

Fiscal Year 1986

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget of the United States Government, 1986 contains the Budget Message of the President and presents an overview of the President's budget proposals. It includes explanations of spending programs in terms of national needs, agency missions, and basic programs, and an analysis of receipts, including a discussion of the President's tax program. This document also contains a description of the budget system and various summary tables on the budget as a whole.

United States Budget in Brief, 1986 is designed for use by the general public. It provides a more concise, less technical overview of the 1986 budget than the above volume. Summary and historical tables on the Federal budget and debt are also provided, together with graphic displays.

Budget of the United States Government, 1986—Appendix contains detailed information on the various appropriations and funds that comprise the budget. The Appendix contains more detailed information than any of the other budget documents. It includes for each agency: the proposed text of appropriation language, budget schedules for each account, new legislative proposals, explanations of the work to be performed and the funds needed, and proposed general provisions applicable to the appropriations of entire agencies or groups of agencies. Supplementals and rescission proposals for the current year are presented separately. Information is also provided on certain activities whose outlays are not part of the budget-totals.

Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1986 contains analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data. This document includes information about: alternative views of the budget, i.e., current services and national income accounts; economic and financial analyses of the budget covering Government finances and operations as a whole; and Government-wide program and financial information for Federal civil rights and research and development programs.

Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, 1986, is a new volume. It provides data on budget receipts, outlays, surpluses or deficits, and Federal debt covering extended time periods—in many cases from 1940-1990. These are much longer time periods than those covered by similar tables in other budget documents. The tables include various aggregations of budget components in current prices, constant prices, and as percentages of the budget totals and of the gross national product. The document includes, for example, data on receipts by major source from 1940 to 1990; and Federal debt from 1940 to 1990. The data for the years prior to 1986 have, where necessary, been restructured to be consistent with the concepts and presentation used in the 1986 Budget, so these data series are comparable over time.

Instructions for purchasing copies of any of these documents are on the last two pages of this volume.

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. All years referred to are fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.
- 2. Detail in the tables, text and charts of this volume may not add to the totals because of rounding.

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THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

M1

The Budget Dollar Fiscal Year 1986 Estimate Where It Comes From ... **Excise Taxes** Other 3¢ 4¢ Corporation Income Taxes 8¢ **Borrowing** Social 18\$ Insurance Receipts 30¢ Individual income Taxes 37¢ Where It Goes ... National Defense 29¢ **Direct Benefit Payments** for Individuals Net 41¢ Interest **15¢** Grants Other Federal to States Operations and Localities 5¢ 10¢

BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

In the past 2 years we have experienced one of the strongest economic recoveries of the post-war period. The prospect of a substantially brighter future for America lies before us. As 1985 begins, the economy is growing robustly and shows considerable upward momentum. Favorable financial conditions presage a continuation of the expansion. Production, productivity, and employment gains have been impressive, and inflation remains well under control. I am proud of the state of our economy. Let me highlight a few points:

- The economy expanded at a 6.8% rate in 1984 and at a 6% annual rate over the 2 years since the recession trough at the end of 1982—faster than any other upturn since 1951.
- Confidence in the economy has prompted business firms to expand their capital facilities. Real investment in new plant and equipment has grown 15.4% annually since the end of 1982—faster than in any other post-war recovery.
- The ratio of real investment to real GNP has reached its highest level in the post-war period.
- Industrial production is 23% above its level at the recession trough in November 1982—a greater advance than in any other recovery since 1958.
- Corporate profits have risen nearly 90% since the recession trough in 1982—the fastest 8-quarter increase in 37 years.
- Civilian employment has grown 7.2 million over the past 25 months and the number of unemployed has fallen by 3.7 million. In the last 4 months alone, more than 1.1 million Americans have found jobs.
- Inflation remains well under control. The December 1984 CPI was 4% higher than a year earlier, about a third of the rate of inflation this administration inherited. The GNP deflator, the broadest measure of inflation, increased only 3.5% last year and at only a 2.4% annual rate in the fourth quarter.
- The prime rate of interest is now only half of what it was when I took office.

Contrast our current circumstances with the situation we faced just 4 years ago. Inflation was raging at double-digit rates. Oil prices had soared. The prime rate of interest was over 20%. The economy was stagnating. Unemployment had risen sharply and

was to rise further. America's standing in world opinion was at low ebb.

All that, mercifully, is behind us now. The tremendous turnaround in our fortunes did not just happen. In February 1981, I presented the four fundamentals of my economic program. They were:

- Reducing the growth of overall Federal spending by eliminating activities that are beyond the proper sphere of Federal Government responsibilities and by restraining the growth of spending for other activities.
- Limiting tax burdens to the minimum levels necessary to finance only essential government services, thereby strengthening incentives for saving, investment, work, productivity, and economic growth.
- Reducing the Federal regulatory burden where the Federal Government intrudes unnecessarily into our private lives, the efficient conduct of private business, or the operations of State and local governments.
- Supporting a sound and steady monetary policy, to encourage economic growth and bring inflation under control.

FOUR YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

These policies were designed to restore economic growth and stability. They succeeded.

The past 4 years have also seen the beginning of a quiet but profound revolution in the conduct of our Federal Government. We have halted what seemed at the time an inexorable set of trends toward greater and greater Government intrusiveness, more and more regulation, higher and higher taxes, more and more spending, higher and higher inflation, and weaker and weaker defense. We have halted these trends in our first 4 years.

- The rate of Federal spending growth was out of control at 17.4% a year in 1980. Under my budget proposals the growth of programmatic spending—that is, total Federal spending except for debt service—will be zero next year—frozen at this year's levels.
- Further, spending will grow only 30% over the 4 years from 1982 to 1986, compared to its record pace of 66% between 1977 and 1981, and this despite legislated additions to my program and the needed rebuilding of our defense capabilities.
- The Federal tax system was changed for the better—marginal tax rates were reduced and depreciation reform introduced.
 These reforms were designed to increase incentives for work, training and education, saving, business growth, and capital

- expansion. Tax loopholes have been closed, improving the equity of the system.
- Domestic spending, which previously grew faster than any other major part of the budget (nearly four-fold in real terms between 1960 and 1980), will have been virtually frozen from 1981 to 1985.
- Our defense capabilities are now getting back to a level where we can protect our citizens, honor our commitments to our allies, and participate in the long-awaited arms control talks from a position of respected strength.
- Federal credit programs, which had also grown out of control, have been cut back, and their management has been vastly improved.
- The rapid growth of regulations and red tape has also been halted. The number of Federal rules published by agencies has fallen by over 35% during the past 4 years, and many unnecessary old rules have been eliminated. For the first time, the Federal Register of new regulatory actions has grown shorter for 4 consecutive years; it is now 41% shorter than it was in 1980.
- Major management improvement initiatives are underway that will fundamentally change the way the Federal Government operates. The President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control has completed its report, and many of its recommendations are included in this budget. The President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency has reported \$46 billion in improved use of funds through reduction of waste and fraud.
- The Federal nondefense work force has been reduced by over 78,000.

The proposals contained in this budget will build on the accomplishments of the last 4 years and put into action a philosophy of government that is working and that has received the overwhelming endorsement of the American people.

THE 1986 BUDGET PROGRAM

If we took no action to curb the growth of spending, Federal outlays would rise to over a trillion dollars in 1986. This would result in deficits exceeding \$200 billion in each of the next 5 years. This is unacceptable. The budget I propose, therefore, will reduce spending by \$51 billion in 1986, \$83 billion in 1987, and \$105 billion in 1988. Enactment of these measures would reduce the deficit projected for 1988 to \$144 billion—still a far cry from our goal of a balanced budget, but a significant step in the right direction and a 42% reduction from the current services level projected for that year.

Last year my administration worked with Congress to come up with a downpayment on reducing the deficit. This budget commits the Government to a second installment. With comparable commitments to further reductions in the next two budgets, and, I hope, other spending reduction ideas advanced by the Congress, we can achieve our goal in an orderly fashion.

The budget proposes a 1-year freeze in total spending other than debt service. This will be achieved through a combination of freezes, reforms, terminations, cutbacks, and management improvements in individual programs. For a number of reasons, a line-by-line budget freeze is not possible or desirable. Further, such an approach would assume that all programs are of equal importance. Taken together, the specific proposals in this budget hold total Federal spending excluding debt service constant in 1986 at its 1985 level.

The budget proposals provide for substantial cost savings in the medicare program, in Federal payroll costs, in agricultural and other subsidies to business and upper-income groups, in numerous programs providing grants to State and local governments, and in credit programs. A freeze is proposed in the level of some entitlement program benefits, other than social security, means-tested programs, and programs for the disabled, that have hitherto received automatic "cost-of-living adjustments" every year. The budget proposes further reductions in defense spending below previously reduced mid-year levels.

Despite the reforms of the past 4 years, our Federal tax system remains complex and inequitable. Tax rates are still so high that they distort economic decisions, and this reduces economic growth from what it otherwise could be. I will propose, after further consultation with the Congress, further tax simplification and reform. The proposals will not be a scheme to raise taxes—only to distribute their burden more fairly and to simplify the entire system. By broadening the base, we can lower rates.

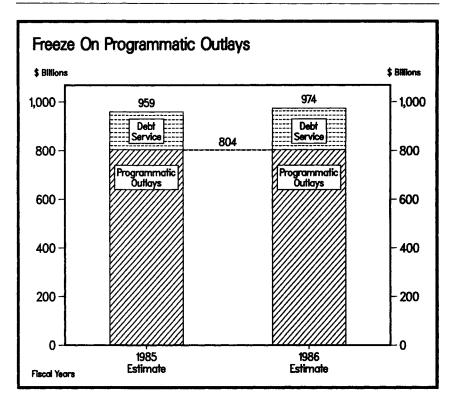
THE BUDGET TOTALS

(in billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	actual	estimate	estimate	estimate	estimate
Receipts	666.5	736.9	793.7	861.7	950.4
	851.8	959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1.094.8
Deficit (—)					

Note: Totals include outlays that are off-budget under current law, proposed to be included on-budget.

There will be substantial political resistance to every deficit reduction measure proposed in this budget. Every dollar of current Federal spending benefits someone, and that person has a vested self-interest in seeing these benefits perpetuated and expanded.



Prior to my administration, such interests had been dominant and their expectations and demands had been met, time and time again.

At some point, however, the question must be raised: "Where is the political logrolling going to stop?" At some point, the collective demands upon the public Treasury of all the special interests combined exceed the public's ability and willingness to pay. The single most difficult word for a politician to utter is a simple, flat "No." The patience of the American people has been stretched as far as it will go. They want action; they have demanded it.

We said "no" frequently in 1981, and real spending for discretionary domestic programs dropped sharply. But we did not accomplish enough. We now have no choice but to renew our efforts with redoubled vigor. The profusion of Federal domestic spending programs must be reduced to an acceptable, appropriate, and supportable size.

It will require political courage of a high order to carry this program forward in the halls of Congress, but I believe that with good faith and goodwill on all sides, we can succeed. If we fail to reduce excessive Federal benefits to special interest groups, we will

be saddled either with larger budget deficits or with higher taxes—either of which would be of greater harm to the American economy and people.

1986 MANAGEMENT AND REGULATORY PROGRAM

Not only must both the scope and scale of Federal spending be drastically cut back to reduce the deficit: we must also institute comprehensive management improvements and administrative reforms to make sure that we use available funds as efficiently as possible.

Tough but necessary steps are being taken throughout the Federal Government to reduce the costs of management and administration. Substantial savings in overhead costs have been achieved under provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. A 5% Federal civilian employee salary cut has been proposed; a 10% reduction in administrative overhead has been ordered; termination of programs that have outlived their usefulness is proposed; outmoded, inefficient agency field structures that have evolved over the past half-century are being consolidated and streamlined to take advantage of efficiencies made possible by modern transportation, communication, and information technology.

Administration of Federal agencies is being made more efficient through the adoption of staffing standards, automation of manual processes, consolidation of similar functions, and reduction of administrative overhead costs. A program to increase productivity by 20% by 1992 in all appropriate Government functions is being instituted, as are improved cash and credit management systems and error rate reduction programs.

This management improvement program will result in a leaner and more efficient Federal structure and will be described in a management report that I am submitting to the Congress for the first time shortly after my annual budget submission.

We have also made a great deal of progress in reducing the costs imposed on businesses and State and local governments by Federal regulations. These savings are estimated to total \$150 billion over a 10-year period. We have reduced the number of new regulations in every year of my first term and have eliminated or reduced paperwork requirements by over 300 million hours each year. In addition, the regulations are more carefully crafted to achieve the greatest protection for the least cost, and wherever possible to use market forces instead of working against them.

A recent Executive Order will strengthen the executive branch coordination that has made these accomplishments possible. For the first time, we will publish an annual program of the most significant regulatory activities, including those that precede the publication of a proposed rule. This will give Congress and the public an earlier opportunity to understand the administration's regulatory policies and priorities.

CONCLUSION

The key elements of the program I set out 4 years ago are in place and working well. Our national security is being restored; so, I am happy to report, is our economy. Growth and investment are healthy; and inflation, interest rates, tax rates, and unemployment are down and can be reduced further. The proliferation of unnecessary regulations that stifled both economic growth and our individual freedoms has been halted. Progress has been made toward the reduction of unwarranted and excessive growth in domestic spending programs.

But we cannot rest on these accomplishments. If we are to attain a new era of sustained peace, prosperity, growth, and freedom, Federal domestic spending must be brought firmly under control. This budget presents the steps that I believe must be taken. I do not exclude other economies that Congress may devise, so long as they do not imperil my fundamental constitutional responsibilities to look after the national defense and the general welfare of the American people.

Let us get on with the job. The time for action is now.

RONALD REAGAN

FEBRUARY 4, 1985

PART 2 MAJOR BUDGET PROPOSALS

2-1

MAJOR BUDGET PROPOSALS

The budget reflects a determined effort to reduce the size of the deficit by holding down Federal spending. Excluding debt service costs, the budget proposals hold Federal spending in 1986 to \$804 billion, the same level as in 1985. The budget proposes:

- a selective, 1-year freeze in funding for many programs and in cost-of-living adjustments for some programs;
- a wide range of program terminations, reforms, and cuts;
- a 10% cut in administrative expenses for many programs;
- a 5% pay cut for civilian employees of the Federal Government; and
- various user fees to recover a portion of the costs of providing special services and subsidies.

The budget proposes no changes in social security benefits. It calls for additional cuts in defense spending but provides the funds necessary to ensure our national security.

BUDGET TOTALS

(In billions of dollars)

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
736.9	794.3	863.7	952.3	1,030.0	1,108.4
960.4	1,024.5	1,109.3	1,200.1	1,262.8	1,332.8
— 223.6	- 230.3	—245.6	-247.8	— 232.8	224.4
736.9		861.7	950.4	1,029.9	1,107.7
959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1,094.8	1,137.4	1,190.0
- 222.2	-180.0	164.9	— 144.4	107.5	—82.4
	736.9 960.4 — 223.6 736.9 959.1	736.9 794.3 960.4 1,024.5 —223.6 —230.3 736.9 793.7 959.1 973.7	736.9 794.3 863.7 960.4 1,024.5 1,109.3 —223.6 —230.3 —245.6 736.9 793.7 861.7 959.1 973.7 1,026.6	736.9 794.3 863.7 952.3 960.4 1,024.5 1,109.3 1,200.1 —223.6 —230.3 —245.6 —247.8 736.9 793.7 861.7 950.4 959.1 973.7 1,026.6 1,094.8	736.9 794.3 863.7 952.3 1,030.0 960.4 1,024.5 1,109.3 1,200.1 1,262.8 — 223.6 — 230.3 — 245.6 — 247.8 — 232.8 736.9 793.7 861.7 950.4 1,029.9

The proposals in the budget reduce 1986 outlays by \$50.8 billion below the levels needed to maintain spending at current services. In total, the budget proposals reduce outlays by \$238.8 billion over the next three years and \$506.9 billion over the next 5 years. Under the proposals put forth in the budget:

- Spending for national defense would be reduced by \$8.9 billion in 1986 and \$28.2 billion over 3 years from the levels proposed in the Mid-Session Review of the 1985 Budget.
- Spending for entitlements would be reduced below currently mandated levels by \$13.9 billion in 1986 and \$68.0 billion over 3 years.

- Spending for discretionary programs would be cut below the levels needed to maintain current services by \$21.2 billion in 1986 and \$102.8 billion over 3 years.
- Changes in offsetting receipts would reduce outlays by \$3.6 billion in 1986 and \$9.6 billion over 3 years.
- As a result of these changes, debt service costs would be reduced by \$3.1 billion in 1986 and \$30.2 billion over 3 years.

This section discusses the major proposals in the budget, and compares them to the current services estimates, which assume no change in policy. All outlay estimates cited include the outlays of entities that are off-budget under current law, consistent with the administration's proposal to shift these activities on-budget. This section also discusses the current status of management reforms.

PROPOSED OUTLAY CUTS

(In billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986–90
National defense:			;					
Current services	253.2	294.6	330.4	368.5	403.8	441.6	993.4	1,838.9
Policy change	+0.6	—8.9	-9.2	-10.1	-11.5	-13.1	-28.2	- 52.8
Budget Entitlements and other mandatory:	253.8	285.7	321.2	358.4	392.3	428.6	965.2	1,786.0
Social security: Current services Policy change	188.6	199.8	213.5 ——	227.7	242.3	257.4 ——	640.9	1,140.6
Budget Other:	188.6	199.8	213.5	227.7	242.3	257.4	640.9	1,140.6
Current services	229.3	238.4	254.1	272.4	288.5	305.6	765.0	1,359.1
Policy change	0.2	— 13.9	—24.1	— 29.9	-38.2	—43.1	-68.0	— 149.2
Budget Discretionary programs:	229.1	224.5	230.0	242.5	250.4	262.5	697.0	1,209.9
Current services	197.6	188.3	193.5	201.1	207.5	213.4	583.0	1,003.9
Policy change	1.5	-21.2	— 36.2	<u>- 45.3</u>	-50.3	<u>- 54.5</u>	-102.8	-207.6
Budget	196.0	167.1	157.3	155.8	157.2	158.9	480.2	796.2
Current services	-63.1	-69.3	72.9	—71.4	-74.6	—78.0	213.7	366.3
Policy change	0.1_	— 3.6	-3.1	-2.9	<u>-2.7</u>	-1.9	-9.6	<u>-14.2</u>
Budget Debt service:	63.2	—73.0	—76.1	—74.3	—77.2	—79.9	-223.3	-380.4
Current services	154.8	172.8	190.8	201.8	195.2	192.7	565.4	953.3
Policy change	0.1	3.1	—9.9	-17.1	—22.7	— 30.2	30.2	—83.1
Budget Total Budget Outlays:	154.7	169.7	180.8	184.7	172.6	162.5	535.2	870.3
Current services	960.4	1,024.5	1,109.3	1,200.1	1,262.8	1,332.8	3,333.9	5,929.4
Policy change	-1.4	 50.8	—82.7	105.3	— 125.4	— 142.7	—238.8	— 506.9
Budget	959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1,094.8	1,137.4	1,190.0	3,095.1	5,422.5

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Since 1981, the administration has made important progress toward ensuring that our defense capabilities are strong enough to protect our national interests. The need to sustain the progress we have already made, combined with the relentless growth in the threats to U.S. security, requires continuing real growth in the resources committed to our defense capabilities.

Budget authority of \$313.7 billion is requested for the Department of Defense in 1986, a 5.9% increase over 1985 in real terms (i.e., after adjustment for inflation). The 3-year budget request is \$29.6 billion below the current services level, reflecting the administration's efforts to hold down program costs. In keeping with past practice, the current services baseline represents the most recent

NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986-90
Budget Authority							
Totals:							
Current services	333.6	371.9	421.4	460.6	501.5	1,127.0	2,089.1
Proposed savings	-11.4	—8.7	-10.0	-11.8	-13.4	-30.0	55.2
Major program changes: Department of Defense—Military:							
Current services	324.8	362.6	411.5	450.5	490.9	1,098.9	2,040.3
Proposed savings	-11.1	8.6	9.9	-11.7	— 13.2	29.6	54.5
Proposed total	313.7	354.0	401.6	438.8	477.7	1,069.3	1,985.8
Rate of real growth (percent)		8.2	8.8	5.0	4.8	24.8	37.3
Atomic energy and defense related:							
Current services	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.1	10.6	28.1	48.8
Proposed savings	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	— 0.7
Budget Outlays							
Totals:							
Current services	294.6	330.4	368.5	403.8	441.6	993.4	1,838.9
Proposed savings	-8.9	-9.2	-10.1	-11.5	-13.1	—28.2	-52.8
Major program changes: Department of Defense—Military:							
Current services	286.2	321.5	358.8	393.8	431.2	966.5	1.791.5
Proposed savings		-9.2	-10.2	-11.5	-12.9	-28.1	-52.5
Proposed total	277.5	312.3	348.6	382.3	418.3	938.4	1,739.0
Rate of real growth (percent)		7.7	6.8	5.2	5.3	24.7	38.2
Atomic energy and defense related:	0.5	\ '.'	0.0	J.2	J.3	24.7	30.2
Current services	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.0	10.4	26.9	47.3
Proposed savings		_*	+0.1	_*	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
i ioposcu sarings	-0.2	_	T	_	0.2	-0.1	

^{* \$50} million or less.

previous Department of Defense-Military policy level, namely the revised mid-session policy levels, as extended through 1990.

ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER MANDATORY PROGRAMS

Under existing law, entitlements and other mandatory programs are estimated to account for 43% of budget outlays in 1986. An entitlement program is one that provides benefits to or for any individual who meets the eligibility requirements established by law. Many entitlements, such as social security and unemployment benefits, are largely funded by social insurance taxes. Other entitlements, like medicaid, aid to families with dependent children, and veterans compensation, are funded by annual appropriations. In both cases, actual outlays for a program depend upon the number of eligible individuals who apply and the amounts of benefits for which they are eligible. Outlays for certain other mandatory programs, such as farm price supports, also depend upon the general eligibility and benefit criteria established by law.

Under existing laws and regulations, outlays for entitlements and other mandatory programs are estimated to rise from \$417.9 billion in 1985 to \$438.2 billion in 1986 and to reach \$500.1 billion by 1988. The administration is proposing freezes in selected cost-of-living adjustments and reforms in selected programs to restrain the growth of entitlement spending. These proposals are estimated to produce savings of \$13.9 billion in 1986 and \$68.0 billion over the next 3 years.

RETIREMENT, DISABILITY, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986–90
Totals							
Current services	275.9	293.1	311.1	329.6	348.6	880.1	1,558.4
Proposed savings		-2.4	-3.1	-3.8	4.6	6.9	- 15.3
Percent change	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	1.3	0.8	-1.0
Major Programs and Changes							
Social security:							
Current services	199.8	213.5	227.7	242.3	257.4	640.9	1,140.6
Proposed savings							
Railroad retirement:						'	
Current services	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	11.2	19.7
Proposed savings	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Military retirement:							
Current services	18.3	19.4	20.6	21.9	23.1	58.4	103.3
Proposed savings	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	0.8	-0.9	—2.0	-3.6
Federal employee retirement:	·						
Current services	25.3	27.1	29.0	30.9	32.9	81.4	145.2
Proposed savings	-0.8	1.4	2.0	-2.7	-3.3	-4.2	10.2
Other retirement and disability:							
Current services	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.6	13.9	38.6	66.0
Proposed savings	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.1
Unemployment:			***				-
Current services	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	49.7	83.6
Proposed savings	_*	_*	*	*	*	*	*

^{* \$50} million or less.

Retirement, disability, and unemployment.—On a current services basis, outlays for retirement, disability, and unemployment benefits are estimated to be \$275.9 billion in 1986 and \$311.1 billion in 1988. Social security accounts for roughly three-fourths of the outlays in this category. Most of the programs in this category are financed primarily by payroll taxes and contributions. Almost all retirement and disability benefits are indexed under current law and receive annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's).

The administration is proposing a 1-year COLA freeze in retirement benefits for former military and civilian employees of the Federal Government and in the industry pension component of railroad retirement payments. Under this proposal, the January 1986 COLA for these programs would be eliminated. Black lung benefits, which are tied to Federal pay rates, would be frozen at the level existing before the proposed 5% cut in Federal pay until Federal pay rates exceed the levels before the proposed cut in Federal pay. No change is proposed in the COLA for social security, supplemental security income and veterans compensation.

The administration also proposes a number of legislative reforms in retirement and disability benefits for Federal civilian employees. The major reforms are:

- after the 1-year freeze, use of the lower of the CPI or Federal white collar pay increase to determine the cost-of-living adjustment for civilian retirees, and a limit of 55% of the COLA for benefits over \$10,000;
- a reduction in the annuities of employees who retire early;
- revisions in the base used to compute benefits.

In total, these proposals are estimated to result in outlay savings of \$1.4 billion in 1986 and \$6.9 billion over the next 3 years.

Medicare and medicaid.—Outlays for medicare and medicaid benefits are projected to rise from \$94.3 billion in 1986 to \$115.1 billion in 1988 under existing laws and policies.

For medicare, the budget reflects a variety of administrative actions and legislative proposals to freeze certain payments and achieve other reforms. The rates paid to hospitals under the prospective payment system for diagnosis-related groups in 1986 are assumed to be maintained at 1985 levels. Best available evidence indicates that the rates for 1985, which were set in September 1984, appear too high. Legislation is being proposed to extend the existing freeze on payments to physicians until October 1986.

The administration will also propose legislative reforms to:

• increase the proportion of the costs of supplementary medical insurance financed by beneficiary premiums from 25% to 35% by 1990;

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID OUTLAYS

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986-90
Totals							
Current services	94.3	103.6	115.1	128.0	142.1	313.0	583.1
Proposed savings	-5.1	-8.4	— 11.5	— 15.2	— 19.4	25.1	- 59.8
Percent change	5.5	8.2	-10.0	-11.9	-13.7	-8.0	-10.2
Major Programs and Changes							
Medicare benefits:							
HI (Part A):	İ						
Current services	50.4	55.2	61.0	67.6	74.6	166.7	308.8
Proposed savings	-3.2	-4.7	5.3	6.0	-6.7	-13.1	-25.9
SMI (Part B):							
Current services	25.1	28.4	32.2	36.3	40.9	85.6	162.7
Proposed savings	0.8	0.9	-1.2	-1.6	-2.1	-3.0	-6.7
Premiums and collections:							
Current services	-6.0	-6.9	—7.5	8.0	-8.4	20.4	-36.8
Proposed savings	-0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-3.0	-4.6	2.6	-10.3
Medicaid:							
Current services	24.7	26.9	29.4	32.2	35.0	81.1	148.3
Proposed savings	-1.1	-2.1	-3.3	4.6	-6.0	-6.5	-17.0

- index the deductible for supplementary medical insurance, starting in 1987; and
- reduce the indirect medical education payment.

These and other proposals are expected to result in savings of \$4.1 billion in 1986 and a total of \$18.7 billion over the next 3 years. Even with these savings, medicare outlays are expected to grow at an average annual rate of 7.6% from 1985 to 1988.

The annual average rate of growth in Federal outlays for medicaid dropped from 14.2% in 1974-1981 to 6.2% from 1981 to 1983 as a result of cost reforms enacted in 1981. However, these reforms expired in 1984; in the absence of further reforms, the rate of growth threatens to accelerate again. The administration is proposing legislation to limit the growth in medicaid benefits in 1986 to \$1 billion below the current services level. The administration is also proposing to freeze the amounts that States receive for administrative expenses in 1986. In subsequent years, the growth in medicaid costs would be limited to the growth in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index and administrative expenses would be limited to the rise in the implicit price deflator for gross national product. The legislation would also give States additional flexibility to control costs and would remove burdensome matching requirements. These proposals are estimated to save \$1.1 billion in 1986 and \$6.5 billion over the next 3 years.

Means-tested.—Outlays for means-tested programs, excluding medicaid, are estimated to rise from \$43.3 billion in 1986 to \$46.8

MEANS-TESTED ENTITLEMENTS---OUTLAYS

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986–90
Totals							
Current services	43.3	44.8	46.8	47.2	47.4	134.9	229.4
Proposed savings	-1.3	- 1.6	- 1.6	-1.6	- 1.7	4.5	7.9
Percent change	3.0	-3.5	—3.5	-3.5	-3.7	-3.3	-3.4
Major Programs and Changes			ı				
AFDC:							
Current services	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.1	28.3	48.4
Proposed savings	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0
Food stamps:							
Current services	12.7	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.6	39.6	68.4
Proposed savings	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Child nutrition:							
Current services	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	13.4	24.0
Proposed savings	-0.6	— 0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-2.6	4.8
Guaranteed student loans:							
Current services	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	9.6	14.6
Proposed savings	-0.4	—0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-1.2	-1.7
SSI benefits:							
Current services	9.0	9.4	10.6	10.3	9.8	29.0	49.0
Proposed savings							l ——
Earned income tax credit:							
Current services	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.5	5.6
Proposed savings							
Veterans pensions:							
Current services	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	11.5	19.3
Proposed savings							

^{*\$50} million or less.

billion in 1988 under existing law. The savings proposed for these programs total \$1.3 billion in 1986 and \$4.5 billion over 3 years.

The administration is proposing reforms in food stamps, child nutrition, and aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) that would:

- require all employable AFDC and food stamp recipients to engage in work-related activities as a condition of eligibility;
- target nutrition benefits to children from lower-income families and discontinue subsidies for children of families with high income;
- freeze child nutrition reimbursement rates to schools and other institutions for 1 year;
- replace the open-ended entitlement funding for State administration of AFDC, food stamps and medicaid with a fixed Federal grant; and
- give States greater flexibility to allocate administrative funds efficiently, including transferring funds among State-administered public assistance programs.

These proposals are estimated to reduce outlays by \$0.9 billion in 1986 and \$3.3 billion over the next 3 years.

Proposed reforms for guaranteed student loans (GSL) include reducing the subsidies paid to lenders, pegging the interest rate that borrowers must pay to the 91-day bill rate paid by the U.S. Treasury, limiting directly subsidized loans to students whose families have adjusted gross incomes below \$32,500, and improving the management of disbursements and collections. In addition, the administration proposes to set a cap of \$4,000 a year on the total amount of aid, including directly subsidized guaranteed student loans, that a student can receive under Title IV of the Higher Education Act. Any student who wishes to receive aid would be expected to contribute \$800 per year toward his or her education costs. These reforms are expected to reduce outlays for GSL by \$0.4 billion in 1986 and by \$1.2 billion over the next 3 years.

No changes are proposed for supplemental security income (SSI) benefits, veterans pensions, or the earned income tax credit.

Other mandatory programs.—This category includes a variety of different programs, the outlays of which are determined by program eligibility and benefit criteria and which therefore are relatively uncontrollable under existing law. On a current services basis, outlays for these programs are projected to be \$24.8 billion in 1986 and \$27.1 billion in 1988. The outlay savings proposed by the

OTHER MANDATORY OUTLAYS
(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Totai 1986–90
Totals							
Current services	24.8	26.0	27.1	26.0	24.9	77.8	128.8
Proposed savings	-6.1	— 11.8	- 13.6	17.5	—17.3	-31.5	66.3
Percent change		45.2	50.4	-67.1	-69.6	40.5	51.5
Major Program Changes							
Farm price supports:					·		
Current services	12.6	14.6	15.6	15.4	15.1	42.8	73.3
Proposed savings	2.0	-6.1	—7.9	-11.5	-11.2	-16.1	-38.8
General revenue sharing:							
Current services	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	13.7	22.9
Proposed savings	-3.4	4.6	-4.6	4.6	-4.6	-12.6	-21.7
Federal employee health benefits:							
Current services	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.0
Proposed savings		+0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4	*	0.6
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation:		·					
Current services		*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2
Proposed savings	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	-1.2
Crop insurance fund:							
Current services	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0
Other:							
Current services.	5.9	5.0	4.8	3.7	2.7	15.7	22.1
Proposed savings		-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-1.7	2.9

^{* \$50} million or less.

administration are estimated to be \$6.1 billion in 1986 and to total \$31.5 billion from 1986 to 1988.

Farm price supports is the largest program in this category. If the present programs were left unchanged, outlays for commodity price supports and related programs are projected to rise from \$12.6 billion in 1986 to \$15.6 billion in 1988. The administration is proposing legislation to bring loan rates and target prices into alignment with market prices, to target payments and loans to smaller-sized family farmers, and to phase out production controls. This proposal will stabilize prices and improve our competitive position in the world export market. The budget also reflects an increased guarantee fee for export credit and a reduction in administrative costs. The proposals affecting farm price supports are estimated to result in savings of \$2.0 billion in 1986 and \$16.1 billion over the next 3 years.

General revenue sharing currently provides \$4.6 billion a year to local governments. The administration is proposing legislation to end the program in 1986, one year before the current authorization expires. This termination is essential in order to achieve the President's goal of reducing the Federal deficit and is consistent with other large reductions proposed in the budget. In an austere Federal budget, national priorities must be met first. The budget includes outlays of \$1.2 billion for this program in 1986, reflecting the final quarterly payment from the 1985 program.

The administration is again proposing legislation to encourage Federal employees to seek lower-cost health coverage and to decrease the Federal share of the cost of these benefits. This proposal would not take effect until 1987. The administration is also reproposing legislation to increase premiums paid by private employers for Federal insurance of the private pension benefits they promise their employees. Premiums would be raised to a level sufficient to cover projected claims and amortize the current deficit of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation over 15 years.

The budget proposes a 5-year phaseout of Federal operating and premium subsidies in an effort to put Federal crop insurance on a full pay-as-you-go basis by 1990. Other changes in mandatory programs include the proposed termination of subsidies for ship building and increased fees for mortgage backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association.

DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS

This category includes a wide range of programs subject to annual appropriations or to loan limitations imposed in appropriation acts. It includes programs ranging from the basic activities of government—such as the conduct of foreign affairs and the tax collection system—to grants to State and local governments for education, highway construction, and community development. It also includes foreign assistance, space programs, law enforcement, energy, flood control and land reclamation, air traffic control, health research, veterans medical care, and other financial assistance and services.

While the level of funding for these programs is controlled by appropriations limits, the outlay impact of changes in appropriations varies greatly. For activities such as salaries or operations and maintenance, most of the funds are spent in the year for which they are appropriated. In other cases, such as construction, only a small portion of the funds is spent in the first year.

On a current services basis, outlays for discretionary programs are estimated to rise from \$188.3 billion in 1986 to \$201.1 billion in 1988. The administration is proposing a 1-year freeze for many discretionary programs and a 10% cut in most administrative services and overhead expenses. The budget also proposes that certain programs be reduced below the freeze level and that other, low-priority programs be terminated in 1986 or over a period of years, and calls for increases in a few high-priority programs. The savings proposed for discretionary programs total \$21.2 billion in 1986 and \$102.8 billion over 3 years.

Dedicated funding and business operations.—This category includes programs, other than social insurance programs, that are funded entirely or largely by special taxes or fees for business-type operations. Current service outlays for these programs, net of offsetting fees, are estimated to rise from \$18.7 billion in 1986 to \$21.1 billion in 1988. The savings proposed in the budget reduce net spending by \$2.4 billion in 1986 and \$10.1 billion over the next 3 years.

From 1983 through 1986, the amounts authorized to be spent from the highway trust fund are estimated to exceed revenues flowing into the fund by \$9.5 billion. In view of this situation, the administration proposes to freeze total obligations for Federal-aid highways at \$14.2 billion in 1986 and 1987. In 1988 and 1989, the budget estimates assume obligation rates of \$15.0 billion.

The administration requests \$5.1 billion in 1986 budget authority for activities of the Federal Aviation Administration, including operations, capital investment, and grants for airports. This request continues modernization of the airway system, although the amounts proposed in the budget are slightly below the current services baseline. Aviation tax receipts in 1986 are estimated to be \$3.2 billion, less than two-thirds the amount of budget authority planned for the program.

Federal grants to States for employment and unemployment insurance services are almost entirely financed from the Federal unemployment tax levied on employers. These grants support the

DEDICATED FUNDING AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS—OUTLAYS

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986-90
Totals							
Current services	18.7	20.4	21.1	21.7	22.5	60.2	104.4
Proposed savings	2.4	-3.5	-4.3	-4.4	-5.0	— 10.1	— 19.5
Percent change	-12.6	—17.3	20.2	— 20.2	22.4	-16.8	18.7
Major Programs and Changes							
Highways:							
Current services	13.7	14.9	15.7	16.4	17.1	44.2	77.6
Proposed savings	+*	-0.9	-1.5	-1.8	-2.3	-2.4	-6.5
Aviation:	'	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0		0
Current services	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	15.1	26.1
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-3.2
State employment service:	***			5,5	-		
Current services	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.1	5.3
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.
Power marketing:	*						
Current services	0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.4	0.5	-1.3	-2.1
Proposed savings	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-2.8	-3.7
Forest Service:							-
Current services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0
Proposed savings	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.8
FHA:]	
Current services	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-3.7	6.7
Proposed savings	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-1.4
Veterans housing loan guarantees:							
Current services	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.5
Proposed savings	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-2:0	—3. :
Surface mining reclamation:				1			
Current services		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5
Proposed savings	-*	_*	_*	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Superfund:				1	l		1
Current services		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.9
Proposed increases	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.8	+1.0
Other:1					İ		
Current services		-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-1.7	2.
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3

total cost of job search and placement services for job seekers, recruitment and special technical assistance for employers, and administration of State unemployment insurance (UI) programs. Working with the States, the administration is developing legislation that it will propose to devolve to the States, beginning in 1988, full responsibility for managing and financing their employment and unemployment insurance services. The Federal unemployment tax will be reduced accordingly, offset by expected increases in State deposits in the unemployment trust fund as States assume responsibility.

The Federal power marketing administrations are required by law to repay with interest the original Federal investment in hydroelectric generation and transmission projects, and a portion of

^{* 50} million or less.

1 Includes nuclear waste, uranium enrichment, and petroleum reserves.

the irrigation investments. The budget proposes that the power marketing administrations repay their debt to the Treasury in a business-like way—on a regular and timely basis and at interest rates that reflect the current cost of money to the government. Total savings are projected to be \$1.0 billion in 1986 and \$2.8 billion over 3 years.

The Forest Service shares certain receipts received from timber and sales on Federal lands with State and local governments. The administration is proposing legislation to deduct the Federal costs of obtaining these receipts before calculating the States' share. Similar legislation is proposed for receipts from mineral leases.

As part of its effort to increase fees on Federal loans and loan guarantees, the administration proposes to increase the fees on loans made and guaranteed by the Veterans Administration (VA) from 1.0% to 5.0%. Premiums on loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) will be raised from 3.8% to 5.0%. These increases will reduce the Federal subsidy, cover VA losses, and provide additional reserves to the FHA fund.

The budget levels for superfund, the program to clean up hazardous waste dump sites, are substantially above the current services estimates. The administration will submit legislation that greatly expands the national effort to clean up abandoned wastes. To pay for this program, the legislation will triple the annual tax revenues that finance it. There will also be a vigorous enforcement effort to recover funds from responsible parties whenever they can be identified.

Forward-funded and related programs.—By law, appropriations for some programs do not become available for obligation until the fourth quarter of the year because they are intended to be used primarily during the following year. Such programs are forward-funded. Examples include education for the handicapped and compensatory education. In other cases, programs operate in this way because of their relationship to the academic year, even though the law does not require it. An example is student financial assistance. The proposals in the budget reduce 1986 outlays by only \$0.7 billion but will save \$7.1 billion over 3 years.

The administration is proposing to rescind \$245 million of 1985 budget authority for summer youth employment and grants for services for dislocated workers for the program year that runs from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986. In 1984, funding for these programs exceeded the amount that could be utilized. The administration also proposes to terminate the Job Corps program. The program has a high cost per training year and a low job placement rate for its trainees. Termination costs will be financed from the 1985 appropriation.

The administration proposes significant reforms for Federal stu-

OUTLAYS FOR FORWARD-FUNDED AND RELATED PROGRAMS

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986–90
Totals							
Current services	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.7	23.5	63.7	110.0
Proposed savings	0.7	-2.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	-7.1	— 14.9
Percent change	-3.4	-13.6	—16.0	-16.7	-17.2	-11.1	—13.6
Major Program Changes							
Employment and training assistance:	i						
Current services	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	11.3	19.4
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.8	4.1
Compensatory education:		•					
Current services	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	11.7	20.2
Proposed savings	_*	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1
Education for the handicapped:					5.5		
Current services	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	4.0	7.1
Proposed savings	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Vocational and adult education:			•••	V		٠.٠	•
Current services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.6	4.6
Proposed savings	_*	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
Other elementary education:						\ <u>.</u>	
Current services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3
Proposed savings	_*	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Student financial assistance:							-11-
Current services.	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	14.8	. 25.5
Proposed savings	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-2.8	-5.6
Other higher education:							
Current services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.5
Proposed savings	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0
National Institutes of Health:							
Current services	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	15.6	26.9
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.6	-1.2	-2.2
Community service employment for]	j
older Americans:						١.,	١.,
Current services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.6
Proposed savings							
Public Broadcasting Corporation:							١.,
Current services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Proposed savings				•	+0.1		+0.1

^{* \$50} million or less.

dent aid to cap costs in the currently open-ended system, reduce program abuse, and target aid to needy students. The total amount of aid any student could receive under Title IV of the Higher Education Act in directly subsidized programs would be capped at \$4,000 a year. An eligibility limit of \$25,000 in adjusted gross income would be set for grants, direct loans, and subsidized jobs. All students would be expected to provide at least \$800 a year toward their education in order to qualify for Federal student aid. Budget authority for the remaining major education programs in this category is proposed at the freeze level.

For the National Institutes of Health, the budget proposes to continue to fund 5,000 new and competing research grants and 500 research centers in 1986 and thereafter. This is the same level of program activity as in 1985.

Slow-spending programs.—More than half of the outlays for programs in this category results from budget authority provided in earlier years. On a current services basis, outlays are projected to rise from \$40.4 billion in 1986 to \$42.7 billion in 1988. The administration request for 1986 budget authority is \$17.0 billion below the current services baseline, which results in 1986 outlay savings of \$2.9 billion. The outlay savings from 1986 to 1988 are estimated to be \$16.0 billion.

The administration believes that the funding of local transportation is not a legitimate Federal role, since the benefits of mass transit accrue locally, not nationally. Local governments whose citizens benefit from local transit should bear the full costs of their capital and operating decisions. The administration, therefore, proposes to terminate in 1986 the discretionary grants programs, to end operating subsidies, to reduce formula-based capital grants to \$1.1 billion (the amount raised by the one-cent motor fuel tax for transit), and to raise the required local share for formula capital grants.

The administration believes that State and local governments and the private sector also have the primary role in supporting local development projects. The administration proposes to continue the community development block grant as the principal Federal community and regional development program, because it gives State and local governments a source of funds with which to supplement their own resources in ways that they choose. Budget authority requested for 1986 is 10% below the 1985 level. The administration is proposing no further funding for urban development action grants and the Economic Development Administration because these programs merely assist local governments in their efforts to compete with other areas to attract private investment. The administration is also proposing to terminate the Appalachian Regional Commission and most grants for housing and rural development provided by the Farmers Home Administration. Rural communities will still receive funding from the CDBG program. Reductions are also proposed in community development programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The budget proposes a 2-year moratorium on funding for additional housing units subsidized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The budget recommends that funding by the Environmental Protection Agency for the construction of sewage treatment plants be phased out by 1990, and that future grants be limited to projects already underway. This program has achieved its original mission of assisting local communities in eliminating the backlog of needed construction. The administration proposes to phase out energy con-

OUTLAYS FOR SLOW-SPENDING DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS

(Dollars in billion)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986–90
Totals			j				
Current services	40.4	41.5	42.7	43.8	44.7	124.6	213.0
Proposed savings	—2.9	5.3	-7.8	- 9.0	-10.5	— 16.0	— 35. 4
Percent change	—7.3	—12.7	— 18.2	- 20.6	— 23.4	12.8	—16.6
Major Program Changes							
Mass transit:							
Current services	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	11.5	19.
Proposed savings	-0.8	-1.3	-2.1	-2.6	-2.7	-4.2	_9.
Community development block grants:	0.0	1.0		2.0	,		٠.
Current services	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	10.6	18.
Proposed savings	_*	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	<u>-1.</u>
Urban development action grants:		V.1	0.0				
Current services	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	2.
Proposed savings	_*	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-1.
Rural water grants and other FmHA:		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	•••	ļ <u>-</u> .
Current services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	$-\bar{1}$
Other community development:	٠	0.2	0.0	511		1	
Current services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	3.
Proposed savings	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	_ ž.
Housing:	ا ۵۰۰	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		-
Current services	11.0	11.5	12.1	12.6	13.1	34.6	60.
Proposed savings	-1.3	1.8	-2.1	-1.9	-2.0	-5.2	_9
Sewage construction grants:		2.0		1.0			
Current services	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.4	12
Proposed savings		*	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-1
Energy: 1		ı					
Current services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	4.
Proposed savings	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	— 0.4	-0.8	-1
Veterans hospital construction:							
Current services	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.2	6
Proposed savings	*	-0.3	0.4	0.5	—0.7	- 0.7	-1
Rural conservation:							
Current services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-1
Water resources:]	l .	
Current services	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	13.2	22
Proposed savings	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	*	+0.1	-0.5	-0.
Other:			}		j		
Current services	11.0	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.3	35.2	59.
Proposed savings	-*	— 0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-1.9	-1.4	-4 .

^{*\$50} million or less.

servation programs over the next 5 years because of the improvement in oil market conditions. In addition, the administration proposes to reduce fossil energy research and development and emphasize more fundamental research in order to bring the program in line with an appropriate governmental role.

Includes energy conservation and fossil R&D.

The administration proposes an indefinite moratorium on further development of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) at the end of 1985, when the level of crude oil in storage will be 489 million barrels. In view of the rapid buildup of the reserve over the past 4 years and the favorable changes in world oil markets, the SPR can now provide considerably more protection against supply disruptions than was envisioned when plans for a 750 million barrel stockpile were set in 1979. The moratorium will reduce outlays by \$5.2 billion between 1986 and 1988. It will be reassessed as warranted if fiscal and oil market conditions change. The SPR will continue to be maintained in a state of standby readiness.

The budget does not propose expanded investment in veterans hospital construction because the effects of the proposed reforms in eligibility for veterans medical care are uncertain.

The proposed reduction in water resources programs reflects a 1-year freeze, greater cost sharing, and termination of the watershed programs of the Soil Conservation Services. Most of the proposed funding for water resource development covers construction of projects started in previous years and operation and maintenance of completed projects. The levels proposed in the budget for the Corps of Engineers are dependent upon enactment of proposed user fees, which are not reflected in the table above.

Fast-spending discretionary programs.—The remaining discretionary programs cover a wide range of activities, including the space program, energy research, and law enforcement. This category also includes the costs of administering most nondefense programs. On a current services basis, outlays are projected to rise from \$95.0 billion in 1986 to \$102.7 billion by 1988. The savings proposed in the budget reduce spending by \$9.0 billion in 1986 and \$41.8 billion over 3 years.

The administration proposes to terminate community services block grants, the work incentive (WIN) program, and the Legal Services Corporation. The social services block grant would be funded at its authorized level. Most of the remaining social services programs are proposed for funding at the freeze level.

The administration proposes a gross funding level of \$2.1 billion in budget authority for low-income energy assistance in 1986, the same as in 1985. In comparison to current services, this 1-year freeze results in outlay savings of \$0.1 billion a year. The remaining outlay reductions from current services—which range from \$0.8 billion in 1986 to \$1.0 billion in 1990—reflect proposed legislation to use recoveries from petroleum price overcharges to help finance this block grant. Total program levels for low-income energy assistance will not be affected by this legislative change.

FAST-SPENDING DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS—OUTLAYS

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986–90
Totals					·		
Current services	95.0	98.4	102.7	106.7	111.4	296.1	514.2
Proposed savings	-9.0	- 14.9	— 17.9	— 19.7	-20.6	-41.8	-82.1
Percent change	-9.5	-15.1	-17.4	- 18.5	18.5	-14.1	-16.0
Major Program Changes							
Strategic petroleum reserves:							
Current services	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	5.9	9.1
Proposed savings	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	1.8	-1.1	5.2	-8.1
Social services and related: 1							
Current services	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	23.9	40.9
Proposed savings	0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	~ 1.5	3.5	-6.4
Low-income energy assistance:					i		
Current services	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	6.9	11.9
Proposed savings	0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-2.9	 5.0
Veterans medical care:							
Current services	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.4	11.9	30.7	54.0
Proposed savings	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.0	-4.8
Public and Indian housing:		•					
Current services	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	9.7	14.6
Proposed savings	0.3	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	-2.3	-4.3
Health block grants and other:	0.0	0.0			0.0		
Current services	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	10.4	17.9
Proposed savings	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-2.8
Amtrak:	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.7	1.0	2.0
Current services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	4.1
Proposed savings	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-2.2	-3.9
Economic support fund:							
Current services	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	12.1	21.0
Proposed savings	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-3.5	—6.5
Postal Service:							
Current services	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	5.0
Proposed savings	+0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	3.6
Impact aid:						1	
Current services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	4.0
Proposed savings	-0.1	0.2	— 0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.9
NASA:						1	
Current services	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.3	24.7	42.9
Proposed savings	-*	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	*	-1.2	-1.6
Energy supply research:			1	l		1	
Current services	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	6.8	11.3
Proposed savings		-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9
Park operations and land acquisitions:							
Current services	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.0	6.8
Proposed savings	ł	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.4
Civilian agency pay raise:	•						
Current services	1.3	3.2	5.3	7.5	9.7	9.8	27.0
Proposed savings		-2.5	3.6	-4.8	-5.9	-7.5	-18.
Other:	1.0	1	0.0		1	/	1
Current services	47.7	47.5	48.5	49.1	51.1	143.7	243.8
Proposed savings		-2.4	-3.0	-3.3	-3.9	-6.7	-13.8

^{* \$50} million or less.

¹ Includes community services block grant, work incentive program, Legal Service Corporation, social services block grant, human development and family and rehabilitation services.

The budget proposes a comprehensive reform of eligibility for veterans medical care to target assistance toward the most deserving veterans—primarily those injured during military service and those without the resources to defray all or part of their health care expenses. The reform would restrict the use of the system by veterans of all ages whose income exceeds the eligibility level. As this reform takes effect and the veteran population ages, many unused hospital beds will be converted to nursing home beds to meet the needs of eligible aging veterans.

Because there is an adequate supply of health professionals, the administration proposes to terminate direct clinical training grant subsidies funded by the Department of Health and Human Services. Students in these programs will continue to receive assistance through loan guarantees and revolving loan funds. The budget also proposes to reduce funding for discretionary health grants and increase third-party reimbursements for health services provided to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

The administration is also proposing to terminate the subsidy to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). Amtrak carries less than 2% of intercity passengers and receives exceptionally large Federal subsidies relative to the number of passengers carried (\$35 per passenger in 1984).

Proposed funding for the economic support fund is substantially below current services due to the deferral of any funding request for assistance to Israel. A request for aid to Israel is anticipated as a result of negotiations now underway in the context of Israel's plans for economic reform.

The budget proposes to terminate in 1986 the Federal appropriation that reimburses the Postal Service for losses in revenue associated with carrying certain categories of mail at free and reduced rates beginning in 1986. However, legislation will be proposed that will enable the Postal Service itself to continue the subsidy for most existing subsidized mailers. The budget also proposes to increase the Postal Service's contribution for retirement beginning in 1986 by 2% each year until the Postal Service is paying the full cost of benefits for its employees. Total outlays are \$0.2 billion above current services in 1986 but \$1.6 billion below current services over 3 years.

The proposed budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) maintains U.S. leadership in space. The budget continues design and development of the space station, and maintains a strong program of research and development in space science, space applications and supporting technology. Overall savings from the NASA baseline are achieved through a delay in the schedule for initial operation of the space station, and through deferral of other major projects in the areas of space science and applications.

The proposed budget for energy supply research and development reflects a shift away from Federal funding of costly development and demonstration projects.

The budget proposes a significant decrease in land acquisition. The administration is proposing a 3-year moratorium on discretionary acquisition of recreation lands, postponing further expansion until fiscal conditions improve.

The budget reflects a freeze of some but not all of the components of operating expenses of low-rent public housing programs. This freeze would be applied to inflation factors for personnel and related expenses provided in the operating subsidies formula. Utilities and other non-personnel costs that are generally completely beyond the Public and Indian Housing Authorities' ability to control would not be affected by the freeze.

The budget includes no allowance for pay raises for civilian employees of the Government in 1986. This reduces outlays by \$1.3 billion below current services. The additional savings resulting from the proposed 5% reduction in pay effective January 1, 1986, are included in the estimates for specific programs and agencies.

DISCRETIONARY LOAN OUTLAYS

(Dollars in billions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986-90
Totals		ì					
Current services	13.6	12.1	12.7	12.6	11.3	38.4	62.3
Proposed savings	-6.2	-9.7	11.8	— 13.4	14.4	27.8	55.6
Major Programs and Changes	ł	}					
Subsidized agricultural credit (ACIF):	ł		1				
Current services	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	7.8	13.0
Proposed savings	3.0	-3.5	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	10.2	-18.4
Rural housing (RHIF):							
Current services	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	14.0	24.0
Proposed savings	-2.2	-3.1	—3.5	-4.0	-4.2	8.9	-17.1
Rural development (RDIF):							
Current services	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.7	5.9
Proposed savings	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	1.6
Export-Import Bank:							
Current services	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.5
Proposed savings	0.4	-1.4	-2.1	-2.4	—2.5	-3.9	8.8
Small business assistance:	1						
Current services	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	5.8
Proposed savings	—0.3	0.8	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-2.2	-4.5
Rural Electrification Administration:	j						
Current services	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	7.2	11.1
Proposed savings	0.2	 0.5	- 1.0	-1.4	-1.7	-1.7	4.9
Community development (FFB):							
Current services		0.1	0.1	-*	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Proposed savings	_*	~0.1	-0.1	-0.1	_*	-0.2	—0.3

^{*\$50} million or less.

Discretionary loans.—The administration proposes that several discretionary direct loan programs be terminated or greatly reduced in size. These programs benefit a select group of borrowers by channelling subsidized credit to them at the expense of all other borrowers who therefore have less total credit available to them and must pay more for what is available. In most cases, borrowers under these programs may turn to other sources of credit. Some of the borrowers will be assisted by a higher level of Federal guarantees. The proposals for these programs would save \$27.8 billion in outlays over 1986 to 1988. Since repayments on existing loans will more than offset the lower level of future disbursements in 1989 and 1990, the outlay savings will be larger than the program levels in those years.

The administration is proposing to terminate:

- Small Business Administration direct loans;
- · most loan programs in the Farmers Home Administration;
- community development loans made through the Federal Financing Bank; and
- the Export-Import Bank's direct loan program, which will be replaced by an explicit interest rate subsidy fund.

The administration is also proposing reductions in the Rural Electrification Administration's loan programs.

User fees and offsetting receipts.—In addition to the user fees discussed in previous sections, the budget includes a number of proposals to increase the fees paid by the users and beneficiaries of Federal services. These proposals include:

- fees for harbors and inland waterways to recover most of the Federal subsidies for operating locks and dredging channels for commercial navigation, which are estimated to yield \$0.4 billion in 1986 and \$1.7 billion over 3 years;
- processing fees on passengers and commercial carriers entering the U.S. by land or sea, which are estimated to be \$0.5 billion in 1986 and \$1.5 billion over 3 years;
- fees to recover about 19% of the cost of Coast Guard services for recreational and commercial mariners, which are expected to yield \$0.2 billion in 1986 and \$1.2 billion over 3 years;
- fees on the meat and poultry industry to phase in full recovery of inspection and related costs;
- additional fees for recreational use of Federal lands and facilities, including national parks, forests, water resource projects, and related facilities; and
- fees on borrowings by Government-sponsored enterprises.

PROPOSED USER FEES

(In billions of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986–88	Total 1986-90
User fees included in previous categories: Entitlements (GSL)	*	*	*	*	*	*	-0.1
Other mandatory:							
CCC export credit	—0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.1
Pension Benefit Guaranty	— 0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	— 0.5	0.9
GNMA and other	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.7
Dedicated taxes and business operations:							
Federal Housing Administration	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.1		-1.0
Veterans housing		-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	— 2.0	—3.5
Other		*	*	*	*	-0.1	0.2
Discretionary fast-spending	-0.1	- 0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Discretionary loans:							
Agricultural credit insurance	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	— 0.5	0.8
REA	*	*	*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Subtotal, included previously	- 1.5	-1.7	-1.9	1.9	- 1.9	- 5.2	— 8.9
User fees not previously included: 1							
Navigation fees	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-1.7	-3.2
Customs fees	• • • •	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5	-2.6
Boat and yacht fees		-0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	-1.2	-2.1
Meat inspection fees		-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-1.4
Recreation fees		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Government-sponsored enterprise fees		-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0
Other		-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.3
Subtotal	1.4	-2.1	-2.3	-2.5	2.6	- 5.8	10.9
Total	- 2.9	- 3.8	-4.2	-4.4	4.5	-11.0	- 19.9

^{*\$50} million or less.

2 Offsetting receipts.

Several budget proposals other than user fees affect the levels of offsetting receipts. These include:

- the proposed reduction in lending, which reduces estimated interest income to the Treasury by \$0.2 billion in 1986 and \$2.8 billion over 3 years;
- other proposals that, on net, increase interest income by \$0.4 billion in 1986 and by \$0.6 billion over 3 years;
- the proposed reimbursement from third-party insurers for medical care provided by the Veterans Administration for all non-service-connected veterans who have health insurance, which is expected to yield \$65 million in 1986, and \$0.6 billion over 3 years;
- the proposed sale of Conrail, which is expected to yield \$1.2 billion in 1986;
- the higher level of military personnel proposed in the budget and the proposed military pay increase in July 1985, which are estimated to increase offsetting receipts from the employer share of contributions to military retirement by \$0.5 billion in 1986 and \$3.3 billion over 3 years;

- the proposed increase in the Postal Service contribution for retirement, which increases receipts to the civil service retirement and disability fund by \$0.3 billion in 1986 and \$1.6 billion over 3 years;
- the proposed 1986 cut in civilian agency pay, which reduces offsetting receipts from employing agencies to employee retirement funds by \$0.4 billion in 1986, and \$2.0 billion over 3 years; and
- the proposed sale of small business loan assets, which is expected to yield \$0.7 billion in 1986 and \$1.8 billion over 3 years. All loans are expected to be sold by 1990.

NON-USER FEE CHANGES IN OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

(In	billions	of	dollars)
(10)	DIFFIORS	Oł	conars

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total 1986-88	Total 1986–90
Interest income from FFB		0.9	1.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	8.7
Other interest income		0.2		0.2	0.2	-0.6 -1.2	-0.2 -1.2
Third-party reimbursements to VA Military contributions to retirement		-0.2 -1.1	-0.3 -1.7	-0.3 -2.3	-0.3 -2.5	-0.6 -3.3	-1.1 -8.1
Postal contributions to retirement	-0.3 0.4	-0.6 0.7	-0.8 0.8	-1.2 1.0	-1.6 1.2	1.6 2.0	-4.4 4.2
Small business loan asset sales Other	0.7 0.2	0.6 0.2	-0.5 0.3	-0.5 0.3	0.3	-1.8 0.6	2.3 1.2
Total	-2.2	— 1.0	0.5	-0.2	0.8	-3.8	3.2

^{*\$50} million or less.

THE CREDIT BUDGET

The credit budget, with its appropriation act limitations on direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments is the means by which new extensions of Federal and federally assisted credit are controlled. For direct loan programs, the credit limitations indirectly affect new disbursements and net outlays. The lower level of direct loan outlays discussed above are the result of lower levels of direct loan obligations.

CREDIT BUDGET TOTALS

(In billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Direct loan obligations	51.9 74.0	24.2 77.2	22.7 78.5	19.9 80.9	17.3 83.7	16.6 86.3
Total	125.9	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.0	102.9

In line with the administration's efforts to control the cost of Federal credit programs, this budget proposes reduced intervention in the Nation's lending markets through specific cuts in several discretionary direct loan programs, and an initiative to place some credit programs on a sounder actuarial basis. Several loan guarantee programs, such as the Export-Import Bank and the agricultural credit insurance fund, are being increased in size to compensate for the lower level of direct loan obligations.

For 1986, the administration proposes a total credit budget of \$101.4 billion, of which \$24.2 billion is for direct loan obligations and \$77.2 billion is for guaranteed loan commitments. This is a decline of 19% from the estimated 1985 credit budget total of \$125.9 billion.

The reduction is due largely to proposed cuts in discretionary loan programs that were discussed earlier. The table below shows the proposed decreases for these programs.

DISCRETIONARY LOAN PROGRAMS—DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS—PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

(Dollars in millions)

	1984	1985	1986
Subsidized agricultural credit (ACIF)	4,005	3,770	435
Rural housing (RHIF)		3,445	168
Rural development (RDIF)	412	511	62
Export-Import Bank	1,467	3,865	
Small business assistance (including FFB)	1,543	2,006	685
Rural Electrification Administration (including FFB)		2,632	1,060
Community Development (FFB)		225	
Total	12,514	16,454	2,410
Programs as a percent of total direct loan obligations	32.0%	31.7%	9.9%
	1	1	I

In addition to the proposed cuts in program levels, the administration is proposing that several credit programs be placed on a sounder actuarial basis by requiring borrowers to share more of the costs of the credit programs. These costs include defaults, interest expenses, delayed repayments, and servicing and administrative costs. For some direct loan programs, the administration is proposing that the interest rate on new loans will be the yield on newly issued, equivalent-maturity Treasury securities plus 1\%, as well as an up-front fee of 5\% of the loan amount. The administration also proposes that some guaranteed loan borrowers be required to pay an up-front fee of 5\% of the guaranteed loan amount, plus an annual fee of 1\%. The additional revenue generated by these proposals totals \$4.0 billion over the 1986 to 1988 period.

MANAGEMENT REFORM

Modernization of Federal operations is an important part of this administration's overall objectives of restoring efficiency, balancing the role, and reducing the size of the Federal Government. A smaller, but more efficient and productive, Federal establishment that relies more on the private sector for performance of commercial-type activities is in keeping with the President's concept and philosophy of government. The administration's management improvement program, Reform '88, is now well underway. It is a comprehensive, vigorous approach to reforming the Federal Government's management processes. Significant accomplishments have been achieved in the last 4 years.

This year, the President is issuing a management report, as required by section 2903 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DEFRA). This report describes the major management initiatives. It also provides a status report on the Grace Commission recommendations and information on 1985 savings in specified categories, as required by section 2901 of DEFRA. A summary of the President's strategy and accomplishments follows.

Eliminating fraud, waste, and abuse.—In 1981, the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), composed of departmental Inspectors General (IGs), was created to coordinate an aggressive campaign against waste and fraud. Armed with a strong Presidential mandate, they have made it possible for more than \$46 billion to be put to better use. On a cumulative basis, over 10,000 successful prosecutions have been achieved, \$273 million in investigative recoveries have been made, and over 9,000 administrative actions have been taken against Federal and contractor employees since 1981.

The PCIE is pioneering Federal improvements in computer security, the matching of computer files, and other innovative techniques for preventing waste and fraud from occurring in the first place.

Follow-up on audits made by IGs, the General Accounting Office (GAO), and others has become more timely and effective. The audit backlog in civilian agencies has been reduced from \$0.6 billion in 1981 to \$0.1 billion at the end of 1984, and a new system in the Defense Department has cut in half the funds tied up in unresolved audits, from over \$1 billion in 1981 to \$0.5 billion as of September 30, 1984.

Controlling the cost of administering Federal programs.—The goal is to reduce administrative overhead substantially. Toward this objective, the administration has:

- reduced Federal civilian agency employment by the end of 1984 to 78,100 below the levels proposed for 1982;
- set into motion plans to consolidate payroll and personnel systems and, thereby, reduce the number of systems from 134 at the end of 1983 to 10 by 1988;

- cut the number of Federal Government publications by 25%, from nearly 16,000 in 1981 to just over 12,000 in 1985, reducing costs by \$35 million;
- made a start toward the goal of reducing the costs of Government work space administered by the General Services Administration by 10%, with expected cost reductions of \$70 million in 1985; and
- achieved administrative streamlining by wider application of staffing standards and automation of management processes.

Financial management.—Assuring better stewardship of Federal funds has been a high priority. As a result, the Federal Government is improving the management of the \$1 trillion that it handles each year. This reduces Treasury's financing costs and helps avoid penalties for late payment. A credit management system to handle the \$315 billion in debt owed the Federal Government is being established, using tools the private sector has found effective. Standardized but adaptable financial management systems are being developed—one for international agencies and another for domestic agencies.

Productivity improvement.—Fresh emphasis and definition is being given to adopting the most efficient and productive methods for conducting the Federal Government's business. The 30-year policy embodied in OMB's Circular No. A-76 that requires review of commercial-type activities for possible performance by the private sector is being revitalized. The number of positions reviewed to determine whether the functions performed can be done more efficiently by the private sector is expected to increase from 12,000 in 1984 to 35,000 a year in 1985. In addition, in-house management efficiency reviews are being emphasized, and agencies are expected to search for greater efficiency by reviewing an additional 150,000 positions in 1986. A productivity clearinghouse has been established to facilitate cost comparisons and adoption of uniform, accurate performance standards.

Information technology.—The administration has adopted a three-point strategy to reestablish the Government's position as a leader in efficient and productive use of information technology. This strategy calls for: 1) the issuance of effective and up-to-date guidelines; 2) early OMB involvement to assure their implementation; and 3) the development of objective measures to maximize the return on the Federal Government's investments in information technology. To carry out this strategy, agencies will be required to document a 10% return on information technology investments. Greater reliance will be placed on the acquisition of computer

software that is commercially available rather than customized. Agencies will be required to adopt standards that foster exchange of information among systems. Procedures will be developed to exploit the economies resulting from the competitive nature of the information technology marketplace. Finally, long-range planning will assure that information technology investments are programbased and results-oriented.

Program delivery improvements.—The administration has made a start at improving the accuracy and efficiency with which agencies deliver services and benefits to the public. Initiatives include streamlining the field structure of Federal agencies, which has grown unnecessarily large and duplicative, to reflect the efficiencies that have been made possible by advances in communications, transportation and information technology. In addition, efforts are being made to institutionalize management reforms into program operations. For example, the payment integrity project, established in 1983, is working to reduce by 20% by 1988 the error rate in making entitlement payments.

Integration of management savings into the budget.—Efforts of many previous administrations have been long on recommendations and short on implementation. This administration has carefully developed a process to ensure implementation through integration of management objectives and milestones into the budget. This tracking system will permit OMB to monitor each agency's execution of the management initiatives that have been included in the 1986 budget. Annual management reviews will provide another check on progress toward implementation and an opportunity to seek additional improvements. Together, these efforts will ensure that Reform '88 initiatives are made a permanent part of Federal Government operations.

Status of Grace Commission recommendations.—Early in his administration, the President recognized the benefit of obtaining advice on management improvements from business leaders and authorized the establishment of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (PPSSCC). Industrialist J. Peter Grace assembled 161 high-level private sector executives from many of the Nation's leading corporations. The results of this effort were published in 47 reports that contained 2,478 recommendations on 784 issues.

Given the broad scope of the review, there was some overlap among the reports, and, in some cases, the Commission could not develop specific savings estimates. Excluding these items, the reports identified savings for 1,635 different recommendations. Seven-

ty percent of these recommendations have been carried out or are being proposed with the 1986 budget; the remaining 30% are undergoing further review. Most of the recommendations—879—have already been implemented, and 269 are being transmitted with the 1986 budget. Congressional cooperation is needed to achieve the savings from the management improvements included in the 1986 budget.

Selected 1985 management savings.—As required by section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, the Office of Management and Budget reviewed the 1985 appropriations for specified activities, such as travel and consultant services, to determine whether reductions from the 1984 levels had been or should be achieved. As a result of this review, the budget includes reductions of \$0.4 billion in 1985 funding levels.

A serious effort has been made to determine reasonable savings. The achievement of most of these savings requires Congressional approval of the rescissions proposed in the budget.

Efficiency in Government Legislation.—The President's comprehensive report on management initiatives asks Congress to enact Efficiency in Government Legislation that would improve Federal management by removing some of the obstacles that currently prevent full implementation of the administration's management improvement program. This proposal reflects the need for selected, broad reforms that individual agencies alone cannot achieve.

PART 3

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS AND THE BUDGET

3-1

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS AND THE BUDGET

This part of the budget discusses the economic assumptions underlying the 1986 budget estimates. The first section reviews the recovery that has returned the economy to healthy growth with moderate inflation, following many years of stagflation. The second section presents the near-term forecast for 1985–1986 and the long-term economic assumptions that underlie the budget projections through 1990. The third section discusses the relationship between Federal debt and capital formation. The fourth section describes the sensitivity of the budget to changes in economic assumptions. The last section describes how economic developments and changes in the economic forecast have modified the budget outlook since last year.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: THE RECOVERY CONTINUES

When the administration took office in 1981, inflation was out of control. The rapid increase in prices was hurting economic growth, investment was being diverted into unproductive inflation hedges, and normal business and household planning were being hindered by the uncertainty surrounding the outlook for prices and costs. Labor productivity in the economy's nonfarm business sector grew at an annual rate of 2.0% between 1948 and 1981, but by only 0.6% from 1973 to 1981. The collapse of productivity growth during the 1970's produced stagnating real wages even while nominal wage rates were rising rapidly.

Under the circumstances, controlling inflation had to be the administration's top priority. In 1980, inflation was running about 12½%; in the last 3 years, it has been only 4%. This dramatic reduction helped convince American families and businesses that they could plan for the future once again without fearing that unpredictable price increases would make their plans futile.

The lower rate of inflation, together with the administration's program to restore incentives for work, saving, and investment by lowering tax rates and reducing the regulatory burden on business, led to the robust economic recovery of the past 2 years. The recovery has fostered a new sense of confidence in America's economic future as it offers the prospect of sustained economic growth with low and stable inflation for the first time in many years.

An Overview of the Recovery.—The recovery from the 1981-82 recession began in late 1982. It was sparked in part by a shift in monetary policy that contributed to a surge of growth in the money supply, a dramatic decline in interest rates, and a strong rally in the stock market.

The boom in the stock market was part of a broader shift in the public's asset preferences. For most of the previous decade, savers who had invested in financial assets had been losers to a combination of inflation and taxes. Inflation drove interest rates up and bond prices down, while eroding the real value of interest income and dividend payments. Compounding the injury, taxes were levied on the nominal income on these financial assets, "income" that often was inadequate even to preserve the assets' value.

Similar problems were reducing business profitability. Depreciation allowances based on the historical cost of fixed capital understated true depreciation in a time of rapidly rising capital costs. Conventional accounting practices also created fictitious inventory profits when inflation was raising the true replacement cost of goods sold. A growing burden of Federal regulation raised production costs, while limiting investment opportunities. The result of these trends was a decline in profitability that was reflected in the weak performance of corporate equities throughout the period. Stock prices, even accounting for dividends, failed to keep up with inflation in the 1970's.

It is not surprising that by the end of the decade investors were searching for ways to shelter their wealth from the ravages of inflation and the taxation of fictitious profits. The fact that these "investments" were often unproductive hedges such as gold or commodities spread the debilitating effects of the inflation from the financial markets to the real economy. Therefore, the stock market rally of the summer of 1982 was a significant event. It signaled the beginning of a shift back from investment in unproductive inflation hedges and commodity speculation to investment in productive capital assets.

The rally also marked a reevaluation by investors of the long-run profitability of American business. That reevaluation was justified as profits climbed in the first 2 years of the upturn at their fastest pace in 37 years. The greatly improved earnings were achieved even as inflation declined, in large part because a recovery in productivity growth and moderate wage increases held down unit costs and boosted profit margins.

The economy's recovery in 1983 was widely expected by forecasters, but they were surprised by the magnitude of the rebound. From the fourth quarter of 1982, the trough of the recession, to the fourth quarter of 1983, real GNP grew 6.3%; this was a faster rate of growth than in all but 5 other years in the postwar period. Most

UNIT PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS: NONFINANCIAL CORPORATE BUSINESS

(Percent change; annual rate)

	Unit prices 1	Unit costs ²	Profit margins ³	Total profits *
Recession:				
1981:3-1982:4	4.1	6.8	24.9	28.1
First two years of expansion:				
1982:4-1984:4	3.1	0.4	38.8	50.4
Average postwar expansion 5	2.4	1.1	13.6	22.9

forecasters expected strong economic growth in 1984, and this time they were correct: real GNP grew 5.6% (according to preliminary figures from the Commerce Department). The 2-year average growth rate of 6.0% was as strong as the recovery from any recession since 1950.

The last 2 years have also seen a rapid drop in unemployment. In the 25 months from November 1982 to December 1984, the civilian unemployment rate fell 3.5 percentage points, a larger decline than in any recovery since 1950. It is also noteworthy that the unemployment rate is now slightly lower than it was at the peak of the last business cycle in July 1981. In every other recovery since 1950, the unemployment rate at this point in the expansion was still considerably above its level at the previous peak.

Consumer spending usually leads the recovery, and the current upturn is no exception. During recessions, consumers tend to postpone purchases of housing and other "big-ticket" items like cars and home appliances. An increase in consumer net worth and declining interest rates releases this pent-up demand and helps spur the recovery. From the third quarter of 1982 through the first quarter of 1983, the increase in real personal consumption expenditures outpaced the increase in real GNP.

The recovery is also usually strengthened by the decisions of business firms to restock inventories depleted during the recession. In the initial year of the current recovery, real inventory investment rose a hefty \$32 billion and accounted for about a third of the real GNP gain.

As the recovery proceeded, however, it developed features that were either not expected when it started, or that broke with previous business cycle experience. Most noteworthy have been the moderate inflation rate, the boom in capital spending, the dollar's strength in the foreign exchange markets with the associated inflow of capital from abroad, and high real interest rates. These features are reviewed in the following sections.

The implicit price deflator for gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business.

Labor and interest charges plus non-factor costs (e.g., depreciation) divided by real output of nonfinancial corporate business.

Pre-tax profits (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments) divided by real output of nonfinancial corporate business.

Pre-tax profits (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments) of nonfinancial corporate business.

Excluding 1949 and 1980 expansions.

The Moderate Pace of Inflation.—The low inflation rate continues to surprise observers. Since the beginning of the long process of disinflation in 1981, most forecasters have persistently overestimated prospective price increases. At the beginning of 1984, there were widespread expectations that inflation would accelerate somewhat before the end of the year. In the fourth quarter, however, the GNP deflator rose at an annual rate of only 2.4%. For the year as a whole, on a fourth quarter over fourth quarter basis, the deflator rose 3.5%, about the same rate it has maintained since the trough of the recession.

Although inflation was often stable or declining during the early phases of previous postwar expansions, recent inflation is noteworthy for two reasons:

- The average inflation rate since the recession trough, 3.7%, is lower than in four of the seven previous recoveries since World War II, including the last three. This reverses a pattern evident since the early 1960's in which the inflation rate was higher in each successive cyclical upturn.
- Given the substantial decline in inflation that occurred in 1982, many market forecasters expected disinflation to run its course earlier in this recovery than in the immediately preceding cycles. Although inflation has not declined significantly since the trough of the recession, it has not risen, either.

Steady, moderate inflation over the long run requires a disciplined policy of moderate growth of the money supply by the Federal Reserve. In the early 1980's, many questioned whether the Federal Reserve could persevere in such a policy. Last year, however, it succeeded in holding money supply growth within its 4%-8% target band for M1, while the broader aggregates grew near the upper bounds of their target ranges. The preliminary target for this year, announced by the Federal Reserve in July, is 4%-7% for M1, slightly lower and narrower than the 1984 range.

In the short run, special factors can alter the rate of inflation. During the present recovery, the most significant special factor helping to lower inflation has surely been the extraordinary rise in the exchange value of the dollar. In 1984, the dollar appreciated by 12%. This continued a trend that has pushed the dollar's value up by 70% since the fall of 1980.

When the dollar appreciates, the prices of imported goods are reduced, and the prices of competing domestic goods are also reduced, with a lag. It is estimated that the dollar's appreciation has reduced the inflation rate by roughly one to two percentage points annually for the past 4 years. Since the full adjustment process takes up to 3 years, the dollar's appreciation in 1984 will continue to put downward pressure on prices in 1985 and 1986 if the dollar remains near its current level.

Two other developments helped reduce inflation last year:

- Agricultural and other commodity prices declined in the second half of 1984, after rising sharply in the early stages of the recovery. Since many commodities are imported, their prices were cut by the rise of the dollar.
- Oil prices continued to edge downward as stagnant demand for oil produced excess supply on world markets. The average price of imported oil has fallen by \$2.60 a barrel since January 1983, and prices are expected to fall further in 1985.

Since the price of oil is quoted in dollars, a change in the exchange value of the dollar does not affect the price of oil directly, but it does have important indirect effects. When the dollar rises, as it did last year, foreigners must pay more for oil in terms of their own currencies. This increase in the foreign price of oil strengthened the trend toward reduced world oil demand, and helped put downward pressure on the dollar price of petroleum.

Although the strong dollar was a major contributor to the moderation of inflation that has occurred since the peak of the last business cycle, the moderation has proceeded far beyond what can be traced directly to the strong dollar or to softening commodity prices. Deregulation and a resurgence of entrepreneurial vigor spurred on, to be sure, by the inroads of foreign producers in U.S. markets—have contributed to a highly competitive atmosphere. Lower inflation expectations, engendered by the success in reducing inflation and the administration's commitment to an anti-inflation policy, have also contributed to the process. In addition, the strong growth in productivity during the last 4 years, especially when compared with the negative growth rates in 1979 and 1980, has helped keep prices down. Together, these forces have produced a marked reduction in inflation across the entire economy, extending far beyond the goods traded in international commerce. An indication of this broad-based trend is the fact that wage inflation has slowed down about as much in nonmanufacturing industries as in the manufacturing sector.

The progress against inflation since 1981 has been remarkable, but it would be premature to declare a final victory. After all, a 4% rate of inflation doubles prices in 18 years and that is a far cry from price stability. Moreover, the special factors that have helped to pull inflation down during the past few years may end or even reverse themselves in the future. Had the exchange value of the dollar not been increasing so rapidly, inflation would have proceeded at a 5 to 5½% rate last year. The dollar cannot continue to rise indefinitely. The relative price of oil should also stabilize eventually. When this happens, there could be some acceleration of inflation.

Most importantly, inflation will not stay down unless the Federal Reserve continues the policy of restrained growth of the money supply that was so important in reducing the rate of inflation in the first place. Continued restraint can serve to prevent any unfavorable shocks that do occur in the future from initiating a new cycle of rising inflation.

A gradual trend toward price stability provides the necessary background for healthy economic growth. One of the keys to the strong growth that has marked the present recovery has been the fundamental change in the inflation outlook since 1981. To maintain this success, policies of feverish demand expansion must be avoided. A commitment to steady reduction in the rate of growth of the money supply will sustain real economic growth and permit a return to price stability.

The Boom in Business Fixed Investment.—The increase in capital spending in the present expansion is far stronger than normal. Over the past 2 years, real gross nonresidential fixed investment increased at a 15.4% annual rate, compared with an average increase of less than 7% in previous cycles between 1950 and 1980.

Part of this investment boom simply reflects the severity of the 1981-82 recession. Investment is always depressed during business downturns, and the deeper the recession, the further investment has to recover in order to reach a normal level. However, even after adjusting for the effect of the recession by measuring the change in investment from the peak rather than the trough of the cycle, the increase in capital spending remains impressive. Since the July 1981 peak, real business fixed investment has grown at an average yearly rate of 6.0%, more than three times faster than the average gain over comparable stages of previous cycles.

There is a strong statistical relationship between the level of business fixed investment and the change in business sales. This is usually explained by business's desire to maintain a stable capital-output ratio. If output rises, then so will the desired stock of capital, and that leads to an increase in investment. This accelerator mechanism is clearly at work in the present expansion. The normal response to a healthy increase in sales like that experienced in the past 2 years would be a boom in investment spending. However, the growth in investment spending in the past 2 years has been too large to be explained entirely by this factor. Other forces were also at work:

- The administration's tax reform significantly raised depreciation allowances for many investments, reducing the real cost of capital to business firms for a broad range of investments.
- High inflation raised the effective rate of business taxation in the 1970's. Since 1980, the marked decline in inflation has lowered effective business tax rates, and would have done so even in the absence of more favorable depreciation allowances.

- Prices of investment goods have been very stable in the current expansion, reflecting, in part, the strong dollar and the heightened competition from foreign producers of capital goods. The price deflator for nonresidential fixed investment was slightly lower at the end of 1984 than it was 2 years earlier.
- Low and stable inflation has also removed much of the uncertainty that was hampering investment prior to the present recovery.
- The strong recovery, moderate wage demands, and a productivity rebound resulted in a sharp increase of nearly 90% in corporate profits during the expansion's first 8 quarters. Healthy profits, whether as a signal of future profitability or because internally generated funds are cheaper than external funds, are usually associated with an increase in investment.

The strength of business fixed investment has been concentrated in expenditures for producers' durable equipment; investment in nonresidential structures has experienced only a typical cyclical upturn. The difference in the two components reflects, in part, the relatively favorable tax treatment that equipment receives under the current tax code.

The increase in capital spending has raised net investment as well as gross investment, but not to the same extent. It is net investment that determines the rate of growth of the capital stock and helps to determine future economic growth, a fact that the administration has taken into account in its economic assumptions. The discrepancy between the two measures is partly accounted for by the shifting composition of investment. The trend toward short-lived assets that depreciate more rapidly has raised the share of capital replacement in total gross investment. Also depreciation tends to be high relative to net investment during the earlier stages of cyclical upturns. Because of the increase in depreciation, a high level of gross investment is required to sustain a healthy rate of economic growth.

The Dollar and the Net Inflow of Foreign Capital.—The increased profitability of U.S. investment opportunities as a result of tax changes, rapid expansion, low inflation, and deregulation has attracted a record net inflow of foreign capital. The strong international demand for U.S. assets led to a rise of 70% in the multilateral trade-weighted value of the dollar since the third quarter of 1980.

The strength of the dollar has helped reduce inflation and has benefited consumers. However, the counterpart of the dollar's rise and the capital inflow has been a worsening of the U.S. current account. The current account, the broadest measure of trade, serv-

ices, and interest payments between the U.S. and other countries, shifted from a nearly balanced position in 1980, to a deficit amounting to 3% of GNP by the second half of 1984. A higher dollar has made U.S. exports more expensive for foreigners, and imported goods cheaper at home. This has encouraged a surge of imports, while producing sluggish growth in the export and import-competing sectors of the economy. The effect of the high exchange rate has been compounded by the slow growth of the major European economies and the weak import demand and aggressive export promotion of many heavily indebted less-developed countries.

During the 1950's and 1960's, the U.S. enjoyed persistent current account surpluses which were used to finance capital investment overseas. U.S. assets abroad exceeded foreign assets in the U.S. by \$150 billion at the end of 1982. However, during 1983, the surplus of assets eroded to \$106 billion, and eroded further in 1984. Sometime this year, recorded foreign assets in the U.S. will exceed our assets abroad, making us a net debtor nation.

The continued inflow of capital has reduced the surplus on investment income which the U.S. has enjoyed over the past decade by increasing interest payments to foreigners. In 1980, the U.S. surplus on investment income amounted to \$30 billion; by the third quarter of 1984 it had eroded to \$15 billion. Given the prospect of large current account deficits for the forseeable future, the U.S. will soon be making a net transfer of investment income to foreigners.

In the 1970's, the U.S. was able to run a large trade deficit while maintaining a balanced current account since it received substantial net investment income from foreigners. In the future, we will not be able to pay for imported goods with the proceeds from our foreign investments. Instead, we will have to export in order to pay interest on our foreign borrowing.

The recovery has been stronger in the aggregate than is typically the case. Therefore, it is hard to argue that the high dollar and the capital inflow have been detrimental to overall growth thus far. The effects have been mainly compositional, with export and import-competing industries adversely affected, while the benefits have been spread more diffusely throughout the economy. The long-run problems concern the consequences for the economy should foreigners attempt to reduce their purchases of dollar assets while we are still running a large current account deficit. Under such circumstances, the inflation rate might temporarily rise as the dollar's exchange rate falls. In addition, there could be a rise in interest rates and slower overall economic growth.

High Real Interest Rates.—The real interest rate is the difference between the prevailing market rate of interest and the rate of inflation. It is the real interest rate that measures the true cost of borrowing and the true return to saving. By contrast, the nominal interest rate, alone, conveys little significant information about the cost of capital. Nominal rates of 10% can be either excruciatingly high or ridiculously cheap, depending on how fast inflation is eroding the value of money.

Since 1980, the inflation rate and inflation expectations have declined substantially. Market interest rates have also fallen, but by no more than the decline in inflation expectations. Consequently, real interest rates appear to have remained on a rough plateau far above their historical values. As described above, capital spending boomed despite the apparently high real interest rates. The administration's business tax cuts, lower inflation, and the fall in the relative price of capital goods offset the high rates. Indeed, some have suggested that the improved investment outlook is responsible for keeping real rates high by stimulating borrowing.

While strong business investment demand has undoubtedly contributed to keeping rates high, so has heavy Government borrowing. It would be wrong to attribute all of the increase in real rates to only one component of the demand for savings. It is the combined demands of Government and business that have helped keep real rates high. The decline in the deficit that would result from enacting this budget should remove some of the strain on interest rates, and permit the high long-term real rate to return gradually to its historical norm.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

This section describes the economic assumptions that underlie the estimates in the budget. The current services estimates displayed in the budget are based on these same economic assumptions. Permitting the budget to proceed on a current services basis—that is, with no future policy action to change program spending or receipts—would change significantly, and for the worse, the economic performance from what is assumed for the budget. However, the convention of basing both the budget estimates and the current services estimates on a common set of economic assumptions limits the differences between them to the direct effects of proposed policy actions. This permits the current services estimates to serve their purpose as a baseline against which to measure the budgetary effect of policy proposals. In keeping with the usual practice, the assumptions are presented for calendar years, rather than fiscal years.

The short-term forecast for 1985-86 is based on an assessment of the implications of recent developments for the economic outlook. Consequently, this section begins with a brief review of those developments. It is followed by a discussion of the short-range outlook, accompanied by a table that presents the forecast through 1986.

The section concludes with a discussion of the administration's long-range economic assumptions for the 1987-1990 period, accompanied by a table in which these assumptions are presented in detail.

Shifting Gears: The Pause of 1984.—Economic activity grew at a rapid 8½% annual rate in the first half of 1984. This continued the trend evident in the second half of 1983 and helped to make the recovery stronger than any other expansion since 1951. However, in the third quarter of 1984, economic growth slowed abruptly to a 1.6% rate.

The growth of consumer spending lost momentum in the summer months after a buying spree in the spring: real consumption expenditures, which grew at about an 8% annual rate in the second quarter, were essentially flat from July to September. The lull in spending was unexpected and resulted in a build-up of unwanted inventories during the third quarter. Subsequently, excess inventories were reduced through a modest curtailment of production. By the fourth quarter, the brief pause had ended. Real final sales rose at a 8.3% annual rate, following a slight decline in the third quarter. Moreover, the economy entered 1985 with considerable momentum: consumer spending and industrial production accelerated in November and December and the inventory-to-sales ratio fell, providing a stimulus to further increases in production and employment during 1985.

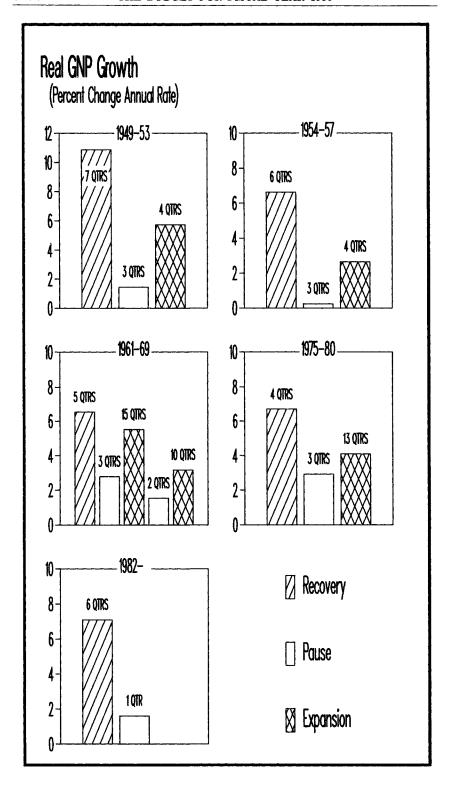
COMPONENTS OF REAL GNP

(Percent change, annual rate)

	1983 1	1984					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Real GNP	6.3	10.1	7.1	1.6	3.9		
Final sales		3.6	10.3	-1.0	8.3		
Change in business inventories ²	- 3.6	31.6	20.3	30.6	14.2		

¹ Fourth quarter of 1982 to fourth quarter of 1983. ² Pollar amount in hillions of 1972 dollars

The kind of economic growth the economy experienced in the first half of 1984 is not sustainable on a long-term basis, but it is typical of the early stages of a business cycle expansion. It is also typical for the economy to pause following such periods of rapid growth in order to consolidate earlier gains. In four previous postwar expansions, a pause occurred after six to eight quarters of rapid growth. The previous pauses lasted two to three quarters during which growth was below its long-term trend, but not negative. The pauses were followed by renewed economic growth. If the economy continues to expand as it did in the fourth quarter, the recent pause will be even briefer than usual.



Financial indicators also suggest that economic activity will continue at a moderately rapid pace this year. The Federal Reserve has moved aggressively in recent months to increase the growth of the money supply. The money supply, which fell slightly from June to October, rose at a 10% annual rate in November and December. Short-term interest rates, notably the Federal funds rate and the 91-day Treasury bill rate, fell over 2½ percentage points from the beginning of September to the end of December. The discount rate was lowered 1 percentage point in two stages in November and December. This shift in monetary policy should help ensure continuation of the expansion this year. The Federal Reserve is pursuing this monetary policy with due care that the rate of growth of the money supply not become so rapid as to reignite inflationary expectations. The Federal Reserve has been able to shift monetary policy somewhat because inflation has remained low and the Federal Reserve and the administration are maintaining their antiinflationary commitment.

The Outlook for 1985-1986.—Although economic growth has revived following previous pauses, it has never resumed the very rapid pace set in the recovery phase of expansions. It is relatively easy to increase output during the initial recovery phase. Ample supplies of unemployed labor and unused capacity are available to meet any surge in demand. However, much of the unused supply is absorbed in the initial stage of the recovery, and subsequent growth depends on the economy's ability to add to its supplies of labor and capital. It is then that the economy's supply-side becomes the dominant factor in determining the rate of growth.

In the early stage of a cyclical recovery, any underestimate of aggregate demand is likely to produce an underestimate of real economic growth. This was the error forecasters made in 1983. However, as the recovery proceeds, an underestimate of demand is more likely to produce a mistakenly low estimate for the rate of inflation. This was a common mistake in the late 1970's.

The forecast for 1985-86 assumes that monetary policy will avoid excessive stimulus, while providing sufficient liquidity to sustain the expansion. It is wrong to assume that, because a stimulative monetary policy can produce a rapid rate of real economic growth in the early stages of a business cycle recovery, it is capable of producing rapid growth at any stage of the cycle. Experience suggests that attempts to do that result in accelerating inflation and a premature end to what might otherwise be a long and healthy expansion.

The highlights of the forecast include the following:

Real GNP is expected to grow 4% in both 1985 and 1986. This
is consistent with a return to healthy expansion following a
temporary pause.

SHORT-RANGE ECONOMIC FORECAST

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

ltem .	Actual	Forecast			
REAL	1983	1984 1	3,948 7.8 1,702 3.9 3,241 1,921 242 231.9 3.8 320.2 4.1 7.0 2.8 4.0 3.5 8.1	1986	
Major economic indicators:		ĺ	}		
Gross national product, percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter:					
Current dollars	10.4	9.3	8.5	8.5	
Constant (1972) dollars	6.3	5.6	4.0	4.0	
GNP deflator (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter)	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.3	
Consumer Price Index (percent change, fourth quarter over					
fourth quarter) 2	2.9	3.6		4.3	
Unemployment rate (percent, fourth quarter) 3	8.4	7.1	6.9	6.8	
Annual economic assumptions:	1				
Gross national product:	{		- 1		
Current dollars:					
Amount	3,305	3,661	3,948	4,285	
Percent change, year over year	7.7	10.8	7.8	8.8	
Constant (1972) dollars:		ł	į		
Amount	1,535	1,639	1,702	1,771	
Percent change, year over year	3.7	6.8	3.9	4.0	
Incomes:	ĺ		Í		
Personal income	2,744	3,013	3,241	3,483	
Wages and salaries	1,659	1,804	1,921	2,06	
Corporate profits before tax	203	234	242	286	
Price level:	ŀ	į	}		
GNP deflator:	1		į.		
Level (1972=100), annual average	215.3	223.4	231.9	242.0	
Percent change, year over year	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	
Consumer Price Index: 2		Ì	1		
Level (1967 = 100), annual average	297.4	307.6	320.2	334.2	
Percent change, year over year	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.3	
Unemployment rates:	1	}			
Total, annual average 3		7.4	7.0	6.9	
Insured, annual average 4	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Federal pay raise, January (percent):	}		j		
Military 5		4.0		5.2	
Civilian		4.0		5.0	
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills (percent) 6		9.6	1	7.9	
Interest rate, 10-year Treasury notes (percent)	11.1	12.4	11.0	10.3	

- The GNP deflator is expected to rise 4.3% in both 1985 and 1986. This is a slight acceleration from its remarkably low rate of increase in 1984, but it is still a moderate and predictable pace.
- The unemployment rate is expected to decline modestly in 1985 and 1986.

Preliminary actual data.
 CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers. Two versions of the CPI are now published. The index shown here is that currently used, as required by law, in calculating automatic costs-of-living increases for indexed Federal programs. The manner in which this index measures housing costs changed significantly last month.
 Percent of total labor force, including armed forces residing in the U.S.
 This indicator measures unemployment under State regular unemployment insurance as a percentage of covered employment under that program. It does not include recipients of extended benefits under that program.
 A 3.0% military pay raise is projected for July 1985. The 1986 military pay raise is projected for October.
 A Average rate on new issues within period, on a bank discount basis. These projections do not represent a forecast of interest rates.

LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

		Assumpt	tions	
	1987	1988	1989	1990
Major economic indicators:		-		
Gross national product, percent change, fourth quarter				
over fourth quarter:				
Current dollars	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.9
Constant (1972) dollars	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
GNP deflator (percent change, fourth quarter over	1	}		
fourth quarter)	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
Consumer Price Index (percent change, fourth quarter	Ĭ	1		
over fourth quarter) 1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
Unemployment rate (percent, fourth quarter) 2	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7
Annual economic assumptions:	1	}	1	
Gross national product:		ł	j	
Current dollars:	İ			
Amount	4,642	5,017	5,399	5.780
Percent change, year over year	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.1
Constant (1972) dollars:	•			
Amount	1,841	1,915	1,989	2,061
Percent change, year over year	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6
Incomes:		1		
Personal income	3,747	4,019	4,312	4,596
Wages and salaries	2,237	2,425	2,624	2,824
Corporate profits before tax	336	360	377	396
Price level:		ı		
GNP deflator:	1	1		
Level (1972=100), annual average	252.1	262.0	271.4	280.4
Percent change, year over year	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3
Consumer Price Index: 1		1		
Level (1967 = 100), annual average	348.1	361.7	374.8	387.2
Percent change, year over year	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3
Unemployment rates:			1	
Total, annual average ²	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.8
Insured, annual average 3		2.5	2.3	2.2
Federal pay raise (percent):			Ì	
Military (October)	5.4	5.3	5.0	N/
Civilian (January)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills (percent) 4	7.2	5.9	5.1	5.0
Interest rate, 10-year Treasury notes (percent)		7.3	5.7	5.5

 The downward trend in interest rates in the second half of last year is not expected to be reversed. Both long-term and short-term interest rates are projected to decline somewhat over the 2-year forecast horizon, but long-term rates are expected to fall more than short-term rates.

The Long-Run Assumptions: 1987-1990.—The long-term economic assumptions are not intended to be a precise forecast of future economic conditions. They are projections of trends for the relevant

CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers. Two versions of the CPI are now published. The index shown here is that currently used, as required by law, in calculating automatic cost-of-living increases for indexed Federal programs.

Percent of total labor force, including armed forces residing in the U.S.

This indicator measures unemployment under State regular unemployment insurance as a percentage of covered employment under that program.

Average rate on new issues within period, on a bank discount basis. These projections assume, by convention, that interest rates decline with the rate of inflation. They do not represent a forecast of interest rates.

economic variables. The projections are based on the presumption that the fiscal policy proposed in this budget will be enacted, and that the Federal Reserve will continue to pursue a policy of reducing the rate of growth of the monetary aggregates.

Real GNP is projected to grow at an annual rate of 4% in 1987 and 1988. Over the following 2 years, its projected growth rate slows down to 3.6%, close to its long-run average. This is consistent with a gradual decline in the total unemployment rate to 5.8% by 1990. Underlying the projected real growth rate are assumptions that a strong increase in employment will occur and that output per hour in the nonfarm business sector will grow at an average rate of about 2% over the 1985–1990 period.

Although the annual rate of growth in the population over 16 should be about 1% for the next 5 years, the economic assumptions call for an increase in employment substantially faster than that. There are three reasons for this assumption.

- The demographic and social trends that have already produced substantial increases in female labor force participation are expected to continue for the remainder of the decade.
- The number of people in the prime working ages of 25 to 54 will grow quite rapidly. This will raise the average rate of labor force participation for the total population.
- The total unemployment rate is assumed to decline gradually between now and 1990.

It is also assumed that a substantially faster growth of productivity than prevailed in the 1970's will be achieved. A variety of administration initiatives have helped foster a business climate that favors increases in efficiency.

- The most important factor justifying an optimistic productivity assumption is the strength in capital spending that has marked the recovery so far.
- Stable, moderate inflation has reduced uncertainty about future price increases, encouraging investment and long-term planning.
- Lower inflation expectations have helped moderate wage and salary demands, and more flexible work rules and fewer strikes have helped raise labor productivity.
- Deregulation in transportation, energy, and finance has increased productivity in these sectors and lowered their relative prices, transmitting the benefits of deregulation and raising productivity elsewhere.
- Prime-aged workers between 25 and 54 make up an increasing share of the total labor force, and their greater experience should raise average labor productivity.
- The prospect of stable or declining oil prices for the next several years is not only a boon to consumers, but should also

- eliminate one of the main causes of the sudden shocks that damaged productivity growth in the 1970's.
- The increase in research and development investment since the late 1970's has produced a stream of new innovations that will help to sustain productivity growth. Since 1978, the share of GNP going to research and development expenditures has increased 16%.
- Cost-cutting measures by businesses are likely to continue, spurred in part by foreign competition.

From the cyclical peak in the third quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1984, output per hour in the private nonfarm business sector increased at an annual rate of 2%. This period covers both the severe recession of 1981-82 and the two subsequent years of recovery. It is perhaps too soon to state conclusively that the poor productivity performance of the 1970's is over, but this sustained period of normal productivity growth certainly justifies a modest degree of optimism that the economy will be able to maintain 2% productivity increases throughout the rest of the decade.

It is sometimes argued that the assumption that the economy will resume its average rate of productivity growth is too cautious. The claim is made that the economy can grow faster than 4% a year, that it is capable of 5% growth, or even more. After all, the economies of the Pacific Rim are growing at least this rapidly, and the U.S. grew nearly this fast for some of the time in the 1960's. Why not assume that the administration's policies will succeed in achieving at least comparable growth during the rest of the 1980's? It is, of course, impossible to prove that such rapid economic growth could not happen, but there are good reasons to believe it is highly unlikely.

- For 8 years following the trough of the 1960-61 recession, the economy grew at an average annual rate of 4.9%. This is the fastest the economy has grown in the postwar period for such an extended interval, comparable to the time that will have elapsed since the trough of the 1981-82 recession by the end of the forecast interval in 1990. In the 1960's, expansionary fiscal and monetary policies boosted the growth rate, but they also carried the economy past the threshold where it was possible for the rate of inflation to remain stable. When the spending boom began, the inflation rate was less than 2% a year; before the boom was over, it had nearly tripled. The virulent inflation unleashed by these policies has only finally been brought under control during the last 4 years.
- The long-term economic assumptions include an optimistic projection of employment growth. If it is achieved, many relatively inexperienced workers will find employment between now and 1990. Their productivity will not be as high as that

of more seasoned workers. Faster productivity growth might be achieved if employment growth is slower than projected in the budget, but in this case the overall rate of economic growth, which is the sum of employment and productivity growth, would not be significantly higher.

• Recent evidence suggests that productivity growth has recovered somewhat from its dismal performance of the 1970's. Over the last 3½ years it has averaged about 2%. But 2 years into the recovery there is no hard evidence at all that it is approaching the much more rapid rates that would be required for real GNP to grow at 5% a year or faster.

On the other hand, it has been argued that the assumption of 4% economic growth for the next few years is far too optimistic and that a more reasonable guess about future growth would be a rate of increase in real GNP of 3%, or even lower. However, this assumes that the economy in the years ahead will not be able to reach even its average level of performance in the earlier postwar period. Such caution would seem unduly pessimistic. The recovery that has occurred so far has been sparkling, and it is not unrealistic to assume that further improvement in the unemployment rate and a closer approach to normal capacity utilization are feasible. If economic growth over the next few years proceeds at no faster than 3%, then improvements in unemployment, if any, are likely to be very gradual.

An economic growth rate of 4% for the next several years is achievable with appropriate monetary and fiscal policies. Faster growth might be achieved, temporarily, by pursuing irresponsible policies to stimulate demand, but this kind of demand-led growth could not be sustained, and the attempt to do so would be highly inflationary.

The administration assumes that the rate of inflation, as measured by the GNP deflator, will increase slightly to 4.3% in 1986, and then decline gradually, falling to 3.2% in 1990. The administration remains committed to the policy of inflation reduction that has already produced significant results and should continue to produce them in the future. This would be a unique accomplishment. The postwar era has not yet seen such a lengthy period of uninterrupted economic growth without an acceleration in the rate of inflation. The key to this policy is the Federal Reserve's commitment to a gradual and predictable reduction in the rate of growth in the money supply.

It is also assumed that real interest rates will gradually return to their long-term average levels by the end of the projection period.

DEFICITS, DEBT. AND CAPITAL FORMATION

Despite the relatively strong 4% growth trend and the declining interest rates incorporated in the assumptions, current services budget deficits remain in the \$220-\$250 billion range each year through 1990. Increases in the Federal debt of this magnitude can have important economic consequences.

From the end of World War II until 1980, Federal debt became a smaller and smaller share of total private wealth. This decline occurred even though the Federal budget was in deficit most of the years after World War II, and every year but one after 1960. The reason for this decline is that the deficits were small enough so that private saving and the revaluation of private wealth due to inflation added to private wealth faster than the deficits added to Federal debt. The recent large deficits, however, have caused a sharp increase in Federal debt that has reversed the post-World War II trend.

This trend in Federal debt relative to private wealth has important implications for capital formation. For the individual investor, Government securities and other forms of investment are basically similar. For the economy as a whole, however, there is a crucial difference. Except for Government bonds, privately held wealth is generally backed by some real physical capital in the economy. Corporate bonds or corporate stocks, for example, are backed by the capital investments of corporations. Similarly, bank certificates of deposit are backed by the investment made by those borrowing from banks. In contrast, Government bonds are not backed by real capital, and do not represent any increment in capital for society. Government debt is backed only by the taxing power of the Federal Government.

Therefore, since savings used to purchase new Federal debt do not represent additions to the economy's capital stock, those savings have an illusory quality. For the individual saver, buying Government bonds raises his or her private wealth, but, for the economy as a whole, Government debt does not add to the total capital stock of the economy. This is the essence of the crowding-out problem. For a given level of private wealth, the more that is accounted for by Federal Government debt, the less will be the economy's total real capital stock.

In 1980, Federal debt accounted for about 6.2% of total private wealth. By 1984, that figure had risen to 9.4%. If deficits were to continue at the levels projected on a current services basis, the share of total private wealth accounted for by Government debt would continue to grow rapidly. Thus far in this recovery, in spite of the growth of Federal debt relative to private wealth, domestic investment has not been crowded out. This has occurred partly because of the large net inflow of foreign savings. However, the

long-term prospect of continued healthy growth in the real capital stock remains threatened unless the measures proposed in this budget to reduce the growth in Federal debt are enacted.

SENSITIVITY OF THE BUDGET TO ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Both receipts and outlays are strongly affected by changes in economic conditions. Budget estimates and projections, therefore, are a function of the economic assumptions upon which they are predicated, and are highly sensitive to changes in those assumptions.

The sensitivity of the budget aggregates to economic conditions seriously complicates budget planning because forecasting the economy inaccurately leads to forecasting the budget inaccurately, and economic forecasting is not an exact science. On the other hand, the budgetary impacts of a specific change in an economic assumption are generally fairly predictable. Therefore, an approximation to how the budget aggregates would change, given a specific set of changes in the economic outlook, can be calculated using rules-of-thumb.

Rules-of-Thumb.—In applying these rules, it is important to consider the combined effects of all economic variables that change. Many economic variables, such as real growth and the unemployment rate, are closely linked, and it may be unrealistic to assume a change in one without taking into account an associated change in the other. Again, if real growth changes, should the rate of inflation be assumed to be higher, lower, or unchanged? Should interest rates change? In a dynamic economy, the tendency is for a shock to be transmitted to almost every aspect of economic performance.

The following table shows, in its first bank of figures, the effects on receipts, outlays, and the deficit of a hypothetical sustained one percentage point higher rate of inflation, beginning January 1986. It is assumed that real economic growth is unchanged, so that nominal GNP growth must also be one percentage point higher. Unemployment is assumed to be unchanged. With inflation one percentage point higher, interest rates are also assumed to be one percentage point higher. While nearly all receipts respond directly and immediately to inflation, the outlay effects shown, other than interest costs, are limited to those programs that respond automatically to inflation under current law, usually with a lag resulting from a cost-of-living adjustment procedure. Defense spending and Federal pay scales, for example, are not adjusted. Therefore, by 1990, the gain in receipts exceeds the increase in outlays by \$24½ billion. Were more categories of outlays adjusted for the higher inflation, the gap would vanish.

The second bank of figures in the table shows the effect on the deficit of assuming a rate of real economic growth one percentage point lower than in the budget for the period 1986-90. No change in the rate of inflation is assumed, so the rate of growth of nominal GNP must also be one percentage point lower. Interest rates are assumed to be unchanged, but the unemployment rate is assumed to rise by one percentage point for each two percentage points that the level of real GNP falls below its base path. By 1990, the deficit is \$73 billion higher.

The third bank of figures shows the budget implications of combining the first two banks of figures; that is, the effects of assuming no change in the rate of growth of nominal GNP, but a shift in the composition of that growth to one percentage point higher inflation and one percentage point lower real growth. Interest rates are assumed to be one percentage point higher, and the unemployment rate is assumed to be higher than in the base path in accordance with the same relationship as used in the second bank of figures. Except for some minor compounding effects, the third case is essentially the sum of the first two. Also, the effects shown are approximately symmetric, so that the effects of a percentage point lower inflation and higher real growth would be of the same magnitude as shown in the table, but of opposite sign.

SENSITIVITY OF THE BUDGET TO RATES OF ECONOMIC CHANGE AND SHIFTS IN THE COMPOSITION OF NOMINAL GNP

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Effect of a one percentage point change in annual nominal GNP growth rate resulting from: A one percentage point higher annual rate of inflation (and interest rates) beginning January 1986:					
Change in receipts	4.0 3.3	14.4 11.3	26.1 18.6	39.0 24.3	54.0 29.4
Change in deficit	-0.7	-3.1	-7.4	-14.7	- 24.5
A one percentage point lower annual rate of real growth beginning January 1986: Change in receipts	-3.4 0.7	-13.6 3.3	26.0 7.4	-40.2 11.8	55.8 17.2
Change in deficit	4.1	16.9	33.4	52.0	73.0
Effect of a one percentage point higher annual rate of inflation (and interest rates) and a one percentage point lower annual rate of real growth, with no change in the annual nominal GNP growth rate, beginning January 1986: Change in receipts	0.5	0.6	0.6	-2.7	-4.7
Change in outlays	3.9	14.8	26.6	37.3	48.7
Change in deficit		14.2	27.3	40.0	53.5

The foregoing abstracts from possible changes in the assumed income share composition of GNP that would likely accompany any changes in the rate of real growth, the inflation rate, or interest rates. Because different GNP components such as wages and salaries, nonwage personal income, and corporate profits are subject to different taxes and tax rates, estimates of total receipts can be significantly affected by changing the income shares. These relationships are too complex, however, to be reduced to simple rules-of-thumb, and are not further considered here, although it is important to be aware of their existence.

The final table of this section shows a disaggregated set of rulesof-thumb for the effects on outlays of changes in the unemployment rate, in interest rates, in Federal pay levels, and in inflation as it affects indexed programs subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) under current law. For these COLAs, the effects are shown both on the basis of current law, and as they would be modified under the budget proposals. These effects were discussed in more detail in the 1985 budget.

Changes in the Budget's Sensitivity to Inflation.—Over the years, legislation has changed the automatic responses of the budget to inflation. A prime example is the indexation of individual income tax brackets, enacted in 1981, with the first adjustment effective this year.

Previously, this tax was extraordinarily sensitive to inflation because of "bracket creep." With graduated rates and brackets fixed in nominal terms, inflation pushed people into higher and higher marginal tax brackets, increasing the percentage of their income paid as income tax, even when their real income was unchanged. As a result, a percentage point of inflation that increased nominal personal incomes by a percentage point would increase individual income tax receipts by 1.5%, with the "extra" half a percent due to "bracket creep." By adjusting the tax brackets for inflation, indexation eliminates the extra half percent "bracket creep," limiting the rise in receipts to the growth of nominal income. The adjustments are not instantaneous; they occur with about a 1-year lag after the inflation that triggers them.

Over the years, legislation has provided for automatic annual cost-of-living adjustments to benefits paid out under a growing number of entitlement programs such as social security, Federal employee retirement, and food stamps. The enactment of medicare and medicaid as open-ended entitlements created a category of Federal program that is not explicitly indexed, but whose costs rise directly with increases in prices charged for medical care. For still other programs, such as aid to families with dependent children and unemployment compensation, Federal costs are determined by benefit levels set by the States.

SENSITIVITY OF THE BUDGET TO ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(Fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
PRICES (EFFECT ON INDEXED PROGRAM OUTLAYS)						
Sustained one percentage point higher rate of inflation beginning July 1985:						
Under current law			2.9	6.2	9.7	13.5
Under proposed law		0.3	2.6	5.6	8.8	12.2
One-time one percentage point jump in price level occurring July 1985:						
Under current law			2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Under proposed law		1.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
INTEREST RATES (EFFECT ON NET INTEREST)						
Sustained one percentage point increase in interest rates under budget policy defi- cits, beginning: 1						
January 1, 1985	2.6	8.2	11.7	14.8	16.4	17.8
July 1, 1985	0.4	6.4	10.7	14.1	15.8	17.4
INTEREST COST OF HIGHER FEDERAL BORROWING						
Effect of \$100 billion borrowing in 1986 2		5.8	10.8	10.8	9.5	8.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
One percentage point higher rate beginning January 1, 1985:					· ;	
Unemployment benefits		2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
Other unemployment-sensitive outlays	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
FEDERAL PAY RAISES						
Outlay effect of one percentage point in-						
crease:						
Military personnel (October 1986)			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Civilian employees (January 1987):						
Department of Defense			0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Civilian agencies			0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Employer share, employee retirement			-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

¹ Omits increase in receipts due to higher Federal Reserve System deposits of earnings.
2 Includes subsequent interest on borrowing incurred to pay for previous interest costs.

Policies of targeting a specific rate of real growth for the defense budget have meant that the defense budget must be fully adjusted for inflation if the real growth target is to be achieved. Enactment of Federal pay comparability was designed to index Federal employee pay scales to private sector pay, but the automatic adjustments can be overridden by Presidential and congressional action.

With the responsiveness of receipts to inflation greatly reduced from what it used to be and the responsiveness of outlays increased, the deficit will not decline significantly due to continued inflation. Policy actions, such as the spending "freeze" proposed by the administration, are needed to reduce the deficit.

CHANGES IN THE BUDGET OUTLOOK SINCE LAST YEAR

The February 1984 budget projected 4.5% real GNP growth between the fourth quarter of 1983 and the fourth quarter of 1984. In fact, growth was much higher than that in the first half of the

year, and significantly slower in the second half, with the 4-quarter change coming to 5.6%, 1.1 percentage point above the forecast. Partly in consequence, the unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 1984 was 7.1%, 0.6 percentage points below the forecast of 7.7%.

COMPARISON OF FEBRUARY 1984 AND CURRENT ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Nominal GNP:					İ	
1984 assumptions 1	3,626	3,955	4,299	4,660	5,035	5,419
1985 assumptions	3,661	3,948	4,285	4,642	5,017	5,399
Real GNP (percent change): 2		·		·	·	•
1984 assumptions	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
1985 assumptions	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
GNP deflator (percent change): 2	-					
1984 assumptions	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5
1985 assumptions	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5
Interest rate on 91-day Treasury bills (percent):		1				
1984 assumptions	8.5	7.7	7.1	6.2	5.5	5.0
1985 assumptions	9.6	8.1	7.9	7.2	5.9	5.1
Unemployment rate (percent):				1		
1984 assumptions	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.7
1985 assumptions	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.1

¹ Adjusted for July 1984 historical revisions.

The 4-quarter rise in the implicit price deflator for GNP, 3.5%, was significantly below the forecast of 5.0%; partly in consequence, the increase projected for 1985 has now been reduced from 4.7% to 4.3%. Overall, the 4-quarter change in nominal GNP, 9.3%, was 0.5 percentage point less than last year's forecast of 9.8%, as lower than expected inflation more than offset higher real growth.

The 4-quarter rise in the Consumer Price Index, 3.6%, was 0.8 percentage point lower than the 4.4% forecast, resulting in a lower January 1985 cost-of-living adjustment to social security and other indexed programs' benefits than was projected last year.

Interest rates are now approximately at the levels forecast for the first quarter of this year, although their average levels during 1984 were one or two percentage points above forecast. Forecast errors for other economic assumptions bearing on the budget estimates were generally relatively small.

Since 1984 economic performance did not deviate markedly from expectation, it affords little basis for substantial change to the 1985-89 economic outlook. Indeed, the current assumptions about inflation, rates of real economic growth, and other relevant aspects of economic performance for that period are much the same as the assumptions used a year ago. In consequence, the budget outlook, insofar as it is a function of economic assumptions, has not changed radically since last year. The major differences are due to

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EFFECTS ON THE BUDGET OF CHANGES IN ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS SINCE LAST YEAR

(Fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Current budget estimates 1 adjusted to February		Ī			
1984 economic assumptions:					
Receipts	742.6	810.9	877.9	966.4	1.049.9
Outlays		964.7	1,009.1	1,072.1	1,116.9
· ·		-153.8	_131.1	— 105.7	-67.0
Deficit (—) Changes due to economic assumptions:	-211.0	- 100.0	- 131.1	- 103.7	-07.0
Receipts	5.7	-17.2	-16.2	16.0	— 20.0
Outlays:	J.1	-17.2	-10.2	10.0	- 20.0
Inflation	-2.4	-4.8	5.9	-6.5	-6.7
Unemployment		-2.4	-1.1	0.2	1.5
Interest rates		14.4	20.4	22.7	17.5
Interest on changes in borrowing		1.8	4.1	6.3	8.2
Total, outlays	5.5	9.0	17.5	22.7	20.5
Increase in deficit	11.2	26.3	33.8	38.5	40.3
Current budget estimates: 1	****	20.0	00.0	00.0	10.0
Receipts	736.9	793.7	861.7	950.4	1,029.9
Outlays	959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1,094.8	1,137.4
Deficit (—)	-222.2	180.0	-164.9	144.4	- 107.5
Addendum:					
Increase in deficit due to:					
Actual 1984 economic performance	9.4	11.2	14.5	18.2	19.4
Change in the forecast for 1985-1989		15.0	19.3	20.5	21.1
Percent due to 1984 economic performance		(43)	(57)	(53)	(52)

¹ Includes outlays that are off-budget under current law, but proposed to be placed on-budget.

higher interest rates, and to slightly lower inflation in 1984 and 1985, which reduces both receipts and outlays in all subsequent years, with the reduction in receipts much greater than that in outlays. As noted in the preceding section, this last point results from attributing to inflation only those changes in outlays that are an automatic response to inflation—for example, due to statutory cost-of-living adjustments.

Last year's budget estimates reflected considerable improvement in the economy and in the budget outlook since the preceding budget. This did not compensate, however, for the large declines that had by then occurred from the forecast in the March 1981 budget revisions, as shown in the final table. In this context, the slight worsening of the budget outlook since last year (primarily attributable to higher interest rates and lower than expected inflation) can be seen as a partial offset to the degree of improvement that was projected last year.

EFFECTS ON THE DEFICIT OF CHANGES IN ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS SINCE MARCH 1981

(Fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Increase in deficit, March 1981–January	70.0	167.3	197.7	224.6	252.3
Decrease in deficit, January 1983–February 1984		-11.8	-29.3	_37.2	—37.7
Increase in deficit, February 1984–February 1985			5.3	11.2	26.2
Net increase in deficit, March 1981–February 1985	70.0	155.5	163.1	198.6	240.8

PART 4 BUDGET RECEIPTS

4-1

BUDGET RECEIPTS

Budget receipts are taxes and other collections from the public that result from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or governmental powers. These receipts are compared with budget outlays to determine the budget surplus or deficit.

This section of the budget discusses budget receipts for 1984 to 1988 and the legislative proposals and administrative actions affecting them.¹

SUMMARY

Total budget receipts in 1986 are estimated to be \$793.7 billion, an increase of \$56.9 billion from the \$736.9 billion estimated for 1985. Receipts in 1987 and 1988 are estimated to be \$861.7 billion and \$950.4 billion, respectively. These estimates include the effects of:

- previously enacted tax legislation, the most recent of which is the tax revisions and reforms provided in the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984; and
- the receipts proposals—primarily increased user fees and trust fund reforms—in this budget.

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

(In billions of dollars)

Source	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate	
Individual income taxes	296.2	329.7	358.9	392.5	433.6	
Corporation income taxes	56.9	66.4	74.1	87.5	99.0	
Social insurance taxes and contributions	241.7	268.4	289.4	309.5	346.5	
Excise taxes	37.4	37.0	35.0	35.0	33.6	
Estate and gift taxes	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	
Customs duties	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.4	
Miscellaneous receipts	17.0	18.0	18.6	19.5	19.6	
Total, budget receipts	666.5	736.9	793.7	861.7	950.4	

¹ Detailed estimates of budget receipts by source for 1984 to 1986 are shown in Tables 13 and 19 of Part 9. The economic assumptions on which the receipts estimates are based are presented in Part 3, and estimates of receipts for 1984-90 are presented in table 2 of Part 9. Part 6 contains an analysis of the difference between actual receipts for 1984 and the budget estimates for 1984 transmitted to the Congress in January 1983. Part 7 explains the conceptual basis for classifying certain amounts collected by the Federal Government as budget receipts and other amounts as offsetting collections.

Composition of budget receipts.—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income and payroll taxes. In 1986:

- Income taxes paid by individuals and corporations are estimated at \$358.9 billion and \$74.1 billion, respectively. These sources combined account for 54.5% of estimated budget receipts.
- Social insurance taxes and contributions—composed largely of payroll taxes levied on wages and salaries, most of which are paid in equal amounts by employers and employees—will yield an estimated \$289.4 billion, 36.5% of the total.
- Excise taxes imposed on selected products, services, and activities are expected to provide \$35.0 billion, 4.4% of the total.
- Estate and gift taxes, customs duties, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated at \$36.3 billion, the remaining 4.6% of budget receipts.

Under the tax policy and economic assumptions presented in this budget, the income tax share of total receipts is projected to rise to 56.0% by 1988, 1.5 percentage points more than its 1986 share. This rise is the combined effect of a 0.4 percentage point rise in the individual income tax share to 45.6% and a 1.1 percentage point rise in the corporation income tax share to 10.4%. Social insurance taxes and contributions are projected to remain constant as a share of total receipts at 36.5%. The excise tax share is projected to decline to 3.5% in 1988, 0.9 percentage point less than for 1986. The projected share of all other receipts declines by 0.6 percentage point between 1986 and 1988.

ENACTED LEGISLATION

Several major tax laws have been enacted since this administration took office in January 1981. The first, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA), provides incentives for work, saving, and investment. The major provisions of the Act include an across-the-board reduction in individual income tax rates and other reductions in individual income taxes; the annual adjustment of the zero bracket amount, the personal exemption, and individual income tax brackets for inflation beginning in 1985; and the accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) for depreciation of capital expenditures.

The second major tax law, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA), improves the fairness of the tax system while preserving the incentives for work, saving, and investment enacted in 1981. This Act increases receipts primarily by eliminating unintended benefits and obsolete incentives, and providing mechanisms to increase taxpayer compliance and improve collection techniques.

The Highway Revenue Act of 1982 is the third major tax law enacted since January 1981. This Act increases the excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel by 5 cents a gallon and restructures other highway related taxes to make the taxes paid by various highway users correspond more equitably to the wear and tear that such users cause to the highway system.

Three major laws affecting receipts were enacted during 1983: the Social Security Amendments of 1983, the Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983, and the Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983. The first, the Social Security Amendments of 1983, assures the future solvency of the social security trust funds through a combination of revenue increases and benefit reductions that restores reserves to safer levels.

The major provision of the Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983 repeals the withholding of taxes on interest and dividend income provided in TEFRA.

The tax increases provided in the Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983, together with the benefit reductions provided in the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, are designed to place the railroad retirement program on a sound financial basis.

The most recent tax law is the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DEFRA). The major provisions of this Act, which are described in more detail below, are designed to increase the efficiency of the tax system by curbing tax shelter abuse, limiting unwarranted tax benefits, and increasing taxpayer compliance.

As a result of these legislated changes, taxes have been reduced by \$649.8 billion over the 1984-1988 period, relative to what they would have been under pre-1981 tax law. As shown in the following table, there is a net tax reduction every year during this period, rising from \$92.4 billion in 1984 to \$167.2 billion in 1988.

NET EFFECT OF MAJOR ENACTED LEGISLATION ON RECEIPTS 1

(In billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984-1988
Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981	 136.8	- 168.5	—210.8	-250.9	— 283.0	— 1.050.0
Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982		40.7	50.9	61.8	64.3	253.6
Highway Revenue Act of 1982	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	22.6
Social Security Amendments of 1983		9.3	9.1	11.1	22.9	58.1
Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983		-2.4	-2.1	-1.7	-1.8	10.6
Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.2
Deficit Reduction Act of 1984	0.9	9.3	15.9	21.6	24.6	72.2
Net tax reduction	-92.4	-106.4	-131.4	-152.4	-167.2	649.8

¹ These estimates are based on the direct effect only of legislative changes at a given level of economic activity. Induced effects on the economy are taken into account in forecasting incomes, however, and in this way affect the receipts estimates by major source and in total.

The major revenue provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 are described below.²

DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 1984

Repeal of net interest exclusion.—Beginning in 1985, 15% of up to \$3,000 in annual net interest income for a single taxpayer (\$6,000 for a married couple filing a joint return) could have been excluded from tax. DEFRA repeals this provision.

Increase in distilled spirits excise tax.—The excise tax on distilled spirits is increased from \$10.50 to \$12.50 per proof gallon effective October 1, 1985.

Extension of telephone excise tax.—The 3% telephone excise tax, which was scheduled to expire on January 1, 1986, is extended through December 31, 1987.

Restrictions on tax-exempt entity leasing.—The tax benefits attributable to property leased to a government or other tax-exempt entity are reduced by DEFRA. Such tax-exempt-use property may no longer be depreciated under ACRS. For example, real tax-exempt-use property must be depreciated under the straight-line method over the greater of 40 years or a period equal to 125% of the lease term. In addition, the use of the investment tax credit for tax-exempt-use property is further restricted. This provision generally applies to leases entered into after May 23, 1983, subject to numerous transition rules.

Postponement of finance leasing rules.—The effective date of the finance leasing rules provided in TEFRA is postponed four years until January 1, 1988. These rules liberalize the definition of a lease, enabling some unprofitable companies to sell otherwise unusable tax benefits.

Change in the depreciation period for real property.—The minimum recovery period for the depreciation of real property is increased from 15 to 18 years. This provision generally applies to all property placed in service after March 15, 1984, with transition rules for property subject to binding contracts or already under construction on the effective date.

Modification of income averaging.—Under prior law, taxpayers were allowed to determine their tax liability for a given year under the income averaging method if their taxable income for that year

² For a more detailed discussion of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, see Part 4 of the 1983 Budget. A more detailed discussion of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 and the Highway Revenue Act of 1982 is provided in Part 4 of the 1984 Budget. Detailed discussions of the Social Security Amendments of 1983, the Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983, and the Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983 are provided in Part 4 of the 1985 Budget.

exceeded 120% of their average taxable income for the four preceding years. DEFRA increases the 120% threshold to 140% and provides that only the three preceding years be taken into account.

Taxation of life insurance companies.—Substantial modifications are made in the taxation of life insurance companies and products that reduce the industry's tax liability. The definition of "life insurance" is also clarified.

Taxation of tax-exempt bonds.—The maximum amount of certain types of private purpose industrial development bonds issued by a State and the local governments within the State is limited to the greater of \$150 per capita (\$100 after 1987) or \$200 million per year. Under prior law there was no limitation on the amount of such bonds issued by State and local governments. The Act also extends the tax-exemption for mortgage subsidy bonds, which had expired on December 31, 1983, through December 31, 1987, and denies tax-exemption to interest on most bonds that are federally guaranteed.

Reduction in capital gains holding period.—The holding period for long-term capital gains and losses is reduced from one year to six months for assets acquired between June 22, 1984, and January 1, 1988.

Change in the taxation of partnerships.—The use of abusive partnership allocation and distribution schemes is curtailed. In addition, the Act specifies that the exchange of an interest in one partnership for an interest in a different partnership does not qualify as a like-kind (and therefore tax-free) exchange.

Curtailment of accounting abuses.—The Act corrects several technical accounting deficiencies that have led to serious taxpayer abuse. These changes include the following: the tightening of rules regarding deferred payment transactions to prevent substantial mismatching of income and deductions, the establishment of rules regarding the deductibility of prepaid expenses, and the extension of current rules regarding the capitalization of construction period interest and taxes to residential real property, other than low income housing, owned by a corporation.

EFFECT OF MAJOR ENACTED LEGISLATION ON RECEIPTS 1

(In billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981					
Individual income tax provisions	-96.9	_114.3	— 137.9	164.3	 190.4
Capital cost recovery provisions:					
Individual income taxes		-5.8	-7.9	-9.6	-10.2
Corporation income taxes	-21.7	29.9	-42.1	-51.2	- 54.9
Subtotal, capital cost recovery provisions	— 26.1	-35.7	- 49.9	-60.8	<u>-65.1</u>
Saving incentive provisions	 9.9	12.6	16.5	-18.2	18.6
Estate and gift tax provisions	-3.5	-4.9	6.5	-8.1	-9.6
Other:					
Individual income taxes		-0.1	0.4	*	0.3
Corporation income taxes	0.7 0.5	-1.2 0.5	-0.7 0.6	0.6	-0.1 0.7
Excise taxes		-0.3	- 0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Subtotal, other		-1.1	*	0.5	0.7
•			210.0		
Total, Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981	- 130.8	168.5	— 210.8	— 250.9	<u> </u>
Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982					
Compliance and collection:					
Individual income taxes		8.3	8.0	8.0	8.5 0.9
Corporation income taxes Social insurance taxes and contributions	5.3 0.2	2.0 0.3	2.7 0.4	2.0 0.4	0.9
Subtotal, compliance and collection		10.6	11.1	10.5	9.8
Unintended benefits and obsolete incentives:					
Individual income taxes	4.0	4.7	6.4	8.4	9.1
Corporation income taxes	12.1	17.8	28.3	38.6	42.9
Estate and gift taxes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Subtotal, unintended benefits and obsolete incentives	16.3	22.8	35.0	47.3	52.3
Excise tax provisions	4.6	5.4	2.4	1.6	-0.7
Employment tax provisions:					
Individual income taxes	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Social insurance taxes and contributions	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4
Subtotal, employment tax provisions	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9
Other:					
Individual income taxes		-1.2	0.6 0.4	-0.3 -0.3	0.2 0.1
· ·		-0.5 -1.8	-0.4 -1.0	-0.5	0.1
Subtotal, other					
Total, Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982	36.0	40.7	50.9	61.8	64.3
Highway Revenue Act of 1982					
Individual income taxes	—1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
Corporation income taxes	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Excise taxes	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3
Total, Highway Revenue Act of 1982	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8

EFFECT OF MAJOR ENACTED LEGISLATION ON RECEIPTS 1 -- Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Social Security Amendments of 1983					
•	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Individual income taxes		0.6 9.9	0.5 9.6	0.6 11.7	2.1 25.0
					23.0
Total, Social Security Amendments of 1983	5.7	9.3	9.1	11.1	22.9
Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983					
Individual income taxes	-2.6	-2.4	-2.1	-1.7	1.8
Corporation income taxes	_*	_*	-*	_*	_*
Total, Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of					
1983	-2.6	-2.4	-2.1	-1.7	1.8
Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983					
Individual income taxes	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social insurance taxes and contributions		0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total, Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Deficit Reduction Act of 1984					
Individual income taxes	0.7	5.6	7.9	9.9	12.6
Corporation income taxes		3.3	5.9	8.1	9.8
Social insurance taxes and contributions		_*	_*	_*	_*
Excise taxes		0.4	1.9	3.2	1.8
Estate and gift taxes	_*	*	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total, Deficit Reduction Act of 1984	0.9	9.3	15.9	21.6	24.6
ADDENDUM					
Total effect on receipts by source:	1				
Individual income taxes		-117.0	140.4		190.6
Corporation income taxes	_ 5.7	-10.5	-9.3	-6.4	-4.3
Social insurance taxes and contributions		14.4	14.3	16.2	29.4
Excise taxes		11.3	10.1	10.7	7.2
Estate and gift taxes		-4.7	-6.0	-7.4	<u>-8.9</u>
Total	_92.4	106.4	131.4	-152.4	-167.2

*\$50 million or less.

RECEIPTS PROPOSALS

Tax incentives for higher education.—The administration is again proposing legislation to exclude from taxation the earnings on savings deposited in special accounts that would be used to pay future higher education expenses of dependent children. The maximum annual contribution to these accounts would be \$1,000 per child. However, this maximum would be reduced 5 cents for each dollar that the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$40,000, so that any taxpayer with adjusted gross income in excess of \$60,000 would be ineligible.

These estimates are based on the direct effect only of legislative changes at a given level of economic activity. Induced effects on the economy are taken into account in forecasting incomes, however, and in this way affect the receipts estimates by major source and in total.

Eligible expenses generally would be tuition and room and board incurred by a full-time student enrolled in a postsecondary education program leading to a degree or certification (including graduate school). In the case of part-time students in such a program, only tuition would qualify. Special savings accounts would qualify only if the dependent children on whose behalf the savings were made were under age 18. In no case could an account be kept open for a child over the age of 25. Eligible expenses would not include amounts paid to schools that follow a racially discriminatory policy. This proposal would be effective January 1, 1986, and is estimated to reduce receipts by \$0.1 billion in 1987 and \$0.3 billion in 1988.

Tuition tax credit.—The administration is reproposing legislation to provide taxpayers a nonrefundable credit for 50 percent of tuition expenses paid to private elementary and secondary schools for certain qualified dependents. The maximum credit allowable for each dependent would be \$100 in 1985, \$200 in 1986, and \$300 thereafter, with the maximum amount in each year phased out for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes between \$40,000 and \$60,000. Credits would not be allowed for expenses paid to private schools that follow a racially discriminatory policy. This proposal, which would be effective for expenses incurred after July 31, 1985, is estimated to reduce receipts by \$0.4 billion in 1986, \$0.6 billion in 1987, and \$0.9 billion in 1988.

Enterprise zone tax incentives.—Under current law, the only tax incentive for the redevelopment of economically distressed areas is a relaxation of limitations on tax-exempt financing for facilities receiving assistance under the Urban Development Action Grant program. The administration is again proposing that up to 25 small areas per year (not to exceed 75 in total) be designated "enterprise zones." Effective January 1, 1986, the following tax incentives would be available for economic redevelopment in the zones: an exemption from capital gains tax on certain qualified property; a tax credit for employees equal to 5 percent of the first \$10,500 of wages earned; a tax credit for employers equal to 10 percent of any qualified increases in their payrolls; a separate tax credit for employers of certain disadvantaged individuals equal to 50 percent of the wages of such persons for the first three years of employment (the percentage declines by 10 points in the fourth year and each year thereafter); an increase of 50 percent in the regular investment tax credit for investment in equipment; a 10 percent investment tax credit for new construction and reconstruction of buildings; and continued availability of tax-exempt bond financing beyond the 1986 sunset date for small issue bonds. These incentives, which generally would remain fully in effect for 20 years and be phased out over the succeeding four years, are estimated to reduce receipts by \$0.1 billion in 1986, \$0.5 billion in 1987, and \$0.9 billion in 1988.

Extension of Federal/State unemployment insurance coverage to railroad employment.—Railroad employment is the only sector not covered by the Federal/State unemployment insurance system. The separate Railroad Sickness and Unemployment Insurance Fund (RSUI), which is financed by payroll taxes paid by rail employers, is deeply in debt to the rail pension fund and under current law would be unable to pay benefits on a timely basis beginning in 1985.

To ensure the timely payment of benefits to unemployed rail workers, the administration proposes to extend Federal/State unemployment insurance coverage to railroad employment. Under a transitional Federal program, all rail workers becoming unemployed after September 30, 1985, would be eligible for generally higher benefits under the Federal/State system. Existing RSUI debt repayment contributions would remain in place to finance sickness payments and ensure that RSUI's debt to the rail pension fund is repaid. This proposal is estimated to increase receipts by \$0.1 billion in 1986, and \$0.2 billion in 1987 and 1988.

Financing and administering State Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service (ES) operations.—Employers currently are subject to a Federal unemployment insurance tax (FUTA) on the wages and salaries of their employees. The Federal Government uses part of these taxes to finance the administrative costs of the UI and ES programs and makes the major decisions regarding the allocation of these resources among competing administrative needs (claims processing, appeals, overpayment and fraud detection, etc.).

The State governments levy and collect the taxes that finance the bulk of UI benefits, and decisions regarding the allocation of administrative resources can have a major impact on UI tax requirements. The administration is therefore working with the States to develop legislation that will be proposed to transfer responsibility for financing and administering the UI/ES system to the States. Under this proposal the net FUTA tax rate would be reduced effective January 1, 1988, resulting in an estimated reduction in these receipts of \$1.8 billion in 1988. Since the States would have responsibility for financing the administrative costs of the system at that time, the estimated reduction in FUTA receipts is expected to be offset by increased deposits by the States into their accounts in the unemployment insurance trust fund. It is therefore estimated that this proposal would have no net effect on receipts.

Black lung disability trust fund.—Black lung disability benefits are paid to coal miners (or to their survivors) who have been determined to be totally disabled by black lung disease. Benefits for miners determined to be eligible prior to 1973 are paid for by the general fund of the Treasury. Benefits for miners determined to be eligible since 1973 are the responsibility of the coal mining industry-either the coal mine operator found responsible for an individual miner's disease or the industry as a whole through the black lung disability trust fund. This fund is financed primarily by a fee on coal production. Additional funding includes repayable advances from the Treasury when trust fund liabilities exceed income. Since benefits have exceeded revenues for a number of years, the cumulative trust fund deficit is increasing at an alarming rate. In order to move toward the future solvency of the trust fund and to fulfill the original intent of the Congress that the cost of the program be borne by the coal industry, the administration is proposing an increase in the fee that would freeze the cumulative deficit over the next five years. This change in the fee is estimated to increase receipts to the trust fund by \$0.2 billion in 1986, and \$0.3 billion in 1987 and 1988.

State and local deposit of social security payroll taxes.—States currently are required to make semi-monthly deposits of social security taxes on their own behalf and for sub-State entities. Private employers and the Federal Government are required to deposit these taxes under an accelerated schedule. The administration is requesting legislation that would remove the States' liability for deposit of taxes by sub-State entities and conform the State and local government deposit schedule to the private sector schedule over a three year period beginning October 1, 1985. Late deposits by State and local employers would be subject to the same penalty rate (the prime interest rate) as private employers, rather than the current interest charge of only 6%. These changes are estimated to increase receipts \$0.4 billion in 1986, less than \$0.1 billion in 1987, and \$0.3 billion in 1988.

Equitable taxation of rail industry benefits.—Under current tax law, a portion of social security equivalent benefits provided under railroad retirement is subject to the Federal income tax. Payments received from the rail industry pension plan are subject to the Federal income tax to the extent that they exceed previously taxed contributions. However, some rail industry pension benefits are being taxed under the social security equivalent benefit rules. The administration is proposing that effective January 1, 1986, these pension payments be taxed under the same rules that apply to all other payments received under the industry pension plan. This

proposal is estimated to increase receipts by \$0.1 billion in both 1987 and 1988.

Restructuring of the dependent care tax credit.—The administration is again proposing to increase the dependent care tax credit to 40 percent of qualifying dependent care expenses for individuals with an annual income of \$10,000 or less. The credit would be reduced as the individual's income increases above \$10,000, and would phase out completely when income reaches \$60,000. This credit, proposed to become effective January 1, 1986, is estimated to reduce receipts by \$0.2 billion in both 1987 and 1988.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) user fees.—The administration is proposing that the IRS impose a user fee of \$100 on letters of determination for pension plans and tax-exempt organizations. These letters provide approval of tax status. A user fee of \$100 is also proposed for private letter rulings, which are requests by taxpayers for clarification of the IRS position in unprecedented tax situations. These fees, proposed to become effective October 1, 1985, are estimated to increase receipts by less than \$0.1 billion in each year, beginning in 1986.

Hazardous substance response trust fund.—The administration proposes to reauthorize and expand the taxing authority under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The taxes levied under this authority are used to finance the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, commonly referred to as "Superfund", which pays for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The proposed taxes, which are estimated to increase receipts to the trust fund by \$0.9 billion over current law in each year, 1986–1988, would be sufficient to finance the level of spending proposed by the administration for hazardous waste site cleanup in 1986 and later years. No appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury will be requested.

Extension of research and experimental expenditures (R&E) tax credit.—The tax credit for incremental research and experimental expenditures, which is scheduled to expire December 31, 1985, is proposed to be extended for three years. Extension of this credit is estimated to reduce receipts \$0.7 billion in 1986, \$1.3 billion in 1987, and \$1.5 billion in 1988.

Increase in the District of Columbia (D.C.) employer contribution to civil service retirement (CSR).—The D.C. Government currently contributes 7% of wages and salaries to CSR; D.C. Government employees contribute an additional 7%. The cost of civil service retirement exceeds the combined contribution of the D.C. Government and its employees. Beginning in 1986, the administration

proposes to increase the D.C. Government employer contribution by 2% a year until it reaches about 29% of payroll—the level necessary to cover the full cost of the program, when combined with the employee contribution of 7%.

IRS revenue initiative.—In 1986 the Internal Revenue Service will begin initial phases of an initiative to close the gap between taxes owed and paid, and to improve overall compliance with the tax laws. Based on a Grace Commission recommendation, examination staffing will be increased by 2,500 full-time equivalent personnel in each year, 1987-89. Advance hiring will begin in 1986. Receipts are estimated to increase by \$0.5 billion in 1987 and \$1.5 billion in 1988 as a result of this initiative.

Tax simplification and reform.—The administration is not proposing legislation to simplify and reform the income tax system in this budget. However, after completing consultations with members of Congress, the administration will submit legislation to restore fairness to the Federal income tax and to make it simpler, more neutral, and more conducive to economic growth. Because tax reform legislation will be revenue neutral, it is not essential that it be reviewed at this time in the budget.

Although the administration continues to support legislation to expand the limitations on individual retirement accounts for married couples with only one spouse working outside the home and to impose a limitation on the amount of employer-paid health insurance premiums that employees may receive tax free, these proposals are not included in the budget because they will be part of the forthcoming revenue neutral tax reform recommendations.

EFFECT OF ENACTED AND PROPOSED CHANGES ON RECEIPTS

The actual change in receipts that will result from an enacted or proposed tax revision will depend on both the direct effect of the tax change and the indirect or "feedback" effect. The direct effect is the increase or decrease in receipts due only to the tax change at given levels of income. The indirect or feedback effect is the increase or decrease in receipts due to the effect of the tax change on income levels.

The estimates of the effect of enacted and proposed tax changes shown in this budget represent the direct effect of these changes on receipts, based on levels of corporate and individual income that reflect enactment of the tax change. The estimated indirect or feedback effect on receipts due to the tax-induced change in in-

³ The administration proposes to increase the contribution of the Postal Service in the same way. Contributions of the Postal Service to CSR are shown on the outlay side of the budget and do not affect budget receipts.

EFFECT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION ON RECEIPTS 1

(In billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Higher education tax incentive		_*	-0.1	-0.3
Tuition tax credit			-0.6	-0.9
Enterprise zone tax incentives			-0.5	-0.9
Railroad unemployment insurance coverage			0.2	0.2
Black lung disability trust fund 2		0.2	0.2	0.3
State and local deposit of payroll taxes		0.4	*	0.3
Equitable taxation of rail industry benefits	•••••	*	0.1	0.1
Dependent care tax credit		_*	-0.2	0.2
IRS user fees		*	*	*
Hazardous substance response trust fund 2	******************	0.6	0.7	0.7
Extension of R&E tax credit	•••••	-0.7	-1.3	-1.5
Increase in D.C. employer contribution			*	*
IRS revenue initiative	***************************************		0.5	1.5
Other	*	*	*	*
Total	*	0.2	-1.0	-0.7
ADDENDUM				
Effect of proposals on receipts by source:				
Individual income taxes		-0.6	-1.3	-1.5
Corporation income taxes		-0.8	-1.2	-1.0
Social insurance taxes and contributions			0.2	0.5
Excise taxes			1.2	1.3
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	*	0.2	-1.0	-0.7

comes is not included in these estimates because it is already included in gross receipts.

For example, the estimates of the effect of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 shown in this budget represent only the direct effect of the changes provided in the Act. The increased receipts resulting from the tax-induced increase in incomes are included in gross receipts. The estimates of the direct effect of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 on receipts therefore overstate, in this sense, the net loss to the Treasury of the income tax reductions and other tax changes provided in the Act.

The estimates in this budget of the effect of the administration's proposals on receipts also represent only the direct effect of these changes. The indirect effect of these proposals is likewise included in gross receipts.

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

Budget receipts are estimated to increase by \$70.4 billion in 1985, \$56.9 billion in 1986, \$67.9 billion in 1987 and \$88.7 billion in 1988. The year-to-year changes can be divided between changes due to

¹ These estimates are based on the direct effect only of legislative changes at a given level of economic activity, Induced effects on the economy are taken into account in forecasting incomes, however, and in this way affect the receipts estimates by major source and in total. 2 Net of income tax offsets.

growth in the tax base and changes due to revisions in the tax structure. Under the tax rates and structure in effect on January 1, 1981, receipts would have risen by \$71.9 billion in 1985, \$71.5 billion in 1986, \$82.9 billion in 1987, and \$94.7 billion in 1988. Thus, the combined effect of administrative action and enacted and proposed tax law changes, which is shown in the accompanying table, reduces the growth in receipts by \$1.5 billion in 1985, \$14.7 billion in 1986, \$15.0 billion in 1987, and \$6.0 billion in 1988.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGES IN RECEIPTS

(In billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Growth in receipts: Under existing law and administrative action and proposed legislation	70.4	56.9	67.9	88.7
Under tax rates and structure in effect Jan. 1, 1981		71.5	82.9	94.7
Difference	-1.5	14.7	-15.0	6.0

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

(In billions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Receipts under tax rates and structure in		}			
effect January 1, 1981 1	749.4	821.3	892.8	975.7	1.070.5
Administrative action	740.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Enacted legislative changes:		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981	-136.8	-168.5	-210.8	— 250.9	283.0
Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982	36.0	40.7	50.9	61.8	203.0 64.3
Highway Revenue Act of 1982	4.2	40.7	4.6	4.7	04.3 4.8
Social Security Amendments of 1983 2	1.8	6.3			9.3
Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of	1.0	0.3	7.1	8.6	9.5
	-2.6	2.4	-2.1	1.7	1.0
1983 Ask of 1002	}			-1.7	-1.8
Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Deficit Reduction Act of 1984	0.9	9.3	15.9	21.6	24.6
Social security taxable earnings base in-	ļ				
creases: 6					
\$29,700 to \$32,400 effective Jan. 1, 1982		4.6	5.2	6.1	7.2
\$32,400 to \$35,700 effective Jan. 1, 1983	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.3
\$35,700 to \$37,800 effective Jan. 1, 1984	0.7	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.9
\$37,800 to \$39,600 effective Jan. 1, 1985 \$39,600 to \$41,400 effective Jan. 1, 1986		0.7	2.1	2.5	3.1
\$39,600 to \$41,400 effective Jan. 1, 1986			0.7	2.2	2.8
\$41,400 to \$43,200 effective Jan. 1, 1987 .				0.8	2.5
\$43,200 to \$45,900 effective Jan. 1, 1988					1.3
Social security (OASDHI) tax rate in-		l			
creases: 3 6		1			
13.3% to 13.4% effective Jan. 1, 1982	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9
13.4% to 14.0% effective Jan. 1, 1984	3.8	10.0	11.8	12.7	13.6
14.0% to 14.1% effective Jan. 1, 1985		1.3	2.2	2.3	2.5
14.1% to 14.3% effective Jan. 1, 1986			2.7	4.2	4.5
14.3% to 15.02% effective Jan. 1, 1988				***************************************	11.0
Other			-0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Proposed legislation and administrative action:		1			
Higher education tax incentive			_*	0.1	-0.3
Tuition tax credit			-0.4	-0.6	-0.9
Enterprise zone tax incentives			-0.1	~ 0.5	-0.9
Railroad unemployment insurance coverage			0.1	0.2	0.2
Black lung disability trust fund 5				0.2	0.3
State and local deposit of payroll taxes			0.4	*	0.3
IRS revenue initiative				0.5	1.5
Extension of R&E credit				1.3	-1.5
Other		*	0.7	0.6	0.7
			0.1	0.0	ļ
Total, receipts under existing and pro-					
posed legislation and administrative					
action 4	666.5	736.9	793.7	861.7	950.4

^{*\$50} million or less.

1 These figures assume a social security taxable earnings base of \$29,700 through 1988.

2 Excludes the effect of increases in the OASDHI tax rate that are shown below.

3 The combined employer-employee old age and survivors, disability, and hospital insurance (OASDHI) tax rate.

4 These estimates include both the direct and indirect effects of administrative action and legislative changes.

5 Net of income tax offsets.

6 Technical note: When the tax rate and the taxable earnings base increase at the same time, dividing up the total effect on receipts is arbitrary to some small extent because of an interaction effect. The increase in receipts due to this interaction effect is attributed to the rate and base changes in proportion to the increases in receipts that would occur if the rate and base were each changed separately.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Individual income taxes.—Individual income tax receipts are estimated at \$329.7 billion in 1985 and \$358.9 billion in 1986. These estimates reflect the individual income tax reductions and other tax revisions provided in ERTA, TEFRA, and DEFRA, which reduce individual income tax receipts in 1985 and 1986 by a net \$113.1 billion and \$136.8 billion, respectively. The proposed changes in this budget are estimated to reduce individual income taxes by \$0.6 billion in 1986.

Individual income taxes in 1987 and 1988 are projected at \$392.5 billion and \$433.6 billion, respectively. The changes in individual income taxes provided in ERTA, TEFRA, and DEFRA result in a net reduction in individual income tax receipts of \$162.1 billion in 1987 and \$185.6 billion in 1988. The administration's proposals are estimated to reduce individual income taxes by \$1.3 billion in 1987 and \$1.5 billion in 1988.

Corporation income taxes.—Corporation income tax receipts are estimated at \$66.4 billion in 1985 and \$74.1 billion in 1986. These estimates reflect the accelerated cost recovery system of depreciation and other provisions of ERTA, TEFRA, and DEFRA, which are estimated to reduce corporation income tax receipts in 1985 and 1986 by \$10.3 billion and \$9.1 billion, respectively. The administration's proposals are estimated to reduce corporation income taxes by \$0.8 billion in 1986.

Corporation income tax receipts in 1987 and 1988 are estimated at \$87.5 billion and \$99.0 billion, respectively. These estimates reflect net reductions of \$6.2 billion in 1987 and \$4.1 billion in 1988 due to enactment of ERTA, TEFRA, and DEFRA. The administration's proposals are estimated to reduce corporation income taxes by \$1.2 billion in 1987 and \$1.0 billion in 1988.

Social insurance taxes and contributions.—This category includes social security and railroad retirement taxes, unemployment insurance taxes and deposits, and other retirement contributions.

Receipts from this source are expected to be \$268.4 billion in 1985 and \$289.4 billion in 1986. These estimates reflect the increases in social security coverage and tax rates provided in the Social Security Amendments of 1983, which are estimated to increase social insurance taxes and contributions by \$9.9 billion in 1985 and \$9.6 billion in 1986. The changes provided in ERTA, TEFRA, and the Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983 are estimated to increase social insurance taxes and contributions by an additional \$4.5 billion in 1985 and \$4.7 billion in 1986. The scheduled increase in the social security taxable earnings base

from \$39,600 in 1985 to \$41,400 in 1986 is also reflected in these estimates.

The estimates for 1987 and 1988 are \$309.5 billion and \$346.5 billion, respectively. These estimates reflect the legislated increases in social security tax rates provided in the Social Security Amendments of 1983 and annual increases in the taxable earnings base to \$45,900 by 1988. The increases in social insurance taxes and contributions provided in ERTA, TEFRA, and the Railroad Retirement Revenue Act add \$4.5 billion to receipts in 1987 and \$4.4 billion in 1988.

Excise taxes.—Excise taxes are levied on a variety of products, services, and activities. Receipts from these taxes are estimated at \$37.0 billion in 1985 and \$35.0 billion in 1986. These estimates include the windfall profit tax, which is estimated at \$6.5 billion in 1985 and \$5.0 billion in 1986. The estimates also reflect the increases in excise taxes on airport and airway users, cigarettes, and telephone service provided in TEFRA, which add an estimated \$5.4 billion to excise taxes in 1985 and \$2.4 billion in 1986. The 5 cent per gallon increase in the excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel, and other provisions of the Highway Revenue Act of 1982, add an additional \$5.8 billion to excise taxes in 1985 and \$6.1 billion in 1986. DEFRA, which extended the excise tax on telephone service and increased the excise tax on distilled spirits, is estimated to increase receipts in 1985 and 1986 by \$0.4 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively. The administration's proposals increase excise taxes by \$1.1 billion in 1986.

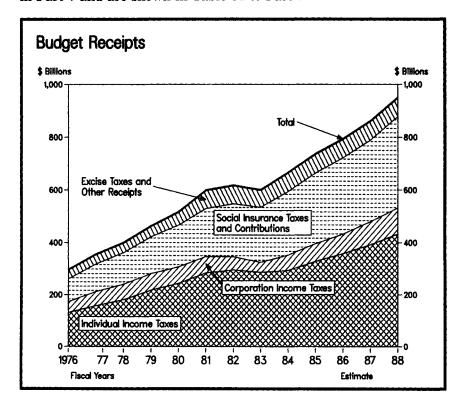
The estimates for 1987 and 1988 are \$35.0 billion and \$33.6 billion, respectively. These estimates include \$4.1 billion from the windfall profit tax in 1987 and \$3.5 billion in 1988. They also reflect a net increase of \$11.0 billion in 1987 and \$7.4 billion in 1988 due to the provisions of TEFRA, DEFRA, and the Highway Revenue Act. The administration's proposals increase receipts in 1987 and 1988 by \$1.2 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively.

Estate and gift taxes.—Estate and gift taxes are estimated at \$5.6 billion in 1985, \$5.3 billion in 1986, \$5.0 billion in 1987, and \$4.7 billion in 1988. These estimates reflect reductions due to enactment of ERTA and partially offsetting increases due to enactment of TEFRA and DEFRA.

Other receipts.—Customs duties and miscellaneous receipts (almost all of which are deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System) are estimated to total \$29.8 billion in 1985, \$31.0 billion in 1986, \$32.2 billion in 1987, and \$32.9 billion in 1988.

PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS

In addition to budget receipts, the Government receives significant proprietary income from the public. This income is derived from various market-oriented activities and takes the form of interest, rents, royalties, and the sale of Government property, products, and services. Because this income arises from business-type transactions rather than from taxation, it is treated as an offset to related outlays and budget authority rather than as budget receipts. Proprietary receipts from the public are explained further in Part 7 and are shown in Table 14 of Part 9.



PART 5

MEETING NATIONAL NEEDS: THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

5–1

INTRODUCTION

This part of the budget presents Federal programs in terms of functions, which are broad categories of activities with similar purposes. The programs are grouped into functions so that related Federal activities that meet particular national needs may be considered together, regardless of which agencies are responsible for them. Therefore, to the extent feasible, the functional structure classifies these activities according to their primary purpose. Each activity is classified only in the function that defines its most important purpose, even though it may serve more than one purpose.

There are 18 functions, plus two categories—allowances and undistributed offsetting receipts—that are not themselves functions because they do not consist of programs, but are needed to encompass the entire budget. Each function, in turn, is divided into several subfunctions, which are narrower and more homogeneous groupings of programs. The functional classification has not changed significantly since last year's budget.

The function-subfunction-program hierarchy is used in the tables of budget authority and outlays that are presented for each function. These tables quantify the President's proposals; the accompanying text explains them. Each function starts with a statement of the national needs served by programs in the function. A summary paragraph or two describes the function and major proposals. Individual programs, arranged in subfunctions, are discussed in terms of budget authority and outlays. These data reflect activities of the Federal entities that are off-budget under current law, but which the administration is proposing to include on-budget. Parts 6 and 7 of this volume discuss this proposal further.

While budget authority and outlays are the most important measures of resources allocated to Federal programs, they do not cover all Federal activities. Federal loan guarantees generally require no outlays unless the borrower defaults. To monitor and control Federal credit activities, a separate credit budget measures all guaranteed loan commitments and direct loan obligations. Most functions contain Federal credit programs; the functional sections discuss these programs and contain a table of credit activity. The figures in these tables add up to the credit budget totals, which appear in table 1 of Part 9 of this volume and are explained in Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs." Part 7 describes

the concepts and definitions underlying the credit budget, and Part 6 discusses loan guarantees.

Tax expenditures, also not measured by budget authority or outlays, are another means by which the Federal Government can achieve policy objectives. Tax expenditures are provisions of income tax law that allow a preferential rate of tax, a special credit, a deferral of tax liability, or a special exclusion, deduction, or exemption. Most of the functions include a discussion, and in some cases a table, of tax expenditures. The definition and measurement of tax expenditures are explained in Part 6 of this volume and in Special Analysis G, "Tax Expenditures."

Other parts of the budget include tables that supplement this part by showing more detailed data:

- Budget outlays by function and subfunction for 1976 through 1986 appear in table 20 of Part 9.
- Outlays and budget authority by function for 1984 through 1990 are contained, respectively, in tables 3 and 6 of Part 9.
- Budget authority and outlays for each agency and account are shown in Part 8 for 1984 through 1986. Each account has a 3digit code indicating the function and subfunction in which it is classified.

Data for earlier years are available in a new budget volume, Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, 1986, which may be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The objective of the national defense program is to protect the Nation and its allies from foreign aggression. It seeks to preserve peace by maintaining sufficient military strength to deter war. Should war nonetheless occur, we must be prepared to defend ourselves successfully, while minimizing the scope and intensity of the conflict.

Deterring foreign threats to our vital interests and those of our allies and friends depends on the maintenance of a full range of defense capabilities. These include: strategic nuclear capabilities; maritime strength; strong forces in Europe and other forward areas critical to our defense; and the ability to deploy rapidly and sustain our military forces worldwide.

The budget proposes \$322.2 billion in budget authority and \$285.7 billion in outlays for the national defense function in 1986. The accompanying table shows budget authority and outlays for the three major national defense subfunctions: military functions of the Department of Defense, atomic energy defense activities, and defense-related activities of other agencies.

Department of Defense-Military.—The \$29.0 billion increase in budget authority requested for the military functions of the Department of Defense in 1986 continues the administration's commitment to provide the military strength needed to ensure the Nation's security. In the face of very large improvements in Soviet military capabilities, U.S. forces must be strengthened to meet the Soviet challenge and to protect our national interests. This requires that we continue efforts to:

- modernize all components of U.S. strategic forces to ensure that they deter nuclear attack by their ability to survive and retaliate should an attack occur;
- improve the readiness and combat endurance of conventional forces and modernize the equipment of these forces;
- maintain sufficient maritime strength to assure our ability to deploy U.S. forces to critical regions overseas to protect our interests, support our allies, and assure continued access to essential resources; and
- maintain alliances and coalitions to protect U.S. interests worldwide and, in particular, to achieve NATO objectives.

Achievement of these objectives requires sustained increases in defense resources over the coming years.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Functional code 050; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Department of Defense-Military:	Ì			1	ĺ
Military personnel ¹	64,866	68,448	73,425	75,762	77,719
Operation and maintenance	70,950	78,219	82,450	95,834	108,754
Procurement		96,807	106,813	122,432	141,223
Research, development, test and evaluation		31,464 5,517	39,280	42,607	49,289
Military constructionFamily housing	4,510 2,669	2,894	7,057 3,283	8,887 3,895	10,520 4,324
Revolving funds and other:	2,003	2,034	3,203	3,033	4,324
On-budget under current law	2.823	1,650	1.889	2,361	2,830
Off-budget under current law#	2	5	5	4	3
Offsetting receipts:					
Existing law	- 696	—723	-787	- 809	-839
Proposed legislation			100	_772	115
Allowances: Military pay raises and benefits:				-112	115
Fristing law				3,811	7,733
Proposed legislation		454	l	0,011	,,,,,
Existing law Proposed legislation Other legislation			189	-8	-69
Subtotal, Department of Defense-Military		284,735	313,705	354,004	401,603
Atomic energy defense activities	6,555	7,325	8,047	8,830	9,461
Defense-related activities:					
Existing law	452	493	454	425	399
Proposed legislation					
Subtotal, Defense-related activities	452	493	454	425	399
Total, budget authority		292,553	322,205	363,259	411,463
OUTLAYS					
Department of Defense-Military:			ĺ		
Military personnel 1	64.158	67,546	72,798	75,074	77,025
Operation and maintenance	67,369	74,569	79,648	87,835	99,188
Procurement		69,706	83,045	96,533	109,938
Research, development, test and evaluation	23,117	27,786	33,988	39,110	41,959
Military constructionFamily housing	3,706 2,413	4,209 2,658	5,296 2,805	6,390 3,223	7,752 3,659
Revolving funds and other:	2,413	2,000	2,000	3,223	3,033
On-budget under current law	-1.107	103	530	1,892	2,142
Off-budget under current law#	2	5	5	4	3
Offsetting receipts:					
Existing law	696	<i>723</i>	-787	809	—839
Allowances Civilian nay raises			100	—758	100
Allowances: Civilian pay raises		***************************************		-/30	100
Existing law		i		3,749	7,670
Proposed legislation		446	7		
Proposed legislationOther legislation			70	61	6
Subtotal, Department of Defense-Military				312,304	348,603
Atomic energy defense activities	6,120	6,991	7,700	8,413	9,357
Defense_related activities:					1
Defense-related activities: Existing law	453	380	464	443	418
Existing law	453	380 153	464	443	418
	453 453		464 464	443	418
Existing lawProposed legislation		153			

¹ Includes the adjustment to show military retired pay for 1984 on a basis comparable to 1985 and subsequent years. See the discussion in Part 6.
#Proposed to be included on-budget.

Fiscal year 1985 supplemental.—The administration will propose 1985 supplemental appropriation requests for \$2.2 billion. These funds are required to finance pay raises that became effective January 1, 1985.

Budget authority requested for the Department of Defense-Military is shown by mission category in the second table in this section. These categories are discussed below.

Strategic forces.—Since 1981, the administration has vigorously pursued a program of strategic modernization consistent with a policy of deterrence. The budget continues efforts to modernize our nuclear forces. Only by establishing modern, capable U.S. forces do we create the necessary incentives for the Soviet Union to negotiate genuine arms reductions.

Deployment of the Peacekeeper (MX) missile is essential to maintaining effective deterrence. The budget includes funds for continued Peacekeeper research and development, production of the missile, and modifications to the Minuteman silos that will hold the new missiles. Also included in the 1986 program is an authorization request for the thirteenth Trident submarine, as well as development and production funding for the Trident II (D-5) missile, which is scheduled to be deployed in late 1989.

MISSION CATEGORIES: DEFENSE, MILITARY

(Functional code 051; in billions of dollars)

	Budget authority							
Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate			
Strategic forces ¹	26.1	27.8	29.9	30.5	32.1			
General purpose forces		120.6	132.1	152.5	177.4			
Intelligence and communications		25.1	27.9	31.2	33.9			
Airlift and sealift	5.5	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.0			
Guard and reserve		15.7	16.9	19.9	22.0			
Research and development 2	21.5	24.6	30.4	33.6	40.6			
Central supply and maintenance		24.4	26.5	30.6	35.5			
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities 3		33.1	35.6	39.7	44.0			
Administration and associated activities	4.8	5.9	5.9	6.6	7.2			
Support of other nations	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9			
Total, budget authority	258.2	284.7	313.7	354.0	401.6			
Prior-year funds and other financial adjustments		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8			
Total obligational authority	258.2	285.3	314.4	354.8	402.4			

¹ Excludes strategic systems development included in the research and development category.

² Excludes research and development in other program areas on systems approved for production.
³ Military retired pay is included in training, medical and other general personnel activities through 1984. In 1985 and later years, military retired pay is funded on an accrual basis with costs distributed to all mission categories.

Modernization of our bomber force is continued with the procurement of 48 more B-1B multi-role bombers, development of a new bomber and a new cruise missile using stealth technology, and deployment of first-generation air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM's). ALCM's have already been deployed on 90 B-52G's; modification of B-52H's to carry cruise missiles will begin this year. Continued reengining of KC-135A tanker aircraft along with procurement of additional support equipment will further improve our aerial refueling capability.

The budget proposes strengthening space surveillance capabilities; production of an anti-satellite system; and continued improvements in strategic command, control, communications, and intelligence systems.

General purpose forces.—General purpose forces, which deter or counter non-nuclear military aggression, must be able to respond effectively to the most demanding of potential conflicts—a war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact—while retaining the flexibility to meet other threats to U.S. interests. Under the budget proposals for 1986, the following active forces will be supported: 18 Army divisions, 3 Marine divisions, 3 Marine and 13 Navy tactical airwings, 26 wings of Air Force tactical aircraft, and a 555-ship Navy (including strategic missile submarines and support ships).

Budget authority of \$132.1 billion is proposed for general purpose forces, a 9.5% increase over 1985. This provides for strengthening our forces—including rapid response and deployment forces—by increasing combat readiness and by fielding new and improved equipment.

Army general purpose forces.—The budget supports the continued acquisition of systems designed to improve the firepower, tactical mobility, and survivability of our forces. Procurement of 840 M-1 Abrams tanks, 716 Bradley fighting vehicles, and other modern fighting vehicles will support our armored combat capability. Funds are requested for procurement of 144 AH-64 Apache attack helicopters and for continued procurement of assault support helicopters, such as the UH-60 Blackhawk. The budget also supports development of a new family of light rotorcraft (LHX) to perform scout, utility, and attack missions as future replacements for existing helicopters.

The Army's conventional forces require a balanced mix of air defense systems. These include short-range, point defense systems such as the Stinger and Chaparral missiles and the Sergeant York gun to defend elements of deployed divisions near the front lines. They also include long-range, area defense systems like Patriot and Hawk missiles to defend larger, more widely dispersed areas of the battlefield. In 1985, the first Patriot missiles are being fielded with

U.S. Army units in Europe, where they will form the backbone of NATO's future air defense system. The budget supports deployment of additional Pershing II ballistic missiles in Europe as part of NATO's theatre nuclear force modernization. Also, while we are actively pursuing a verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, funding is being requested to develop and produce binary chemical munitions to modernize our stockpile in order to assure a credible deterrent against Soviet use of chemical warfare.

Emphasis continues to be placed on realistic unit training and greater participation of more mobile units in service-wide exercises. Funding for spare parts and depot repair work makes an essential contribution to meeting readiness objectives. The ability to sustain our forces in conventional combat requires adequate levels of supplies, replacement equipment, and ammunition.

Armor and mechanized divisions are being reorganized to streamline their structure, and efforts are being made to improve the combat capability and the ease and speed of deployment of our light forces. In 1985, the Army is converting an existing infantry division to a new light configuration and adding one light division. Another light division will be formed in 1986, increasing the overall number of active divisions to 18. This will be done within previously planned manpower and equipment resources. The new light divisions are smaller and require less strategic air- or sea-lift than our current infantry divisions.

Navy general purpose forces.—In peacetime, the presence of Navy forces provides a tangible demonstration of U.S. regional commitments. In the event of war, these forces must be able to defend the sea lines of communication over which critical U.S. reinforcements and resupply must travel to forward theaters. They must also be able to conduct offensive operations, if necessary, against Soviet naval forces and facilities.

The Navy's deployable battle force (including strategic missile submarines and support ships) will increase from 542 ships in 1985 to 555 in 1986, and will reach the administration's goal of 600 by the end of the decade. Navy shipbuilding plans for 1986-1990 new construction include 11 AEGIS cruisers, 17 guided missile destroyers, 19 attack submarines, 12 amphibious ships, 24 support ships, and 21 minesweepers. The 5-year plan also includes modernizing 2 aircraft carriers to extend their service lives by 15 years; modernizing amphibious assault forces; and reactivating the fourth Iowaclass battleship.

Active naval aviation forces consist of 16 tactical airwings (13 Navy and 3 Marine Corps), 24 land-based patrol squadrons, and various support aircraft. To maintain and modernize these forces, the budget provides funding for continued procurement of 18 F-14,

84 F/A-18, and 46 AV-8B aircraft for the tactical air wings, as well as 9 P-3C long-range patrol aircraft and 18 SH-60B LAMPS III helicopters for anti-submarine warfare.

Realizing the full potential of the investment in naval ships and aircraft requires highly trained crews. Navy tactical aircraft pilots will average about 300 flying hours in 1986, up from 288 hours in 1985 and double that of their Warsaw Pact counterparts.

Expansion of naval ordnance inventories over the last several years has contributed significantly to combat endurance. Special attention has been paid to meeting requirements for torpedoes, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, and anti-ship cruise missiles.

Air Force general purpose forces.—Tactical air forces consist of fighter, attack, and special-purpose support aircraft. Their role is to respond rapidly to aggression by quickly destroying enemy targets and by providing an air defense umbrella for our combat forces. In 1986, the Air Force plans to procure 180 F-16's and 48 F-15's. Eight of these F-15's will be a dual-role fighter-bomber version, the F-15E. These aircraft will significantly improve the combat effectiveness of our tactical forces due to their range/payload characteristics and their ability to operate at night and in adverse weather.

The budget request provides for procurement of an additional MC-130H special operations forces aircraft that will be able to penetrate enemy air space at night and at low altitudes, and includes funds for highly accurate, precision-guided tactical bombs and missiles. The ground-launched cruise missile is being procured as part of NATO's long-range nuclear force modernization. Deployment of cruise missiles in Europe will continue in 1986.

The Air Force currently has 26 active tactical fighter wings. In addition to the ongoing modernization program, the budget supports continued improvements to readiness through emphasis on spare parts purchases, increased flying hours, and more realistic training for aircrews. In 1986, Air Force tactical aircraft pilots will average about 233 flying hours, double that of their Warsaw Pact counterparts. Joint service exercises are planned, in which Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps units will conduct integrated operations to increase the combat proficiency of air crews.

Intelligence and communications.—In order to employ our weapon systems and forces effectively, we must have the means to direct them in accordance with national policy and military strategy. Information on both friendly and hostile, or potentially hostile, forces must be gathered and evaluated, and decisions made. Decisions and operational orders, in turn, must be communicated to the appropriate forces.

The budget provides for improvement in intelligence and communications by providing for development and modernization of command centers, sensors, computers, satellites, and other communication links. These improvements will be made in five broad mission areas: strategic and non-strategic nuclear force management; theater and tactical force management; world-wide information and communication systems; electronic warfare; and intelligence.

Airlift and sealift forces.—In order to assure a forward defense with limited peacetime presence, we must have the ability to deliver military personnel and combat equipment rapidly to crisis areas anywhere in the world and to sustain them once deployed. The budget reflects an expansion of our airlift capacity through procurement of 16 additional C-5B and 12 additional KC-10 cargo aircraft, and through development of the C-17 cargo aircraft. The budget also provides funds for the civil reserve air fleet (CRAF) program, under which civilian passenger and cargo aircraft will be available to augment military airlift forces during an emergency. In addition, the budget supports continued efforts to improve capabilities of existing aircraft and increase their capacity through modifications. Sealift capabilities will be strengthened by the addition of ships to the ready reserve force and the continued procurement of equipment to make container ships more useful for military purposes.

Stockpiling of equipment and materials near potential trouble spots is critical to our ability to sustain deployed forces in distant areas. The Army has stockpiled in Europe heavy equipment for four Army divisions and supporting units and is acquiring equipment for two more divisions. Equipment to support the rapid deployment of tactical fighter squadrons is also being stockpiled in Europe.

National guard and reserves.—U.S. defense planning relies heavily on the ability of reserve components to respond quickly in times of crisis. The budget reflects the continuing trend of improvement in manning, training, and equipment. The reserve components—the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and the Air National Guard—have significantly increased their manning levels in recent years. Selected reserve manpower is projected to reach 1,124,100 by the end of 1986, a 4.4% increase over 1985.

The past practice of equipping guard and reserve units with outmoded or excess systems is changing. In 1986, reserve components will receive modern systems such as M-1 tanks, Bradley fighting vehicles, F-16 and F/A-18 aircraft, and Perry-class guided missile frigates.

Research and development.—Programs in this category fund all research and development except further development of already-operational systems. New weapon systems are developed, tested

and procured to meet specific military requirements. At the same time, a strong research and technology base must be maintained in support of anticipated future requirements. Real growth of about 20% in budget authority for research and development is proposed for 1986, with a continuing emphasis on strategic programs. Major strategic efforts include the Peacekeeper and Trident II missiles. The budget provides funds for a high priority development program for a small land-based missile, which will carry a single warhead and weigh less than 30,000 pounds. Also included in the budget is an expanded effort on the administration's strategic defense initiative, a research program to explore the possibility of eliminating the ballistic missile threat to the United States and its allies. This initiative includes research on space surveillance and target acquisition; directed energy weapons; kinetic energy weapons; battle management systems; and system survivability.

Tactical development efforts include a new Air Force tactical fighter, a new Army helicopter and a Marine Corps tilt-rotor aircraft, a new attack submarine, a new transport aircraft, and an advanced air-to-air missile.

Training, medical, and other general personnel activities.—General personnel activities include training and medical services for active duty personnel. Beginning last year, military retired pay, previously classified in this function, was reclassified in the income security function. This change is discussed in Part 6. The budget request would continue the improvements to individual training begun several years ago. High priority is being placed on training and facilities required to develop team proficiency of operational units through realistic training that simulates actual combat conditions as closely as possible.

Military personnel and compensation.—The budget reflects a continued commitment to improved personnel readiness. Efforts to attract and retain qualified personnel have been highly successful. Despite a decline in the number of youth and a projected decline in youth unemployment, the military services will increase strength levels and man their forces with quality personnel. The budget provides for a military pay increase of 3% in July 1985 to help keep military compensation and benefits at attractive levels, but, in view of current severe fiscal pressures, provides no additional pay raise for 1986. The budget provides for increased reimbursement for temporary lodging expenses and for the costs of shipping household goods. This will reduce the burden on military personnel and their families when they are reassigned.

A contingency reserve has been established to provide for possible legislative initiatives now under consideration.

The pay of Defense Department civilian employees will be reduced by 5% in 1986 as part of a Government-wide initiative to help reduce the deficit.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FORCES

(Year end-i.e., as of September 30)

	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Military personnel (in thousands):			
End strength:	ĺ		
Army	780	781	781
Navy		571	586
Marine Corps		198	199
Air Force		602	612
Total, Department of Defense	2,138	2,152	2,178
Average strength:			
Army	782	781	782
Navy		566	580
Marine Corps.		198	199
	596	601	608
Air Force	390	001	. 000
Total, Department of Defense	2,133	2,146	2,169
Strategic forces:			
Intercontinental ballistic missiles:			
Peacekeeper			3
Minuteman		1,000	997
	1 '	23	33/ 9
Titan II			
Poseidon-Trident	616	640	688
Strategic bomber squadrons	21	21	22
General purpose forces:			
Land forces:	١.,	١	٠.
Army divisions		17	18
Marine Corps divisions	3	3	3
Tactical air forces:			
Air Force wings		26	26
Navy attack wings		13	13
Marine Corps wings	3	3	3
Naval Forces:			
Attack and multipurpose carriers	13	13	13
Battleships	2	2	3
Nuclear attack submarines	94	96	95
Other warships		210	214
Amphibious assault ships		59	60
Airlift and sealift forces:	"		
, m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m.	4	4	4
C_5 airlift squadrops	1 7 1		
C-5 airlift squadrons	12	12	12
C-5 airlift squadrons	13 58	13 59	13 63

Management initiatives.—The administration seeks to strengthen the U.S. defense posture in the most efficient manner possible. This requires continuing efforts to improve management throughout the Department of Defense. The administration will continue efforts to improve weapons systems acquisition through multi-year procurement and realistic budgeting of costs. Competition will be empha-

sized as a means to keep costs down, improve quality, encourage innovation, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

A program has been initiated to end price abuses in spare parts procurement. The program covers how spare parts are priced and purchased; how they are controlled in inventory; and how they are used and, ultimately, disposed of. As part of this program, the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) has been directed to work with the military departments and defense agencies to strengthen pricing procedures and to assist in the negotiation of major spare parts purchases.

Outlays for Department of Defense-Military programs covered by section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 have been reduced by \$388 million through a combination of congressional and administration actions.

Legislation will again be proposed to establish reimbursement procedures for the civilian health and medical program of the uniformed services (CHAMPUS) similar to those enacted in 1983 for medicare. This would lead to substantial savings and simplify the processing of claims. Another proposal would allow the Federal Government to seek reimbursement from private medical insurers for care provided to their beneficiaries in military hospitals and clinics.

Tax expenditures.—The exclusion from taxable income of housing and meals for military personnel, provided either in cash or inkind, results in a tax expenditure estimated at \$2.4 billion in 1986.

Atomic energy defense activities.—These activities, conducted by the Department of Energy, include research, development, testing, and production of nuclear weapons; production of special nuclear materials; storage of nuclear wastes from defense programs, and design of reactors for nuclear-powered Navy vessels. The accompanying table shows the funding levels for these programs. In total, budget authority of \$8.0 billion is requested for 1986, compared to \$7.3 billion for 1985. Outlays are estimated to increase from \$7.0 billion in 1985 to \$7.7 billion in 1986.

The nuclear weapons program involves the design, research, development, testing, and production of nuclear warheads for the nuclear weapons stockpile, including quality control and periodic inspection of the finished devices. Budget authority proposed for 1986 would provide for increased missile warhead production for current and new weapon systems, and for increased production of special nuclear materials for use in these warheads.

The defense nuclear waste management program provides interim storage for all defense nuclear wastes. The program also supports research and development activities for the isolation and permanent storage of these wastes.

The naval reactor development program includes the research and development, design, procurement, and testing of prototype reactors for current and future nuclear-powered naval vessels.

Other atomic energy defense and research and development programs cover security at defense nuclear facilities, security investigations, arms control and verification technology development, and research to develop nuclear power sources for potential defense applications.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

(Functional code 053; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Weapons research, development, test, and production		4,203 2,485	4,593 2,692	4,951 3,032	5,626 2,977
Naval reactor development Other research programs	143	497 173	569 207	613 248	615 257
Management savings (undistributed)		-33 7,325	8,047	14 8,830	9,461
OUTLAYS					
Weapons research, development, test, and production	2,001	3,968 2,267 622	4,309 2,644 557	4,689 2,913 584	5,460 3,012 639
Other research programs	141	170	204 14	241 14	260 —14
Total, outlays	6,120	6,991	7,700	8,413	9,357

Defense-related activities.—Activities of civilian departments and agencies that support national defense include emergency management, maintenance of strategic stockpiles, and the Selective Service System.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency conducts civil defense and other preparedness programs. The budget proposes a reduction in civil defense funding from \$181 million in 1985 to \$119 million in 1986. The administration has decided that, in view of severe fiscal pressures, the civil defense effort should be maintained at this lower level. This will maintain most existing emergency management programs, but will defer upgrading them. Proposed funding for other preparedness programs is generally at the 1985 level. The agency's defense-related outlays are estimated to decline from \$307 million in 1985 to \$289 million in 1986.

To meet defense and essential civilian requirements for strategic and critical minerals in the event of war, the General Services Administration maintains a stockpile of such materials. An administration study to establish new stockpile goals is nearing completion. Sales and acquisition levels for 1986 and beyond will be transmitted to Congress as soon as decisions are made on new stockpile goals.

The Selective Service System is responsible for maintaining a standby capacity to meet defense personnel requirements during an emergency national mobilization. The budget includes estimated outlays of \$27 million in 1986. The budget request provides for improving the Selective Service System's mobilization capability, including recruiting and training of board members, strengthening national registration, and, to ensure compliance with the law, prosecution of those who fail to register.

Credit budget.—Defense production guarantees of \$25 million committed in 1982 continue to be disbursed through the Federal Financing Bank. These guarantees assist private businesses in fulfilling defense production contracts.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—NATIONAL DEFENSE

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1984	Estimate					
		1985	1986	1987	1988		
Direct loans:							
National defense programs:					ļ		
Change in outstandings			_1				
Outstandings	2	2	1	1	1		
National defense programs (loans made by FFB):	}	j			1		
Change in outstandings 1	2	5	5	4	3		
Outstandings	3	8	13	17	20		
Guaranteed loans:	İ	ĺ			}		
National defense programs:					ļ		
Change in outstandings	*	_*					
Outstandings	*			 			

^{*500} thousand or less.

¹ These are guarantees by the agency for loans that the FFB disbursed. In effect, they are commitments for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A primary responsibility of the Federal Government is protecting and advancing the interests of the United States and its people in international affairs. To fulfill that responsibility, the foreign policy of the United States is directed toward achieving a world order that provides peace, security, and prosperity, in which individuals may enjoy political and economic freedom. International affairs expenditures proposed in this budget support U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

For 1986, \$20.6 billion in budget authority is proposed, \$1.3 billion of which is associated with Federal Financing Bank (FFB) direct loans for which guarantee commitments were made under the foreign military sales credit program prior to 1985 and are classified as off-budget under current law. Legislation will be proposed to bring the activities of the FFB on-budget. The FFB does not undertake lending activity on its own initiative. It does so only when another Federal agency guarantees repayment. Therefore, the FFB loans guaranteed under the foreign military sales credit program are classified in the international affairs function, just as other FFB loans are classified in other functions according to the purpose served. No new loan guarantee commitments are proposed for the foreign military sales credit program in any year after 1984. The addendum to the summary table on budget authority shows international affairs programs as they would appear if the foreign military sales credit program during the 1984-88 period were onbudget direct lending.

Outlays for 1986 are estimated to be \$18.3 billion, including \$0.3 billion in net disbursements on FFB loans included in this function. Total outlays in 1985 are estimated to be \$19.6 billion.

For 1986, total new direct loan obligations for international affairs are proposed to be \$8.1 billion, and total new guaranteed loan commitments are proposed to be \$12.2 billion, \$12.0 billion of which is proposed for the Export-Import Bank.

Foreign aid.—Two budget subfunctions—international security assistance and foreign economic and financial assistance—comprise foreign aid.

International security assistance.—Security assistance programs are vital instruments of United States national security and foreign policy, serving to strengthen allied and friendly governments where the United States has special security concerns. These programs make it possible for other governments to strengthen their economies and to acquire and use modern military equipment necessary for their defense. Security assistance also helps ensure U.S. access to military bases and facilities overseas. For 1986, overall

security assistance budget authority of \$10.7 billion is proposed, and outlays are estimated to be \$9.2 billion. Because of their critical support of national security objectives some of these programs do increase over 1985 levels.

Foreign military sales credit (FMSC).—The foreign military sales credit program enables foreign governments to purchase U.S. military equipment, training, and design and construction services for their security needs. In the face of challenges to U.S. interests and economic difficulties in many parts of the world, the budget continues to include a substantial amount for concessional loans to foreign governments for the procurement of U.S. military goods and services.

Prior to this year, most of the foreign military sales credit program consisted of guarantees of off-budget FFB loans to foreign governments. Only forgiven loans (which are the equivalent of grants) to Egypt and Israel used budget authority that was recorded on-budget. Starting in 1985, the technique for financing foreign military sales was changed from guarantees of off-budget FFB loans to direct loans on-budget. Therefore, no new loan guarantees have been made. The amounts of budget authority and outlays for this direct loan program are shown in the "on-budget under current law" lines for foreign military sales credit—\$5.7 billion in budget authority and \$4.9 billion in outlays are estimated for 1986. Of the budget authority, \$1.8 billion is proposed for forgiven loans to Israel and \$1.3 billion for forgiven loans to Egypt.

Starting in 1986, the administration is proposing that FFB activities be brought on-budget as well. The amounts shown in the "off-budget under current law" lines of the tables constitute FFB disbursements on FMSC program loans guaranteed in years prior to 1985: \$3.1 billion in 1985, \$1.3 billion in 1986, and less than \$0.3 billion in 1988. Disbursements net of repayments are treated as outlays: \$2.3 billion in 1985, \$0.3 billion in 1986, and —\$1.0 billion in 1988.

Military assistance.—This grant military aid finances the same types of articles and services as the foreign military sales credit program. It is targeted to countries such as those in Central America where the repayment of loans would impose a severe economic burden. For 1986, budget authority of \$949 million is requested.

Economic support fund.—This program provides loans and grants for general budget and balance of payments support to friendly governments. It also finances individual development projects where doing so would enhance our ability to achieve important national security objectives. The proposed budget authority

NATIONAL NEED: CONDUCTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Functional code 150; in millions of dollars)

Transmiss over 2007	1	1		,	т
Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY		ļ			
Foreign aid:		Ì	ì	1	
International security assistance:		ţ	}		
Foreign military sales credit:		{		,	1
On-budget under current law		4,940	5,655	5,779	5,901
Off-budget under current law#		3,147	1,311	524	262
Military assistance	712	805	949	970	991
Economic support fund	3,389	3,841	2,824	2,883	2,941
Other: Existing law	110	214	108	110	112
Proposed legislation			100	145	278
Offsetting receipts		-93	- 99	-105	-161
5 ,		10.054	10.740	10 200	10 204
Subtotal, International security assistance	8,943	12,854	10,748	10,306	10,324
Foreign economic and financial assistance:	}	1	{	1	1
Multilateral development banks	1,324	1,548	1,348	1,348	375
International organizations	315	359	196	200	204
Agency for International Development	2,013	2,286	2,113	2,133	2,171
Public Law 480 food aid		1,540	1,307	1,296	1,286
Peace Corps		128	125	128	132
Refugee assistance	336	350	338	340	334
Compact of Free Association (Micronesia)			299	146	148
Other:	80	95	96	99	101
On-budget under current law Offsetting receipts	493	-459	-479	-604	-660
	100	400	-77.5		-000
Subtotal, Foreign economic and financial assist-	- 000	- 047	5 040		4 000
ance	5,069	5,847	5,343	5,085	4,093
Subtotal, Foreign aid	14.012	18.701	16,091	15,391	14,418
· •		-			1
Conduct of foreign affairs:	1 200	1.007			1 055
Administration of foreign affairs	1,392	1,897	1,848	1,802	1,855
International organizations and conferences	580 53	545 65	554 68	583 70	559 75
					
Subtotal, Conduct of foreign affairs	2,025	2,507	2,470	2,455	2,489
Foreign information and exchange activities	798	897	1,118	1,296	1,228
International financial programs:					
Export-Import Bank	829	3.940			
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)	—801	734	978	957	1,067
International monetary programs	7,774		ļ		
Offsetting receipts	—84	85	–87	89	—90
Subtotal, International financial programs	7,718	4,588	891	868	977
Total, budget authority	24,553	26,693	20,569	20,010	19,111
,,,,	2.,000	,		,	,
ADDENDUM					
		-			1
International Affairs programs if the Foreign Military Sales					l
Credit program were on-budget direct lending:					1
Foreign aid:					İ
Foreign military sales credit: On-budget under current law	1.315	4,940	55,655	5,779	5,901
OIL DANGER ANDEL COLLETT MAY		7,340	30,000	5,773	3,301
Off-hudget under current law	4.4111				
Off-budget under current lawOther foreign aid	4,401 9,194	10.614	9.125	9.088	8,254
Other foreign aid	9,194	10,614	9,125	9,088	8,254
Other foreign aid	9,194 14,910	15,554	14,780	14,867	14,155
	9,194				

NATIONAL NEED: CONDUCTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Continued

(Functional code 150; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Foreign aid:					
International security assistance:	1				ł
Foreign military sales credit:					1
On-budget under current law		2,802	4,863	5,573	5,799
Off-budget under current law#	2,818	2,340	282	-693	-1,001
Military assistance	928	848	958	972	993
Economic support fund	2,874	3,937	2,825	2,850	2,887
Other:	}	1	1		1
Existing law	331	343	385	396	388
Proposed legislation					
Offsetting receipts	-86	-93	99	-105	-161
Subtotal, International security assistance	7,924	10,177	9,213	8,993	8,906
m					
Foreign economic and financial assistance:	1 201	1 404	1 207	1.540	1 470
Multilateral development banks	1,391	1,404	1,387	1,549	1,470
International organizations		300	266	252	245
Agency for International Development		2,036	2,058	2,061	2,078
Public Law 480 food aid		1,791	1,307	1,296	1,286
Peace Corps		126	125	127	132
Refugee assistance	336	354	339	338	336
Compact of Free Association (Micronesia)			. 299	146	148
On-budget under current law	-33	-23	19	-12	_*
Off-budget under current law#		_5	_5 _5	-1	_*
Offsetting receipts.		-459	-479	-604	660
· ,	ļ		 	1	1
Subtotal, Foreign economic and financial assist-		5 500	5.070	- 150	- 005
ance	4,478	5,523	5,278	5,153	5,035
Subtotal, Foreign aid	12,402	15,700	14,491	14,146	13,941
Conduct of foreign affairs:	1.051	1.541	1 021	1 070	1.000
Administration of foreign affairs		1,541	1,831	1,870	1,968
International organizations and conferences		549	551	578	558
Other	51	62	72	70	72
Subtotal, Conduct of foreign affairs	1,882	2,152	2,454	2,517	2,598
Foreign information and exchange activities	682	941	1,041	1,305	1,278
International financial programs:					1
Export-Import Bank:			İ	}	
Existing law	1,068	1,359	608	680	-1.570
Proposed legislation			-5	-7	-11
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)	-300	-200	100		
International monetary programs	565		<u> </u>		
Other		284	- 253	— 286	-314
Offsetting receipts	84	-85	_87	-89	_90
Subtotal, International financial programs	910	790	364	-1,062	-1.985
					<u> </u>
Totai, outlays	15,876	19,583	18,349	16,907	15.833

*\$500 thousand or less. #Proposed to be included on-budget. of \$2.8 billion for 1986 includes \$396 million for direct loans and \$2.4 billion for grants. Budget authority for 1986 is \$1.0 billion less than the amount enacted for 1985. This difference is due in part to the deferral of any funding request for Israel. This request has been deferred since negotiations with Israel are still continuing in an effort to determine the appropriate level of assistance in the context of Israel's plans for economic reforms. As a result of these negotiations, a request will be presented promptly to the Congress along with a description of the necessary economic reforms.

Other.—The budget authority requested in 1986 for security assistance includes \$37 million for peacekeeping operations, \$66 million for international military education and training, and \$5 million for anti-terrorism assistance. No budget authority is requested for 1986 for the guarantee reserve fund, which makes payments to the Federal Financing Bank to prevent losses on foreign military sales credit due to reschedulings or delinquencies. For the future, when additional funds are needed, the administration proposes permanent indefinite budget authority for the fund.

Foreign economic and financial assistance.—An important complement to security assistance is the achievement of international policy objectives through foreign economic and financial assistance programs. These programs are designed to encourage the expansion of a market-oriented international economic system and to help meet the development and humanitarian needs of developing countries. Budget authority requested for 1986 is \$5.3 billion, a decrease of \$0.5 billion from the 1985 level.

Multilateral development banks.—The United States contributes to the World Bank group of institutions and the three regional banks for Latin America, Asia, and Africa. These institutions provided more than \$20 billion in long-term loans and technical assistance in 1984 and promoted sound economic policies in recipient countries. Lending programs are funded through the direct contributions of members and through borrowing in world capital markets backed by callable capital, a means by which developed member governments guarantee repayment of that borrowing. Direct contributions and callable capital are provided in accord with multi-year international agreements to replenish the resources of each bank.

The 1986 request for the banks includes proposed budget authority of \$1.3 billion, plus \$3.6 billion in callable capital. These amounts represent payments on formal commitments previously made to the banks. Approximately one-half of the proposed budget

authority will be used to make the second installment of the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association. A first payment is also proposed to the Inter-American Investment Corporation, a new institution established to provide loan and equity capital to the private sector in this hemisphere's developing countries. Remaining funds will be used to make authorized annual payments to other ongoing bank replenishments. For 1985, an additional \$237 million in budget authority and \$1,219 million in callable capital is being requested to permit the United States to complete its commitments.

The administration intends to honor existing commitments to the multilateral development banks, including the International Development Association, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund. In light of the current severe fiscal pressures, the administration is not budgeting at this time for the future replenishments of these particular institutions.

International organizations.—Voluntary contributions of \$196 million are proposed for several developmental, humanitarian and scientific programs carried out by the United Nations and other international organizations. The administration continues to believe that, useful as some of these programs may be, a higher priority must be afforded other foreign assistance activities accomplishing the same objectives.

Agency for International Development (AID).—AID carries out bilateral development assistance programs in more than 60 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The agency also supports the overseas humanitarian relief and development programs of U.S. private and voluntary organizations and assists development-related research activities in U.S. universities. Consistent with fiscal restraint, proposed budget authority for AID programs for 1986 is \$2.1 billion, slightly less than for 1985. Principal objectives of bilateral development programs include supporting sound economic policies in recipient countries, utilizing the private sector as a vehicle for economic growth, improving the capability of indigenous institutions in developing countries, and increasing the use of science and technology in development.

Public Law 480 food aid.—Through concessional loans to foreign governments for food imports and direct food distribution to the needy, food aid serves a wide range of policy objectives, including humanitarian relief, support of security objectives, economic development, and export market development. The budget includes a

request of \$1.3 billion in budget authority for 1986. A significant portion of direct food donations will be devoted to meeting famine relief and refugee needs in Africa. For 1985, the budget contains a supplemental request of \$185 million to meet emergency humanitarian needs in Africa, increasing the budget authority requested for all P.L. 480 food aid to \$1.5 billion. The budget also includes supplemental requests totalling \$50 million for international disaster assistance and emergency refugee aid. These three supplementals, along with the use of previously appropriated funds will result in total U.S. emergency famine assistance to Africa of more than \$1 billion in 1985.

Peace Corps.—Budget authority of \$124 million is requested in 1986, to allow the Peace Corps to maintain its world-wide program and to expand its volunteer program in Central America.

Refugee assistance.—The United States will continue to aid refugees in Africa, the Near East, Pakistan, Latin America, and Southeast Asia and to resettle eligible refugees in the United States. The 1986 budget includes \$338 million for refugee relief abroad and the admission of 68,000 refugees to the United States. Funds for 1986 are also requested to reduce refugee welfare dependency for the first 90 days after arrival in this country. This policy would encourage resettlement organizations to help refugees find employment before they become dependent on welfare. Additional assistance received by refugees once they are settled in the United States is included in the income security function.

Compact of Free Association.—The people of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands have approved the Compact of Free Association negotiated by the United States and their governments. Upon the Compact's enactment by the Congress, the President will notify the United Nations Trusteeship Council of the impending change in status of the two states. The Compact binds the United States to make annual payments to the two states during the next 15 years totaling \$2.3 billion to aid in their successful development as sovereign states. Therefore, budget authority of \$299 million required for 1986 is requested.

Conduct of foreign affairs.—Funds for these programs primarily cover the operating costs of the Department of State in administering United States foreign policy. They also provide contributions assessed by international organizations of which the United States is a member. Budget authority of \$2.5 billion is proposed for 1986, and outlays are also estimated to be \$2.5 billion.

Administration of foreign affairs.—The United States is committed to protecting its employees and facilities at diplomatic missions against the rising incidence of terrorism while continuing to actively promote American interests abroad. To accomplish this important objective, very substantial increases are required in 1985 and 1986 for security personnel, equipment, and embassy construction. Morever, personnel increases are requested to strengthen the State Department's basic reporting and analysis capability. These improvements in the administration of foreign affairs increase outlays from \$1.3 billion in 1984 and \$1.5 billion in 1985 to \$1.8 billion in 1986.

International organizations and conferences.—The United States recognizes the importance to the world community of a range of international organizations but strongly believes that these international organizations must be managed efficiently and economically. Toward that end, the administration will continue to pursue a restrictive budget policy for international organizations that emphasizes the need to reduce administrative costs and to eliminate low priority and obsolete activities. For 1986, budget authority of \$554 million is proposed for assessed contributions to international organizations and for international conferences. The recent decision of the United States to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization is reflected in the 1986 and later estimates. In addition, savings of \$48 million in budget authority and outlays for 1988 are estimated from certain planned efforts to reduce international organization assessments, to include reforms in reimbursing organizations for taxes paid by their American employees, and foreign exchange gains.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—The improvement in foreign understanding of American society and United States foreign policy is an important objective of this administration. Its priority is reflected in the budget requests for programs in this area. The United States Information Agency (USIA) conducts academic and leadership exchange programs, broadcasts worldwide through the Voice of America radio in English and 41 other languages, produces and disseminates media materials, holds seminars, and operates libraries and cultural centers in 127 countries. For 1986, the administration proposes \$974 million in budget authority for that agency. This continues the administration's effort to modernize and expand the Voice of America, the Nation's principal vehicle for communicating directly with the peoples of the world. The modernization program totaling \$1.3 billion through

CREDIT PROGRAMS—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988		
Direct loans:							
Foreign military sales credit:	Ì				}		
New obligations		4,940	5,655	5,779	5,901		
Change in outstandings		421	1,874	2,314	2,494		
Outstandings	140	562	2,435	4,750	7,244		
Foreign military sales credit (loans made by FFB):					ļ		
New obligations ¹	4,401						
Change in outstandings		2,340	282	—693	[-1,00]		
Outstandings	17,111	19,451	19,733	19,040	18,040		
Economic support fund:	1			•			
New obligations	288	240	396	463	503		
Change in outstandings	335	192	337	303	493		
Outstandings	6.011	6,203	6,540	6,844	7,336		
Development credit:	1	1			, , , , ,		
New obligations	455	405	379	395	396		
Change in outstandings	80	105	108	355	349		
Outstandings		12,270	12,378	12,733	13.083		
Development credit (loans held by FFB): 2		1,	,	22,700	10,000		
Change in outstandings	5	_5	5	-1	_*		
Outstandings	11	6	ĺ	*			
Public Law 480 food aid:	···		•				
New obligations	806	1.012	922	940	958		
Change in outstandings		761	647	640	638		
Outstandings		10.030	10.677	11.317	11.95		
Export-Import Bank:		10,000	10,0.,	11,01,	11,000		
New obligations	1.467	3.865			ł		
Change in outstandings	7621	993	195	-1.032	-1.787		
Outstandings		18,497	18,692	17,659	15.872		
Other:		10,	10,002	27,000	10,071		
New obligations	614	684	794	824	794		
Change in outstandings		236	274	285	27		
Outstandings		1.030	1,304	1.590	1.86		
•		† <u> </u>					
Total, direct loans:	0.247	11 145	0.140	0.400	0 55		
New obligations		11,145	8,146	8,402	8,551		
Change in outstandings		5,044	3,712 71.761	2,172	1,461		
Outstandings	63,006	68,049	/1,/01	73,933	75,394		

1990 includes funds for new transmitter facilities, for replacement equipment on existing facilities and for expanded broadcasts. The request also provides increases for Radio Marti, which broadcasts to the people of Cuba, for the National Endowment for Democracy, for educational and cultural exchange programs, and for the use of international television to enhance understanding of United States foreign policy.

The Board for International Broadcasting provides grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., which broadcasts in 21 languages to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. For 1986, \$142 million of budget authority is requested for the Board, which includes \$40 million for modernization of transmitter sites.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1984	ctual Estimate					
		1985	1986	1987	1988		
Guaranteed loans:							
Foreign military sales credit:		1	1	{			
Change in outstandings	27	-20	-20	40	1 1		
Outstandings	200	180	160	200	200		
Development credit:	200						
New commitments	242	310	195	150	150		
Change in outstandings		158	206	199	197		
Outstandings	1,294	1,451	1.657	1.856	2,052		
Export-Import Bank:	1,204	1,102	1,007	1,000	2,002		
New commitments	7.149	10.000	12,000	12.000	12,000		
Change in outstandings	245	902	678	1.268	510		
Outstandings	5.684	6.586	7.264	8,532	9,042		
•		0,000	7,204	0,002	3,042		
Total, guaranteed loans:							
New commitments	7,391	10,310	12,195	12,150	12,150		
Change in outstandings	277	1,040	864	1,507	707		
Outstandings	7,177	8,217	9,080	10,587	11,295		
Total credit budget (new obligations and new	10 700	01 45-		00 550	00 755		
commitments)	16,738	21,455	20,341	20,552	20,701		

^{*500} thousand or less.

a The direct loans, and are counted as such in the bodget and the death bodget long requirements, in the suggest of the counter of the guaranteeing agency.

The direct lending activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation are financed by the FFB. Loan assets are issued by the agency. According to law, these assets are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. The agency guarantees the loan assets, sells them to the FFB, and repurchases them upon maturity. FFB net outlays for this account represent acquisition of loan assets less repurchases by the agency. Increases in the volume of sales of loan assets are added to the FFB direct loan outstandings, while the agency's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of loan assets sold to the FFB.

International financial programs.—To assist in the steady growth of the international economy, the United States conducts programs to improve the functioning of the international financial system and to facilitate U.S. participation in world trade, including arms sales. For 1986, proposed budget authority is \$0.9 billion, and estimated outlays are \$0.4 billion for these programs.

Export-Import Bank.—The Bank's direct loan program is being eliminated because of significant progress in export credit restraint agreements with foreign governments, and as part of overall efforts to reduce federally subsidized loans. Increased private sector involvement in export financing is encouraged. The Bank will increase its guarantee and insurance programs to facilitate the export of U.S. goods and services. A \$12 billion ceiling for guaranteed loan commitments is proposed for these programs in 1986. In addition, the administration is requesting authority for an interest rate subsidy program. The aggregate 1986 interest rate subsidy cost will not exceed \$100 million on a present value basis plus receipts

¹ These are obligations made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are obligations for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with

from origination fees on affected guaranteed loans. The administration will continue to press for an international agreement ending all officially subsidized export financing.

Foreign military sales trust fund (net).—Most sales of military equipment and services to foreign governments are made by the Federal Government. Income in this trust fund comes from payments by foreign governments that have purchased military goods and services from the Government. Disbursements occur when payments are made to suppliers, and the net of the two constitute the recorded outlays of the fund. These represent transactions on behalf of foreign governments and are not a cost to U.S. taxpayers. Outlays net of offsetting receipts are estimated to be \$100 million for 1986.

Special defense acquisition fund.—This fund finances the procurement of military equipment in advance of specific orders from foreign governments. As a result, equipment on order for U.S. military purposes need not be diverted to meet the pressing needs of foreign countries. For 1986, an increase in the overall fund capitalization and a 3-year limitation on obligations are proposed. Net outlays for 1986 are estimated to be \$36 million.

Tax expenditures.—In an effort to encourage exports, a portion of the profits from the export sales of foreign sales corporations (FSCs) are not subject to tax. In 1984 legislation was enacted authorizing FSCs as a replacement for domestic international sales corporations (DISCs) in response to complaints by the members of the European Community that DISCs violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Also, tax expenditures occur when Americans working abroad are permitted to exclude substantial amounts of earned income and housing allowances from taxation. Tax expenditures resulting from FSCs and the foreign earned-income exclusion are \$1.7 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively, for 1986. An additional tax expenditure of \$650 million results from the deferral of income tax on the undistributed earnings of foreign corporations controlled by U.S. shareholders. Total tax expenditures for international affairs are \$4.7 billion in 1986.

GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The programs in this function help to ensure U.S. strength and leadership in science and space technology in the broad national interest. Included are all the programs of the National Science Foundation, the space programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the general science programs of the Department of Energy. The 1986 budget request would maintain U.S. leadership in space and continue the high level of funding for science resulting from the significant growth in support of these programs by the administration over the last 3 years. Proposed budget authority for the programs in this function is \$9.5 billion in 1986, a \$410 million increase over 1985.

The continuing support for general science and space programs in this function reflects the administration's view that the private sector lacks sufficient incentives to make adequate investments in such programs to serve the broad national interest. However, reductions in previously planned 1986 general science and space programs have been made possible by deferral of major new space projects and by lower funding needs in the space shuttle orbiter production program and ongoing construction projects in the general science programs of the Department of Energy.

Common to the programs in this function is the support of basic research, accounting for more than one-third of overall Federal funding for such research. The programs in this function are the primary source of funding for the physical and engineering sciences, accounting for some 80% of the total Federal support for these disciplines. The balance is provided mainly through programs of the Department of Defense.

General science and basic research.—This area covers all the programs of the National Science Foundation and the general science programs of the Department of Energy in high energy and nuclear physics. Budget authority of \$2.3 billion is proposed for these programs in 1986, an increase of \$28 million over the 1985 level.

National Science Foundation programs.—The principal mission of the National Science Foundation (NSF) is to promote basic research in all fields of science and engineering. The NSF's broadbased research programs complement the more specialized support of basic research by agencies in other functions, such as the Department of Defense and the National Institutes of Health, and help to ensure balanced Federal support across the major scientific disciplines. The budget includes \$1.6 billion in proposed budget authority for the NSF, an increase of 4.5% over the 1985 level.

NATIONAL NEED: INCREASING BASIC SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF SPACE

(Functional code 250; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation programs Department of Energy general science programs	1,328 635	1,506 727	1,574 685	1,634 789	1,696 837
Subtotal, General science and basic research	1,964	2,232	2,260	2,422	2,533
Space research and technology: Space flight Space science, applications, and technology Supporting space activities:	4,101 1,747	3,906 2,021	4,022 2,265	3,886 2,357	4,081 2,417
On-budget under current law Off-budget under current law #		954	977	990	996
Subtotal, Supporting space activities	1,010	954	977	990	996
Subtotal, Space research and technology	6,858	6,881	7,264	7,232	7,494
Total, budget authority	8,822	9,114	9,524	9,655	10,027
OUTLAYS					
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation programs Department of Energy general science programs	1,198 650	1,429 687	1,540 697	1,605 738	1,653 787
Subtotal, General science and basic research	1,849	2,116	2,237	2,343	2,440
Space research and technology: Space flight	4,028 1,687	3,914 1,890	4,004 2,144	3,891 2,278	3,919 2,367
On-budget under current law Off-budget under current law #		886 67	1,007 107	995 —112	983 — 98
Subtotal, Supporting space activities	754	819	900	883	885
Subtotal, Space research and technology	6,469	6,623	7,048	7,052	7,171
Total, outlays	8,317	8,740	9,285	9,395	9,611

#Proposed to be included on-budget.

Within this amount, the support of basic research, which increased by 13% in 1985, will increase by about 7% in 1986 to \$1.4 billion. The NSF supports research at academic institutions, primarily through research grants to individual scientists. In 1986, emphasis will continue on the support of research in mathematics, the physical sciences, and engineering, with an overall increase of 8% for budget authority in these areas. Areas to receive increased support in 1986 include advanced materials research, mathematics, and state-of-the-art instrumentation. In addition, emphasis will continue on increasing the access of academic scientists to the most advanced computers. This increased computer access effort will lead to the establishment of several new university computer centers dedicated to such use, and to the support of local and regional

networks to permit researchers to access these new centers from terminals close to their home laboratories.

The budget also includes \$15 million in budget authority in 1986 to continue support for university-based engineering research centers. This program, initiated in 1985, will help to focus engineering research in various disciplines on a cohesive effort in selected areas of importance in fundamental research, such as microelectronics, advanced materials research, and biotechnology.

In addition, for 1986 an increase of 8% over 1985, to \$120 million, is provided for the U.S. Antarctic program managed by the NSF, to assure the necessary logistical support for Antarctic research programs and thus maintain an active and influential U.S. scientific presence in that region.

Budget authority for NSF programs in science education, including the graduate fellowship program, is recommended to total \$51 million in 1986. While this is a decline from 1985, the level of activities financed by this program will remain at the 1985 level of \$82 million due to funds deferred in prior years. NSF programs in pre-college science and mathematics are intended to complement the efforts of State and local education agencies and the private sector.

Department of Energy general science programs.—The general science programs of the DOE continue to support basic research in nuclear and high energy physics. The goal of this research is to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the basic constituents of matter and energy and the forces that govern their interaction. Budget authority of \$685 million is requested for support of these programs in 1986, a decrease of 6% from 1985, largely reflecting the lower overall funding needs of ongoing accelerator construction activities in 1986.

The budget provides for procurement of capital equipment, investigation of advanced accelerator concepts and techniques, and other operating activities.

The 1986 program allows for continued construction of the Stanford Linear Collider and funds to complete the Tevatron I modifications at the Fermi National Laboratory. The budget would continue to provide funds for the advanced accelerator research and development associated with the construction of a new nuclear physics electron facility at Newport News, Virginia. It also provides funds for preliminary research and development efforts required for the design of a next generation high energy particle accelerator.

Space research and technology.—This part of the function covers the space-related activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). To continue U.S. leadership in space, a strong and balanced program will be maintained in the primary areas of space transportation, space science, and space technology. Budget authority of \$7.3 billion is proposed for these programs in 1986, an increase of \$383 million over 1985.

Space flight.—The space flight programs help sustain and improve the Nation's ability to supply space transportation services and to develop the facilities to establish a permanent U.S. presence in space. These programs include the operation, upgrade, and logistical support of the four-orbiter space shuttle fleet; and the development, procurement, and operation of supporting technologies such as the shuttle-borne Spacelab and the upper stage vehicles to carry shuttle-launched payloads into high-Earth orbit and planetary missions. These programs also include development of the manned space station.

Budget authority of \$4.0 billion for these programs is proposed for 1986, a 3% increase over 1985. Within this level, several important increases are made possible through savings resulting primarily from the completion of production of the four-orbiter fleet and initial shuttle operating facilities, and by productivity savings and increased commercial revenues associated with the growing maturity of shuttle operations.

These increases provide for an escalation in the shuttle flight rate from 10-11 in 1985 to 13-14 in 1986, leading to a planned rate of 24 flights per year by 1989; additional research and development to improve the reliability of the shuttle's main engines and to make them easier to maintain; and the development of an orbital maneuvering vehicle to help ferry spacecraft in low-Earth orbit to and from the shuttle.

Proposed budget authority for the manned space station program increases from \$150 million in 1985 to \$230 million in 1986 to prepare for the planned start of initial operating capability in the mid 1990's. The space station will enhance space-based research, help develop advanced technologies potentially useful to the economy, and encourage greater commercial use of space.

Space science, applications, and technology.—These programs include support for studies of the solar system and the universe; studies in remote sensing of the Earth's resources and environment; and research on materials processing in space. Budget authority of \$2.3 billion is proposed for 1986, a 12% increase over 1985.

In space science, the budget provides for major planned increases to continue progress on ongoing flight missions and supporting activities. Specifically, work is proceeding on the 1986 launches of the Galileo orbiter/probe spacecraft to explore Jupiter; the U.S. experiments for the international solar polar mission (renamed

Ulysses spacecraft); and the Hubble space telescope. Spacecraft development will continue for the gamma ray observatory, the Venus radar mapper mission, and the Mars observer (formerly the Mars geoscience climatology orbiter).

Increased funding is also proposed in 1986 to allow for the complex operations and data analysis associated with the planned 1989 Voyager 2 exploration of Neptune and to conduct several space physics, astronomy and life sciences experiments on the shuttle.

For space applications, proposed activities in 1986 include space experiments to study the Earth and its environment; research on materials processing in space; and technology for space communications. Continued development of space-based remote sensing technologies will be pursued to help better understand the Earth's environment and the interaction of the Sun and the Earth. In the area of materials processing, increased funding will allow support for the operation of the Microgravity Materials Science Laboratory and an increased number of microgravity experiments to be conducted on the shuttle. The advanced communications technology satellite development also will be continued for planned launch in 1989.

The basic space research and technology program of NASA is applicable to, and supportive of all major space activities. Continued growth in funding is proposed for 1986 to help provide the technology base for future space programs in areas such as propulsion, electronics, and materials research. In 1986, additional emphasis will be placed on investigating the radiation hardening of spacecraft components, the control of large flexible structures in space, and the design of a recoverable orbital transfer vehicle for use in conjunction with the shuttle and permanent space facilities. Much of this research will enhance the development of the space station.

In addition, a new program is proposed to encourage and facilitate greater private sector investment and involvement in space. This program will seek to involve nonaerospace firms and universities in exploring potential new uses of space for future economic benefits.

Supporting space activities.—Budget authority of \$1.0 billion is proposed for spacecraft tracking, data gathering, and processing support for the entire space program, an increase of \$23 million over 1985. This funding increase provides for payments for the tracking and data relay satellite service and for other elements of the space network as selected stations in the ground network are phased out.

In the accompanying credit table, outstanding direct loans made by the Federal Financing Bank for the construction and acquisition of the tracking and data relay satellite are reflected. No new obligations for this account are expected.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1984	Estimate					
		1985	1986	1987	1988		
Direct loans: NASA space flight, control and data communications (loans made by FFB): New obligations	142						
Change in outstandings	7	67	107	-112	98		
Outstandings	955	888	780	668	570		
Total credit budget (new obligations)	142						

¹ These are commitments made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are commitments for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency.

Tax expenditures.—In addition to direct Federal funding of basic research, the tax code encourages private sector research and development, including basic research, by allowing expenditures for such purposes to be deducted as a current expense. The 1986 estimate for this provision is \$3.9 billion. A 25% tax credit is also available to encourage certain basic research and experimentation; the estimate for this tax expenditure is \$1.6 billion in 1986. Tax expenditures for general science, space and technology are estimated to total \$6.2 billion in 1986.

ENERGY

The Nation requires adequate supplies of energy at reasonable costs. The best way to meet this need is to let market forces work. This policy produces favorable results, as evidenced by developments since January 1981 when the President completed the dismantlement of controls on U.S. oil markets. Oil prices have fallen. The U.S. economy continues to expand, but the amount of energy it needs is less today than it was 5 years ago. It is not necessary to have substantial Federal spending to meet our national energy needs.

This budget provides the resources needed to meet the Federal Government's limited responsibilities with respect to energy. These responsibilities include the establishment and the enforcement of appropriate environmental and nuclear safety regulations, continuation of traditional Federal energy production activities, and support for longer-term research.

A total of \$5.1 billion in budget authority is proposed in this function in 1986, a decrease of \$3.2 billion from 1985. This change results primarily from an indefinite moratorium on further development of the strategic petroleum reserve and a major increase in payments by the power marketing administrations on their obligations to the Treasury.

Energy supply.—The Federal Government's energy supply activities fall into four main categories: research and development programs, direct production programs, subsidies to foster private investment in synthetic fuels, and subsidies to certain electric utilities and telephone systems.

Private industry invests billions of dollars each year in research and development (R&D), including R&D related to energy. Federal Government spending should complement, rather than supplant, private sector R&D investment. It can do this through support for basic research where the benefits of the research do not readily accrue to private investors. It can also do this through limited support for other longer-term R&D that broadly serves the national interest.

A total of \$2.2 billion in budget authority is proposed for energy supply research and development programs in 1986, about at the level for 1985. Virtually all of these programs are funded through the Department of Energy (DOE).

The request for nuclear fission R&D includes budget authority of \$233 million to clean up the waste from uranium mining and other contaminated sites. This is an increase of \$73 million over 1985. For nuclear technology research, budget authority of \$361 million is proposed in 1986, a 12% reduction from the 1985 level. This change reflects a shift away from supporting costly demonstrations

NATIONAL NEED: ENERGY

(Functional code 270; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Energy supply:					
Research and development:					
Fission	635	614	631	742	634
Fusion	468	437	390	406	422
Fossil	262	287	172	227	235
Solar and renewable energy resources	257	242	197	205	212
Energy science	594	654	665	722	751
Other		61	149	152	157
Direct production (net):	}				
Uranium enrichment	382	102			
Nuclear waste disposal fund	-11	—793	170	382	181
Petroleum reserves	-1,311	-1,019	-1,128	-922	875
Tennessee Valley Authority	,		·		
On-budget under current law	364	435	403	196	9
Off-budget under current law#	137	90	87	73	
Other power marketing	75	89	- 569	-486	-495
Subsidies for nonconventional fuel production:		}			
On-budget under current law	5	*	*	*	*
Off-budget under current law#		512	335	499	637
Rural electric and telephone:	l				
On-budget under current law	228	30	28	26	22
Off-budget under current law#	2,788	3,332	2,692	2.030	1,750
Proposed legislation			-7	-27	
		F 070	4.010	4.007	2 041
Subtotal, Energy supply	5,345	5,073	4,216	4,225	3,641
Energy conservation:	ļ				l
Conservation research and development		177	141	144	149
Conservation grants	280	282	35	26	17
Solar Energy and Conservation Bank	25	15			
Subtotal, Energy conservation	455	473	176	169	166
Emorganay onorm proporedness:					
Emergency energy preparedness: On-budget under current law	618	6	6	49	145
Off-budget under current law#		2.050	0	43	143
On-Duuget under Current law#	030	2,000			
Subtotal, Emergency energy preparedness	1,268	2,056	6	49	145
Energy information, policy, and regulation	796	719	712	703	702
Total, budget authority	7,865	8,321	5,110	5,147	4,655

and toward developing a broad technology base for several reactor concepts potentially applicable to industrial development of future nuclear power plants.

For nuclear fusion R&D, budget authority of \$390 million is proposed, a reduction of \$47 million from the level enacted in 1985. This reduction is consistent with shifting the emphasis of the program to resolving key scientific questions affecting the program's near-term progress and to maintaining a balance between our domestic efforts and those abroad to allow for effective international collaboration.

NATIONAL NEED: ENERGY—Continued

(Functional code 270; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Energy supply: Research and development:					
Fission		668	618	746	641
Fusion		446	401	406	422
Fossil	325	319	285	251	248
Solar and renewable energy resources	277	315	240	220	215
Energy science		698	677	701	733
Other	84	117	137	145	156
Direct production (net):	12	239		ŀ	}
Uranium enrichment Nuclear waste disposal fund		812	125	298	99
Petroleum reserves	1 403	-1,026	-976	-931	-883
Tennessee Valley Authority	1,403	- 1,020	-310	- 331	-000
On-budget under current law	185	535	165	135	-35
Off-budget under current law#		90	87	73	-40
Other power marketing	-517	—304	-1,424	-1.381	-1,269
Subsidies for nonconventional fuel production:	•••		-,,	,	-,
On-budget under current law	16	148	318	552	662
Off-budget under current law#		353	14	-1	-105
Rural electric and telephone:			-	_	
On-budget under current law	226	31	28	26	23
Off-budget under current law#		3,132	2,482	1,780	1,215
Proposed legislation		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_7	-27	-52
Subtotal, Energy supply	3,252	4,949	3,170	2,994	2,028
Energy conservation:	100	100	150	150	150
Conservation research and development		152 367	150	150 96	150
Conservation grants		26	196 35	30	52
Solar Energy and Conservation Bank	•	20	33		***************************************
Subtotal, Energy conservation	527	545	381	246	202
Emergency energy preparedness:					
On-budget under current law	189	276	236	177	146
Off-budget under current law#		1.630	148		
Subtotal, Emergency energy preparedness		1,906	385	177	146
Energy information, policy, and regulation	790	764	736	710	698
Total, outlays		8,164	4,671	4,127	3,073

*\$500 thousand or less. #Proposed to be included on-budget.

The budget also includes \$172 million in budget authority for research related to coal, oil, gas, and other fossil fuels, a reduction of \$115 million from 1985. This work will continue to emphasize clean coal technologies. Budget authority of \$197 million is proposed for R&D on solar and renewable energy resources, a reduction of \$45 million from 1985.

The reduced level for fossil, solar, and renewable energy resources will still permit a vigorous research program to develop further the technology base for future use by U.S. industry. Spending reductions are made possible by avoiding Federal investment in

costly development and demonstration activities that are more appropriately the responsibility of the private sector.

For energy science programs, the budget includes \$665 million in budget authority in 1986, approximately the same level as in 1985. These programs support energy-related basic research at major universities and DOE national laboratories in the physical, biological, environmental, and engineering sciences. Their goal is to provide fundamental scientific knowledge and a broadened engineering data base for future development of energy technologies.

Other energy supply R&D programs include research on health and safety issues and on advanced environmental control technologies carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency. Investments to reduce the use of energy at the national laboratories are also included. Budget authority of \$149 million is proposed for these programs in 1986. This includes increases for research on acid rain.

The Federal Government's direct production activities include enriching uranium in Government-owned plants primarily for use in civilian nuclear power reactors; providing for the permanent disposal of commercial nuclear waste; producing and selling oil and gas from the naval petroleum reserves (NPRs); and generating and transmitting electric power at the Tennessee Valley Authority and the five power marketing administrations.

Receipts from the sale of uranium enrichment services to foreign and domestic customers are expected to cover program costs in 1986. In May 1985, the Department plans to issue a new business strategy for conducting its uranium enrichment operations. The new strategy will include a plan for repayment of the Federal Government's investment in the enrichment enterprise. At present, it is estimated that the uranium enrichment program will begin to make payments to the Treasury in 1986. The specific amount of these payments will be determined later.

The commercial nuclear waste program is financed by a fee on electricity generated by nuclear power plants. Proposed budget authority of \$170 million in 1986 results from expenses of \$571 million which are offset by receipts of \$401 million. In 1985 utilities are expected to make a one-time payment to the nuclear waste disposal fund for the storage of spent fuel that already exists. Receipts in 1985 of \$1,120 million will offset expenses of \$327 million. This large one-time receipt accounts for a net income to the nuclear waste program of \$793 million in 1985.

The budget assumes continued production of oil and gas at the maximum efficient rate of production authorized by law at the NPRs at Elk Hills, California and Teapot Dome, Wyoming. After deduction of expenditures needed to operate these oil fields, net

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receipts from the NPR program in 1986 are expected to be \$1.1 billion, in line with their level in 1985. The budget also proposes that the provision of law that earmarks \$0.3 billion in NPR receipts in 1985 for use by the national defense stockpile fund be repealed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) anticipates borrowing \$403 million in 1986, \$32 million less than in 1985, to finance construction of two nuclear plants—Watts Bar and Bellefonte. These plants are scheduled to become operational during the next 5 years, completing the nuclear construction program that began in the 1960's. TVA's economic development programs are described in the community and regional development function.

TVA leases nuclear fuel from the Seven States Energy Corporation. The Corporation borrows from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) to finance its purchases, with TVA as the guaranter through long-term contractual agreements. This activity is summarized on the accompanying credit table.

Various reforms are proposed to assure that the Bonneville Power Administration and the other four power marketing administrations pay back their debt to the Treasury in a business-like way—on a regular and timely basis, and at interest rates that reflect the cost of money to the Federal Government. They would increase Federal receipts by almost \$1 billion in 1986 because of the sizable \$14 billion debt these agencies owe to the Treasury.

The Synthetic Fuels Corporation (SFC) provides subsidies for nonconventional fuel production. With long-term world oil price projections showing much less rapid growth than when the SFC was created in 1980, prospects for near-term commercialization of synthetic fuels have diminished substantially. The Congress, therefore, rescinded \$7.4 billion previously available to the Corporation, leaving a total of \$7.9 billion available for SFC obligation at the start of 1985, principally in the form of loan and price guarantees. This amount is in addition to \$741 million already awarded. The Corporation estimates that it will make additional awards totaling \$4.1 billion in 1985 and \$3.6 billion in 1986. Outlays from these and other awards are expected to total \$332 million in 1986. Outlays may increase above these estimates depending on developments in the world oil market, the terms and conditions agreed to by the Corporation, and other factors.

The Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in the Department of Agriculture provides direct loans and guarantees of direct loans by the FFB for the construction and operation of rural electric utilities and telephone systems. Total REA loans outstanding, including FFB direct loans, are estimated to be \$37.7 billion at the end of 1985. The reduction in new loan obligations from \$4.5 billion originally estimated for 1984 to \$2.1 billion actually made in 1984

CREDIT PROGRAMS-ENERGY

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual		Estimate			
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:						
Alternative fuels production (loans made by the FFB): 1						
Change in outstandings	404	274			105	
Outstandings	1.290	1.564	1.564	1,564	1,459	
Tennessee Valley Authority:	•	,		, , , , , ,	,	
New obligations	60	58	66	74	83	
Change in outstandings		2	3	2	8	
Outstandings	261	263	266	268	276	
Tennessee Valley Authority (loans made by the FFB):						
New obligations 1	137	90	87	73		
Change in outstandings	137	90	87	73	40	
Outstandings	1,556	1.646	1,733	1,806	1.766	
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund:	2,000	2,0.0	1,,,,,	2,000	1,,,00	
New obligations	1.079	1,122	575	435	290	
Change in outstandings	285	314	98	119	104	
Outstandings	10.163	10,477	10,575	10.694	10.798	
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund (loans held by FFB): ²	10,100	10,477	10,575	10,034	10,730	
Change in outstandings	69	447	253	53		
Outstandings	3,537	3,984	4,237	4,290	4,290	
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund (loans made by the FFB): 1	,	,,,,,,	,,	. ,,	,	
New obligations	1,002	1,325	300	225	150	
Change in outstandings	1,648	2.685	2,222	1.700	1.490	
Outstandings	20,587	23,272	25,494	27,194	28,684	
Geothermal and other:	,	, i	,		/	
New obligations	1	36	20	20	20	
Change in outstandings	-3	32	14	16	16	
Outstandings	13	45	59	75	91	
Geothermal and other (loans made by the FFB): 1			- :			
Change in outstandings	-39	79	14	-1	_1	
Outstandings	6	85	99	99	98	
Total, direct loans:						
New obligations	2,279	2,630	1.049	827	543	
Change in outstandings		3,923	2.692	1.962	1,472	
Outstandings		41.335	44.027	45.990	47,461	
Outomining o	37,710	71,000	77,027	70,000	77,701	

and \$2.4 billion estimated for 1985 results from lower than expected demand for electricity and a surplus of electric generating capacity. A continuation of that trend, coupled with the administration's plans for increasing reliance on private financing by rural electric systems, and the eventual phaseout of all REA lending programs by 1990, allows for the further reduction in new loan obligations to \$0.9 billion for 1986. Legislation is being proposed to provide all direct loans at the cost of Treasury borrowing plus 1-1/8%, thus reducing the subsidy now given by the current 5% interest rate.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—ENERGY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1984	Estimate				
		1985	1986	1987	1988	
Guaranteed loans:						
Biomass energy development:						
Change in outstandings	168	262	-7	-21	-31	
Outstandings	213	475	468	446	415	
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund:						
Change in outstandings	48	-10	38	30	-10	
Outstandings	910	900	938	968	958	
Synthetic Fuels Corporation:	*					
New commitments		78	419	478	389	
Change in outstandings			419	476	381	
Outstandings			497	973	1.354	
Geothermal and other:				0.0	2,00	
New commitments	6	85	80			
Change in outstandings		69	36	77	—3	
Outstandings	34	104	140	216	213	
Outstandings		104	170	210	210	
Total, guaranteed loans:		1				
New commitments	6	163	499	478	389	
Change in outstandings	221	399	486	561	337	
Outstandings	1,158	1,557	2,043	2,604	2,941	
Total credit budget (new obligations and new commitments)	2,285	2,793	1,548	1,305	932	

¹ These are commitments made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are commitments for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency.
² The direct lending activities of the Rural Electrification Administration are financed by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). Certificates of beneficial ownership (EBO's) are issued by the REA According to law, these certificates are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. REA guarantees the CBO's, sells them to the FFB, and repurchases them upon maturity. FFB net outlays for REA represent acquisition of CBO's less repurchases by REA increases in the volume of sales of CBO's are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the REA direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of CBO's sold to the FFB.

Energy conservation.—The budget proposes a total of \$176 million in budget authority and \$381 million in outlays in 1986 for programs in this subfunction, including State and local grants and energy conservation research and development.

Energy conservation R&D supports work to develop methods to use energy more efficiently in buildings, transportation, and industrial processes. The programs proposed in the budget are designed to complement the efforts that the private sector has undertaken in response to market forces, and to avoid unnecessary subsidizing of future private efforts. In keeping with this policy, the budget proposes \$141 million of budget authority in 1986 for conservation R&D, a reduction of \$35 million from 1985.

In addition to funding for energy conservation R&D, this subfunction includes State and local government energy grant programs. These grants are used to weatherize school buildings, hospitals, and the homes of low-income families. The budget proposes that these programs be phased out over the next 5 years. In the case of support for low-income weatherization, it assumes increasing reliance on charitable sources and State and local governments. Schools and hospitals have incentives to undertake these investments without Federal assistance.

The budget also proposes that, for the duration of Federal support, the weatherization and the schools and hospitals programs, estimated to cost \$191 million in 1986, be financed with funds recovered by the Federal Government from petroleum pricing violations under the old oil price control program. Legislation is proposed in the budget to have these recoveries credited directly to the accounts that finance the DOE energy conservation grant programs noted above and to a Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) program that provides help to the poor in paying their fuel bills. Outlays for the HHS low-income energy assistance program are included in the income security function.

Budget authority of \$35 million is requested in 1986 for conservation grants. This covers only the cost of State planning and extension grants and program administration.

Emergency energy preparedness.— Administration policy for dealing with disruptions in oil supplies is to rely on market forces. To supplement this basic approach, the administration has also made a major commitment to building up the strategic petroleum reserve (SPR). Rapid progress has been made in the past 4 years and the SPR is expected to reach a level of almost 500 million barrels by the end of 1985.

World oil market conditions have changed markedly since the SPR was initiated. The world's supply of oil produced outside the Middle East has increased. OPEC is under continuing pressure to cut prices. In light of these significant developments, the SPR can now provide a substantial level of protection in the event of an oil supply disruption. Consequently, the administration is proposing an indefinite moratorium on further development of the strategic petroleum reserve after 1985. This moratorium will be reassessed as warranted as fiscal and oil market conditions change.

The moratorium results in a reduction in budget authority for the SPR in 1986 of \$2.1 billion compared to 1985 and an outlay reduction of \$1.5 billion. Outlays of \$236 million will be used to complete construction of storage facilities and to maintain the reserve in a state of readiness. Another \$148 million in outlays projected for the petroleum reserve in 1986 reflects payments for deliveries occurring at the end of 1985. This amount is currently off-budget but proposed to be included on-budget. Amounts appropriated in prior years but not needed by the program are being proposed for deferral.

Energy information, policy, and regulation.—Budget authority for energy information, policy, and regulation is proposed to be \$712

million in 1986. Included in this total is \$429 million to support the work of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

This subfunction also includes, for the Department of Energy, the operating expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Energy Information Administration, as well as the Department's general administrative expenses.

Tax expenditures.—To encourage energy exploration and production, the tax code permits certain capital costs to be deducted as current expenses rather than amortized over the useful life of the property. In addition, extractive industries are generally permitted to use percentage depletion rather than cost depletion.

A variety of residential tax incentives stimulate energy conservation and encourage conversion to energy sources other than oil or natural gas. Business investments in specified energy property are also eligible for special tax credits, in addition to the normally available investment tax credit.

Tax expenditures for energy are listed in the accompanying table and discussed in more detail in Special Analysis G.

TAX EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY
(Outlay equivalents; in millions of dollars)

Description		Estimates			
		1985	1986		
Expensing of exploration and development costs:					
Oil and gas	1,595	2,060	2.245		
Other fuels	*	*	*		
Excess of percentage over cost depletion:			ļ		
Oil and gas	1,640	1,545	1,435		
Other fuels		605	645		
Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal	165	190	205		
Exclusion of interest on State and local industrial development bonds for certain					
energy facilities	145	155	180		
Residential energy credits:					
Supply incentives		450	175		
Conservation incentives	325	295	70		
Alternative, conservation and new technology credits:					
Supply incentives	260	250	135		
Conservation incentives	5	*	*		
Alternative fuel production credit	35	40	45		
Energy credit for intercity buses		15	5		
Special rules for mining reclamation reserves	15	40	45		
Total (after interactions), energy ¹	3,665	4,010	3,685		

^{*500} thousand or less.

The estimate of total tax expenditures for this function reflects interactive effects among the individual items. Therefore the estimates cannot into the dedict.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Federal natural resources and environment programs manage public lands and resources for their preservation, conservation, and economic development; work with State governments to ensure a clean environment; and encourage increased knowledge and understanding of the environment.

Pollution control and abatement.—Efforts to control pollution of air, water, and land are carried out through direct Federal programs and through financial assistance to State and local governments.

Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs.—Proposed budget authority in 1986 for regulatory, enforcement, and research programs is 2% higher than in 1985. This budget continues all the initiatives begun in 1985 and provides a substantial funding increase to implement the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act Amendments of 1984. The budget continues the aggressive development of new hazardous waste regulatory responsibilities that began in 1985; provides for immediate implementation of new enforcement authorities; and supports the ambitious schedules to issue permits required by the new law. Budget authority for the Federal acid rain task force, classified in the energy function, will be increased by 37% to \$85 million in 1986. Major new research activities will be conducted, including a study of the mechanics by which acid deposition may affect forests. Long-term monitoring of sensitive watersheds will be expanded and special studies conducted to determine the factors affecting the rate of lake acidification.

Hazardous substance response fund.—The hazardous substance response trust fund finances the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites and hazardous chemical spills. Budget authority of \$900 million has been included for 1986 as a step toward a \$1.1 billion average annual program level for cleanup over the period 1986-1990. The administration will propose legislation to reauthorize the program at the \$1.1 billion level and to provide dedicated revenues to finance it. No appropriation from general revenues will be requested. It is anticipated that cleanups will be undertaken at 56 sites and emergency responses will be needed at 190 sites in 1986. An annual average of 75 fund financed cleanups is anticipated over the period 1986-1990.

Sewage treatment plant construction grants.—This program assists State and local governments in building sewage treatment systems. The budget requests 1986 budget authority of \$2.4 billion and begins a 4-year phaseout of this program. Grants are planned to be limited to completion of projects currently underway. This

NATIONAL NEED: USING AND PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

(Functional code 300; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Maddata and and and all the same				ļ	
Pollution control and abatement:	1 1 40	1 000	1		1 255
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	1,140	1,262	1,306	1,328	1,355
Hazardous substance response fund	460	620	900	1,125	1,200
Oil pollution funds	6	1 9	[9	1 9	9
Sewage treatment plant construction grants	2,435	2.400	2,400	1,800	1,200
Offsetting receipts:		_,		,,,,,,	-,
Existing law	_3	-34	-38	-61	69
Proposed legislation		- 57	- 30	-01	-22
Lichosen iegisiarion					-22
Subtotal, Pollution control and abatement	4,037	4,257	4,577	4,201	3,673
Water resources:	1	1	ł	ĺ	İ
Corps of Engineers:	1	1	1		
Existing law	2,732	2,814	2,404	2,449	2.625
		2,014	403	622	641
Proposed legislation		1 054	1 222		
Bureau of Reclamation		1,054	807	1,009	1,022
Other	236	215	99	16	16
Navigation fees (proposed)			. 403	-622	-641
Offsetting receipts	<u>-158</u>	<u>-167</u>	-220	-271	-315
Subtotal, Water resources	3,779	3,916	3,091	3,203	3,347
A				1	
Conservation and land management:	1		j		
Management of national forests, cooperative forestry,		1	1	1	
and forestry research (Forest Service):	1		İ	İ	1
Existing law	1,749	1,646	1,690	1,713	1,758
Proposed legislation			64	45	46
Management of public lands (BLM)		474	384	388	394
Mining reclamation and enforcement		373	330	344	357
Conservation of agricultural lands	614	618	372	203	206
Other		281	272	278	285
Offsetting receipts:	303	201	""	270	200
Existing law	2 127	-2,599	_2,650	_ 2,878	-3,020
		- 2,333			
Proposed legislation			106	110	109
Subtotal, Conservation and land management	1,389	793	569	203	134
Recreational resources:					
Federal land acquisition: 1		l	1	1	1
Existing law	296	254	45	49	49
		234	-30	-30	-30
Proposed legislation	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	25	- JU	_ JU	-30
Urban park and historic preservation funds	35	25			ļ
Operation of recreational resources:	1 100	1 000	1 104	1 010	1 005
Existing law		1,285	1,194	1,210	1,235
Proposed legislation			ļ	2	3
Offsetting receipts:	İ		1	ļ	ŀ
Existing law	-61	84	-88	-91	-94
Proposed legislation			51	- 53	55
· · ·		1.400			1.107
Subtotal, Recreational resources	1,453	1,480	1,070	1,088	1,107
Other natural resources:			1		
D					
Program activities:	1,629	1,765	1,539	1,508	1 505
Existing law	1,023	1,700			1,565
Proposed legislation	•••••		90	55	30
Offsetting receipts:	_ ,				
Existing law	-7	-4	-1	-1	-1
Proposed legislation			-14	-19	-23
1 10posed Tegrolation					
	1 622	1 761	1 613	1543	1 571
Subtotal, Other natural resources	1,622 12.280	1,761 12,207	1,613 10,920	1,543 10,237	1,571 9,833

NATIONAL NEED: USING AND PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND PROTECTING THE **ENVIRONMENT—Continued**

(Functional code 300; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Pollution control and abatement: Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs Hazardous substance response fund	1,137 285	1,222 450	1,288 670	1,299 925	1,341 1,115
Oil pollution funds Sewage treatment plant construction grants Offsetting receipts:	2,623	2,740	2,650	2,380	2,200
Existing lawProposed legislation	_3	-34	—38	-61	-69 -22
Subtotal, Pollution control and abatement	4,044	4,387	4,579	4,552	4,574
Water resources: Corps of Engineers: Existing law	3,096	3,118	2,590 403	2,449 622	2,625 641
Bureau of Reclamation Other Navigation fees (proposed)	871 259	1,019 323	980 215 403	1,030 55 622	1,037 16 —641
Offsetting receipts	-158	-167	-220	-271	-315
Subtotal, Water resources	4,068	4,293	3,566	3,263	3,363
Conservation and land management: Management of national forests, cooperative forestry, and forestry research (Forest Service): Existing law	1,787	1,875	1,663	1,683	1,728
Proposed legislation Management of public lands (BLM) Mining reclamation and enforcement Conservation of agricultural lands. Other	511 206 605 320	469 284 630 321	63 391 320 548 277	43 375 349 256 273	394 349 236 279
Offsetting receipts: Existing lawProposed legislation		- 2,599 *	- 2,650 106	-2,878 110	-3,020 109
Subtotal, Conservation and land management	1,302	979	719	210	120
Recreational resources: Federal land acquisition 2	315 89	342 70	207 28	128 9	92 3
Existing law	1,239	1,294	1,264	1,236	1,238
Offsetting receipts: Existing law	61	—84	88 51	-91 -53	94 55
Subtotal, Recreational resources	1,581	1,622	1,361	1,231	1,185
ŀ					
Other natural resources: Program activities: Existing law	1,602	1,748	1,621 55	1,555 60	1,547 43
Program activities: Existing law		1,748 4			
Program activities:	_7	4	55 —1	60 -1	43 -1

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

1 Includes budget authority from State grants financed by the land and water conservation fund.

2 Includes outlays from State grants financed by the land and water conservation fund.

proposal is consistent with the original mission of the program—to assist communities in eliminating the backlog of needed construction. After phaseout, communities will be expected to finance waste treatment facilities for future population growth through market sources with such assistance as State governments may provide. Legislation will be proposed to implement the phaseout.

Water resources.—Total net proposed budget authority of \$3.1 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is a reduction of about 20% from 1985 appropriations. The reduction is primarily due to (1) use of approximately \$200 million of unexpended prior year appropriations to help finance Bureau of Reclamation construction in 1986 at the 1985 freeze level, (2) the declining construction program of the Corps of Engineers, (3) termination of SCS's small watershed program and (4) enhanced cost sharing whereby beneficiaries of Federal water resource projects will pay a greater share of project costs through increased user fees and non-Federal financing. Most of the proposed funding for water resource development covers construction of projects started in previous years and operation and maintenance of completed projects.

Sixteen new construction starts and 16 projects proposed by the administration in prior budgets are included in this budget. For most of these projects, State and local governments and private project sponsors have already demonstrated their intent to pay a greater share of construction costs.

In anticipation of legislation to recover capital and operating/maintenance expenses of the Nation's harbors and inland waterways now financed almost entirely by general tax funds, the budget proposes funding for about \$0.4 billion in construction, as well as operation and maintenance costs from new navigation user fees. These new fees will recover more of the Federal expenditures that subsidize construction and dredging for commercial waterborne transportation.

Navigation services provided by the Corps of Engineers, as well as the Coast Guard and other Federal agencies, are commercial in nature, with benefits and costs quantifiable and beneficiaries identifiable. The administration believes more of the costs of these services can and should be recovered from direct beneficiaries. Also, additional user fees will serve as disincentives for unneeded expansion of the inland and harbor systems and incentives for users to support operating efficiencies wherever possible.

Similarly, other federally constructed water resource projects such as multiple-purpose dams with hydroelectric power, irrigation, flood control, and recreation outputs provide quantifiable benefits to identifiable beneficiaries. These beneficiaries should also pay a greater share of the capital costs of the facilities they use. The budget therefore proposes greater concurrent recovery of construc-

tion-period costs from project beneficiaries, including users of the Nation's commercial navigation system, on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

The Soil Conservation Service small watershed program provides flood control and drainage facilities that are usually within the financial and engineering capability of non-Federal entities to provide for themselves. These facilities in some cases duplicate services of the Corps of Engineers and often provide added capacity to produce surplus commodities. Funding for this program is therefore proposed for termination in 1986. Flood control and related programs in which there is a Federal interest will remain available through the Corps of Engineers. Direct Federal financial assistance is proposed to be terminated for small agricultural flood control and drainage works in which there is no Federal interest, with resultant savings.

Conservation and land management.—Changes in these programs reflect the administration's efforts to improve the management of the national forests and public lands, to streamline mineral leasing programs, and to place maximum responsibility with the States for surface coal mining regulatory and reclamation programs. A realignment of management responsibilities between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will result in saving approximately \$30 million in management costs per year when fully implemented. This management realignment involves changes solely within the Federal Government, and will not involve or affect sales or exchanges of land or other resources with non-Federal entities.

Management of national forests, cooperative forestry, and forestry research.—Proposed budget authority in 1986 for direct management of national forests is \$1.7 billion. This amount provides for a decrease in planned program levels in 1986 of \$162 million, after adjusting for funding for forest fire fighting, lapsing accounts, an increase of \$64 million in 1986 because of the transfer of forestry activities of the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service. This net decrease occurs primarily as a result of postponement of construction and recreational land acquisition, supplemented by reduced unit costs of timber sale preparation, a 4.5% reduction in timber offered for sale, and termination of forestry grants to States.

The productivity of national forest management will be improved by carefully controlling costs, adjusting management procedures, and paying close attention to benefit-cost relationships. The objective is to produce timber, recreation, and other products or services at the lowest unit costs. Careful attention will be given to both market and nonmarket values of resources, such as water quality, and their associated costs.

Planned timber sales from national forest lands in 1986 of 10.7 billion board feet (BBF), together with the estimated 30 BBF sold

but still uncut at the end of 1985, will be adequate to respond to anticipated housing construction needs in 1986 and subsequent years. Gross receipts from the harvest of timber are estimated to be approximately \$0.9 billion in 1986. Under current law, 25% of these receipts is paid to States for schools and roads in the counties of origin. The administration will propose legislation to deduct appropriate Federal costs from receipts before calculating the share paid to the States, thus converting to a net receipt sharing basis. Federal payments in lieu of taxes on Federal lands, which are classified in the general purpose fiscal assistance function, will continue to be paid to counties.

Budget authority of \$104 million in 1986 for forestry research programs will continue to address high-priority projects while limiting Federal funding for research projects that directly support private industry.

Budget authority for contributions to State and private forestry programs will be reduced from \$58 million in 1985 to \$30 million in 1986. Funding will be retained to provide for national data collection, information dissemination, and limited but specialized technical assistance to States on national problems. General grants to States for fire protection and forestry technical assistance on non-Federal lands are not proposed for 1986.

Management of public lands.—These programs provide for administration of approximately 310 million surface acres of public lands for multiple use and about 370 million acres of federally owned subsurface mineral rights.

In 1986 there are proposed jurisdictional realignments between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service with reductions in Bureau of Land Management programs being offset by increases in Forest Service programs. Continued emphasis will be placed on mineral leasing, realty management, data support systems, and renewable resource activities such as those affecting water, timber, or wildlife, including hazardous waste assessment.

Mining reclamation and enforcement.—A budget authority decrease of \$43 million reflects maturation of the program, balancing annual obligations at a rate that can be sustained each year until 1992, the year of expiration of the statute earmarking receipts for this program. Approximately 450 projects to reclaim abandoned mined lands in 27 States will be financed by the \$250 million request.

Conservation of agricultural lands.—Budget authority for these programs declines 40% in 1986 as a step toward a major restructuring that will sharply reduce Federal costs in future years. Federal financial assistance for soil and water conservation of privately-

owned lands will be terminated and a basic level of Federal technical assistance will be provided for soil and water resource problems. A much greater share of the role in financing and pursuing good soil and water conservation practices on private lands is envisioned for State and local governments and landowners.

Recreational resources.—Net Federal funding for recreation is proposed to be reduced from \$1.5 billion to \$1.1 billion. Land acquisition for parks and refuges is proposed to be reduced from \$220 million to \$13 million in 1986. Discretionary acquisitions for park and refuge purposes are proposed to be deferred for 3 years. Grants to States for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and for support of State historic preservation staffs are not budgeted in 1986. These needs can be met through State, local, and private resources and the positive effect of Federal tax incentives on private investment in historic buildings.

The administration again proposes to increase fees for recreational use of national parks, forests, Corps of Engineers projects and related facilities, so that those who use them will pay more for their upkeep and maintenance than will those taxpayers who do not use them. The agency collecting the user fee receipts will retain them for operation and maintenance of recreation areas. For 1986, recreation receipts, including some receipts not counted in this subfunction, are estimated to be about \$131 million, \$89 million above 1985.

Operation of recreational resources.—The \$1 billion administration initiative to ensure the quality and accessibility of the national parks to all Americans by increasing maintenance and by restoring and constructing facilities has been essentially completed. Therefore, the budget proposes \$106 million to carry out essential maintenance and improvement projects in the national park system. A rescission of the \$100 million in contract authority for park road improvements funded through the highway trust fund and included in the transportation function is proposed because the National Park Service has no road projects remaining on its nearterm list of priority improvements and an estimated \$135 million remains unexpended from prior year trust fund allocations. Total 1986 budget authority of \$644 million is proposed to operate and maintain the national park system's 334 parks, covering 75 million acres.

Other natural resources.—These activities focus on the understanding, conservation, and careful husbandry of the Earth's resources, structure, and environment through research and development and information dissemination programs. They comprise ele-

ments of the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Requested 1986 budget authority of \$104 million for the Bureau of Mines is less than in prior years, and, as in 1984 and 1985, no funds have been requested for the mineral institute program. Bureau of Mines research activities will be focused on long-term projects with high potential benefit that are more in line with Federal concerns and responsibilities.

Funding for NOAA programs in this category reflects a decrease of approximately 8% in budget authority from \$1,137 million in 1985 to \$1,042 million in 1986. Reductions are proposed for State and industry financial assistance and lower priority research and service programs. Estimated outlays for 1986 are \$1,083 million. This funding maintains priority life safety, resource management and development programs, and atmospheric and oceanic research and services. Increased funding is included to upgrade geostationary weather satellites and improve weather observation and forecasting.

Offsetting receipts.—Offsetting receipts from the entire natural resources and environment function—primarily from user fees, sales of products, rents and royalties—are expected to rise from \$2.8 billion in 1985 to \$3.4 billion in 1986.

Management improvements.—Management improvements are proposed to reduce outlays in this function by more than \$100 million over the next 3 years, primarily through consolidating and streamlining administrative activities.

Credit programs.—The 1986 credit budget proposes a decrease of \$23 million in obligations from 1985 in programs operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. These direct loans are made to State and local governmental entities for construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems and for storage of municipal or industrial water supplies.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1984	Estimate				
		1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:						
Water resources and other loan programs:	ı		ł	-		
New obligations	52	74	51	51	12	
Change in outstandings	47	57	48	47	1	
Outstandings	418	475	523	570	571	
Total credit budget (new obligations)	52	74	51	51	12	

Tax expenditures.—As an incentive to encourage production, certain capital costs associated with exploration and development of nonfuel minerals may be expensed rather than depreciated over the life of the asset. In addition, most nonfuel-mineral extractors use percentage depletion, rather than cost depletion. Percentage depletion is more generous than cost depletion in that total deductions are not limited to the cost of the investment. The total estimates for these two provisions are less than \$2.5 million and \$625 million, respectively, in 1986.

Interest on State and local government debt issued to finance the pollution control and waste disposal facilities of private firms is excluded from income subject to tax; the resulting estimate for 1986 is \$1.3 billion.

A special 25% tax credit is available for expenditures made to restore certain historic structures. The 1986 estimate of \$550 million for this provision includes the remaining tax subsidies from special depreciation treatment available under prior law.

Special benefits are provided to the timber and iron industries in order to encourage production. The gains on the cutting of timber and royalties from iron ore deposits are taxed at capital gains rates, which are lower than rates on ordinary income. For 1986, this results in a tax expenditure of \$720 million and \$35 million, respectively. Private forestry is additionally encouraged because a limited amount of reforestation expenditures are eligible for special tax credits and write-offs. This tax expenditure is \$55 million in 1986.

Tax expenditures for natural resources and environment total an estimated \$2.7 billion in 1986.

AGRICULTURE

Federal programs in this function help meet domestic and international trade demands for food and fiber while mitigating the adverse effects of price fluctuations on farmers. The administration's budget and legislative proposals are intended to foster a more competitive agricultural sector, while reducing the cost of the present ineffective patchwork of farm programs. These goals would be accomplished by eliminating the costly duplication of subsidies that now distort agricultural markets and harm U.S. farm sales overseas.

Existing programs artificially prop up agricultural commodity prices with Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) price support loans, and guarantee high revenues with above-market CCC "target prices" for all the production of participating farmers. In addition, farmers are offered federally subsidized insurance against crop losses from natural hazards and low-cost credit from the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) for continuing and expanding farm operations. As a result of these production incentives, an excess supply of crops is produced and the surplus commodities are bought and stored by the Government.

To help prevent an excessive buildup of farm stocks, other existing programs offset the production incentives caused by the Government subsidies described above by paying for acreage reductions. These CCC-funded supply control measures provide more cash to farmers to help reduce excess production.

The combination of these two domestic actions—Government subsidies to encourage production and other Government subsidies to reduce excess production—raise U.S. prices well above world market clearing levels. To offset the market effect of these double subsidies an additional CCC export credit subsidy is offered so that foreign buyers may pay less for U.S. farm produce. This total system of Federal intervention is very costly to taxpayers, yet provides inadequate response to the needs of the farm sector.

The administration's major proposals are:

- to reform CCC domestic and international agricultural subsidy programs to enable farmers to earn their income in the commercial marketplace without high Federal price supports or supply control; and
- to scale down Federal Government intervention and subsidy in other areas of agriculture, particularly in credit, insurance, applied research, and other business services.

Farm income stabilization.—This area represents 87% of estimated 1986 outlays in the agriculture function.

NATIONAL NEED: IMPROVED AGRICULTURE

(Functional code 350; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Farm income stabilization:	1				ł
Commodity price support and related programs:					}
Existing law	. 210	13,048	11,316	14,343	15,283
Proposed legislation		ļ	_1,821	5,874	-7,578
Crop insurance:			1	l	
Existing law		359	374	436	465
Proposed legislation			-118	— 257	-328
Agricultural credit:	0.513	1 005			
On-budget under current law	. 2,517	1,935	1,478	1,932	2,068
Proposed legislation	C 005	F 220			-44
Off-budget under current law#	6,805	5,332	926	800	800
Proposed legislation	54	51	.∤ –760	-800	-800
Other programs and unallocated overhead	. 34	91			
Subtotal, Farm income stabilization	. 9,945	20,724	11,395	10,579	9,866
Agricultural research and services:					
Research programs	. 805	782	738	769	791
Extension programs		343	265	271	276
Marketing programs:	}				İ
Existing law	. 126	127	125	125	125
Proposed legislation			. — 24	28	-32
Animal and plant health programs:			1	ļ	
Existing law	. 278	281	247	247	226
Proposed legislation			12	-12	-12
Economic intelligence Other programs and unallocated overhead:	. 185	190	186	192	198
Other programs and unallocated overhead:	1 ,,,,		200		
EXISTING IAW	.1 196	213	209	207	207
Proposed legislation			2	-2 -89	-2 -89
Offsetting receipts	· - 80	-91	-90	- 89	- 89
Subtotal, Agricultural research and services	. 1,843	1,845	1,643	1,680	1,689
Total, budget authority	. 11,788	22,569	13,038	12,259	11,555

Commodity price support and related programs.—Price support and related programs were created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices, and to facilitate the orderly distribution and maintenance of a balanced and adequate supply of agricultural commodities and their products. CCC provides price and income support to producers of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other means.

The administration proposes to set both price support loan rates and target prices in alignment with market prices. This should reduce the need for mandatory acreage reductions and paid diversions while still providing price stability. Furthermore, the elimination of artificially high prices should increase U.S. exports, thus reducing the need for further export subsidies. During the next few years, however, some planting limitations and export credit programs will be necessary until supply becomes more in balance with demand and market clearing price levels are attained. The proposal will limit payments and loans so that the proportion of farm

NATIONAL NEED: IMPROVED AGRICULTURE—Continued

(Functional code 350; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	Major missions and programs 1984 actual 1985 estjimat		1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS		}		}	
Farm income stabilization:		İ			
Commodity price support and related programs:			1		1
Existing law	7,364	15,081	12,360	14,343	15,283
Proposed legislation			1,821	— 5,874	-7,578
Crop insurance:	}				
Existing law	576	421	349	391	442
Proposed legislation			-101	—198	-309
Agricultural credit:				}	l
On-budget under current law	2.478	1.609	1,243	1.936	1,889
Proposed legislation	<u>,</u>		44	-51	_ 53
Off-budget under current law#	1.410	1.175	-324	_2,377	-2.288
Proposed legislation			—760	-800	-800
Proposed legislationOther programs and unallocated overhead	50	58	35	6	
Subtotal, Farm income stabilization		18,344	10,937	7,376	6,586
Acricultural research and comisses					
Agricultural research and services: Research programs	726	760	784	758	779
	1	342	267	271	276
Extension programs	330	342	207	2/1	270
Marketing programs:	120	126	125	125	125
Existing law		120	-25	-28	-32
Proposed legislation	ļ		-23	-20	- 32
Animal and plant health programs:	296	283	250	251	233
Existing law		203	-12	-12	_ 12
Proposed legislation	172	100		191	197
Economic intelligenceOther programs and unallocated overhead:	1 1/2	189	185	191	19/
Other programs and unanocated overnead:	172	212	211	209	208
Existing law		212	-2		
Proposed legislation		01		-2 -89	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -89 \end{bmatrix}$
Offsetting receipts	- 80	<u>-91</u>	- 90	- 69	- 89
Subtotal, Agricultural research and services	1,736	1,821	1,691	1,673	1,682
Total, outlays	13,613	20,165	12,629	9,049	8,268

#Proposed to be included on-budget.

income protected will be much larger for small family farmers than for large corporate-style operations.

If present programs were unchanged, budget outlays for CCC would total \$73 billion over the 1986 to 1990 period. The administration's proposed budget and legislative program would reduce outlays by \$39 billion over the same period.

The value of agricultural exports in 1984 was \$38 billion, while imports totaled \$19 billion, resulting in a positive agricultural trade balance of \$19 billion. The sheer magnitude of these exports mandates the continued reliance on free-market commercial exports as the driving force in the success of U.S. agricultural trade. Nevertheless, export credit assistance is provided by CCC for the relatively small portion of export sales that could not occur without federally subsidized credit. Total export credit planned for 1986 is \$5 billion. This is 145% over the 1981 level of total CCC export credit assistance. The CCC guarantee fee will be increased to 5% in

1986, providing \$220 million a year in additional revenue, as part of an administration effort to put Federal credit programs on a more comparable basis with private credit.

Crop insurance.—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation offers insurance to producers against crop losses from natural hazards. All-risk crop insurance is now available in all 3,000 agricultural counties. Insurance in force is expected to reach \$10.1 billion in 1986, an increase of \$1.5 billion over the 1985 estimate. Outlays will depend primarily on the weather, the number of participants, and crop prices. The budget proposes a 5-year phaseout of Federal operating costs and premium subsidies in an effort to put crop insurance on a full "pay-as-you-go" basis by 1990.

This proposal will enhance the administration's efforts to develop a fully commercial-type crop insurance program. The share of insurance volume delivered by private reinsurance companies has increased from a level of 4% in crop year 1981 to about 70% anticipated for crop year 1985. The proposal would provide more efficiency in the areas of product pricing and delivery.

Agricultural credit.—The Nation relies primarily on private credit for agriculture as in other sectors of the national economy. However, the Federal Government provides 16% of total farm credit, primarily for family farmers with limited resources. At the end of 1984, outstanding FmHA agricultural credit insurance fund direct loans totaled \$25.9 billion. FmHA has lent about 53% of this outstanding amount during the last 10 years. In 1984 alone, new direct lending totaled \$4.0 billion, with 26% of this amount going for disaster loans.

In response to the financial difficulties of some farmers, the President recently implemented several credit initiatives to restructure farm debt, thereby enabling farmers to avoid bankruptcies and foreclosures. This includes restructuring and deferring payments on FmHA loans, new Federal guarantees of troubled farm loans that have been written down by private lenders, and credit counseling for farm borrowers.

Farm operating direct and guaranteed loan activity in 1986 is estimated to be \$3.4 billion. This level is about \$850 million over the 1985 level, and reflects a shift in emphasis from direct subsidized loans to guarantees of private loans. In addition, legislation will be submitted to provide emergency disaster loans only where Federal crop insurance is not available. These actions will reduce the Federal cost and staffing requirements to administer the program while still ensuring the availability of credit to those qualified family farmers who cannot stay in business without Federal lending assistance. The FmHA guarantee fee will be increased to

CREDIT PROGRAMS-AGRICULTURE

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1984	Estimate				
		1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:	}					
Commodity price support and related loans (CCC):	į	ļ			1	
New obligations	5.461	9.216	8.507	7.928	5.345	
Change in outstandings		1.582	-1.167	-2.971	-2.528	
Outstandings		11,340	10.173	7,202	4,674	
Agricultural credit insurance fund (FmHA):	1	1		, ,		
New obligations	4.005	3,770	435	318	294	
Change in outstandings		1,392	-1.065	800		
Outstandings		1.802	737	1,537	1,537	
Agricultural credit insurance fund (loans held by FFB): 1		,,,,,,		,,,,,	5,550	
Change in outstandings	1.410	1.175	-1.084	-3.177	3.088	
Outstandings	-,	26,692	25,608	22,431	19,343	
	20,011	20,002	20,000	22,102	10,040	
Total, direct loans:						
New obligations		12,986		8,246	5,639	
Change in outstandings	-4,707	4,149	-3,315	-5,348	- 5,616	
Outstandings	35,685	39,834	36,518	31,170	25,554	
Guaranteed loans:						
Export credit (CCC):	4 170	5,000	5 000	E 000	5 000	
New commitments	4,179 332	5,000	5,000 1.615	5,000 954	5,000	
		2,741			10.000	
Outstandings	4,690	7,431	9,046	10,000	10,000	
Agricultural and emergency credit (FmHA):	440	700	2 000	2 000	2 000	
New commitments		706	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Change in outstandings	103	6	1,378	3,000	3,000	
Outstandings	1,128	1,134	2,512	5,512	8,512	
Total, guaranteed loans:						
New commitments	4,622	5,706	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Change in outstandings		2,747	2,993	3,954	3,000	
Outstandings	5,818	8,564	11,558	15,512	18,512	
Total credit budget (new obligations and new			44.44			
commitments)	14,087	18,692	16,942	16,246	13,639	

¹ The direct lending activities of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) are financed by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). Certificates of beneficial ownership (C80's) are issued by the FmHA. According to law, these certificates are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. FmHA guarantees the C80's, sells them to the FFB, and repurchases them upon maturity. FFB net outlays for ACIF represent acquisition of C80's less repurchases prepurchases prepurchases for E00's are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the FmHA's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of C80's sold to the FFB.

5% in 1986, providing about \$120 million a year in additional revenue.

Outlays arising from direct loans in the agricultural credit insurance fund are financed through the Federal Financing Bank. These outlays, formerly off-budget, are now included in the Federal budget totals.

Agricultural research and services.—Research helps to increase agricultural productivity and to expand knowledge of human nutrition and food safety. The 1986 research program will place higher priority on long-term basic research. Applied research and develop-

ment with early profit potential will receive reduced Federal effort, since this is more appropriately financed by private industry.

Extension programs.—The Extension Service disseminates agricultural research and other information to farmers and consumers, and supports home economics, agriculture-related youth programs, and technical assistance to governments of rural communities. About one-third of its cost is financed by Federal grants to States. For 1986, budget authority is proposed at \$265 million, a reduction of \$79 million or 23%, from 1985. Program priorities should focus on the transfer of basic agricultural research information to farmers. To the extent that other extension service programs are deemed needed at 1985 levels, the additional costs can be met by the other cooperating parties in this program—States, counties, and private donors.

Marketing programs.—The Federal Government provides a variety of services to aid in the orderly marketing of farm products such as grain inspection and weighing; tobacco inspection; cotton classification; and meat, poultry, and livestock grading. Most of these services are now provided on a user fee basis. Legislation will be proposed to place more of them on a user fee basis, including compliance and standardization for Federal grain inspection, market news information and other activities of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and investigations of market fraud involving packers and stockyards.

Animal and plant health.—The Federal Government carries out a number of programs to prevent the introduction and spread of plant and animal pests and diseases that can cause severe losses in crop yields or livestock. The budget includes funds to support the eradication of brucellosis infection in domestic livestock through a disciplined Federal-State-industry cooperative program. The goal is to completely eradicate the disease over the next few years after which the Federal role will be reduced to surveillance only. User fees are proposed for services rendered through the veterinary biologics program and funding for the animal welfare program will be eliminated.

Tax expenditures.—Agriculture is promoted by several tax expenditures. The tax code permits farmers to treat certain capital outlays as current expenses, such as those for feed, fertilizer, and planting, and allows capital gains treatment on the sale of certain farm assets rather than treating them as ordinary income. The 1986 estimates for these two provisions are \$715 million and \$820 million, respectively. The tax expenditures for agriculture are \$1.4 billion in 1986.

COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

There is a recognized national need to promote the private financing of mortgage credit and to support an environment in which there are fair and equitable opportunities for business development and growth. Commerce and housing credit programs supplement private sector financing of business and housing. Assistance is provided for mortgage credit, deposit insurance, and other forms of commerce.

This budget reflects the administration's proposals to reduce domestic spending while enhancing the efficient and effective use of limited Federal credit resources by:

- ensuring a strong private economy by acting only as a lender of last resort for persons unable to obtain credit through private sector credit markets;
- terminating new rural housing assistance provided by the Farmers Home Administration, relying instead on programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to meet future rural housing needs;
- maintaining the availability of the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs while increasing revenues available to the mortgage insurance fund; and
- proposing to eliminate credit programs of the Small Business Administration (SBA) that duplicate assistance provided more effectively by the private sector, and transferring many of the remaining SBA programs to the Department of Commerce.

To prevent the Government and Government-sponsored enterprises from competing unfairly with the private sector in the secondary mortgage market, the administration is proposing a fee on borrowings and on mortgage-backed security issues of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). The improved competition these fees would promote should allow the entire secondary mortgage market to keep pace with changes in an increasingly deregulated financial environment.

A variety of management reform initiatives are underway or planned. Improvements in the Department of Commerce and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) include consolidating administrative services, integrating and improving financial accounting and management systems, and evaluating specific functions to determine whether they can be accomplished more efficiently by the private sector.

The budget proposes \$7.8 billion in 1986 budget authority and \$2.2 billion in estimated outlays for commerce and housing credit. Mortgage credit and deposit insurance programs and activities are

NATIONAL NEED: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

(Functional code 370; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Mortgage credit and deposit insurance:	101	*			
Mortgage purchase activities (GNMA) Mortgage credit (FHA)	66	208	128	152	274
Housing for the elderly or handicapped Rural housing programs:	557	564	20	7	565
On-budget under current law		2,275	2,280	2,515	2,594
Off-budget under current law# Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. and other	5,020 700	4,445	26	30	30
National Credit Union Administration	381	46	20		
Subtotal, Mortgage credit and deposit insurance	9,430	7,539	2,473	2,703	3,462
Postal Service:					
On-budget under current lawOff-budget under current law#:	879	1,041	39	38	36
Existing law	919	1,403	1,575	264	465
Proposed legislation			213	513	737
Subtotal, Postal Service	1,798	2,443	1,827	815	1,238
Other advancement of commerce:	}				
Small and minority business assistance: On-budget under current law	651	775	318	159	20
Proposed legislation	1		1,794	-21	14
Off-budget under current law#	373 331	625 344	375 326	351	350
Economic and demographic statistics: Existing law	i	196	223	205	377
Proposed legislation	134	190	223	295 —*	-*
International trade and other: Existing law	486	515	487	485	492
Proposed legislation			-1	-1	-1
Subtotal, Other advancement of commerce	2,036	2,455	3,522	1,268	1,251
Total, budget authority	13,264	12,437	7,822	4,786	5,952

a major portion of the assistance, with \$2.5 billion in proposed budget authority in 1986. In addition, the budget proposes \$1.9 billion in direct loan obligations and \$33.1 billion in guaranteed loan commitments.

Mortgage credit and deposit insurance.—The most significant contribution the Federal Government can make to both the housing industry and individual homebuyers is to promote prudent fiscal and monetary policies that support stable, noninflationary economic growth and reasonable interest rates. Hence, the focus of Government mortgage credit programs will be on areas the private sector does not serve.

Mortgage-backed securities.—The Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) supports the mortgage market through guarantees of mortgage-backed securities. For 1985, a new loan guaran-

NATIONAL NEED: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT-Continued

(Functional code 370- in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS		į			
Mortgage credit and deposit insurance:			Į	l	
Mortgage-backed securities (GNMA)	-186	-241	-298	-371	-439
Mortgage purchase activities (GNMA)	842	-441	–447	444	74
Mortgage credit (FHA)	-366	-802	-1,330	-1,546	-1,700
Housing for the elderly or handicapped	661	572	590	444	290
Rural housing programs:	\				1
On-budget under current law		2,229	2,492	2,612	2,629
Off-budget under current law#		2,335	-180	-1,192	-1,236
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	—248	-1,000	—1,500	-2,000	-2,500
Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. and other	-561	350	57	105	-85
National Credit Union Administration	193	-822	96	—124	— 135
Subtotal, Mortgage credit and deposit insurance	3,766	2,179	—713	-2,517	-3,103
Postal Service:					
On-budget under current law	879	1.041	39	38	36
Off-budget under current law#:	0/3	1,041	33	30	30
Existing law	360	320	965		
Proposed legislation	300	320	213		
rioposeu iegisiation			213		
Subtotal, Postal Service	1,239	1,361	1,217	38	36
Other advancement of commerce:					
Small and minority business assistance:					
On-budget under current law	725	872	321	218	80
Proposed legislation			2.103	-81	_ 47
Off-budget under current law#	254	500	-1.735	-10	-10
Science and technology		337	319	345	350
Economic and demographic statistics:	-00	[***	0.0	
Existing law	194	210	214	270	347
Proposed legislation	1			_*	*
International trade and other:				•	
Friedical Communication Communication	479	527	481	573	519
Existing law		327	-1	-1	-1
Linhosen iediziquoii				 -	 -
Subtotal, Other advancement of commerce	1,913	2,447	1,702	1,315	1,238
Total, outlays	6,917	5,987	2,206	1,164	1,829

*\$500 thousand or less. #Proposed to be included on-budget.

tee commitment limitation of \$68.3 billion has been enacted, and guarantees are expected to be issued on about \$38.2 billion in securities. These securities are backed by pools of mortgages that are either insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. For 1986, the administration proposes to retain the new commitment limitation at \$68.3 billion. About \$51.1 billion of commitments are expected to be made, as shown in the credit programs table at the end of this section. Table F-20 of Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs," shows the estimated new loans guaranteed of \$36.5 billion.

The budget also reflects a proposal to increase the guarantee fee that GNMA charges mortgage-backed securities issuers by 9 basis points, from 6 to 15. This proposed fee is closer to that charged by other issuers of mortgage-backed securities and is part of a Government-wide effort to facilitate additional private sector activity in the secondary mortgage market for home mortgages.

Similar fees are being proposed for the FHLMC and FNMA. The administration also remains committed to the total privatization of these two housing-related, Government-sponsored enterprises, which receive special advantages in the securities markets that completely private institutions do not receive.

Mortgage credit.—The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) provides mortgage insurance on single-family homes, apartments, mobile homes, and health care facilities. This insurance protects lenders from loss in the event of default on loans and may thereby enable borrowers to obtain loans that might otherwise not be available, or to obtain better loan terms than are available in the absence of this insurance.

The FHA credit program is one of the largest Federal credit operations. The most significant segment of this program is insurance of single-family home mortgages, accounting for about 87% of the total volume of mortgages insured. Single-family mortgages of up to \$90,000 can be insured under the FHA with as little as 4.4% down.

Housing activity is expected to remain strong in 1985 and 1986, with housing starts expected to reach over 1.8 million units in 1986. Total mortgage originations are projected to increase by almost 6% from 1984, reaching a total of about \$215.8 billion in 1986. The limitation on FHA guaranteed loan commitments is proposed to be maintained at \$50.9 billion, the level since 1983. Actual commitments for 1986, however, are anticipated to be about \$32.7 billion, 91% above the 1984 level of \$17.1 billion.

Consistent with the administration's new initiative on credit user fees, beginning in 1986 the premium collected by FHA for its single-family insurance is proposed to be increased from 3.8% to 5.0%. This premium is collected at the time the loan is made and may be paid in cash by the borrower or financed as part of the loan.

The premium will provide additional protection to the FHA insurance fund in the event of unanticipated losses brought about by slower appreciation in home prices, lower homeowner equity, and insurance of riskier mortgages, e.g., adjustable rate and graduated payment mortgages. Since the basic single-family insurance program operates as a mutual fund, premiums not needed to cover losses are ultimately rebated to the borrowers.

The administration will continue to improve and streamline FHA mortgage insurance processing. Fully half of FHA single-family insurance is processed directly by HUD-approved lenders, significantly reducing the time necessary to process FHA loans.

Housing for the elderly or handicapped.—In addition to supporting private market mortgage financing with FHA insurance, HUD provides direct loans to finance the construction of rental housing for the elderly and the handicapped. As part of the spending freeze, the administration proposes a 2-year moratorium on new direct loan obligations, with the program resuming at 10,000 units per year beginning in 1988. Outlays for this program are estimated to be \$572 million in 1985 and \$590 million in 1986 as disbursements are made on prior years' loan obligations. The units constructed under this program also receive section 8 subsidies to make them affordable to low-income elderly or handicapped households. Section 8 subsidies are discussed in the income security function.

Rural housing programs.—The two principal loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) have provided lowinterest direct loans to help low- and very-low-income families purchase homes and to support construction of privately-owned rental housing.

The budget proposes a 2-year moratorium on new housing assistance commitments under HUD's programs. In addition, the budget proposes to terminate the FmHA housing assistance programs. At the end of the 2-year moratorium, HUD would expand its role in rural areas and assume full responsibility for these housing assistance needs. Consequently, no new budget authority is proposed for FmHA rural housing programs, with the exception of small amounts to fund expiring rental assistance contracts and to repair single family units occupied by low- and very-low-income FmHA borrowers.

Beginning in 1988, HUD would expand its operations in nonmetropolitan areas, allocating half of its new commitments for assisted units to these areas. Since 1980, approximately 50% of all new federally assisted housing units has been provided to rural communities.

Credit and banking.—A number of programs enhance the safety and soundness of the banking system and affect its responsiveness to the needs of both savers and borrowers. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures the deposits of all federally chartered and many State chartered commercial and savings banks. FDIC-insured banks suffered a record number of failures in 1984. Despite these failures, revenues exceeded losses by \$1.7 billion. While providing \$4.5 billion for the bailout of Continental Illinois, FDIC to date has suffered no loss from this transaction. For 1985 and 1986, fewer failures are expected, with receipts exceeding expenses by \$1.5 billion in each year. However, the continued ability of the FDIC fund to generate income in excess of expenses will

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual		Estimate			
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:						
Mortgage-backed securities (GNMA):			1	}		
New obligations	14	15	16	17	17	
Change in outstandings		*	i	i	i	
Outstandings		6	6	7	7	
Mortgage purchase activity (GNMA):						
Change in outstandings	-1.083	—867	-667	-360	- 150	
Outstandings		1,515	849	489	339	
Mortgage credit (FHA):	· .	ĺ				
New obligations	456	373	311	368	476	
Change in outstandings		21	-112	—57	—28	
Outstandings	4,166	4,187	4,075	4,018	3,990	
Housing for the elderly or handicapped:			1			
New obligations		600	50	20	567	
Change in outstandings		567	578	1,060	670	
Outstandings	5,155	5,722	6,300	7,361	8,031	
Rural housing (FmHA):		١				
New obligations		3,448	168	42	170	
Change in outstandings		292	313	*	-1	
Outstandings	436	144	457	457	456	
Rural housing of FmHA (loans held by FFB): 1	1 000	0.225	100	1.00	1,000	
Change in outstandings		2,335	-180	-1,192	-1,236	
Outstandings	26,766	29,101	28,921	27,729	26,493	
Central Liquidity Facility (NCUA):	440	500	650	550	550	
New obligations		500	550	550	550	
Outstandings		30 300	20 320	320	320	
Small business assistance:	270	300	320	320	320	
New obligations	751	726	517	424	236	
Change in outstandings		88	—999	-924	_941	
Outstandings	3,340	3,428	2,429	1,505	564	
Small business assistance (loans made by FFB):	0,0.0	5,.25	-,	1,000	00.	
New obligations ²	478	680]	}	<u> </u>	
Change in outstandings	263	510	1,725			
Outstandings		1,725			!	
Small business assistance (loans held by FFB):3			<u> </u>	İ		
Change in outstandings	-8	10	<u> </u>	-10	-10	
Outstandings	40	30	20	10	*	
FDIC:						
New obligations	5,658	180	150	300	300	
Change in outstandings	3,327	152	111	300	300	
Outstandings	3,923	4,074	4,185	4,485	4,785	
FSLIC:	252					
New obligations		90	148	140	140	
Change in outstandings	587	14	117	1 007	1 007	
Outstandings	1,156	1,170	1,287	1,287	1,287	
Other:	20	15	15	12	12	
New obligations	39	15	15	13	13	
Change in outstandings		7	9	-6	_4 50	
Outstandings	60	68	77	54	50	
Total, direct loans:						
New obligations	11,942	6,627	1,923	1,874	2,470	
	4 222	2 556	2,544	1 100	-1,398	
Change in outstandings	4,332 48.914	2,556	48.926	1,189 47,720	46,322	

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Guaranteed loans:	1	1				
Mortgage-backed securities (GNMA):4		}	1	1	į	
New commitments	39,665	53,460	51.110	51.820	52,110	
Change in outstandings	24,146	29,690	27.765	25.382	24,748	
Outstandings		206,175	233,939	259.321	284,069	
Mortgage credit (FHA):	1	'	'	,		
New commitments	17,071	30,342	32,737	34,839	36,696	
Change in outstandings		14.768	16,207	18,425	20.032	
Outstandings		184,800	201,007	219,433	239,464	
Rural housing (FmHA):	1		}		,	
New commitments	30	25	20	6	4	
Change in outstandings	_5	-206	69	6	4	
Outstandings		787	857	863	867	
Small business assistance:				1		
New commitments	2.998	3.310		1	L	
Change in outstandings	80	410	-1,229	-2,410	-1,885	
Outstandings		9,269	8.040	5,630	3,745	
FSUC:	","	.,	-,	1	"," "	
New commitments	223	246	351	276	209	
Change in outstandings	74	176	265	206	149	
Outstandings		1.940	2.204	2,410	2,559	
Other:	,		-,	-,,,,,,	_,_,	
New commitments	77	48				
Change in outstandings		-37	-70	-71	6	
Outstandings	205	168	98	27	21	
Less guaranteed loans held as direct loans by GNMA: 5		100	"			
Change in outstandings	1.083	-867	667	-360	-150	
Outstandings		1.515	849	489	339	
-			* * * * *			
Total, guaranteed loans:	00.000	00.075	00.100	05.105	00.000	
New commitments		33,970	33,108	35,121	36,909	
Change in outstandings		15,979	15,909	16,516	18,444	
Outstandings	1/9,4/0	195,449	211,358	227,874	246,318	
Total credit budget (new obligations and new						
commitments)	32,341	40,597	35,031	36,995	39,379	
				30,333	35,576	

^{*500} thousand or less.

depend in part on repayments of loans acquired by the FDIC in the Continental Illinois and other transactions.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, under the direction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, insures deposits

^{*500} thousand or less.

¹ The direct lending activities of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) are financed by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). Certificates of beneficial ownership (CBO's) are issued by the FmHA. According to law, these certificates are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. FmHA guarantees the CBO's sels repurchases by FmHA increases in the volume of sales of CBO's are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the FmHA's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of CBO's soles or CBO's are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the FmHA's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of CBO's sold to the FFB.

² These are obligations to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are obligations for FFB direct loans and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency.

² Some direct lending activities of the Small Business Administration were financed by the FFB. Loan assets were issued by the agency. According to law, these assets are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. The agory guarantees the loan assets sels them to the FFB, and repurchases them upon maturity. FFB net outlays for this account represent acquisition of loan assets less repurchases by the agency. Increases in the volume of sales of loan assets are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the agency's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of loan assets sold to the FFB.

⁴ GRMA guarantees securities that are backed by polos of loans previously insured by the FHA, the Veterans Administration or the Farmers Home. Administration. These secondary guarantees of loans are not added into guaranteed loan totals for the credit budget.

⁵ When guaranteed loans are acquired by a budget account, they become direct loans and are counted as such in this table. This deduction for GNMA eliminates overlap with direct loans presented above.

of member savings and loan associations. The thrift industry has not fully recovered from its 1981-82 crisis. Losses of \$1.4 billion are estimated for 1986 due to the anticipated liquidation of a number of outstanding claims against the FSLIC.

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) regulates credit unions, provides liquidity assistance to member credit unions, and insures depositors' accounts. In 1985, member credit unions will be assessed a one-time premium of 1% of their assets to capitalize the share insurance fund, and collections are expected to be \$788 million in 1985.

Postal Service.—The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 established the U.S. Postal Service as an independent part of the executive branch. This year the outlays for the general operations of the Postal Service are included on-budget along with the direct Federal appropriation to the Postal Service. Total outlays for 1986 are estimated to be \$1.2 billion.

The administration proposes to stop reimbursing the Postal Service for losses in revenue associated with carrying certain categories of mail at free or reduced rates beginning in 1986. However, legislation will be proposed to enable the Postal Service itself to continue the subsidy for most existing subsidized mailers.

Additional legislation is proposed to require the Postal Service to begin paying the full employer share of the actuarial cost of employee pensions. This proposal would require the Postal Service to increase its contributions to the civil service retirement fund each year until contributions equal the actuarial cost of benefits. Civil service retirement fund receipts of these payments are classified as undistributed offsetting receipts.

Other advancement of commerce.—Federal programs attempt to support an environment for fair and equitable business opportunities by providing technical assistance, by developing and distributing scientific standards, by collecting and disseminating information on the economy and population, by administering U.S. trade laws, and by providing export promotion assistance to small and medium sized businesses.

Small and minority business assistance.—The budget request seeks elimination of the credit programs of the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the transfer of many remaining SBA programs to the Department of Commerce. New direct loan obligations of \$517 million are proposed to cover claims on defaulted SBA guaranteed loans, which would be administered by the Treasury Department. In addition, assets in the loan portfolio will be sold to the public. Outlays for assistance to small business are estimated

to total \$689 million in 1986, a reduction of \$683 million from the estimated 1985 level.

The termination of SBA financial assistance programs is part of the administration's overall effort to restrain and reduce Federal credit programs and to increase reliance on the private sector. As a group, small businesses will benefit more from the administration's continuing efforts to stabilize financial markets, reduce inflation and interest rates, and eliminate burdensome regulations than they will from direct Federal credit subsidies. More than 99% of small businesses already obtain financing without Federal assistance.

In addition, the budget proposes that some other noncredit business assistance programs of SBA (e.g., advocacy, minority small business, and procurement) be combined with the Minority Business Development Administration into a new organization within the Department of Commerce, the Administration for Enterprise Development and Opportunity. These programs would operate at current levels in 1986 with outlays of \$97 million.

Other.—Several other programs support the advancement of commerce. A 36% increase in budget authority is being requested in 1986 for the International Trade Administration's monitoring and enforcement of U.S. trade laws. The budget also proposes expansion of the standards development activities of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in biotechnology, ceramics, and advanced quality control, offset by decreases in research on fires, buildings, and computers. In addition, a new NBS research facility will enable scientists to study the properties of advanced materials.

The administration proposes to terminate the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. This policy recognizes the travel and tourism industry's ability to promote international travel to the United States.

Tax expenditures.—The tax system provides a variety of incentives for investment in equipment, commercial and industrial structures, and residential housing. For example, the accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) increases incentives to invest in buildings, rental housing and capital equipment by permitting accelerated writeoff of such expenditures. To the extent that allowable depreciation for tax purposes exceeds the rate at which assets actually depreciate, business tax liabilities are deferred. The investment tax credit also provides incentives for investment in capital equipment. Under the capital gains provisions of the tax code, income from the sale of capital assets held for more than 6 months is taxed at lower rates than income from regular sources.

The Federal Government also subsidizes homeownership by allowing deductions for mortgage interest and property taxes on

owner-occupied homes. Additional benefits are provided by permitting capital gains on home sales to be either deferred or excluded from income.

Tax expenditures for commerce and housing credit are listed in the accompanying table and discussed in more detail in Special Analysis G.

TAX EXPENDITURES FOR COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

(Outlay equivalents; in millions of dollars)

Description		Estimates	
		1985	1986
Commerce and housing credit:			
Dividend and interest exclusion	680	700	730
Exclusion of interest on State and local industrial development bonds		2.210	2.590
Exemption of credit union income		455	490
Excess bad debt reserves of financial institutions		1.395	1.655
Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings		5.020	5.370
Deductibility of interest on consumer credit		14,790	16.030
Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes		25,140	27,575
Deductibility of property tax on owner-occupied homes	8,930	9,815	10,870
Exclusion of interest on State and local housing bonds for owner-occupied	, ,,,,,	1,000	,
housing	1,315	1,670	2,115
housingExclusion of interest on State and local debt for rental housing	665	865	1,085
Capital gains (other than agriculture, timber, iron ore and coal)	29.010	30,430	31.995
Deferral of capital gains on homes sales.	2,355	2,485	2,670
Exclusion of capital gains on home sales for persons age 55 and over		1,120	1,205
Carryover basis of capital gains at death	6.045	6.850	7,690
Investment credit (other than employee stock ownership plans, rehabilitation	-,] -,,,,,	',,,,,
of structures, energy property, and reforestation expenditures)	27.860	29.500	30,140
Accelerated depreciation of rental housing	715	800	880
Accelerated depreciation of buildings other than rental housing	6.490	8,555	9.725
Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment		21,465	22,945
Safe harbor leasing rules		2,640	2,245
Amortization of start-up costs	290	400	460
Exclusion of interest on certain savings certificates	110	 	
Reinvestment of dividends in public utility stock		685	170
Reduced rates on the first \$100,000 of corporate income	8,860	9,290	9,975
Deductions for special percentage of taxable income for life insurance	·		
companies	950	1,335	1,425
Total (after interactions), commerce and housing credit ¹	156,860	176,735	188,995

¹ The estimate of total tax expenditures for this function reflects interactive effects among the individual items. Therefore, the estimates cannot simply be added.

TRANSPORTATION

The Federal Government seeks to facilitate a safe and efficient national transportation system that contributes to the national economy, advances interstate commerce, supports the national defense, and provides for the free movement of people and goods among States.

An integrated and efficient national, State, and local transportation network requires the combined and cooperative efforts of the Federal Government, States, localities, and the private sector. Each level of government must promote and maintain those transportation services and facilities for which it is appropriately responsible, with the Federal Government concentrating its efforts and limited resources on the national transportation system. The private sector, when freed of unnecessary governmental restrictions and allowed to compete freely in the transportation market, is an invaluable partner with all levels of government in the effort to ensure appropriate levels of transportation services at the lowest reasonable cost.

This budget seeks \$25.5 billion of budget authority in 1986 for national ground, air, and water transportation systems, about \$4 billion less than provided in 1985. Planned obligations for the highway, aviation, and marine programs will remain approximately at 1985 levels, while major funding decreases are sought for mass transit and railroads.

In addition, the administration will continue its efforts to eliminate unnecessary Federal transportation regulations and to remove nonessential constraints on the competitive operation of the private transportation sector, especially the freight transportation industry. At the same time, the administration continues to stress the importance of transportation users paying the full cost of the transportation benefits they receive. For example, the budget proposes increased user fees for many services currently provided free of charge by the Coast Guard to commercial and recreational boaters. To continue subsidizing certain transportation services at the expense of taxpayers could result in an undesirable allocation of society's resources by penalizing unsubsidized, but socially and economically useful, transportation services.

Ground transportation.—Proposed budget authority is \$17.0 billion for highway, highway safety, mass transit, and railroad programs in 1986. The administration is committed to improving interstate highways and promoting highway safety, while reducing support for local mass transit and eliminating subsidies for Amtrak.

Highways.—The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (STAA) authorized significantly increased spending for the Federal

NATIONAL NEED: EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

(Functional code 400; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Ground transportation: Highways:					
Existing lawProposed legislation		14,855	15,310 100	15,210	15,210
Highway safety:		***************************************	-100		•••••
Existing law	. 277	340	258	228	231
Proposed legislation	4,320	4,177	1,428	1,439	3 1.431
Railroads:	4,320	4,177	1,420	1,433	1,431
On-budget under current law	2,226	798	54	53	53
Off-budget under current law#	. 4	5	2	2	1
Regulation		53	51	49	41
Subtotal, Ground transportation	. 20,685	20,228	17,007	16,984	16,971
Air transportation: Airports and airways (FAA) Aeronautical research and technology Regulation	600	5,278 629 6	5,075 622	4,990 648	4,491 667
Air carrier subsidies	. 46	48			
Subtotal, Air transportation	5,266	5,961	5,697	5,637	5,158
Water transportation: Marine safety and transportation: Existing lawProposed legislation	. 2,774	2,520	2,537 — 11	2,611 12	2,685 12
Proposed boat and yacht fees	.	-3	- 236	-476	-476
Ocean shippingRegulation		399 12	359 12	392 12	403 12
Subtotal, Water transportation	. 3,244	2,928	2,660	2,527	2,611
Other transportation	. 114	126	124	123	125
Total, budget authority	29,309	29,243	25,488	25,271	24,865

highway program through 1986. The act also raised the highway motor fuels tax from 4 to 9 cents per gallon and restructured other highway-related taxes. However, the funding levels for highway programs authorized in the STAA exceed projected revenues by \$9.5 billion during the 1983 to 1986 authorization period. In view of this situation and consistent with efforts to control the Federal deficit, the administration proposes to freeze the Federal-aid highway program through 1987 at the 1985 obligation level of \$14.2 billion.

The budget will continue to emphasize the interstate and primary systems, which account for 59% of the Federal-aid highway program in 1986, an appropriate Federal concern because of their role in interstate commerce and national defense. Rural and urban roads remain primarily the responsibility of State and local governments, which must decide their own priorities and expenditures for construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation.

NATIONAL NEED: EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS-Continued

(Functional code 400: in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS	,				
Ground transportation:	10.500	10.077	10.004	12.004	14 001
Highways	10,520	13,077	13,664	13,904	14,021
Highway safety:	240	285	306	287	255
Existing law Proposed legislation		200	300	201	253
Mass transit	3.811	4,217	3,330	2,305	1,877
Railroads:	3,011	4,217	3,330	2,300	1,077
On-budget under current law	2.447	1.105	420	169	73
Off-budget under current law#		_9	-9	-10	-12
Regulation	57	54	52	49	41
Subtotal, Ground transportation		18,729	17,766	16,707	16,258
					
Air transportation:					4 005
Airports and airways (FAA)	3,767	4,280	4,559	4,611	4,635
Aeronautical research and technology	586	627	616	635	644
Regulation	21	7 52	1		1
Air carrier subsidies	41	- 32			***************************************
Subtotal, Air transportation	4,415	4,966	5,175	5,247	5,279
Water transportation:					
Marine safety and transportation:					
Existing law	2,526	2,642	2,658	2,643	2,650
Proposed legislation			_11	-12	_12
Proposed boat and yacht fees	j	-3	-236	-476	-476
Ocean shipping:					•
Existing law	473	525	384	390	374
Proposed legislation			-14	-14	-15
Regulation	11	12	12	12	12
Subtotal, Water transportation	3,010	3,176	2,792	2,542	2,533
Other transportation	85	123	127	123	124
Total, outlays		26,994	25,860	24,619	24,194

#Proposed to be included on-budget.

Several policy changes are reflected in the 1986 estimate. First, various highway safety programs, totaling \$45 million in the Federal Highway Administration, are proposed for transfer to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to consolidate all safety programs in one location. Second, no funding of the \$100 million parkways and park highway program is proposed because the \$1 billion park restoration and improvement initiative, begun in 1982, has been completed, and because the National Park Service has no road projects on its near term list of priority projects. Third, the 1985 obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways of \$13.2 billion is proposed to be frozen through 1986 and 1987. The budget proposes to include within this limitation all highway programs except the minimum allocation and emergency relief programs, which are estimated to have a 1986 program level of \$1.0 billion.

Highway safety.—Proposed obligations for Federal highway safety programs are frozen at 1985 levels. The 1986 funds would maintain current support for Federal vehicle safety research and development, for promulgation and enforcement of Federal safety standards, and for grants to States to supplement State highway safety programs.

In addition, the budget proposes to augment the automobile safety initiative announced last July in conjunction with the automobile passive restraint rulemaking. Federal funds of \$20 million per year, to be matched by an equal amount of private funds, will be used to encourage the use of seat belts or passive restraints in vehicles. The Federal funds will support the efforts of State and local organizations to develop awareness of the benefits of protecting the occupants of motor vehicles.

This budget also merges several separate traffic safety functions under a single agency within the Department of Transportation. Combining separate truck and auto safety offices would permit a more coordinated and effective approach to highway safety.

Mass transit.—For 1986, the administration seeks four basic changes in the programs of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration: (1) discontinuing all discretionary capital grants; (2) maintaining a formula capital grant program, financed by one cent of the Federal gas tax; (3) ending all Federal operating grant assistance; and (4) increasing the minimum local match from 20% to 30%. The 1986 budget authority for the formula capital grant program would be \$1.1 billion, 30% below the formula-based, capital grant assistance provided in 1985.

The changes in Federal assistance for local mass transit reflect the administration's belief that support of essentially local activities is not an appropriate use of Federal resources. The Federal Government, through its taxing and spending powers, should not force taxpayers in one section of the country to pay for purely local services to taxpayers in other sections of the country.

Furthermore, local transit deficits, which are currently supported by Federal assistance, are a direct result of local transit decisions; the Federal Government and nonresidents of transit service areas have no voice in making these decisions, nor should they. If a locality decides to extend service hours, expand service frequency, charge below-market fares, or make expensive capital investments, that locality, not the Federal Government, should bear the costs of those decisions.

Continued Federal funding under a discretionary grants account for new rail starts can result in the development of unnecessary, inefficient, and expensive transit systems that cost more to operate than other available transportation alternatives. A Federal commitment to finance construction costs of all the projects suggested by the Congress in its 1985 appropriations report language would create an "unfunded liability" of several billion dollars that would have to be addressed in the future by taxpayers. Since additional funding will not be made available for new fixed guideway facilities in 1986 and subsequent years, current available funding for 1984 and 1985 will be utilized to complete committed fixed guideway projects which are now under construction or which can be fully financed within these available funds. After meeting these requirements, any remaining funding will be proposed for reprogramming to other transit activities.

As for other mass transit programs, the interstate transfer grants-transit program would be funded from the highway trust fund within current annual authorizations for the interstate transfer grants-highways program. The Washington, D.C., Metro would be provided \$250 million pursuant to the authorization provided in the National Capital Transportation Amendments of 1979. The administration will oppose any new special authorizations for specific transit projects and will oppose any extension to the existing special authorization for the Washington Metro.

Railroads.—In keeping with the administration's policy of reducing Federal responsibility for rail activities unrelated to safety, proposed budget authority for railroads in 1986 is reduced to \$54 million, \$744 million less than in 1985. The decrease is attributable to the elimination of subsidies for Amtrak and Federal freight assistance programs.

Since 1970, Amtrak has been federally subsidized through annual appropriations. In 1985, the Federal Government paid for all capital investments and about half of Amtrak's operating costs—amounts higher than for any other mode of intercity transportation. After more than 14 years of operation, Amtrak still serves fewer than 2% of all intercity travelers. For these reasons, the administration is proposing to terminate all Amtrak subsidies. Amtrak will be able to continue service to the extent routes are economically viable or States assist in maintaining this type of transportation service.

Conrail, the Government-owned freight railroad that provides service in the Northeast and Midwest, will not require operating subsidies in 1986. The Northeast Rail Services Act of 1981 stipulated that the Federal Government should sell Conrail to the private sector, and this effort is underway. Anticipated 1986 receipts from this pending sale are reflected in the budget.

Air transportation.—Budget authority of \$5.7 billion is requested for air transportation in 1986, a decrease of \$0.3 billion from 1985.

Federal spending for air transportation is for the improvement, operation, and maintenance of the national airspace system, airport grants, aeronautical research and technology, and the operation of two airports (National and Dulles) in the Washington, D.C. area.

Airports and airways.—The safe and efficient movement of air traffic nationwide is an accepted Federal responsibility and is under the direction of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Budget authority of \$5.1 billion is proposed for airports and airways in 1986.

The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 increased aviation user fees for the airport and airway trust fund. The user fee receipts finance the multi-year FAA capital modernization program, airport improvement grants, and a major share of FAA operations and maintenance costs. Receipts are estimated to be \$3.2 billion in 1986.

The administration requests budget authority of \$1.3 billion for the fourth year of the FAA capital modernization program. The request represents a stabilization of funding levels for research, development, and procurement of new facilities and equipment. Proposed budget authority totals over \$1.1 billion in 1986 for new facilities and equipment, as well as \$0.2 billion for research and engineering. No new funds are requested for the modernization of flight service stations and related facilities pending a study of private sector services to assess their potential role and ability to provide weather and other information services rapidly to pilots. The FAA, therefore, will be evaluating the appropriate Federal role of its flight service stations.

Airport improvement grants will emphasize compliance with airport safety standards, expansion, and noise reduction. The administration proposes obligations of \$1.0 billion, the amount newly authorized for 1986 under the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982. Federal grants would be reduced substantially in 1988 and beyond. Recent studies have concluded that many of the larger airports are able to finance all of their capital improvements and could be "defederalized."

The 1986 request for FAA operations and maintenance activities and headquarters administration, \$2.7 billion, provides the funds for the second full "normal" year since the air traffic controllers strike in August 1981. Legislation will be proposed by the administration to allow the airport and airway trust fund to finance 75% of these expenses, or about \$2.0 billion. This proposal is consistent with a 1981 cost allocation study that showed that about 85% of the cost of FAA programs as attributable to private sector users of the system.

Primarily because of penalty provisions built into the 1982 act, actual appropriations from the trust fund for FAA's cost of operating the airport and airway system have been substantially lower than amounts contemplated in the Act and have resulted in an overall user share of system costs well below the 85% share appropriately allocated to private sector users. Legislation being proposed will eliminate these penalty provisions. The legislation also proposes to suspend the intragovernmental payments now being made from the general fund of the Treasury to the trust fund in the amount of the interest earned on the unexpended balances of the trust fund. This transaction will correct the continued buildup of artificially high balances in the trust fund.

The operations request also anticipates that it may be possible for a considerable number of the FAA's activities to be operated more cost effectively under contract, particularly selected equipment maintenance activities, flight service stations, and low-activity control towers. Accordingly, numerous site-specific cost comparisons are planned over the next several years.

Aeronautical research and technology.—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration conducts research in aeronautical sciences and operates unique research and testing facilities to help maintain U.S. leadership in aeronautics. The budget for aeronautical research and technology includes \$622 million in budget authority for 1986, a decrease of 1.3% from 1985.

The budget reflects a strong program of fundamental aeronautical research, including continued development of the numerical aerodynamic simulator to apply advanced computers in understanding complex aerodynamic problems. Emphasis would also continue on exploring important defense-related aeronautical technologies, such as the x-wing rotorcraft and oblique-wing aircraft. Budget increases for research would be offset by decreases in the funding needed to continue ongoing construction activities, by savings due to administrative efficiencies, and by termination of civilian-oriented technology development activities.

Regulation.—The Civil Aeronautics Board, which had been responsible for the economic regulation of international and domestic aviation, went out of existence on January 1, 1985. Those Federal activities that the CAB had carried out and that are still required for international and domestic aviation, such as international route decisions, have been assumed by the Department of Transportation.

Air carrier subsidies.—In conjunction with airline deregulation, the air carrier subsidy program was designed to guarantee essen-

tial air services to small communities. Consistent with the termination of the Civil Aeronautics Board on January 1, 1985, and the airline industry's adaptation to a deregulated environment, the air carrier subsidy program is proposed for termination in 1986.

Water transportation.—To meet its Federal responsibility in water transportation, the administration requests \$2.7 billion in budget authority for 1986. This would allow the Coast Guard to continue to improve its safety and marine law enforcement activities and the Maritime Administration to continue its support for Federal ocean shipping programs. The budget also requests funds for the Federal Maritime Commission and the Panama Canal Commission.

Marine safety and transportation.—Coast Guard services include search and rescue, maintenance of navigation aids, enforcement of maritime laws, and other activities.

The administration's request of \$2.5 billion in 1986 budget authority for the Coast Guard represents a freeze at the 1985 level. These funds would be used for Coast Guard operations and improvement of its shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft. In addition, the budget includes a proposal to collect user fees for both direct and indirect services provided by the Coast Guard to commercial operators and recreational boaters. The offsetting receipts from these user fees would recover an estimated \$236 million in 1986 and \$476 million annually from 1987 to 1990.

Following the delivery of several new vessels in 1985, four more cutters will be delivered in 1986. Modernization of 28 of the fleet's medium and high endurance cutters will continue in 1986, resulting in expanded capabilities and extension of the usable lives of the cutters. The Coast Guard's air search and rescue operations will be enhanced by the acquisition of new, faster aircraft with improved radar and sensor equipment, as well as delivery of 26 new short-range recovery helicopters during 1986. The investment in the repair and replacement of shore facilities continues.

In 1986, over 12% of the Coast Guard's total budget authority will be dedicated to interdiction of maritime drug smuggling. The Coast Guard will expand its maritime drug interdiction capability with five aerostats, large balloons that are connected by cable to ships and equipped with radar systems, and seven high speed patrol boats.

The Coast Guard will achieve \$3.8 million in management savings in 1986 by contracting out for a number of support activities that it presently performs in-house. In addition, a trial program to contract out maintenance of over 1,300 navigational aids will be underway in 1986.

Ocean shipping.—Programs in ocean shipping are administered by the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration, the Panama Canal Commission, and the Federal Maritime Commission. Proposed budget authority for ocean shipping in 1986 is \$359 million.

The Maritime Administration has traditionally provided subsidies to assist the U.S. merchant marine and ship-building industry in competing with foreign maritime industries. In 1986, the administration will continue to provide operating subsidies to offset the higher costs of operating U.S.-flag vessels.

Based on its 1982 review of U.S. maritime policy, the administration again proposes several initiatives to help revitalize the maritime industry. Included are legislative and administrative changes that would streamline or eliminate many of the restrictions under which the U.S. merchant marine now operates, thereby reducing costs. One of the most significant elements of the administration's policy is to permit subsidized U.S.-flag ship operators to build or acquire their vessels in foreign countries. This will permit operators to acquire modern, efficient ships in a cost effective and timely manner. Consequently, the administration continues to oppose ship construction subsidies, a program that has been unsuccessful in fostering a modern fleet of U.S.-flag vessels. The budget proposes \$300 million in budget authority for operating subsidies in 1986 to meet the Federal Government's obligations on existing contracts; no new contracts are anticipated.

The administration will seek to eliminate the double subsidy, whereby U.S.-flag ocean liners carrying noncompetitive preference cargo receive operating differential subsidy payments. This change is being sought both to eliminate the unfair advantage these payments give subsidized operators over unsubsidized operators and to enhance competitive efficiencies in the maritime industry.

For the Maritime Administration's operating and training expenses, the budget proposes a freeze at the 1985 level adjusted for various administrative savings and one-time 1985 costs. Once again, the administration proposes no funding for fuel for the State school ships on the basis that this operating expense is not a Federal responsibility.

Credit programs.—The Department of Transportation provides direct loans and guaranteed loans for water and ground transportation projects as shown in the accompanying table. The largest loan and guarantee programs are part of the Maritime Administration. It guarantees construction mortgage loans to build U.S.-flag vessels in the United States. It also makes direct loans in the form of advances to operators to avoid defaults on federally guaranteed loans. The administration is proposing \$900 million for ship con-

CREDIT PROGRAMS-TRANSPORTATION

(In millions of dollars)

Direct loans: Highways and mass transportation: New obligations Change in outstandings Outstandings Aid to railroads: New obligations Change in outstandings Outstandings 1 Aid to railroads (loans made by the FFB): New obligations 1	52 —41 211 983 —61 1,410	50 -1 210 16 40 1,450	50 10 220	50 — 45 175	50 - 27 149
Highways and mass transportation: New obligations	-41 211 983 -61 1,410	-1 210 16 40	10 220	—45	-27
New obligations	-41 211 983 -61 1,410	-1 210 16 40	10 220	—45	-27
New obligations	-41 211 983 -61 1,410	-1 210 16 40	10 220	—45	-27
Change in outstandings Outstandings Outstandings Aid to railroads: New obligations Change in outstandings Outstandings 1 Aid to railroads (loans made by the FFB): New obligations ¹	983 61 1,410	210 16 40	220		
Outstandings	983 61 1,410	16 40	220		149
Aid to railroads: New obligations	-61 1,410	40	10		
New obligations	-61 1,410	40	10		
Change in outstandings	1,410		10		
Outstandings	` <u> </u>	1,450		-14	-1
Aid to railroads (loans made by the FFB): New obligations ¹	` <u> </u>	.,	1,460	1.447	1.445
New obligations 1	6	i	1	,	-,
Change in outstandings.		2]			
	-904	-5	-9	-10	-12
Outstandings	160	154	145	135	124
Aircraft purchase loan guarantees (defaults):			}		
New obligations	22				l
	-41	-41			
Outstandings	89	48	48	48	48
Assistance to ocean shipping:	- 1				
New obligations	127	228	115	85	60
Change in outstandings	48	173	60	30	5
Outstandings	270	443	503	533	538
Other transportation programs:	-/0		"	000	000
Change in outstandings	11				ł
Outstandings	ii l	11	11	11	11
 					11
Total, direct loans:	į		{	j	
New obligations 1	1,189	297	165	135	110
	- 988	165	71	38	—35
	2,151	2,316	2,387	2,349	2,314
Guaranteed loans:	l	- 1	}		
Highways and mass transportation:	1	1	Ì		
Outstandings	997	997	997	997	997
Aid to railroads:	- 1				
New commitments	12	9 (10		
	-70	5	10	91	
Outstandings	80	85	95	4	4
Aircraft purchase loan guarantees:					
	-69	-45	-43	-43	– 43
Outstandings	493	448	405	362	319
Assistance to ocean shipping:			1	-	
New commitments	177	300	300	300	300
	- 274	-333	-266	— 243	- 220
	7,046	6,713	6,446	6,203	5,983
Other transportation programs:	ł	ł	ŀ		
Change in outstandings	-2	-2	-2	-4	-3
Outstandings	15	13	10	6	3
Total, guaranteed loans:					
New commitments	189	309	310	300	300
	-415	-375	-302	-381	- 266
Outstandings 8	3,631	8,256	7,953	7,573	7,307
Outstandings	,,001	0,230	7,300	1,010	7,307
Total credit budget (new obligations and new		1			
commitments) 1	1,378	606	470	435	410

¹ These are obligations made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are obligations for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency. Totals for loans for aid to railroads made by FFB in this table are not identical to the entries in the addendum to the national needs table for off-budget Federal entities due to timing differences between budget authority and new obligations.

struction loan guarantees in 1986, of which \$300 million will be held in reserve to be used if needed for national security purposes. Legislation will also be proposed to implement a multi-agency initiative that would increase the existing annual loan guarantee fee to 1% and impose a fee of 5% on both new loans guaranteed and direct loans (advances). In 1986, the administration is proposing no new commitments for guaranteed or direct loans to railroads.

Tax expenditures.—In addition to direct Federal funding, three tax expenditures provide assistance to shipping concerns, mass transit systems, and motor carriers. Certain companies that operate U.S.-flag vessels are able to defer taxes indefinitely on income invested in construction, repair and modernization of ships; this results in a tax expenditure of \$40 million in 1986. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 allows State and local governments to issue tax-exempt bonds for mass transit vehicles and provides special writeoffs for motor carriers whose operating monopolies were reduced in value by deregulation. These two tax expenditures are estimated to be \$60 million and \$15 million, respectively. Total tax expenditures for transportation are \$115 million in 1986.

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Federal programs for community and regional development support economic and social growth in urban and rural neighborhoods, communities, and regions. The administration believes that the most important stimulus to lasting community and regional development is a sound, expanding economy. The Federal Government's role in achieving such an economy is to undertake responsible fiscal policies that promote sustained growth and ensure limited governmental interference in the private sector decisions that determine where development will occur. The administration continues to believe that any assistance should provide support in a manner that gives primacy to private, State, and local discretion.

Federal policy for community and regional development emphasizes the primary role that private, State, and local resources must play in community and regional development. The administration recognizes that some Federal assistance may be necessary to supplement local resources in meeting essential or urgent needs, but limits must be placed on such aid in light of the stronger fiscal health of State and local governments relative to the Federal Government. Consistent with these policies, the administration proposes to continue the community development block grant program as the principal Federal community and regional development program, because this program gives State and local governments a source of funds with which to supplement other resources in ways that they choose.

For 1986, the administration is requesting budget authority of \$5.1 billion for community and regional development, a reduction of \$2.9 billion from 1985. Outlays are estimated at \$7.3 billion in 1986. For credit programs, new direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments are estimated to be \$445 million and \$20 million, respectively, in 1986.

Community development.—The foremost Federal program in this category is the community development block grant program, which is administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Community development block grants (CDBG).—The community development block grant program provides community and economic development support to cities, counties, Indian tribes, and U.S. territories, to be used largely in ways of their choosing. After certain funds are set aside for the Secretary's discretionary fund, which provides grants for Indians, insular areas, and technical assistance in support of CDBG activities, CDBG funds are allocated by formula to States, large cities, and urban counties. Seventy percent of these remaining funds go to the large city/urban county

NATIONAL NEED: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Functional code 450; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Community development: Community development block grants	3,468	3,472	3,125	3,278	3,412
Community development loans (Off-budget under current law) #	71	113	116	137	69
Urban development action grants	300	440			150
Rental development grants Other programs: On-budget under current law	Ì	251	263	243	241
Subtotal, Community development		4,276	3,504	3,658	3,872
Area and regional development:					
Rural development: On-budget under current law Off-budget under current law#		1,109 1,297	872 502	855 216	891 248
Economic development assistance	1,012	1,079 56	15 1,044	10 1,078	1,098
Tennessee Valley Authority Offsetting receipts	86	118 -283	39 282	43 297	50 — 299
Subtotal, Area and regional development	3,824	3,426	2,190	1,905	1,994
Disaster relief and insurance: Small business disaster loans:					
Existing law			-366 -546	-336 -347	-305 -184
Disaster relief	99	100 60 141	194 78 74	194 11 75	194 76
Subtotal, Disaster relief and insurance	257	301	— 565	— 403	-219
Total, budget authority	8,899	8,004	5,129	5,160	5,648

program and 30% to the State-administered small city program. The States receive funds to distribute to their smaller communities and rural areas by methods that they design.

In 1986, the administration proposes to change the statutory distribution between the large city/urban county program and the States program from 70%-30% to 60%-40%. The administration proposes this change to increase the resources with which States may serve rural areas currently served by the Farmers Home Administration. Since the advent of the State CDBG program in 1981, rural areas have received more CDBG funding than under the small cities program previously administered by HUD. Under the proposed distribution formula, budget authority available to the State-administered program will increase from \$1.0 billion in 1985 to \$1.2 billion in 1986. The administration proposes budget authority of \$3.1 billion for the total CDBG program in 1986, a 10% reduction from the 1985 level.

NATIONAL NEED: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(Functional code 450; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Community development: Community development block grants	3,819	3,900	3,520	3,360	3,216
Community development loans (Off-budget under current law) #	31	42	25	23	_59
Urban development action grants	454	500 75	522 150	442 75	320
Rental development grants		20	112	137	46
On-budget under current law Off-budget under current law#	216	324	288 -1	184 -2	155 2
Subtotal, Community development	4,520	4,861	4,616	4,220	3,676
Area and regional development: Rural development:					
On-budget under current law	1,253	1,260	1,154	1,139	1,054
Off-budget under current law# Economic development assistance	335 216	659 241	458 158	188 91	239 42
Indian programs	1,108	1,154	1,114	1,140	1,140
Regional commissions Tennessee Valley Authority	221 166	195 143	157 40	108 43	40 50
Other	8	-4	-8	-8	_9
Offsetting receipts	—273	283	- 282	– 297	— 299
Subtotal, Area and regional development	3,034	3,366	2,792	2,404	2,257
Disaster relief and insurance:					
Small business disaster loans: Existing law	-419	–87	-650	-644	_444
Proposed legislation Disaster relief	243	200	184 194	-39 194	45 194
National flood insurance fund		65	73	26	194 7
Other		147	114	74	75
Subtotal, Disaster relief and insurance	119	326	84	-388	226
Total, outlays	7,673	8,553	7,323	6,235	5,707

*\$500 thousand or less. #Proposed to be included on-budget.

Urban development action grants (UDAG).—The administration proposes to terminate the UDAG program in 1986, as part of the Government-wide effort to cut back local economic development subsidy programs. These subsidies merely assist local governments in their efforts to compete with other areas to attract private investment. Federal funding of programs like UDAG which make judgments on a project-by-project basis have the inappropriate effect of distorting the economic decisions of firms and individuals. Cities may, at their discretion, continue to use CDBG resources to assist economic development projects. The \$522 million in outlays estimated for this program in 1986 reflects the continued spendout of funds for projects approved in prior years.

Rental rehabilitation grants.—In 1983, the administration proposed, and the Congress enacted, a new housing rehabilitation program to support the voucher program in communities with an insufficient supply of standard quality low- and moderate-income housing. A total of \$300 million in budget authority was made available for this program, enough to allow the Federal Government to subsidize up to half the costs of rehabilitating an estimated 60,000 rental housing units by the end of 1986. In light of the proposed 2-year moratorium on vouchers discussed in the income security function, the administration also proposes a 2-year moratorium on the rental rehabilitation grant program. The program would be restarted in 1988 in conjunction with the resumption of the voucher program.

Rental development grants.—In the Housing Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983, the Congress created a new rental development grant program to subsidize the construction or substantial rehabilitation of rental housing in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods experiencing a severe shortage of rental housing. This program was funded on a one-time demonstration basis for 2 years, with a total of \$315 million in budget authority made available. The administration does not propose to continue this program because new housing construction is a very expensive way to house the poor relative to more cost-effective approaches that rely on the existing housing stock. Outlays for rental development grants awarded in 1984 and 1985 are expected to reach \$112 million in 1986.

Area and regional development.—Programs in this category support rural development, development programs of American Indian tribal governments, and multi-State regional development.

Rural development.—The administration proposes to scale back the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) rural development loan and grant programs in favor of HUD's State-administered CDBG program. The FmHA program serves the same population and provides funding for the same purposes as the CDBG program. In addition, the administration is proposing to change the CDBG distribution formula to provide more resources to smaller communities through the States program. Estimated outlays for rural development are \$1.6 billion in 1986.

Economic development assistance.—The Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides public works grants to States, communities, and Indian tribes. Since the administration continues to seek the termination of all EDA activities, no new budget authority is requested for 1986, with

the exception of small amounts of funding to cover ongoing administrative expenses associated with the expenditure of obligations made in earlier years. In addition, the administration proposes to rescind any unspent EDA funds. Outlays in 1986 are for projects approved in previous years. EDA project grants lock resources into unproductive areas and industries, thus subsidizing inefficiency.

Funds for locally-derived community and economic development programs will continue to be available in 1986 through the community development block grant program.

Indian programs.—The three major objectives of Federal Indian policy are to meet the trusteeship responsibilities of the U.S. Government, to increase self-determination for American Indian tribal governments, and to encourage economic development on Indian reservations.

Outlays for the Indian programs and miscellaneous trust funds for regional development administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are estimated to be \$1.15 billion in 1985 and \$1.11 billion in 1986. The Department of Housing and Urban Development also provides community development support specifically for Indians through a set-aside in the community development block grant program described above. Total outlays for special Indian programs Government-wide, including programs in other functions such as income security and education, are expected to be \$2.8 billion in 1986. This does not include payments received by individual Indians from the miscellaneous trust funds or from programs available to all qualified U.S. citizens.

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).—The ARC's programs are intended to support development in the 13-State Appalachia region. The Commission and both its highway and non-highway programs are proposed for termination at the end of 1985. In addition, the administration proposes to rescind uncommitted ARC funds. Since the Appalachian Development Highway System is eligible for funding through Federal aid for highways, States may continue construction of the highways at their discretion. The administration's policy with respect to the ARC reflects reliance on the private sector to provide the major stimulus for economic development and on the user-financed Federal highway program to meet long-run Appalachian highway construction needs.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).—The budget proposes the termination of direct support for TVA's regional economic, community, and agricultural development programs that are more appropriately private or State and local government responsibilities. These programs have included activities such as promotion of tourism, forestry and wildlife, and park operations. To the extent that Federal assistance might be warranted, it can be allocated more equi-

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual		Estimate			
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:						
Rural development insurance fund (FmHA):						
New obligations	412	511	62	5	243	
Change in outstandings	*	5	-25	15	-10	
Outstandings	105	100	75	90	80	
Rural development insurance fund (FmHA) (loans held by FFB): 1						
Change in outstandings	320	589	360	121	183	
Outstandings	7,228	7,817	8,177	8,299	8,482	
Economic development assistance:	-	· ·	1		1	
New obligations	13	12	10	15	15	
Change in outstandings	87	-41	-72	-15	-15	
Outstandings	624	582	511	496	481	
Small Business Administration disaster loans:					1	
New obligations	314	600	168		<u> </u>	
Change in outstandings	536	—157	-1,452	-1,518	-1,329	
Outstandings	4,960	4,803	3,351	1,833	504	
Rural Telephone Bank:					1	
New obligations	143	185	185	139	92	
Change in outstandings	74	134	133	149	104	
Outstandings	1,327	1,461	1,594	1,743	1,847	
Other:	, i	Ĺ	·	,		
New obligations	113	154	20	16	17	
Change in outstandings	21	55	10	— 95	-89	
Outstandings	1,490	1,544	1,554	1,459	1,370	
Other (loans made by the FFB): 2						
New obligations	87	225				
Change in outstandings	31	42	24	21	61	
Outstandings	242	284	307	329	268	
Total, direct loans:						
New obligations		1,687	445	175	367	
Change in outstandings		616	-1,022	-1,322	-1,216	
Outstandings	15,975	16,591	16,569	14,247	13,031	

tably by programs administered nationally by other Federal agencies. TVA's basic responsibilities for water resources systems management and the national fertilizer research program would continue. Outlays for TVA's activities in this function are estimated to be \$40 million in 1986, down from \$143 million in 1985. The TVA power program, financed through the sale of electricity, will not be affected by this reduction and is discussed in the energy function.

Disaster relief and insurance.—Providing insurance against losses from floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and other natural disasters is primarily the responsibility of private insurers. State and local governments aid recovery when necessary, and Federal insurance and disaster relief programs are available to supplement State and local resources when those resources are insufficient.

CREDIT PROGRAMS---COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT---Continued

(In r	nillions	of (dolla	rs)
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	Actual 1984	Estimate				
		1985	1986	1987	1988	
Guaranteed loans:						
Rural development insurance fund (FmHA):						
New commitments	124	150				
Change in outstandings	-183	27	-210	-34	323	
Outstandings	3,206	3,233	3,023	2,989	2,667	
Economic development assistance:	·					
New commitments	11					
Change in outstandings	137	- 54	-45	-34	-34	
Outstandings		353	308	273	239	
Small Business Administration disaster loans:						
Change in outstandings	-5	-3	-1			
Outstandings		1		[
Other:						
New commitments	19	45	20	10	5	
Change in outstandings		44	9	-13	-9	
Outstandings		216	225	212	204	
Total, guaranteed loans:		-				
New commitments	154	195	20	10	5	
Change in outstandings		14	-247	81	- 366	
Outstandings	3,789	3,803	3,556	3,475	3,109	
Total credit budget (new obligations and new						
commitments)	1,236	1,882	465	185	372	

² These are commitments made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are commitments for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency.

Small business disaster loans.—Small Business Administration (SBA) loans to homeowners and businesses that suffer losses as a result of disasters are proposed for elimination. In many instances, private insurance is available to cover losses. In general, the Federal Government should not provide assistance for losses resulting from normal business risks. The existing portfolio of SBA disaster loans would be transferred to the Department of the Treasury in 1986. Treasury will service, and subsequently sell, these loans. Loan repayments and sales receipts for this program are estimated to exceed gross outlays from prior commitments and other expenses by \$466 million in 1986.

Disaster relief.—The Federal Emergency Management Agency administers this nationwide program, which provides supplemental assistance to individuals and State and local governments in the event of a Presidentially-declared emergency or disaster. In addition, States or Federal agencies may be reimbursed for disaster relief work performed under this authority. Budget authority of \$194 million in 1986 is expected to be sufficient to cover anticipated

[&]quot;SOUR DISSAND or less.

3 Some direct lending activities of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) are financed by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). Certificates of beneficial ownership (CBO's) are issued by the FmHA. According to law, these certificates are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. FmHA guarantees the CBO's, sells them to the FFB, and repurchases them upon maturity. FFB net outlays for RDHF represent acquisition of CBO's less repurchases by FmHA Increases in the volume of sales of CBO's are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the FmHA's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of CBO's sold to the FFB.

payments when combined with existing fund balances of \$177 million.

National flood insurance fund.—The Federal Emergency Management Agency operates a national program of direct Federal flood insurance at subsidized rates. Over the past 5 years, the program has cost approximately \$124 million per year. The administration proposes to continue the phaseout of this costly subsidy by 1988 through a combination of rate increases, coverage changes, and optional deductibles, thereby recovering clearly allocable costs of flood insurance from beneficiaries of this program. Beginning in 1986, administrative and other associated costs of flood insurance will be folded into the flood insurance fund and will be recovered eventually through flood insurance premiums. Outlays for this program are estimated to be \$73 million for 1986.

Tax expenditures.—Direct Federal funding for community and regional development is supplemented by several existing tax expenditures. Under certain conditions, taxpayers may elect to amortize rehabilitation expenditures for low- and moderate-income rental housing over a 5-year period. The 1986 tax expenditure for this provision is \$75 million. Development is also assisted by the exclusion of interest on State and local industrial development bonds for airports and docks, as well as sports and convention facilities. The estimate for this provision is \$420 million in 1986. Special tax credits are also available for rehabilitation of older non-residential buildings. For 1986, the estimate for this program is \$365 million. Total tax expenditures for community and regional development for 1986 are estimated to be \$870 million.

The administration continues to support an enterprise zone program to provide tax incentives for the redevelopment of economically distressed areas. Following enactment, up to 25 small areas per year would be designated "enterprise zones" over a 3-year period. Businesses in the zones would be entitled to exemption from tax for certain gains, and to tax credits for capital investment, for increases in employment, and for hiring disadvantaged employees. A tax credit would also be provided to employees in the zones. The tax expenditure from this proposal, assuming 25 zones are designated in the first year, is estimated to be \$305 million in 1986.

Related programs.—Many programs that fulfill other national needs as their primary purpose also promote community and regional development. For example, Federal outlays for all civil public works projects and grants for health, education, and transportation programs support State and local development. Commu-

nity development is also encouraged by other Federal activities, including defense contracting, management of public forests and parks, and the operation of Federal facilities, such as Veterans Administration hospitals, naval shipyards, and NASA research facilities.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Federal programs for education, training, employment, and social services are intended to: (1) assist parents, States, and localities in providing education, especially for educationally disadvantaged, low-income, and handicapped persons; (2) assist economically disadvantaged or dislocated workers in gaining job skills and finding permanent, unsubsidized employment opportunities; (3) help employers and employees maintain stable and productive relations; and (4) help provide social services for needy children, families, the elderly, and other groups. Historically, the responsibility for meeting most of these needs has rested with State and local governments and the private sector. Total outlays for this function are estimated to be \$29.3 billion for 1986. This is a 4% decrease from the 1985 level of \$30.4 billion.

EDUCATION

The administration's policies for education continue to emphasize strong national leadership and dedication to the restoration of excellence at all levels of education for all children; maintenance of major grant programs that help States and localities provide additional services for the disadvantaged and handicapped; and improved targeting of postsecondary student aid.

Budget authority requested in 1986 for major education programs other than student aid is frozen at the 1985 level. While many smaller programs are also frozen, a number of lower priority programs are proposed to be terminated or reduced. Rescissions of about \$174 million in 1985 budget authority are also proposed. A new student aid policy is proposed with substantial programmatic reform and significant savings.

Elementary, secondary and vocational education.—The budget requests \$7.5 billion in budget authority, \$0.3 billion below 1985, for these programs, which primarily help States educate students with special needs.

Block grant and discretionary fund.—Requested 1986 budget authority is frozen at \$500 million for the block grant and \$32 million for the related discretionary fund of Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act. The block grant provides States and localities with resources to be used for whatever aspect of educational improvement they choose within the broad framework of the law. These resources can be used for a variety of purposes including magnet schools and other desegregation activities and women's educational equity activities, currently financed by federally directed categorical programs for which reduced or no funding is requested in 1986.

NATIONAL NEED: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(Functional code 500; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
		ŀ			
Education:		ļ			
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education: Block grant and discretionary fund	479	532	532	532	532
Compensatory education	3,488	3,696	3,647	3.753	3.887
Education for the handicapped	1.241	1,321	1,306	1.353	1,400
Impact aid	600	695	543	582	605
Vocational and adult education	839	838	838	838	838
Other	596	670	615	615	614
Subtotal, Elementary, secondary, and vocational					
education	7.243	7,752	7.481	7.673	7,876
Catotion	7,210	7,702	7,101	7,070	1,070
Higher education:	i				
Student financial assistance	3,977	4,871	3,569	3,728	3,880
Guaranteed student loan program:				l	
Existing law	2,256	3,744	3,330	3,294	2,892
Proposed legislation	700	700	-615	-364	-369
Other	723	732	542	538	544
Subtotal, Higher education	6,956	9,347	6,825	7,196	6,947
Research and general education aids	1,133	1,204	1,029	1,060	1,098
Subtotal, Education	15,332	18,303	15,336	15,929	15,921
Training, employment, and other labor services:					
Training and employment:					}
Block grants to States	3,301	1.886	1.886	1.886	1.886
Summer youth employment	1,549	725	665	665	665
Assistance to dislocated workers		104	100	200	200
Job Corps	1,014	616			
Older Americans employment		326	326	326	326
Work incentive program		267			
Other training programs	428 1.465	248 945	218 941	208 955	207 974
Federal-State employment services		940	341	900	
Subtotal, Training and employment	8,688	5,117	4,136	4,240	4,257
Other labor services	685	706	674	692	705
Subtotal, Training, employment, and other labor services	9,374	5.823	4.810	4,932	4.962
10DU 361 41C63	3,314	3,023	4,010	4,302	4,302
Social services:		1			
Social services block grant	2,700	2,725	2,700	2,700	2,700
Community service programs	353	372	4		
Rehabilitation services	1,155	1,233	1,216	1,267	1,318
Family social services	686	737	741	800	834
Services for children, the elderly, and other special	1 001	1 005	1.000	2010	2 000
groups	1,881 136	1,995 149	1,969 148	2,019 151	2,068 155
Domestic volunteer programs	26	27	22	22	21
Subtotal, Social services	6,937	7,238	6,800	6,959	7,096
Total, budget authority	31,642	31,365	26.946	27,819	27,980
iviai, vuuget autiviity	72,072	71,000	20,540	21,013	27,300

NATIONAL NEED: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES—Continued (Functional code 500; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Education: Elementary, secondary, and vocational education: Block grant and discretionary fund	516	438	518	532	532
Compensatory education	3.077	3.566	3,787	3.698	3.738
Education for the handicapped	953	1,403	1,241	1,312	1,343
Impact aid	578	747	635	585	594
Vocational and adult education	743	914	858	847	840
Other	653	593	631	616	613
Subtotal, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	6,520	7,661	7,670	7,590	7,660
Higher education: Student financial assistance	3,743	4,506	4,447	3,761	3,749
Guaranteed student loan program: Existing lawProposed legislation	3,245	3,431 107	3,310 -412	3,301 388	2,972 -368
Other: Existing law Off-budget under current law#	394	676	613	458 30	515 —30
Subtotal, Higher education		8,506	7,959	7,103	6,839
Research and general education aids		1,225	1,187	1,130	1,100
Subtotal, Education	15,112	17,393	16,816	15,823	15,599
Training, employment, and other labor services: Training and employment: Block grants to States	1.545	1,894	1.886	1,886	1.886
Summer youth employment		775	775	707	665
Assistance to dislocated workers		184	170	178	194
Job Corps		600	548	79	
Older Americans employment		319	326	326	326
Work incentive program	265	267	60		
Other training programs		274	237	207	197
Federal-State employment services	798	986	930	944	962
Subtotal, Training and employment	4,644	5,298	4,931	4,327	4,230
Other labor services	639	711	679	690	703
Subtotal, Training, employment, and other labor services	5,282	6,009	5,610	5,016	4,934
Social services:					
Social services block grant	2,789	2,750	2,702	2,700	2,700
Community service programs	346	372	129	9	*
Rehabilitation services	1,414	1,105	1,134	1,257	1,302
Family social services	659	744	748	784	824
Services for children, the elderly, and other special	1 010	1 000	1.075	1 000	2 020
groups	1,819 133	1,888 144	1,975 148	1,992 150	2,039 154
Domestic volunteer programsOther	25	31	26	23	22
Subtotal, Social services	7,185	7,032	6,863	6,915	7,040
Total, outlays	27,579	30,434	29,288	27,754	27,573

^{*\$500} thousand or less. #Proposed to be included on-budget.

Compensatory education for the disadvantaged.—The bulk of this activity is the major program of grants to local educational agencies for supplemental compensatory services for the educationally disadvantaged. It also includes four grant programs to States for other students with special needs and for program administration; two small categorical grant programs for children from migrant families; and funding of technical assistance and Federal program evaluation. For most programs in this category, budget authority is proposed at the freeze level. A significant program reform, which will reduce budget authority to \$233 million, or \$42 million below the 1985 level, is proposed for the State grant for migrant children. Funding in 1986 would be concentrated on children who have migrated within the last 4 years. Legislation will also be proposed again to give States and local educational agencies the option of providing compensatory education services through locally designed voucher programs.

Education for the handicapped.—Under the Education of the Handicapped Act, formula grants help States and localities educate handicapped children. Small discretionary grants support special projects, demonstrations, research, and training. Budget authority for the formula grants and most of the discretionary categorical grants is proposed at the freeze level. For 1986, the administration proposes reducing budget authority for training of special education personnel to \$50 million, \$11 million below 1985, because of the lack of demonstrated need for Federal funding.

Impact aid.—This set of programs compensates school districts whose enrollments and the availability of revenues are deemed to have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Funds are also available to restore educational facilities that have been damaged in natural disasters. The major category of aid, for districts with children who both live on and whose parents work on Federal property, is proposed at the freeze level. No funds are proposed for (1) new construction, other than for disaster-related construction, or (2) the current authority to provide funds to school districts with children who either live on or whose parents work on Federal property or are in the uniformed services. In general, the presence of these children imposes little or no burden on most districts.

Vocational and adult education.—Programs funded under these two recently reauthorized statutes are proposed at the freeze level in 1986. The vocational education funds, \$738 million, provide grants to help States improve secondary and postsecondary vocational training programs. Adult education grants, \$100 million, help States provide basic education and high school equivalency programs to adults.

Other elementary and secondary education.—This category includes grants to local and State governments for bilingual education, Indian education, and science and math education, as well as technical assistance for desegregation activities. Budget authority requests for the larger grant programs are nearly all at the freeze level. Several of the smaller grant programs are proposed for termination, which would become effective for some in 1985 with the rescission of \$110 million of 1985 budget authority. States can meet the goals of these programs by using block grant funds or their own resources. The administration proposes a reduction of one-third in grants for technical assistance for desegregation activities as part of a 3-year phaseout, since States and school districts are improving and expanding their own capability.

Higher education.—The budget requests \$6.8 billion in budget authority for higher education in 1986.

Student aid.—Budget authority requested for student financial assistance and guaranteed student loans for 1986, \$6.3 billion, is \$2.3 billion below the requested 1985 level.

The six current student aid programs will provide over \$13 billion in grants, subsidized work, and direct and guaranteed loans for the 1985-86 school year. Though most of this aid goes to help needy students, some of it goes to the relatively well off and finances an unreasonable share of cost at very expensive schools. It is appropriate for the Federal Government to help needy students obtain access to postsecondary education, but it cannot afford, and should not maintain the present excessive levels of spending under current unfocused policies. This budget includes significant reform proposals:

- A cap is proposed so that no student could receive more than \$4,000 in Federal aid per year from combined awards financed by Education Department student aid programs. Under current law, in some circumstances, a student could receive about \$11,000 per year in Federal grants, loans, and subsidized jobs.
- Students from families with adjusted gross income above \$25,000 (approximately the national median) would not qualify for grants, direct loans or subsidized jobs. Under current law, 5% of Pell grants and over 20% of all campus-based Federal aid (supplemental grants, subsidized jobs, direct loans) go to those with family incomes above \$25,000.
- Students from families with adjusted gross income above \$32,500 (130% of the median) would not qualify for loans that are both directly subsidized and guaranteed. Under current law, about 30% of directly subsidized, guaranteed loans go to students with family incomes above this level. Such students

could, however, qualify for guaranteed loans for which no interest or other direct subsidies would be available.

- All students would be expected to provide at least \$800 toward their education to qualify for Federal aid. Work-study grants could be used to provide subsidized jobs to help satisfy this requirement.
- Rules would be tightened to eliminate abuse of independent student status, reduce excessive cost-of-living allowances in award calculations, and require all recipients to have a high school degree or equivalent.
- Application validation and new quality control policies will
 provide strong incentives to address the grave error problem
 in the Pell grant program (25% of all dollars are awarded in
 error) and in the other student aid programs.

The guaranteed student loan (GSL) program would be further modified so that:

- The currently excessive special allowance paid to lenders would be reduced and restructured to conform more closely to lender administrative costs. The revised special allowance would be 1.5 percentage points on outstanding loans while the student is still in school, and 3 points on outstanding loans after the student begins repayment.
- To reflect changing costs of credit, borrowers would pay interest at a rate set annually at the rate of recent 91-day Treasury bills instead of the current fixed 8%.
- No further unneeded interest-free loan advances or administrative allowances would be provided to the State guarantee agencies. Outstanding advances would be recalled. These agencies can operate effectively without these funds.
- Federal default insurance payments would be adjusted to provide incentives for improved State and lender collections and default reduction programs. New regulations will establish tougher default prevention standards. Defaults are rising rapidly and must be controlled to preserve the integrity of the program.
- Loan principal would have to be disbursed as needed, instead
 of all at once. This will reduce unwarranted Federal expenses.

Later this year, the administration will propose to replace, beginning in 1987, all current student aid programs, except for GSL, with a single State grant program that will simplify and make more equitable and efficient the delivery of Federal aid. Within broad Federal guidelines to assure targeting on the poor and institutional equity, States would have the responsibility for allocating aid. The mix of grants, subsidized jobs, or direct loans would be decided by States and schools.

In order to operate the Pell grant program within the level of funds available for 1985, the administration proposes appropriation language to reduce the size of 1985-1986 school year awards established by the 1985 appropriation act. Schools will be notified that if the language is not enacted by April 15, 1985, the statutory "linear reduction" formula will be implemented, automatically reducing awards so that total payments do not exceed available funds. The administration's proposal would eliminate fewer recipients from the program than would the linear reduction formula.

Other aid to higher education.—The largest programs in this category are aid for developing institutions (including historically black colleges), Howard University, and Gallaudet College. Most activities are proposed for funding at the freeze level. No funding is requested for several smaller, lower priority programs.

Research and general education aids.—The budget requests \$1.0 billion in budget authority for these activities, which include educational research and statistics, the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities, the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and certain Department of Education administrative expenses. No new funds are provided for the Institute of Museum Services or the six programs supporting State, local, and research library activity. These programs are not high priorities for Federal funds, and most have met their objectives of stimulating other sources of funding.

Credit programs.—The GSL program is the principal education credit activity. It now primarily insures State agency guarantees of repayment of postsecondary education loans made by commercial lenders to students and their parents. The budget projects that \$7.5 billion in new GSL loans will be made in 1986. The outstanding loan portfolio at the end of 1986 is expected to be \$40 billion. Defaulted GSL's for which Federal insurance payments have been made become Federal obligations. Enhanced debt collection efforts are expected to lead to a 39% increase in collections of defaulted reinsured GSL loans from 1985 to 1986.

Under the national direct student loan (NDSL) program, schools maintain revolving funds capitalized in part by Federal funds. Changes in loans outstanding reflect the net of new Federal capital less repayments and defaults. Beginning in 1987, the Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA) will repay loans from the Federal Financing Bank which it used as capital for GSL secondary market and other activities. SLMA does not plan any additional borrowing from the FFB.

CREDIT PROGRAMS-EDUCATION

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:						
Defaulted guaranteed student loans:			ľ			
New obligations	769	937	877	885	815	
Change in outstandings	552	552	344	425	292	
Outstandings		3,017	3,361	3,786	4,078	
National direct student loans:		,	·			
New obligations	169	192				
Change in outstandings	70	102	118	45	-40	
Outstandings	4.974	5,076	5,194	5.149	5,109	
SLMA obligations (loans made by FFB):	,	Í		,		
Change in outstandings				-30	-30	
Outstandings 1		5,000	5.000	4.970	4.940	
Other education:	-,	,,,,,,	3,111	.,,,,,	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
New obligations	40					
Change in outstandings		-399	54	—104	-110	
Outstandings		2,738	2.684	2,579	2.469	
•		⁷				
Total, direct loans:	070			205		
New obligations		1,129	877	885	815	
Change in outstandings	222	256	408	245	111	
Outstandings	15,576	15,831	16,240	16,485	16,596	
Guaranteed loans:						
Guaranteed student loans:	ļ	!				
	7.597	7.041	7.547	7.006	7.695	
New commitments		7,941	. ,	7,006		
Change in outstandings		4,421	3,362	1,910	1,700	
Outstandings	31,962	36,383	39,745	41,655	43,355	
Total credit budget (new obligations and new		i -				
commitments)	8,576	9,070	8,424	7,891	8,510	

These are outstanding commitments made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB has disbursed to SLMA. In effect, they are commitments for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency.

Tax expenditures.—A variety of exclusions, exemptions and deductions provide assistance for education. Student loans are subsidized through the exclusion of interest on State and local student loan bonds; students receive additional benefits because scholarship and fellowship awards are not subject to tax. These two tax expenditures are estimated as \$390 million and \$650 million, respectively, in 1986. Other assistance is provided through a special tax exemption available to parents of students age 19 or over and by the deductibility of charitable contributions for education. Tax expenditures for these two items are \$1.3 million and \$1.5 billion, respectively, in 1986. The exclusion of interest on State and local debt for private nonprofit educational facilities results in a tax expenditure of \$200 million in 1986.

The administration continues to support enactment of a tuition tax credit for parents with incomes below \$60,000 who choose to send their children to private elementary and secondary schools.

This is an essential measure that supports freedom of educational choice and is expected to help improve all aspects of elementary and secondary education. The tax expenditure estimate for this program is \$635 million in 1986. Tax expenditures for education total \$4.0 billion in 1986.

The administration also proposes to exclude from tax the earnings on savings deposited in special accounts that will be used to pay future higher education expenses of dependent children. The maximum annual contribution to these accounts will be \$1,000 per child. This maximum will be reduced 5 cents for each dollar that the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$40,000, so that any taxpayer with adjusted gross income in excess of \$60,000 will be ineligible. If enacted, the proposal is scheduled to become effective January 1, 1986, and produce a tax expenditure of \$75 million in 1987.

TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER LABOR SERVICES

Federal training and employment programs are designed to improve individuals' abilities to obtain and retain jobs and to facilitate the operation of the labor market. Those who have difficulty getting and keeping jobs may receive skill training or information on the location of suitable jobs and how to seek them. Other labor services include the compilation of labor statistics and the regulation of employer-employee relations. In 1986, outlays for these activities are expected to be \$5.6 billion, a decrease of \$0.4 billion from the estimate of \$6.0 billion for 1985.

Training and employment.—The major Federal activities for training and employment are financed through grants to States for training those having greatest difficulties in the job market, helping experienced workers displaced from their jobs find new employment, providing subsidized jobs for youth in the summer, and operating the Employment Service. In addition, the Federal Government contracts for the operation of other job training programs, including the Job Corps. The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), which was implemented in 1984, fundamentally restructured the major employment and training programs. Private sector involvement was strengthened, State control was increased, training was strongly emphasized, and categorical programs were consolidated into a block grant to provide State and localities greater discretion in the use of funds. To provide lead time for adequate planning, the budget authority enacted for a fiscal year finances a 12-month program year beginning on July 1 of that year. The 1984 budget authority for JTPA programs financed 21 months to cover an initial transition period and the 1984 program year.

Block grants to States.—Under JTPA the States, operating in close cooperation with private sector employers, design programs to meet the needs of their populations and the opportunities in the State job market. These programs are intended to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to provide job training to those who are in special need of such training in order to obtain productive employment. Activities are designed in conjunction with the Employment Service, educational institutions. and other vocational activities in the area to prepare individuals for jobs in the area. Although few restrictions are placed on the States and the service delivery areas, JTPA requires that 70% of the grant amount must be used for training, 90% of the participants must be economically disadvantaged, at least 40% of the resources must be spent for youth, and welfare recipients must be served on an equitable basis. Outlays of \$1.9 billion in 1986 reflect the budget authority provided to serve over 1 million people in both program years 1986 and 1987.

Summer youth employment.-Under the summer youth employment program, grants are made to States in the spring of each year to subsidize minimum-wage public sector jobs during the following summer for youth between the ages of 14 and 20. The 1984 budget authority provided \$825 million for jobs in the summer of 1984 and \$725 million for the summer of 1985. The 1985 enacted budget authority provides an additional \$100 million for the summer of 1985, for a total of \$825 million, and \$725 million for the summer of 1986. The appropriation for the summer of 1984 proved larger than could be effectively utilized. Local areas had a total of some \$240 million unspent at the end of fiscal year 1984. Therefore, the budget includes a proposal to rescind the extra \$100 million enacted for the summer of 1985 and to modify the formula distributing the appropriation so that resources are targeted to those areas with the greatest need. This will mean that service levels will be at least as great in the summers of 1985 and 1986 as experienced in the summer of 1984. The budget authority requested in 1986 for the summer of 1987 is \$60 million below the amount available for the summer of 1986, reflecting both expected improvements in the job market and a declining youth population.

To permit youth to gain the more valuable experience of work in real private sector summer jobs, the administration continues to urge a reduction in the minimum wage for youth during the summer months. Such legislation will create more jobs by reducing employers' costs to levels closer to the value of the work produced by youth just acquiring job skills. Youths with greater skills will, of course, be able to command higher wages. Limiting the reduction to the summer will allay fears that youths will replace adults in

jobs. In addition, the proposed legislation would penalize any employer who fires a worker in order to hire a youth at the lower minimum wage.

Assistance to dislocated workers.—JTPA began a new grant program to help dislocated workers obtain new jobs because of the fear that in a continually changing economy, some workers will find they are unable to retain their jobs or find new ones requiring their skills where they live. These workers can be shown new occupations that use their skills, trained in new skills for which there is a demand, aided in their job search, or helped to meet the costs of moving to new locations where they have found long-term jobs. Of amounts available for these grants, 75% are distributed to States by formula, and the remainder is granted to States at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor based on applications describing special needs.

Budget authority for JTPA grants in 1984 covered 21 months, which included both an initial start-up period and the 1984 program year, which began on July 1, 1984. For the 1985 program year, budget authority for grants to displaced workers was \$223 million. In addition, budget authority of \$26 million was enacted for 1985 specifically for training assistance to workers determined to have been displaced by increased imports. The types of service requested by unemployed workers under the JTPA program have resulted in a much less costly program than had been anticipated. In particular, few workers have indicated a need for extensive retraining, the most expensive of the authorized activities. As a result, relatively little of the amounts appropriated have been used, and \$190 million in unspent funds were available on June 30, 1984. the end of the start-up period. Therefore, the budget proposes to rescind \$120 million of 1985 budget authority for the JTPA program and \$25 million of the amount provided for workers displaced by increased imports. The administration proposes budget authority of \$100 million for 1986 which, together with remaining unused balances, will be sufficient to provide needed services to at least 150,000 displaced workers, including those displaced by increased imports. Based on experience to date, the amount will be sufficient to meet all expected needs.

Job Corps.—The Job Corps has now been operating for 20 years. In 1985, the budget authority of \$617 million would finance 40,400 training slots, at a cost of over \$15,200 each. Despite the amount of time available to develop an effective program and the large cost for the program as a whole as well as per training slot, the Job Corps has not been able to meet the needs of most of those it was intended to serve. About 65% of those leaving the program each year drop out without finishing training. Only 35% of all Job Corps

participants are recorded as being placed in jobs. Even though the Job Corps is intended to help those who are less job ready, this low placement rate occurs despite the fact that between 20 and 25% of those entering the Corps have completed 12 years of school. Therefore, the budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Job Corps in 1986. Since the 1985 appropriation is available for the July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986, period, it will provide sufficient resources for closing down the program. States and localities will continue to have Federal vocational education grants and the 40% of the JTPA block grant that must be spent on youth to provide training for those now going to Job Corps camps.

Older Americans employment.—Part-time public service employment for older workers is provided under Title V of the Older Americans Act through contracts with eight national service organizations and through grants to States. Budget authority of \$326 million is requested for 1986, the same as provided in 1985. Since the wage payment is fixed by law, some 63,800 job opportunities will be provided for older workers in 1985 and 1986. Outlays are also estimated at \$326 million in 1986.

Work incentive program.—This separate categorical program has for years provided job services, training, and public service employment to recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). Although its aim is to help curb welfare dependency, it has not proved successful or cost-effective. The Job Training Partnership Act now requires equitable service to AFDC recipients in a program better designed to provide the skills needed for private sector jobs. The AFDC program itself has been reformed to create new opportunities for work experience. Further work enhancement legislation is being proposed, as described in the income security function. The need for this separate categorical program has ceased; no budget authority is requested for 1986.

Other training programs.—Outlays of \$237 million are estimated in 1986 for other national training programs, including special programs for veterans, native Americans, and migrant and seasonal farm workers.

Federal-State employment services.—Under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by JTPA, grants for the Employment Service are made to States under a formula based on each State's share of the civilian labor force and of unemployed individuals. These grants support the total cost of job search and placement services to job seekers and recruitment and special technical services for employers. Almost all (97%) of the grants to States are financed from the Federal unemployment tax levied on employers. Working with the

States, the administration will develop and propose legislation to devolve to the States the responsibility for managing and financing their employment services and unemployment insurance services. The Federal unemployment tax will be reduced accordingly, freeing tax resources for the states. The legislation would become effective in 1988, allowing the states time to adjust their laws. This proposal would encourage efficiency in State administration by increasing the flexibility with which States carry out their programs. Certain employment services designed to meet national needs would continue to be financed with grants under specific agreements with the states. National activities to be financed in 1986 include special services to veterans, collection of general purpose labor market statistics, and determinations of labor needs under immigration laws. In 1986, outlays for all these employment service activities are estimated at \$930 million.

Other labor services.—The Federal Government establishes and enforces standards affecting the relationship between employers and employees and between unions and their members. This includes enforcement of the minimum wage and related laws, regulation of welfare and pension plans, supervision of labor-management relations, regulation of the equal employment practices of Federal contractors, and assurances that elections of labor union officials are democratic and that such officials do not abuse their stewardship. In addition, the Federal Government collects and disseminates employment and unemployment statistics and data on wages, prices, and productivity. Outlays for these activities are estimated at \$679 million in 1986.

Tax expenditures.—Training and employment is encouraged through a diverse group of tax expenditures. The largest employment incentive is provided by the deduction for two-earner married couples, \$7.7 billion in 1986. This provision, enacted as part of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA), reduces the marriage penalty that arises because the income of second earners is stacked on top of their spouse's earnings, and thus taxed at a higher marginal rate than if the second earner had been taxed as a single person. ERTA also expanded the credit for child and dependent care and created a special exclusion for employer payments for child care. These provisions, designed to provide work incentives for families with children, are estimated to be \$3.4 billion and \$30 million, respectively, in 1986. The administration proposes to modify the dependent care credit by increasing benefits for lowand moderate-income families. The effective date of the proposed increase in the credit is January 1, 1986. If enacted, it will increase tax expenditures by \$235 million in 1987.

The targeted jobs tax credit, estimated at \$365 million in 1986, is intended to provide incentives for employers to hire disadvantaged individuals from certain target groups and recipients of certain welfare payments. The credit will expire on December 31, 1985, and is not proposed for extension. Special tax credits for employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs) are designed to encourage employee ownership of their employer's stock. The tax expenditure for ESOP provisions is \$3.7 billion in 1986. Total tax expenditures for training and employment are \$16.3 billion in 1986.

Related programs.—A number of other Federal programs are related to training and employment. Job training services provided by the Veterans Administration are included in the veterans function; job safety and health activities are included in the health function; and activities relating to job discrimination on the basis of race, age, or sex are included in the administration of justice function.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Federal Government makes grants to States and to local public and private institutions to defray the cost of social services. Beneficiaries are low-income persons, the elderly, the disabled, children, youth, and Native Americans. Federal outlays for social services are expected to decrease from \$7.0 billion in 1985 to \$6.9 billion in 1986.

Social services block grant.—Block grant funding of social services gives States discretion to determine which social services will be offered and who will be eligible to receive them. Child day care, foster care, child protective services, preparation and delivery of meals, and legal services are some examples of social services offered by the States. Block grant funds may also be used by State and local governments for administrative costs and are distributed among the States on the basis of population. States may transfer up to 10% of their social services block grant allotment to other block grants that support health services, health promotion and disease prevention, or low-income home energy assistance.

Budget authority of \$2.7 billion is requested for the social services block grant in 1986.

Community service programs.—In 1986, budget authority of \$4 million is requested to close out the community services block grant. States may continue community service programs under the social services block grant.

Rehabilitation services.—Budget authority of \$1.2 billion in 1986 is requested for these programs, which are aimed at helping phys-

ically and mentally handicapped individuals become employed and live more independently. Budget authority in 1986 for the major grant to States for vocational rehabilitation services and most smaller categorical authorities is proposed to be frozen at the 1985 level. Targeted reductions of \$17 million below 1985 budget authority are proposed in several of the smaller project grant activities, to eliminate one low priority program (recreation) and achieve needed reforms in others.

Family social services.—In 1986, budget authority of \$741 million is requested for foster care, adoption assistance, and child welfare services, training, and research. Funds support State programs to reunite children with their families or, when this is not possible, to place them promptly in adoptive homes. The administration proposes to freeze foster care, child welfare services, and child welfare training at 1985 levels in 1986.

The budget reflects a policy that taking children from their homes and placing them in foster care should be an explicitly short-term, last resort solution to children's problems. A bonus system will be proposed for 1986 to reward States that resolve children's problems quickly, and return them to permanent homes. The system will encourage reduction of duration and incidence of foster care.

Services for children, the elderly, and other special groups.—In 1986, budget authority of \$1.1 billion is requested to fund programs that augment State, local, and nonprofit funds to improve the lives of low-income, neglected, abused, or homeless children. Funding in this area is almost entirely for Head Start, which aids local community groups in offering comprehensive development services to preschool children from low-income families. The 1986 funding level will allow Head Start to maintain enrollment at more than 448,000 children.

In addition, budget authority of \$789 million is requested to aid the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and Native Americans. Grants for services for the elderly are made to State and area agencies on aging to finance programs for older Americans, particularly those with the greatest economic and social need. Services for the elderly offered by the States include transportation, information and referral, legal aid, and home maintenance. In addition, States use Older Americans Act funds to serve meals to senior groups and to deliver meals to the homebound elderly.

Domestic volunteer programs.—The ACTION agency operates programs to help citizens 60 and older provide various social services, pays stipends and other support costs of the volunteers in service to America program (VISTA), and provides small grants to stimulate other volunteer services. In 1986, foster grandparents will support 18,425 older volunteers to work with 65,000 children with special needs. The senior companions program will provide support for approximately 6,900 volunteers to work with 24,000 older shut-ins. The retired senior volunteer program (RSVP) will support 407,000 part-time volunteers in 1986 who work on a great variety of community needs. Funds requested for the VISTA program will support 2,200 paid volunteers, the same number as in 1985.

Tax expenditures.—The provision of social services by a wide variety of private charitable and religious institutions is encouraged by the tax deductibility of contributions to those institutions. The tax expenditure estimate for charitable contributions, other than to educational and health institutions, is \$13.2 billion in 1986. For the same year, exclusion of parsonage allowances results in a tax expenditure estimated at \$175 million. In addition, the adoption of children with special needs is encouraged by a \$1,500 itemized deduction; this results in a tax expenditure of \$15 million in 1986. For social services, tax expenditures total \$13.4 billion in 1986.

Total tax expenditures for education, training, employment, and social services are estimated to be \$33.8 billion in 1986.

HEALTH

The Federal Government contributes to meeting the Nation's health care needs by financing and providing health care services, promoting disease prevention, and supporting research and training. Rapid inflation of health care costs remains a major problem for both individuals and the Federal Government in meeting health care needs. Increasingly expensive health care costs undermine the American people's ability to purchase needed health care. Federal policies in the past have contributed significantly to the growth of health care costs. The budget contains major initiatives to reduce these cost increases that include building on reforms legislated recently by the Congress and steps to control costs in medicaid.

Health care services.—Four-fifths of Federal outlays for health in this function is devoted to financing or providing health care services directly to individuals. Federal outlays for health care services are estimated to rise from \$27.2 billion in 1985 to \$28.2 billion in 1986 and \$29.5 billion in 1987.

Medicaid grants.—In 1986, Federal and State governments are expected to spend \$23.7 billion and \$19.3 billion, respectively, to finance health care for 22.5 million poor Americans.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 significantly reformed medicaid by increasing program economy and effectiveness, and controlling cost growth. However, these reforms expired in 1984. The growth of Federal and State medicaid costs, which dropped from a 15.3% annual rate during 1979-1981 to about 9% from 1981 to 1983, now faces the threat of a return to double-digit inflation.

For 1986, the administration proposes to reduce Federal medicaid outlays by \$0.9 billion from projected levels. In subsequent years, medicaid cost growth would be limited to the increase in prices in the medical care sector. The administration also proposes substantial new program reforms to increase significantly the States' ability to control costs. These reforms include increased flexibility to target services and to offer alternatives to more costly services, and new measures that would permit States to avoid medicaid costs through improved third-party liability efforts.

In addition, the administration proposes to reform Federal funding for medicaid administrative costs. The current open-ended State entitlement for Federal funding of administrative expenses would be replaced by new Federal grants. As part of the administration's spending freeze plan, States would receive about the same grant in 1986 as they received in 1985. In future years, increases in payments to States would be limited to the growth in the implicit

NATIONAL NEED: HEALTH

(Functional code 550; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Health care services:					
Medicaid grants: Existing law Proposed legislation		21,845	24,631 —940	26,789 2,017	29,285 3.098
Federal employees' health benefits: Existing lawProposed legislation	1,506	1,342	1,606	1,845 56	2,066 — 171
Other health care services: On-budget under current law	3,060	3,228	2,827 188	2,887 194	2,967 202
Off-budget under current law#	1	8	1		
Subtotal, Health care services	25,241	26,423	28,312	29,643	31,251
Health research: National Institutes of Health research Other research programs		4,873 523	4,588 511	4,771 525	4,949 539
Subtotal, Health research	4,773	5,396	5,099	5,297	5.488
Education and training of health care work force: Research training	213 209	266 242	265 4	271	281
Other	38	43	21	22	23
Subtotal, Education and training of health care work force	461	550	290	293	304
Consumer and occupational health and safety: Consumer safety: Existing law		807	791 115	800 231	810 —345
Other proposed legislation			_2	-5	_9
Occupational safety and health	374	379	367	377	386
Subtotal, Consumer and occupational health and safety	1,156	1,186	1,041	941	842
Total, budget authority	31,630	33,556	34,741	36,174	37,885

price deflator for the gross national product (GNP deflator). Complicated and burdensome Federal-State matching requirements, detailed cost allocation plans, and Federal expenditure reviews would be eliminated. States would have increased flexibility to use the grants in the most efficient manner possible, including transferring up to 10% of these grants to other State-administered public assistance programs. Similar funding changes are proposed for aid to families with dependent children and food stamps, both described in the income security function.

Federal employees health benefits (FEHB).—The budget includes savings from the administration's proposal to reform the FEHB program, which is the world's largest multiple-choice health plan.

NATIONAL NEED: HEALTH—Continued

(Functional code 550; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Health care services: Medicaid grants: Existing law	20,061	22,985	24,631	26,789	29,285
Proposed legislation Federal employees' health benefits: Existing law	1.342	1,143	940 1,460	-2,017 1,612	-3,098 1,794
Proposed legislation Other health care services: On-budget under current law Proposed legislation	3,134	3,121	2,874 188	2,886 194	2,952 202
Off-budget under current law#	<u>-14</u>	-4	-10	-11	-12
Subtotal, Health care services	24,522	27,244	28,202	29,516	31,071
Health research: National Institutes of Health research Other research programs		4,437 524	4,681 524	4,416 525	4,581 544
Subtotal, Health research	4,379	4,961	5,204	4,942	5,124
Education and training of health care work force: Research trainingClinical training:	195	234	265	251	260
Existing lawProposed legislation		202	177 —8	16 -8	22 -8
Other		41	21	22	23
Subtotal, Education and training of health care work force	388	478	455	281	296
Consumer and occupational health and safety: Consumer safety: Existing law	762	815	807	813	815
Proposed user fees			$\begin{vmatrix} -115 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$	-231 -5	-345 -9
Occupational safety and health	367	381	369	376	385
Subtotal, Consumer and occupational health and safety	1,129	1,196	1,059	953	845
Total, outlays	30,417	33,879	34,920	35,692	37,337
#Dropped to be included an hydrest		·	<u> </u>	·	·

#Proposed to be included on-budget.

Since Federal employees pay a share of the cost of the FEHB program and have many plan choices available to them, competitive market forces help to restrain FEHB cost increases.

The administration's FEHB reform legislation would build on the competitive features of the FEHB program:

 The Federal Government's contribution for FEHB would no longer be based on the average premiums of the six largest plans in the program, but would be based instead on the GNP deflator.

- The current 75% limit on the Federal contribution to the premium of any employee's health benefits would be dropped. If an employee chose a plan with a premium lower than the Federal contribution, he or she would be entitled to a rebate of the difference between the contribution and the premium. This would increase the incentives for employees to select low-cost plans.
- A wider range of plans would be allowed to participate, increasing the number of choices available to Federal employees, further sharpening competitive forces.

Other health care services.—Budget authority of \$1.6 billion is requested for health block grants in 1986, \$190 million more than the 1985 level. This increase reflects proposed legislation to expand the primary care block grant to include narrow categorical programs for black lung clinics, migrant health, and family planning. The block grants allow States flexibility in coordinating and improving the effectiveness of services for their citizens. States are able to streamline program administration because unnecessary Federal regulatory, legal, and reporting requirements previously imposed on States and grantees no longer apply.

Budget authority of \$759 million is requested for the Indian Health Service (IHS) in 1986. In addition, the IHS will collect an estimated \$52 million in third-party reimbursements for health services provided to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Budget authority for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) is requested at a level of \$50 million in 1986, a decrease of \$25 million from 1985. Increased emphasis will continue to be placed on encouraging NHSC scholarship recipients to enter into private practice in areas with a shortage of health professionals.

For 1986, the administration requests \$42 million in budget authority for the direct Federal subsidy for the care of District of Columbia residents at Saint Elizabeths Hospital. This request, a reduction of \$7 million from 1985, represents the fourth year of a 10-year phasedown of the direct Federal subsidy for care of District of Columbia residents. Legislation that passed late in the 98th Congress (P.L. 98-621) will transfer Saint Elizabeths Hospital to the District Government on October 1, 1987, and it affirms the continued phasedown of the direct Federal subsidies. In addition to continuing the phasedown of the direct Federal subsidy, P.L. 98-621 authorizes an additional Federal transition subsidy totalling \$135 million over 1986-1991 to assist the District during its assumption of full responsibility for Saint Elizabeths Hospital. This new subsidy will be requested as part of the 1986-1991 Federal payments to the District of Columbia Government. The transfer and the phase-

down of the direct Federal subsidy for Saint Elizabeths Hospital will make Federal policy with regard to the District of Columbia consistent with the Federal relationship to other States and jurisdictions.

Health research.—In 1986, the Federal Government will provide an estimated 85% of the Nation's expenditures on basic, health-related research, with the bulk of Federal support channeled through the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Total outlays are estimated to rise to \$5.2 billion, up 4% from the 1985 level of \$5.0 billion. To ensure this Nation's continued leadership in basic health research, it is essential to provide stable support for such research. At NIH, the 1985 program level of 5,000 fully-funded new and competing research project grants and 500 research centers is continued into 1986. As in 1985, the 1986 request would provide training stipends to over 9,800 research trainees, thus contributing to the growing supply of health researchers. Complementing the NIH efforts, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration would continue to fully fund 500 new and competing project grants.

Education and training of the health care workforce.—In 1986, \$290 million in budget authority is requested for these programs. The outlays for research training, discussed in the preceding paragraph, are projected to be \$265 million in 1986. Since the supply of health care professionals is now adequate, direct Federal subsidies for clinical health professions training are no longer essential. Between 1965, when Federal subsidies for health professions training began, and 1983, the supply of physicians per capita grew by 49%, and surpluses in the 1990's are projected for most health care disciplines. For this reason, no new budget authority is requested for clinical training of health care professionals in 1986. Most of the current subsidies will be spent by the end of 1986.

In 1986, 12,500 students in health professions programs will be supported by an estimated \$100 million in new loan guarantees under the health education assistance loan program. An additional 38,900 health professions students will continue to receive assistance through revolving loan funds for health professions and nursing student loans. Direct support will continue for about 10,000 students pursuing careers in health-related research.

Consumer and occupational health and safety.—Budget authority of \$1.0 billion in 1986 is requested for protecting consumers from unsafe and defective products and for protecting workers from occupational hazards.

Consumer safety.—Budget authority for consumer safety activities is proposed to be \$674 million in 1986. Funding will support research, consumer education, and the development of both voluntary and regulatory measures to protect consumers from unreasonable risks. Inspections will be continued to assure the safety and efficacy of drugs, medical devices, and foods. Legislation will be proposed to provide for more efficient meat and poultry processing inspection methods and to phase in over 3 years full recovery of inspection and related costs through fees assessed on the meat and poultry industry. Charging such fees will not lower inspection standards or affect consumer safety, but will reduce net Federal outlays by \$115 million in 1986 and \$345 million per year by 1988. Legislation is also being proposed to strengthen Federal enforcement powers under the meat and poultry inspection acts.

Occupational safety and health.—The budget includes \$367 million in budget authority to improve occupational safety and health in 1986. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in the Department of Labor issue and enforce standards to eliminate workplace hazards causing injury, illness, or death. During 1985 and 1986, both OSHA and MSHA will continue efforts to revise or eliminate standards that burden employers without enhancing protection for workers. Resources will be focused on those activities most likely to ensure safe and healthful working conditions. Cooperative and voluntary efforts of employers and employees to increase workplace safety and health will be encouraged. All mine inspections required by the Mine Safety and Health Act of mines operating throughout 1985 and 1986 will be accomplished. OSHA will conduct the same number of inspections per year in 1985 and 1986 as were conducted in 1984.

Credit programs.—The health function includes the health-related student loan programs described above and assistance to health maintenance organizations. The proposed total credit budget for health programs is \$117 million in 1986.

Tax expenditures.—Federal tax laws help finance health care by allowing employees to exclude from their taxable income the insurance premiums paid by their employers. The estimate for this provision is \$31.6 billion for 1986. Individuals also are permitted to itemize as deductions certain expenses for health care. In 1986, the

CREDIT PROGRAMS-HEALTH

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual		Esti	nate	
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Direct loans:					
Health programs:					
New obligations	8	14	17	19	22
Change in outstandings	68	4	9	12	16
Outstandings		587	595	607	623
Health programs (loans held by the FFB): 1					
Change in outstandings	-14	-4	-10	-11	-12
Outstandings	248	244	234	223	211
Total, direct loans:					
New obligations	8	14	17	19	22
Change in outstandings	82	*	-1	1	4
Outstandings	831	830	830	830	834
Guaranteed loans:					
Health programs:					
New commitments	250	250	100	100	100
Change in outstandings	169	179	20	15	7
Outstandings	1,722	1,901	1,921	1,936	1,943
Total credit budget (new obligations and new					
commitments)	258	264	117	119	122

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

The direct lending activities of these programs are financed by the FFB. Loan assets are issued by the agency. According to law, these assets are backed by loans that the agency continues to service. The agency guarantees the loan assets, sells them to the FFB, and repurchases them upon maturity. FFB net outlays for this account represent acquisition of loan assets less repurchases by the agency. Increases in the volume of sales of loan assets are added to FFB direct loan outstandings, while the agency's direct loan outstandings decrease by the amount of loan assets sold to the FFB.

estimated tax expenditure for these deductions is \$3.9 billion. In addition, health-related charitable contributions result in a tax expenditure estimate in 1986 of \$2.1 billion, and the exclusion of interest on State and local hospital bonds results in an estimate of \$1.8 billion. Since 1982, a tax credit of 50% has been allowed for qualified clinical testing of drugs used to treat certain rare diseases or conditions. The tax expenditure estimate for this provision is \$25 million in 1986. Estimated tax expenditures for existing health provisions total \$39.7 billion in 1986.

Related programs.—The Federal Government supports health-related expenditures that are reported in other functions. Among the most important are medicare, discussed in the next function, and medical care for veterans and military personnel, discussed in both veterans benefits and services and national defense functions. Agency contributions to Federal employees health benefits were described under health care services but are included in individual agency budgets.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

The Federal Government contributes to the income security and health of aged and disabled Americans through social security and medicare. Social security and medicare together represent more than a quarter of estimated Federal outlays in 1986 and provide benefits to one in every six Americans. Several proposals to control medicare costs are being made.

Social security.—The old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) and disability insurance (DI) programs affect most Americans, either through benefits received or through payroll taxes deducted from earnings. In almost all cases, beneficiaries paid into the system during their working years to help support these programs. Outlays for the combined OASDI programs are estimated to increase from \$191 billion in 1985 to \$202 billion in 1986 primarily because of benefit increases tied to the Consumer Price Index.

The budget incorporates a management initiative to unify administration of social security benefits. The Social Security Administration (SSA) would pay benefits to all new railroad retirees and to all retirees whose benefits have already been computed by SSA but are paid through the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB). These beneficiaries would be serviced at some 1,500 social security district offices instead of the 100 RRB offices, and would benefit from the improved service that is already resulting from modernization of SSA's computer systems. Rail pension benefits would be unaffected by this change.

The estimates for the DI program reflect enactment of the Disability Benefits Reform Act of 1984, which revised the process for reviewing continuing eligibility for DI payments. The budget authority interfund transactions of \$3.5 billion in 1985 and 1986 facilitate the financing of military service credit.

Medicare.—In 1986, the medicare program will provide health insurance for 28 million aged persons and 3 million persons who are disabled or suffer from end-stage renal (i.e., kidney) disease. Medicare outlays have been growing rapidly in recent years, having increased at an average annual rate of 13.2% since 1980. Medicare current services outlays are projected to reach \$87.5 billion by 1988. With savings from regulatory changes, outlays are projected to be \$84.2 billion in 1988. With additional savings from proposed legislation, outlays in 1988 are projected to be \$79.2 billion.

NATIONAL NEED: SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

(Functional code 570; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Social security: Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI):					
Existing law Proposed legislation	160,750	175,984	189,554 273	201,979	241,055 250
Disability insurance (DI)		19,934	20,655	21,797	22,971
Existing law Proposed legislation Interfund transactions.	27	3,500	_3,500	2	25
Subtotal, Social security		199,418	207,007	223,823	264,301
Medicare:					
Hospital insurance (HI): Existing law	45,545	52,683	62,266	69,715 192	69,679 396
Proposed legislation	. 22,526	24,387	25,953	29,601	33,632
Proposed legislation	1	- 5.547	-527 -5.927	-834 $-6,855$	-1,026 -7,466
Proposed legislation		ļ	194	_712	-1,763
Existing law Proposed legislation		_ 52			
Subtotal, Medicare	63,220	71,473	81,698	91,107	93,452
Total, budget authority	241,732	270,891	288,705	314,930	357,753
OUTLAYS					
Social security: Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) Disability insurance (DI) Interfund transactions.	159,841 18,382	171,158 19,949	181,922 20,323	194,838 21,097	208,035 22,092
Subtotal, Social security	178,223	191,107	202,245	215,935	230,127
Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI):					
Existing law Proposed legislation Supplementary medical insurance (SMI):	42,108	48,750	49,115 1,158	53,009 —1,746	58,602 — 2,136
Existing law Proposed legislation		23,063 —10	25,984 —662	29,264 —795	33,046 —1,045
Medicare premiums and collections: Existing law	 4,942	_5,547	_5,927 _194	-6,855 -712	-7,466 -1,763
Interfund transactions: Existing law					
Proposed legislation		66,256	67,158	72,164	79,238
Total, outlays		257,363	269,404	288,100	309,365

Medicare consists of two parts: hospital insurance (Part A), financed by social security payroll taxes, helps pay for care in hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies and hospices; and supplementary medical insurance (Part B), the voluntary part of the program, helps pay for doctor services in and out of the hospital, hospital outpatient and laboratory services, durable medical equipment, treatment for end-stage renal disease, and medical supplies. When medicare began in 1966, premiums paid by beneficiaries paid for 50% of the cost of Part B, with the remaining 50% financed by general revenues. Between 1974 and 1982, however, the Part B premium was allowed to grow no faster than the social security cost-of-living adjustment. As a result, premiums financed less than 25% of program costs in 1982, with the Federal Government financing the remaining program costs.

Hospital insurance.—Hospital inpatient services are projected to account for four-fifths of the hospital insurance trust fund benefit payments in 1986. Until 1984, medicare paid for hospital services on a cost-reimbursement basis, giving hospitals little incentive to control their costs. Medicare is now paying for hospital inpatient services on the basis of prospective payment system (PPS) rates for specific classes of diagnoses, giving hospitals the incentive to cut unnecessary costs. Based on currently available information about the types of cases, productivity, and costs per day, the 1985 PPS rates, set in September 1984, appear excessive. The budget assumes that the 1986 rates will be maintained at the 1985 level.

The limits on skilled nursing facilities, PPS-exempt hospitals, and home health agencies would also remain at 1985 levels in 1986. Reimbursement for direct expenses of medical education would be frozen.

The administration is proposing legislation to reform medicare's indirect medical education payment by eliminating the inappropriate doubling of the adjustment factor and to establish a nominal copayment for home health visits after a beneficiary has 20 visits in a year. Several other proposals would affect both the hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds: to begin eligibility in the first full month when a beneficiary is 65; to give working medicare beneficiaries over age 69 a choice between medicare and employer-based private insurance as their primary insurance plan, as is currently done for working beneficiaries who are 65 through 69; and to establish a voluntary medicare voucher that beneficiaries could use to purchase private health insurance.

Supplementary medical insurance.—The existing freeze on medicare payments to physicians is proposed to be extended until October 1986. In addition, payments for clinical laboratory tests, durable medical equipment, and other supplies would be frozen. The budget also proposes to increase the proportion of the estimated Part B program costs financed by beneficiary premiums from the level of 25% in 1985 to 35% by 1990. Under this proposal, the premium for 1986 would be set to cover 27% of program costs and

would be increased two percentage points annually until 1990. A final legislative change, effective in 1987, would increase annually the Part B deductible based on price changes; the current annual deductible of \$75 has not been increased since 1982.

Tax expenditures.—The exclusion from income tax of a portion of social security benefits, including those for dependents and survivors, results in a 1986 estimated tax expenditure of \$18.4 billion. The Social Security Amendments of 1983 require that beginning in 1984 up to one-half of social security benefits be subjected to tax. This provision affects single taxpayers whose incomes exceed \$25,000, or married taxpayers who file jointly and have incomes exceeding \$32,000. The threshold for married taxpayers filing separately is zero. This limited taxation of social security benefits has reduced the tax expenditure estimates from levels prevailing under prior law.

Related programs.—A number of programs related to social security and medicare are discussed in the health and income security functions; payroll taxes are discussed in Part 4, "Budget Receipts."

INCOME SECURITY

Federal programs in the income security function help meet the needs of individuals by insuring against loss of income resulting from retirement, disability, death, or unemployment of a wage earner, and by assisting the truly needy who are unable to provide for themselves. The income security function includes retirement and disability programs for Federal civilian and military personnel, railroad employees, and coal miners. Retirement and disability benefits are financed by a combination of employer and employee contributions and direct Federal payments. The income security function also includes unemployment compensation programs and a wide range of housing, food, and cash assistance programs.

General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security).—This subfunction includes programs that provide retirement and disability benefits for railroad workers and coal miners.

Railroad retirement.—The Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) will administer retirement and disability benefits to 958,000 former railroad employees, their dependents, and survivors in 1986. RRB payments include benefits equivalent to social security, rail industry pensions, and federally subsidized windfall payments. Benefits are financed through payroll deductions by railroad employers and employees, payments from social security trust funds, and direct subsidies from taxpayers. Estimated 1986 outlays of \$4.0 billion include \$392 million for the Federal windfall subsidy component, which represents a subsidy of over \$1,000 per active railroad employee.

The budget proposes legislation to freeze the 1986 cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the rail industry pension in 1986, to apply a uniform COLA to all rail industry pension payments beginning in 1987, and to apply the rules for taxing social security benefits only to the portion of railroad benefits that are equivalent to social security. This legislation would end the inconsistency under current law of treating some rail industry pension payments as if they were social security payments.

Legislation reforming sickness and unemployment payments for railroad employees is discussed in the unemployment compensation section below. In addition, some technical and management changes proposed under social security are discussed in the social security and medicare function.

Special benefits for disabled coal miners.—Miners who suffer from chronic dust disease of the lungs—black lung—and who meet specified medical criteria are entitled to monthly cash payments and medical benefits. Cash payments are also made to their de-

NATIONAL NEED: PROVIDING INCOME SECURITY

(Functional code 600; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					}
General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security): Railroad retirement:					
Existing law	6,436	5,482	5,773 125	5,135 54	4,969 — 28
Special benefits for disabled coal miners: Existing law	2.085	1,345	1,624 40	1,578	1,599 —62
Other		58	68	76	87
Subtotal, General retirement and disability insur- ance (excluding social security)	8,570	6,886	7,630	6,853	6,565
Federal employee retirement and disability: Civilian retirement and disability programs: Existing law	36,727	39,978	41,485 157	43,768 43	46,193 198
Military retirement: 1 Existing law Proposed legislation	16,512	27,095 51	29,977 54	33,199 53	36,431 52
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA): Existing law	216	207	255 — 22	254 — 47	289 — 48
Subtotal, Federal employee retirement and dis- ability	53,455	67,331	71,906	77,270	83,115
Unemployment compensation: Existing lawProposed legislation	24,320	20,987	21,195 76	21,989 107	21,639 121
Subtotal, Unemployment compensation	24,320	20,987	21,271	22,096	21,760
Housing assistance: Subsidized housing Public housing operating subsidies	9,467 1,718	10,759 885	499 1,011	1,904 999	5,181 999
Low-rent public housing loans: On-budget under current law Proposed legislation	<u> </u>	14,949 —350	1,847 — 25	1,344 50	280 354
Off-budget under current law# Other housing assistance	153 213	158	96	94	94
Subtotal, Housing assistance	12,671	26,401	3,428	4,392	6,908

pendents and survivors. The basic monthly cash payment is based on the GS-2 Federal salary level. Although Federal civilian salaries are proposed to be reduced by 5%, the budget proposes to hold black lung benefits at their current levels during 1986. Total outlays are estimated to be \$1.7 billion in 1986.

Some but not all of the benefits are paid by the black lung disability trust fund, which is financed by a fee on coal production. This trust fund is projected to have a deficit of \$2.9 billion at the end of 1985. The budget proposes an increase in the coal fee to stabilize the deficit at about that level through 1990.

NATIONAL NEED: PROVIDING INCOME SECURITY—Continued

(Functional code 600; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987	1988
	actual	estimate	esthiate	estimate	estimate
Food and nutrition assistance: Food stamps and aid to Puerto Rico:					
Existing law	12.548	12,568	12,701	13,167	13,700
Proposed legislation			_20	-42	-65
Child nutrition and other programs:	1				
Existing law	. 5,687	5,981	6,274	6,669	7,086
Proposed legislation			- 686	<u>-925</u>	-1,018
Subtotal, Food and nutrition assistance	. 18,235	18,549	18,268	18,869	19,703
Other income security:		İ			
Supplemental security income	8,651	9,210	9,861	10,279	11,542
AFDC and child support enforcement: Existing law	8.862	8,919	8,926	9,471	9,690
Proposed legislation		0,313		-159	-151
Earned income tax credit	1,193	1,054	1,255	1,175	1,112
Refugee assistance	542	405	317	322	313
Low income home energy assistance:	0.075	2 100	0.100	0.100	0.070
Existing lawFinancing from petroleum overcharges (proposed)	2,075	2,100	2,100 - 809	2,188 -857	2,276
Other	,	000	1	1	1
Valor	265	203	174	164	166
Subtotal, Other income security	21,588	21,891	21,643	22,583	24,043
Total, budget authority	138,838	162,045	144,147	152,063	162,093
OUTLAYS					
General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security): Railroad retirement: Existing law	3,716	3,895	4,057	4.065	4,227
Proposed legislation	0,710	0,000	_34	-61	82
Special benefits for disabled coal miners:					
Existing law	1,692	1,714	1,629	1,589	1,598
Proposed legislation Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation:	· ·····		. 40	′	—56
Existing law	. 10	-12	9	14	29
Proposed legislation		-145	-184	-206	-231
Other	. 44	53	63	72	83
Subtotal, General retirement and disability insur- ance (excluding social security)	5,441	5,504	5,580	5,481	5,567
· · · ·			1 0,000	-,.02	
Federal employee retirement and disability:	}		Ì		
Civilian retirement and disability programs: Existing law	22.069	23,293	24,949	26.684	28,509
Proposed legislation	. 22,009	23,293		-1,413	20,309
Military retirement: 1		·	1 -/**	-1,415	- 2,002
Existing law	. 16,471	15,809	18,291	19,439	20,636
Proposed legislation		. 51	-491	-713	—761
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA):	010	207	000	054	200
Existing law Proposed legislation	. 219	207	255 - 22	254 -47	289 -48
Federal employees life insurance fund	704	-719	-724	_765	_806
• •		1	'-'		
Subtotal, Federal employee retirement and dis- ability	. 38,054	38,641	41,518	43,440	45,816
Unemployment compensation:			T		
DIFFIENDVINEUL CUMPENSCIVII.	10 421	16,780	16,297	16,600	16,751
	. 10.4/1				1 201101
Existing law Proposed legislation		10,,00	_3	3	10
Existing law		16,780	3 16,294	16,603	16,761

NATIONAL NEED: PROVIDING INCOME SECURITY—Continued

(Functional code 600; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Housing assistance: Subsidized housing:					
Existing law	8,774	9,722	10,539	10,988	11,505
Proposed legislation Public housing operating subsidies	1,135	- 455 1.255	1,446 1.126	1,667 1.004	1,822 1.003
Low-rent public housing loans:		ĺ			
On-budget under current law	1,111	15,097	1,988 25	1,485 50	418 354
Proposed legislation Off-budget under current law#	112	-350 -32	-25 -35	-37	— 39 — 39
Other housing assistance	138	118	155	136	116
Subtotal, Housing assistance	11,270	25,355	12,304	11,960	11,536
Food and nutrition assistance:			_		
Food stamps and aid to Puerto Rico:	12.375	12,599	12,698	13,158	13.691
Existing law Proposed legislation		12,000	_12,030 _14	-41	
Child nutrition and other programs:	5,679	6.066	6,238	6.645	7.062
Existing law	3,079	0,000	-654	-912	_ 1,002 _ 1,013
, -		18,664	18,268	10 050	10.070
Subtotal, Food and nutrition assistance	10,000	10,004	10,200	18,850	19,676
Other income security:	0.400	0.511	0.000	10.070	11.540
Supplemental security incomeAFDC and child support enforcement:	8,498	9,511	9,890	10,279	11,542
Existing law		8,970	9,007	9,471	9,690
Proposed legislation	1,193	1,054	-180 1,255	-159 1,175	-151 1,112
Refugee assistance		450	362	326	317
Low income home energy assistance:		0.100	0.100	0.100	0.070
Existing law Financing from petroleum overcharges (proposed)	2,026	2,100	2,100 809	2,188 857	2,276 —905
Other	254	212	181	166	167
Subtotal, Other income security	21,427	22,296	21,806	22,589	24,047
	112,668	127,240	115,769	118,923	123,403

Includes the adjustment to show military retired pay for 1984 on a basis comparable to 1985 and subsequent years. See the discussion in Proposed to be included on-budget.

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).—This Government corporation was established in 1974 to insure pension benefits promised workers by their private employers. When a defined benefit pension plan is terminated by a sponsoring employer, the Corporation pays the monthly pensions required by the particular plan, up to a maximum set by law. The Corporation may also lend insolvent multi-employer plans the amounts needed to prevent termination, consequently forestalling Government responsibility to pay benefits if the plan is terminated. PBGC revenues include premiums charged to all employers with defined benefit plans, earnings on investments, and collections from sponsors of terminated plans. Because liabilities assumed under terminated plans exceed income from all sources, the Corporation has a growing

deficit under current law that is expected to reach \$853 million by the end of 1986. The budget reflects the administration's request that the Congress approve an increase in the single-employer premium to a level sufficient to cover projected claims, and amortize the current deficit over a reasonable period of time. The administration also supports legislation to revise the insurance program for single-employer plans in order to close loopholes in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 that allow unwarranted assignment to the Corporation of liabilities for unfunded benefits.

Federal employee retirement and disability.—There are a number of employee retirement and disability programs in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Federal Government. The largest program is civil service retirement and disability. Payments to retired military personnel are also included here.

Civilian retirement and disability programs.—The civil service retirement and disability system is the largest retirement program provided for the Federal Government's 2.7 million employees. Under existing law, in 1985 an estimated 2.0 million retirees and survivors will receive payments totaling an estimated \$23 billion in outlays. Benefits are paid to former employees who meet eligibility requirements based on age and length of service, and to their survivors. Currently, full retirement benefits can begin at age 55 for employees with 30 years of service. Benefit levels are based on the employee's three highest salary years and are indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Current workers and their employing agencies each contribute 7% of wages toward retirement costs. The remainder—about 60% of total costs—is paid by taxpayers through annual payments to the civil service retirement fund.

The civil service retirement system has historically been separate from the social security system. However, employees hired after December 31, 1983, and senior policy officials are temporarily covered under a combination of civil service retirement and social security. In deciding to extend social security coverage to Federal employees, Congress intended that a new Federal retirement system supplementing social security would be in place by January 1986. In order to meet this goal, the administration plans to submit legislation for a new system containing a defined contribution plan and costing—including the employer share of the social security tax—approximately 20% of payroll on an actuarial normal cost basis.

The administration's priority continues to be to reform the high costs and generous benefits of the current civil service retirement system. The two aspects of the current system that diverge most from private sector practice are retirement with full benefits at age 55, and full indexation of retirement benefits to the CPI. Therefore, the administration proposes to:

- Reduce the annuities of employees retiring early.—The retirement age for full benefits would be raised to 65. Employees could still retire at 55 with 30 years of service, but the benefits would be reduced by 5% for each year under 65 at the time of retirement, such that the same lifetime benefit is paid regardless of the age at which it begins. Employees who are already 55 would not be affected, and the proposal would be phased in over 10 years to avoid unduly upsetting the plans of employees who are already near 55.
- Limit cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs).—Three proposals would change the way civil service annuities are adjusted to reflect changes in the cost of living. The scheduled January 1986 COLA would be eliminated. COLAs would resume in January 1987, but the civil service retirement COLA would be limited to the lower of the increase in general schedule pay or the CPI. Furthermore, civil service retirement COLAs would be limited to 55% of the revised COLA on the amount by which annuities exceed \$10,000 in 1987. The \$10,000 level would be adjusted by the COLA in future years.

In addition, the administration will propose the following reforms:

- change the base on which benefits are computed from the highest 3 years to the highest 5 years of an employee's pay; employees not eligible for retirement or within 3 years of retirement eligibility would not be affected;
- phase out retirement credit for unused sick leave;
- conform civil service survivor, adult student, and minimum benefits to those provided by social security;
- require the Postal Service and the District of Columbia to phase in the paying of the full cost of employee pensions less the employee's contributions; and
- discontinue retirement, life, and health insurance coverage for employees first hired by the District of Columbia after September 30, 1985.

In 1986, the package of civil service retirement reforms is estimated to increase receipts by \$269 million and reduce outlays by \$731 million. Changes to other civilian retirement and disability programs are estimated to reduce outlays by \$10 million in 1986.

Military retirement.—Benefits are also paid to former military personnel and their survivors. It is estimated that there will be 1.5 million military retirees and survivors in 1986 receiving a total of \$18.3 billion in outlays under current law. Normal retirement eligi-

bility is attained at 20 years of service. The initial benefit is 2.5% of final basic pay per year of service. For personnel entering after September 1980, the average of the member's highest 3 years of basic pay will be used, as specified by current law, instead of final basic pay. Benefits are indexed to the CPI. Consistent with legislation for civil service retirement, the scheduled January 1986 COLA for military retirement would be eliminated. Military personnel also make contributions to and are eligible for social security.

Federal employees workers' compensation.—The Department of Labor provides tax-free cash and medical benefits to Federal employees or their survivors for job-related injuries, illnesses, or deaths. About 46,000 workers with long-term disabilities, or their survivors, will receive monthly payments in 1985. As a result of increased efforts to return recipients to work and to remove from the rolls those no longer eligible, the estimated recipient levels for 1986 are unchanged from 1985. The administration proposes to freeze the COLA for this program that otherwise would occur in 1986.

Federal employees life insurance fund.—The outlays of this fund are payments to survivors of Federal employees and former employees. Premium payments to this fund are projected to exceed outlays by \$724 million in 1986.

Unemployment compensation.—About 97% of wage and salaried employment in the United States is covered by unemployment compensation programs, which pay benefits to individuals who are temporarily out of work and are searching for jobs. Based on the economic assumptions described in Part 3, an estimated average of 2.4 million workers per week will receive unemployment benefits during 1985 and 2.3 million workers in 1986. Outlays are estimated to decrease from \$16.8 billion in 1985 to \$16.3 billion in 1986 because of the decline in the projected average unemployment rate from 7.0% in fiscal year 1985 to 6.9% in 1986.

Regular benefits, usually paid for up to 26 weeks, are financed by a State tax on employers, and vary according to benefit levels set by each State. State and Federal administrative costs are financed by a Federal tax on employers. Legislation is being developed with the States and will be proposed to reduce the Federal tax and have the States finance their own administrative costs starting in 1988. Extended unemployment benefits, which increase by 50% the number of weeks an unemployed worker can receive unemployment compensation, are payable in States with high rates of unemployment among covered individuals, as defined by statute. The total number of weeks of regular and extended benefits may not

exceed 39. Extended benefits are financed in equal portion by State and Federal taxes on employers.

Benefits paid to former Federal civilian and military employees are financed by the Federal agency that employed them. Additional benefits are available to certain workers in specific circumstances, such as former Conrail employees. Likewise, special trade adjustment assistance benefits are available through September 30, 1985, for workers deemed unemployed because of increased imports.

In 1985 the Department of Labor, working with the State employment security agencies, is implementing a quality control program. The quality control system will uniformly measure the accuracy of unemployment insurance payments in a systematic and representative sample of individual claims. It will identify eligibility and benefit errors and determine their causes. Using information from the system, State administrators will be able to identify sources of payment inaccuracies and allocate resources to correct them.

Without legislative action, the railroad sickness and unemployment insurance fund will be unable to pay full benefits on a timely basis during 1986. The budget proposes to ensure comprehensive, uninterrupted unemployment insurance coverage for rail workers by extending Federal-State unemployment insurance coverage to railroad employment beginning with a transitional program. Under this proposal, all rail workers becoming unemployed after September 30, 1985 would be eligible for the generally higher maximum weekly benefits available under the Federal-State program. Railroads would reimburse States for the costs of benefits paid during the transition, allowing States time to gain experience with railroad employment before regular State unemployment insurance contributions from the railroads begin. This proposal would ensure full repayment of the rail sickness and unemployment fund's debts to the rail pension fund.

Housing assistance.—The Federal Government provides housing subsidies for low-income families and individuals through several programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). Eligibility for assistance is limited to households with annual incomes below 80% of median income in each community. In subsidized rental programs, tenants are required to contribute 30% of their income toward their housing costs. At the end of 1984, 5.8 million households received housing assistance. As a result of 1985 and prior funding and completion of units already under construction, this number will grow to 6.2 million by the end of 1986—4.2

CREDIT PROGRAMS-INCOME SECURITY

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans:			'			
Low rent public housing:						
New obligations	1,413	14,303			634	
Change in outstandings	1,013	 1,216				
Outstandings	1,216					
Low rent public housing (loans made by FFB):1						
Change in outstandings	112	<u>-32</u>	-35	37	39	
Outstandings		2,146	2,112	2,075	2,035	
Other income security:						
New obligations	2	3	2	1	3	
Change in outstandings	-2	<u> _1 </u>	-2	_4	-i	
Outstandings	21	20	18	15	14	
Total, direct loans:						
New obligations	1.414	14.306	1.824	1,396	637	
Change in outstandings		-1,249	-36	-41	-40	
Outstandings		2,166	2,130	2,089	2,049	
Guaranteed loans:		-				
Low rent public housing:					ļ	
New commitments	12 722					
		— 13,311			375	
Change in outstandings		6,673	6,348	5,998		
Outstandings	13,300	0,073	0,348	3,330	5,623	
Total credit budget (new obligations and new	ĺ					
commitments)	15,137	14,306	1,824	1,396	637	

¹ These are commitments made by the agency to guarantee loans that the FFB will disburse. In effect, they are commitments for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency. The totals for low rent public housing loans made by the FFB in this table are not identical to the entries in the addendum to the budget authority and outlays table for off-budget Federal entities due to timing differences between budget authority and new obligations.

million in HUD-assisted units and 2.0 million in USDA-assisted units—an increase of over 2.4 million units since 1980.

The budget proposes a 2-year moratorium on funding for additional HUD subsidized housing units. Therefore, no budget authority for new units is proposed in 1986 for these programs. Due to normal turnover in program beneficiaries, however, nearly 1 million families are estimated to begin receiving assistance during the moratorium period.

In addition, the budget proposes to terminate the separate USDA Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) housing assistance programs. This includes the FmHA credit activities supporting homeownership and rental housing construction described in the commerce and housing credit function. Consequently, no budget authority is requested for these programs except for small amounts to fund expiring rental housing assistance contracts and to repair single-family housing units occupied by low-income FmHA borrowers. At the end of the 2-year moratorium period, HUD will expand its role in nonmetropolitan areas and assume full responsibility for

providing housing assistance in both rural and urban areas. The allocation of the 100,000 new assisted units would be split evenly between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, thereby approximating the urban-rural distribution in the total HUD- and FmHA-assisted units between 1980 and 1984. This change would consolidate housing assistance into one Federal agency, HUD.

Of HUD's privately-owned assisted units, 1.8 million are administered under the section 8 program. Its subsidies are either earmarked for specific units, or are "portable" and hence can be used for any private units that satisfy housing quality standards and rent at or below a specified level.

The new construction or substantial rehabilitation subsidies of section 8 are earmarked for specific units. Commitments made for these programs will result in \$95 billion in Federal outlays over the life of the subsidy contracts. Supplementing the required tenant rent contributions, these subsidies help defray operating and capital costs of the housing projects. In 1983, Congress repealed authority to make new section 8 commitments except for units designed to serve the elderly. At the end of 1984, 700,000 families benefited from this program.

The section 8 existing program currently provides "portable" subsidies for 770,000 families in standard quality units that rent at or below specified levels. In 1983, the administration created the housing voucher program. Like the section 8 existing program, the voucher is "portable" and makes up the difference between a specified private market rent level and the required tenant rent contribution. Unlike the section 8 existing program, tenants retain the savings if they select units that rent below the payments standards, giving them a powerful incentive to shop for high-quality but low-cost units.

Publicly-owned rental housing is provided by Public and Indian Housing Authorities (PHAs and IHAs). The Federal Government uses an operating-cost formula to provide operating subsidies to PHAs and IHAs to supplement the required tenant rent contributions. The budget includes \$1.0 billion in budget authority for operating subsidies for over 1.3 million public and Indian housing units. This request reflects a 1-year freeze in personnel and related expenses, but allows for inflation adjustments for utilities and other nonpersonnel expenses that are generally beyond the PHAs' and IHAs' ability to control. In addition, the budget projects savings of \$35 million from making units ineligible for subsidies if they are vacant for extended periods due to uninhabitability or insufficient demand for those units.

The Federal Government is also obligated to amortize the costs incurred by PHAs and IHAs to build or acquire housing units and their subsequent modernization. Since the changes in the tax law in 1984, questions have been raised about the tax status of PHA and IHA obligations financing these projects. Consequently, tax-exempt financing has been suspended and replaced by direct Federal loans. Estimated outlays of \$14.3 billion in direct loans will be necessary in 1985 and \$1.8 billion in 1986 to meet ongoing construction needs and to repay maturing PHA and IHA short-term tax-exempt obligations. Since direct loans are being provided, no new loan guarantee commitments will be needed.

In response to this situation, the budget proposes to reform public and Indian housing capital financing. The proposal would not affect program levels, but would eliminate an unnecessarily complex financing procedure. For obligations incurred in 1985 and prior years, legislation will be proposed to forgive both the direct loans extended by HUD to the PHAs and IHAs and the Treasury borrowings used by HUD to extend those loans and to relieve the Federal Government of its obligations to provide debt service. By 1988, Federal outlays for these capital investment programs would be less than if the financing reform proposal is not adopted. This reform would move the repayment of \$20 billion of principal up to the next few years, producing a savings of over \$15 billion in debt service outlays over the next 30 years. In addition, this change would substantially reduce the administrative burden of PHAs. IHAs, and HUD by eliminating a cumbersome method of financing capital construction obligations that ultimately have been incurred by the Federal Government. That method is inefficient because the revenue losses are greater than the interest savings from the use of long-term tax-exempt financing.

In 1986, as part of the moratorium on new commitments, the budget proposes to limit modernization funding to \$175 million for emergency capital needs, a \$586 million reduction from previous levels. Instead of requesting budget authority to amortize this capital expenditure over 20 years, the budget requests funds for 1 year. As with the financing reform discussed above, this would result in future outlays savings.

Food and nutrition assistance.—Low- and middle-income families and individuals receive food and nutrition assistance through a number of Federal programs.

Food stamps and aid to Puerto Rico.—Food stamps help lower income Americans maintain a nutritious diet. Eligible households receive monthly allotments of stamps based on income and household size to finance food purchases. These benefits are entirely federally funded; administrative costs are shared by the States and the Federal Government. Beneficiaries receive a COLA each year,

with the next adjustment being made in October 1985. Monthly food stamp participation is estimated at 20 million individuals in 1986, with associated Federal outlays of \$11.9 billion under current law. Outlays for the nutrition assistance block grant for Puerto Rico are estimated to be \$825 million in 1986.

The administration proposes to reform Federal funding for State and local administrative costs. The current open-ended entitlement for these costs would be replaced with a new Federal grant. Consistent with the spending freeze plan, the total 1986 administrative grant would equal the 1985 level of spending—\$840 million. In 1987 and future years, increases in payments to States would be set at the rate of growth in the implicit price deflator for the gross national product. Complicated and burdensome Federal-State matching requirements, detailed cost allocation plans, and Federal expenditure reviews would be eliminated. In addition, States would have increased flexibility to allocate the grant in the most efficient manner possible, including transferring up to 10% of these funds to other State-administered public assistance programs. Similar changes are proposed for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) and medicaid.

As in the case of AFDC, the administration is proposing that all States adopt a community work experience program, which would encourage recipients to work in the private sector or perform useful public services. The net savings in 1986 are estimated to be \$14 million, but the number of recipients would not be significantly affected.

Child nutrition and other programs.—The child nutrition programs subsidize meals for children in schools, child care facilities, and other institutional settings. Approximately 14.1 million young Americans will receive federally subsidized meals in 1986. Subsidies include both cash payments and commodities. Federal outlays in 1986 are estimated to be \$5.6 billion for all programs in this category.

Legislation is proposed to better target Federal nutrition benefits to children from lower income families. For students from non-needy families, meal subsidies would be discontinued in school lunch and breakfast programs and child care facilities. This proposal would save an estimated \$613 million in 1986 outlays. Another legislative proposal would eliminate the 1986 cost-of-living adjustment to child nutrition meal reimbursement rates, consistent with the 1-year freeze policy. This measure would reduce 1986 outlays by an estimated \$35 million.

The special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) will provide nutritious food supplements every

month to an estimated 3 million low-income women and their young children in 1986. It is designed to lessen health problems associated with inadequate diets during critical stages of child development. The administration is requesting \$1,480 million in budget authority in 1986, which is \$56 million above the 1985 level.

Related food assistance programs in other functions.—The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) donates surplus food, such as cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk, for distribution to food banks, charitable institutions, and schools. CCC commodities valued at \$1.3 billion are expected to be donated in 1986. In addition, the Department of Health and Human Services administers a nutrition program for the elderly with estimated 1986 outlays of approximately \$500 million.

Other income security.—A number of other income security programs assist the poor. Estimated outlays for these programs are \$21.8 billion in 1986.

Supplemental security income.—The Federal supplemental security income program will make cash payments to about 4 million needy aged, blind, or disabled persons in 1986. Benefits will automatically increase in January 1986 by the same percentage as social security benefits. Federal outlays in 1986 are estimated at \$9.9 billion. Some States also finance supplements to the basic Federal grant, which may be administered by the Federal Government at no charge to the States.

AFDC and child support enforcement.—Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) helps State and local governments finance cash assistance to needy families. States administer the AFDC program, determining guidelines for eligibility and the level of benefits within broad Federal rules. The Federal Government reimburses States, on average, for slightly more than half of the benefit costs. Child support enforcement (CSE) finances most State and local administrative expenses for establishing paternity and collecting support from legally liable absent parents. These collections offset State and Federal AFDC costs. Federal outlays for AFDC and CSE are estimated to be \$8.8 billion in 1986, compared to \$9.0 billion in 1985. About 3.7 million families are expected to receive AFDC benefits in 1986 under current law. Child support collections on behalf of about 1.5 million of these families are also anticipated.

Reforms enacted during the past 4 years have helped refocus AFDC on its original goal: to serve as temporary aid where the resources for complete self-support do not exist. These reforms created new opportunities for work, corrected inequities that provided higher benefits from receiving Federal and State assistance than from working, and retargeted assistance to the needy by taking into account resources and income sources that were previously not counted. The Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 reformed Federal financing rules to reward and encourage increased CSE collections, improve cost effectiveness, and expand services for nonwelfare families. These CSE reforms also strengthen family responsibility and improve the financial situation of women.

The budget continues to propose selected reforms of AFDC. Legislation is proposed to require that employable AFDC applicants and recipients engage in job search and work activities as a condition of AFDC eligibility. The unsuccessful work incentive (WIN) program—classified in the education, training, employment, and social services function—would be replaced by this reform. Other legislative proposals would correct undesirable incentives by prohibiting unmarried minor mothers from leaving their parents' home to qualify for AFDC, and by eliminating payments to employable AFDC parents whose youngest child is age 16 or older.

In addition, the administration proposes to reform Federal funding for State and local AFDC administrative and training costs. The current open-ended entitlement for these costs would be replaced with a new Federal grant. As part of the administration's spending freeze plan, the total 1986 grant level would equal the 1985 spending level—\$928 million. In 1987 and future years, increases in payments to States would be set at the rate of growth in the GNP deflator. Complicated and burdensome Federal-State matching requirements, detailed cost allocation plans, and Federal expenditure reviews would be eliminated. In addition, States would have increased flexibility to allocate the grants in the most efficient manner possible, including transferring up to 10% of these funds to other State-administered public assistance programs. Similar changes are proposed for medicaid and food stamps.

These AFDC reforms would save an estimated \$180 million in Federal outlays in 1986 and a comparable amount in State and local costs.

Earned income tax credit (EITC).—Wage earners with children are eligible for tax credits if they earn less than \$11,000. When the credit exceeds a wage earner's income tax liability, the Treasury Department makes a cash payment. Credits can be received as additions to paychecks or as a lump sum at the end of the year. Total 1986 outlays for these payments are estimated to be \$1,255 million. When the credit does not exceed the wage earner's tax

liability such that no direct Treasury payment is made, the credit is considered a tax expenditure rather than an outlay. In 1986, EITC tax expenditures are estimated to be \$395 million.

Refugee assistance.—The Federal Government fully reimburses States for initial costs associated with refugee and entrant resettlement, including preventive health activities, cash and medical assistance, employment, and English language training. Estimated 1986 outlays are \$362 million. Assistance is designed to help refugees become self-sufficient as soon as possible after they arrive in the United States. Aid to refugees while they are overseas is discussed in the international affairs function.

Beginning in 1986, resettlement organizations would provide basic needs for refugees for the first 90 days after their arrival in the United States. This policy would encourage resettlement organizations to help refugees find employment before they become dependent on Federal and State aid and would focus voluntary sector efforts on resettlement by shifting resources from such aid to resettlement organizations.

Low-income home energy assistance.—The Department of Health and Human Services gives States block grants to help pay the fuel bills of low-income families. States can make direct cash payments to eligible families, payments to fuel vendors, or payments to public housing building operators. The States may also finance weatherization of homes for some low-income families. For 1986, the administration proposes to continue the current \$2.1 billion budget authority level. Legislation will be proposed to use recoveries from petroleum price overcharges to partially finance the block grant. The oil overcharge monies appear in the tables as offsetting receipts. Department of Energy programs, classified in the energy function, for low-income home weatherization and energy conservation for schools and hospitals would also be funded through these recoveries.

Tax expenditures.—The largest tax expenditure item in this function is the net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings, including contributions to individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and similar pension plans. The maximum IRA contribution is generally limited to \$2,000 annually. However, married taxpayers whose spouses have no earnings may invest up to \$2,250 in a spousal IRA.

Many tax expenditures related to income security programs result from Government benefits not being included in the taxable income of recipients. For example, workers' compensation benefits, unemployment compensation received by lower income taxpayers, and other income security assistance for the needy are excluded from taxable income. In contrast, Federal employee retirement benefits are subject to tax. Therefore, the receipt of such benefits does not result in a tax expenditure.

TAX EXPENDITURES FOR INCOME SECURITY

(Outlay equivalents; in millions of dollars)

Description		Estimates	
резступин — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1984	1985	1986
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings:			
Employer plans	64,655	72,010	80,655
Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	15,920	17,620	19,570
Keogh plans			2.925
Exclusion of other employee benefits:	,	1	
Premiums on group term life insurance	2.575	2,770	2,900
Premiums on accident and disability insurance		170	175
Income of trust to finance supplementary unemployment benefits	20	20	20
Additional exemption for elderly	2,530	2,685	2,955
Additional exemption for the blind	40	45	50
Tax credit for the elderly and disabled	195	225	225
Exclusion of disability pay			
Exclusion of military disability pensions		120	125
Exclusion of railroad retirement system benefits	525	450	455
Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners	155	150	150
Exclusion of workmen's compensation benefits	2,270	2.435	2.615
Exclusion of untaxed unemployment insurance benefits		1,405	1.205
Deductibility of casualty losses	530	615	700
Exclusion of public assistance benefits	515	520	530
Earned income credit 1	370	355	395
Total (after interactions) income security ²	91,925	103,045	114,345

¹ The figures in the table indicate the tax subsidies provided by the earned income tax credit. The effect on outlays is: 1984 \$1,193 million, 1985 \$1,054 million, 1986 \$1,255 million.

² The estimate of total tax expenditures for this function reflects interactive effects among the individual items. Therefore the estimates cannot simply be added.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Federal benefits and services for veterans and their survivors recognize the sacrifices that veterans made in military service. Benefits compensate for presumed loss of earnings resulting from service-related disabilities, provide medical care for physical and psychological disabilities, and assist returning veterans to prepare themselves for civilian life. In addition, veterans benefits assist needy veterans of wartime service and their survivors. Outlays for veterans benefits and services are estimated at \$26.8 billion in both 1985 and 1986.

The budget proposes two major reforms that would improve service delivery primarily to veterans injured during military service and low-income veterans. First, the budget proposes to maintain full services to veterans at all 59 regional offices while consolidating certain functions in the Veterans Administration's (VA's) Department of Veterans Benefits to achieve management efficiencies. Second, a comprehensive reform to medical care eligibility would allow scarce budgetary resources to be used to sustain quality care, while maintaining medical care at no charge to the most deserving veterans.

Income security for veterans.—In addition to Federal income security programs for the general population, such as social security and unemployment insurance, several VA programs help certain veterans and their survivors maintain their income when the veteran is disabled, aged, or deceased. Outlays for this purpose are estimated to increase from \$14.8 billion in 1985 to \$15.1 billion in 1986.

Service-connected compensation.—Veterans with disabilities resulting from military service receive monthly compensation payments scaled to the degree of disability. The payment is made regardless of the veteran's income or age. The amount depends on the average reduction in earnings capacity that is presumed for different individuals with the same degree of disability. Survivors of veterans who die from service-connected injuries also receive payments in the form of death and indemnity compensation. In 1985, benefits were increased by 3.2%. The administration is proposing legislation for an additional 4.1% cost-of-living increase in compensation benefits, the same as the increase proposed for social

security, effective with the January 1986 payments. Allowances provided to compensate beneficiaries for dependents and clothing would also be adjusted for increases in the cost of living.

The number of veterans and survivors of deceased veterans receiving compensation benefits is expected to decline from 2.6 million in 1984 to 2.5 million by 1988. However, because of the proposed cost-of-living adjustment, outlays for compensation benefits are estimated to increase from \$10.2 billion in 1985 to \$10.5 billion in 1986.

Non-service-connected pensions.—Pensions are provided to low-income wartime-service veterans—combat and non-combat veterans alike—who are 65 or older, or who have become permanently and totally disabled subsequent to their military service. Survivors of wartime-service veterans also may qualify for pension benefits based on financial need. A 3.5% cost-of-living increase became effective with the January 1985 payments. The next cost-of-living increase, effective with the January 1986 payments, is estimated to be 4.1%.

Although the number of veterans age 65 and over is expected to double during the 1980's, the number of pension recipients is expected to decline from 1.5 million in 1985 to 1.4 million in 1986, because veterans over age 65 increasingly have higher incomes. Outlays for veterans pensions are estimated at \$3.8 billion in both 1985 and 1986.

Burial and other benefits.—Families of deceased veterans who received pension or compensation benefits and who are to be buried in private cemeteries may receive allowances to apply toward the purchase of burial plots. Families of these veterans also receive burial benefits to assist in defraying funeral expenses. Outlays for burial and related benefits are estimated to increase from \$134 million in 1985 to \$137 million in 1986.

Insurance programs.—The budget assumes that life insurance programs for veterans and survivors of deceased veterans will continue to provide in excess of \$150 billion of coverage to nearly 8 million veterans and active duty personnel in 1986. Direct loan obligations against life insurance policies are expected to increase from \$150 million in 1985 to \$156 million in 1986.

Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.—In addition to Federal programs that support education finance and job training for the general population, and several programs run by the Department of Labor exclusively for veterans, two programs—the GI bill and the post-Vietnam era education program—provide educa-

NATIONAL NEED: PROVIDING VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

(Functional code 700; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Income security for veterans: Service-connected compensation: Existing law		10,222	10,186	10,066	9,945
Proposed legislation	3,916 128 1,249 23	3,811 134 1,249 21	343 3,838 137 1,297 19	783 3,836 139 1,319	1,234 3,861 142 1,310
Alf other insurance programs	1 7	11 395	10 -415	11 -421	12 409
Subtotal, Income security for veterans	14,884	15,054	15,414	15,751	16,110
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: G.I. bill	1,443	1,182	1,026	868	757
All-volunteer force educational assistance		50	225	242	217
Subtotal, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,582	1,232	1,251	1,110	974
Veterans housing: Loan guaranty revolving fund: Existing law		307	405 — 405	308 —308	369 —369
Subtotal, Veterans housing	201	307			
Other veterans benefits and services: Cemeteries, administration of veterans benefits and other	732 50	773 57	767 58	734 65	720 63
Subtotal, Other veterans benefits and services	782	830	825	799	782
Hospital and medical care for veterans: Medical care and hospital services	285	8,854 803 261	9,090 634 243 — 65	9,326 779 247 —250	9,676 848 250 — 265
Subtotal, Hospital and medical care for veterans	9.078	9,918	9,902	10,102	10,508
Total, budget authority	26,528	27,340	27,393	27,763	28,374

tion, training, and rehabilitation benefits to veterans and military personnel who meet specific eligibility criteria. A new test program, the all-volunteer force educational assistance program, will provide education and training after military discharge to new recruits who enroll after July 1985. Outlays for these programs are estimated to decline from \$1.3 billion in 1985 to \$1.1 billion in 1986 and to \$0.8 billion by 1988 because of a continued decline in the number of eligible beneficiaries.

NATIONAL NEED: PROVIDING VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES-Continued

(Functional code 700; in millions of dollars)

			т	т	
Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					
Income security for veterans:					
Service-connected compensation:					
Existing law	9,961	10,213	10,194	10,060	9,939
Proposed legislation			286	722	1,171
Non-service-connected pensions	3,874	3,847	3,833	3,835	3,860
Burial and other benefits		134	137	139	142
National service life insurance trust fund		982	1,043	1,089	1,110
U.S. Government life insurance trust fund		49	46	42	38
All other insurance programs		-75	13	-20	-25
Insurance program receipts	<u>- 443</u>	—395	415	-421	- 409
Subtotal, Income security for veterans	14,400	14,754	15,135	15,446	15,826
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:	1,408	1,246	1.034	874	761
Post-Vietnam era education 1	60	-33	40	37	19
All-volunteer force educational assistance	-00	*	8	30	68
Veterans jobs programOther:	17	88	35	30	
Existing law	-7	_7	_8	_8	_7
Proposed legislation		ĺ	-8 -*	-8 -*	-7 -*
' <u>'</u>			<u> </u>		
Subtotal, Veterans education, training, and reha- bilitation	1.359	1,295	1.110	933	841
VIII(d(IVII	1,303	1,233	1,110	333	041
Veterans housing:			ļ	ĺ	·
Loan guaranty revolving fund:				1	1
Existing law	370	425	384	288	352
Proposed legislation			-605	- 606	—749
Direct loan revolving fund Other (HUD participation sales trust fund)	45	-49	 46	42	-39
Other (HUD participation sales trust fund)	- 22 - 59	<u> </u>	-21	24	154
Housing program receipts	— 59				
Subtotal, Veterans housing	244	358	-288	-384	-283
Other water and boundity and semiless.					
Other veterans benefits and services: Cemeteries, administration of veterans benefits and		•		•	
other	707	766	765	732	718
Non-VA support programs	44	58	52	63	69
'' ' '					
Subtotal, Other veterans benefits and services	751	823	817	795	786
Hospital and medical care for veterans:]			
Medical care and hospital services	8,124	8,742	9,052	9,293	9,628
Construction	481	583	762	822	880
Medical administration, research, and other	257	296	245	249	250
Third party reimbursement(proposed)			65	—250	265
Subtotal, Hospital and medical care for veterans	8.861	9,621	9,994	10,114	10,493
Subtotal, Hospital and medical care for veterans					

GI bill.—The GI bill provides education benefits ranging from college courses to vocational and on-the-job training to veterans and active duty military personnel who served, at least in part, between February 1, 1955 and December 31, 1976. This program

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

Net of balances transferred for the Reinstated Entitlement Program for Survivors.

assists beneficiaries in making the transition from military to civilian life by helping them finance the education they might otherwise have received during the time they were in military service. These benefits are also available to active duty personnel and spouses and children of veterans who have died or have been totally disabled in military service.

More than 80% of all eligible Vietnam era veterans who live in the United States or Puerto Rico have used GI bill benefits. In 1986, nearly 450,000 GI bill trainees are expected to participate in the program, compared with 490,000 in 1985. The number of GI bill trainees, including dependents, will continue to fall in the future as the number of eligible veterans and military personnel becomes smaller. A 10% increase in educational assistance and vocational rehabilitation benefits for Vietnam era veterans became effective October 1, 1984, to help offset increases in education costs.

Currently, persons training under the GI bill are eligible to borrow against their expiring entitlements. Because this program is rarely used and the default rate now exceeds 70%, legislation is being requested to repeal VA's authority to make such loans.

Post-Vietnam era education.—Individuals who entered military service after 1976 are eligible for the post-Vietnam era education program, which allows them to set aside \$25 to \$100 from their monthly pay to finance future education. These amounts are matched by the Government on a two-for-one basis and are returned to the beneficiary as education payments after discharge from the military. The VA administers this program, but it is funded by the Department of Defense (DOD). Enrollment in this program will be closed in July 1985 for three years while the all-volunteer force educational assistance test program is in effect.

All-volunteer force educational assistance.—As a recruiting incentive, the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-525) established a test education program with a larger Federal contribution for individuals who enter the military between July 1985 and July 1988. An individual who enrolls upon entering the military will have \$100 deducted from his or her monthly pay for 12 months. Upon completion of 3 years of service, the individual is entitled to a basic monthly educational assistance rate of \$300 per month for up to 3 years, to be paid by funds appropriated to the VA. DOD may fund—and VA administer—additional educational assistance to retain military personnel or to help recruit individuals with critical skills or specialties.

Veterans housing.—In addition to assistance available to veterans through the FHA mortgage insurance program, VA mortgage loan guarantee and direct loan programs are expected to assist 225,000 veterans in obtaining mortgages in 1986. Guaranteed loan commitments and direct loan obligations for mortgage loans in 1986 are estimated at \$15.4 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively. The administration is proposing to charge origination fees for participation in Federal credit programs. These fees should be large enough to cover servicing costs and provide reserves against future default losses. In line with this initiative, legislation is being proposed to increase the fee charged on VA guaranteed housing loans and vendee loans (which are direct loans made to veterans and nonveterans who purchase property from the VA portfolio) from the current 1% to 5% of the mortgage amount, and to allow the purchaser to add this amount to the mortgage. Veterans with service-connected disabilities would continue to be exempt from the fee. This change would be effective in October 1985. For vendee loans, legislation will also be proposed to require a 1% fee, a 5% downpayment, and private mortgage insurance as an alternative. Additional legislation will be proposed to permit negotiated interest rates on VA guaranteed mortgages.

Other veterans benefits and services.—Veterans benefits are provided through a network of 59 regional offices located throughout the Nation. The budget proposes that all 59 regional offices remain open for business, and that all functions that require face-to-face contact with veterans remain in place. In order to take advantage of improvements in communication and modern management techniques, those functions that are performed without need for direct contact with veterans are proposed to be consolidated and centralized at three sites over 1986–88. These functions (e.g., adjudication of claims, and processing of applications for guarantees of home mortgages under the G.I bill) could be more efficiently performed at central locations, where economies of scale could be realized. Through attrition, employment would be reduced accordingly.

Several other initiatives are included in the budget to improve the management of veterans benefits, including better use of contractor support for services that business can provide most efficiently, and achieving a return on the Federal Government's investment in automated data processing equipment in the form of fewer administrative staff whose functions the equipment supplants. Management of the national cemetery system, for burial of eligible veterans, active duty military personnel, and their survivors, is also included in this subfunction. Over 100 national cemeteries are open throughout the Nation. Initial construction of a new national cemetery in Florida is planned to begin in 1986. In addition, funding is being requested to acquire land in northern California for another new national cemetery.

Outlays for other veterans benefits and services are estimated to be \$0.8 billion in both 1985 and 1986.

Hospital and medical care for veterans.—The VA provides medical services, including hospital, outpatient and nursing home care, to veterans by operating a nationwide medical care system. It is expected to handle nearly 19 million outpatient visits and treat 1.4 million patients in VA and community facilities. This program is carried out in 172 hospitals, 229 outpatient clinics, 117 nursing homes and 16 domiciliary facilities. In addition, the VA may contract for the care of veterans with service-connected disabilities with another Federal facility or the private sector. Outlays for medical programs are estimated to be \$9.6 billion in 1985 and \$10.0 billion in 1986.

Outyear projections reflect the best current estimate of budget resources required for future system capacity. Because the eligibility reform discussed below could alter the ways in which veterans use the system, the allocation of budget resources to and within the medical system could change in future years.

Medical care and hospital services.—VA's primary health care mission is to treat veterans who were injured during military service for their service-connected disabilities. Currently, most of the system's users are either veterans with service-connected disabilities or low-to-moderate-income veterans. However, many users with no service-related disabilities have a higher income level and should be able to defray some or all of the costs of their medical care. This is especially true for younger veterans who are active in the workforce and participate in private health insurance plans, and for veterans over 65, most of whom are eligible for medicare. Therefore, the budget proposes a comprehensive reform of eligibility for VA medical care that would allow VA to sustain quality care for the most deserving veterans—primarily those with disabilities and those without resources to defray all or part of their health care expenses.

Under the proposed reform, the VA would continue to fulfill its primary mission of caring for service-connected disabilities and would provide medical care on a space-available basis without charge to the following veterans:

- veterans with a VA compensation rating for treatment of nonservice-related disabilities;
- · veterans who were prisoners of war;
- Vietnam war veterans exposed to certain herbicides (Agent Orange veterans);
- veterans exposed to ionizing radiation during service (Atomic testing veterans);
- VA pensioners;
- World War I, Spanish American War, and Mexican border period veterans; and
- veterans with incomes below an eligibility level set at twice the VA pension income standard, regardless of age. This level would be over \$15,000 in 1986 for a veteran with one dependent.

The reform would restrict the use of the system by all veterans—both under and over 65—whose income exceeds the eligibility level:

- In most cases, a higher income veteran would not be eligible for VA health care until his or her out-of-pocket medical expenses exceeded certain amounts.
- These out-of-pocket expenses, called the "expected medical expense contribution," would be an increasing share of the amount that the veteran's income exceeds the eligibility level. This share would increase with income, from 25% to 90%, requiring higher income veterans to finance a larger amount of their medical expenses before entering the VA system.
- In emergency and extraordinary circumstances, these veterans could receive care in the VA system by making their outof-pocket contributions to the VA for the care that they receive.
- In exceptional and unusual circumstances, the Administrator could waive the veteran's expected medical expense contribution.

Legislation will be proposed to require reimbursement from veteran-held private insurance plans for VA-sponsored care provided to non-service-connected veterans. Health insurance premiums are currently established to cover the insured individual, regardless of veteran status and regardless of any individual veteran's choice of health care provider. Allowing the government to recover costs would shift the burden of paying for VA care of non-service-connected veterans from taxpayers to insurance companies and their policy holders with only minimal effects on premiums.

In the near term, as the reform takes effect and the veteran population ages, the demand for nursing home beds is likely to rise. As a cost-effective way to meet the needs of the veterans who use the VA system in all parts of the Nation, many unused hospital beds would be converted to nursing home beds, and other physical changes would be made to enhance the capability of existing VA facilities to provide long term care and nursing home care. Funds from the medical care and minor construction appropriations would be used for this purpose, and would exceed \$10 million in 1986.

As a result of improvements in productivity, 1% fewer staff will be required to treat the same number of patients. In order to ensure that the operations of both existing and newly built facilities are adequately funded, outlays for medical care and hospital services are estimated to be \$9.1 billion in 1986, an increase from the \$8.7 billion estimated for 1985.

Construction of hospital and extended care facilities.—New budget authority of \$612 million is requested for VA medical construction in 1986, \$157 million less than the enacted amount for 1985. An additional \$160 million is available from prior year appropriations thus bringing the total construction program level to \$772 million.

The budget proposes to maintain and upgrade the full network of medical facilities throughout the Nation. Rather than defer maintenance, renovation, and modification of older facilities, the budget continues funding to maintain and upgrade the physical system. Budget authority of \$304 million is requested to support 28 major projects and other maintenance, safety correction, and design activities.

The budget proposes to continue the average rate of construction over the last 10 years, replacing or modernizing two large hospitals each year. In 1986 and 1987, construction funds are proposed for four large hospital projects in Mountain Home, Tennessee; Houston, Texas; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Augusta, Georgia. The budget proposes \$261 million for construction in 1986, to fund the Mountain Home project and begin construction in Houston and Philadelphia. In addition, two new nursing homes will be constructed in Amarillo, Texas and Tucson, Arizona.

Because the effects of the medical care eligibility reform in different parts of the Nation cannot be known, expansionary investments are not proposed in this year's budget. Budget resources would be provided to expand facilities in later years in areas where their future use by service-connected veterans exceeds current capacity.

Budget authority of \$22 million is requested for 1986, \$12 million less than enacted for 1985, for grants to States for the construction or repair of State homes for the care of aging veterans.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988		
Direct loans:							
Income security programs:	1	1		1	1		
New obligations	131	150	156	162	168		
Change in outstandings	-43	-27	—27	-14	9		
Outstandings		1,279	1,252	1,238	1,229		
Education programs:	i .	1					
New obligations	1	1	1	1	1		
Change in outstandings	5	-5	-6	-6	-6		
Outstandings		52	46	40	35		
Mortgage insurance and other housing programs:	l		1				
New obligations	945	858	643	572	519		
Change in outstandings	-464	—75	-111	_47	-55		
Outstandings	1,234	1,159	1,048	1,001	946		
Total, direct loans:							
New obligations	1,077	1,009	800	736	688		
Change in outstandings		-107	-144	-67	_70		
Outstandings		2,490	2,346	2,280	2,210		
Vulsitairuings	2,337	2,430	2,340	2,200	2,210		
Guaranteed loans:	j	İ	}	j	İ		
Mortgage insurance and other housing programs:		ł	ļ	1	!		
New commitments	16.465	15,174	15,429	15,373	15,360		
Change in outstandings		9.550	9,403	9,167	8,959		
Outstandings		134,940	144,343		162,469		
-							
Total credit budget (new obligations and new commitments)	17,542	16,183	16,229	16,109	16,048		

Tax expenditures.—In addition to direct Federal funding, a number of tax expenditures provide assistance to veterans. All benefits administered by the Veterans Administration (disability compensation, pension, and GI bill benefits) are excluded from

taxable income. The estimates for these exclusions in 1986 are \$1.7 billion, \$190 million, and \$110 million, respectively. Veterans are aided in obtaining housing because interest on State and local debt for veterans is not subject to tax. In 1986, the estimate for this provision is \$270 million. Total tax expenditures for veterans are estimated to be \$2.3 billion for 1986.

Related programs.—In addition to the assistance provided specifically for veterans by the VA, many veterans receive assistance from other income security, health, housing, education, training, employment, and social service programs supported by the Federal Government and available to the general population, as well as preference for Federal jobs. Some of these programs have components specifically intended to assist veterans.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

One of the fundamental responsibilities of the Federal Government is to provide for the safety of its people and for the peaceful and fair resolution of disputes. The purposes of Federal expenditures for the administration of justice are to protect persons and property through enforcement of Federal laws, to provide Federal courts to resolve disputes, to defend the public interest in criminal and civil proceedings, and to operate detention and correctional facilities for those charged with or convicted of violating Federal law. The proposed budget authority for 1986 for this function is \$6.5 billion, approximately the same as the 1985 level.

A major focus of activity in 1985 and 1986 will be the implementation of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, which became law in October 1984. This Act makes important changes in Federal criminal and civil law in the following areas:

- Bail reform.—The Act imposes tighter restrictions, such as the requirement to consider the safety of people in the community before granting bail.
- Sentencing reform.—The entire Federal sentencing system has been revised and parole provisions are being replaced with sentencing guidelines.
- Drug enforcement amendments.—The Act gives the Federal Government a greater ability to prevent the diversion of legitimate drugs to illicit uses.
- Forfeiture reform.—Criminal and civil forfeiture laws related to organized crime and drug felony cases have been strengthened and clarified.

Federal law enforcement activities.—As in past years, over half of the total Federal resources for the administration of justice are dedicated to law enforcement activities. Proposed budget authority of \$3.7 billion in both 1985 and 1986 will maintain current activities in priority areas and provide additional resources to achieve the reforms listed above.

Criminal investigations.—Criminal investigations are mainly carried out in the Justice Department by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). They frequently work together with other Federal agencies in 13 regional organized crime drug enforcement (OCDE) task forces and have concurrent jurisdiction to combat drug trafficking.

In addition, the FBI enforces a broad range of criminal statutes, works with other Federal agencies, as well as State and local authorities when appropriate, and assists States and localities through training, dissemination of information, and other activities. Additional resources are being requested in 1986 to increase

NATIONAL NEED: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(Functional code 750; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Federal law enforcement activities: Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI and OCDE)	160 1.166	1,509 172 1,287 302	1,531 170 1,277 295	1,579 174 1,289 300	1,593 177 1,301 317
Existing lawProposed legislation		386	369 10	371 10	374 10
Subtotal, Federal law enforcement activities	3,433	3,656	3,652	3,724	3,771
Federal litigative and judicial activities: Civil and criminal prosecution and representation Federal judicial activities Representation of indigents in civil cases	907	832 1,061 305	881 1,163	893 1,215	911 1,270
Subtotal, Federal litigative and judicial activities	1,905	2,198	2,044	2,108	2,181
Federal correctional activities	495	599	593	665	590
Criminal justice assistance	215	227	252	258	262
Total, budget authority	6,047	6,681	6,542	6,755	6,805
OUTLAYS					
Federal law enforcement activities: Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI and OCDE) Alcohol, tobaccco, and firearms investigation (ATF) Border enforcement activities (Customs and INS) Protection activities (Secret Service) Other enforcement: Existing law Proposed legislation	158 1,127 267 352	1,543 167 1,282 295 394	1,514 166 1,268 288 368	1,530 171 1,265 294 372 10	1,539 173 1,275 311 374
Subtotal, Federal law enforcement activities	3,205	3,681	3,610	3,643	3,682
Federal litigative and judicial activities: Civil and criminal prosecution and representation Federal judicial activities Representation of indigents in civil cases	878 271	847 1,043 302	879 1,150 37	880 1,173	
Subtotal, Federal litigative and judicial activities	1,825	2,192	2,066	2,053	2,114
Federal correctional activities	494	580	632	633	604
Criminal justice assistance	136	233	280	271	262
Total, outlays	5,660	6,686	6,587	6,600	6,662

the FBI's foreign counterintelligence activities, and to fund DEA and FBI activities related to the Comprehensive Crime Control Act. Budget authority requested for criminal investigations for 1986 is \$1,531 million, an increase of \$22 million over the 1985 level.

Border enforcement activities.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) administers laws related to the admission, exclusion, deportation and naturalization of aliens. For 1986, the admin-

istration proposes a continuation of immigration activities at essentially the 1985 level.

The United States Customs Service administers laws regarding assessment and collection of customs duties, excise taxes, fees and penalties on imported merchandise; stopping and seizing contraband; and processing persons, carriers, cargo and mail into and out of the United States. The budget proposal for Customs will increase enforcement in the priority area of drug trafficking.

Budget authority for border enforcement activities is proposed to be \$1.3 billion in both 1985 and 1986.

Federal litigative and judicial activities.—The Department of Justice litigates all of the Federal Government's criminal cases and most of its civil cases.

Civil and criminal prosecution and representation.—The passage of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act will have a major impact on the Department of Justice's criminal litigative activities. For example, debt collection procedures will be strengthened, and fines imposed will be raised. Changes in bail procedures will make it more difficult for a defendant who is likely to be a threat to the community to be released on bail. Furthermore, clarification of forfeiture provisions will affect criminal litigation, and the provisions that establish Federal jursidiction over certain criminal offenses have the potential to increase significantly the workload of Federal prosecuting attorneys. In addition, beginning in 1985, resources have been proposed for the U.S. Attorneys and Marshals to support 85 new judgeships created by the Congress.

Federal judicial activities.—By law, budget requests from the judiciary are included in the budget without modification by the executive branch. The U.S. Courts have proposed budget authority of \$1,163 million in 1986 for judicial branch activities in this function, a \$102 million increase over the 1985 level.

Representation of indigents in civil cases.—The Legal Services Corporation is a private non-profit organization that funds State and local agencies providing free civil legal assistance to the poor. Grantees are currently involved in cases both for individual clients and in broader "law reform" activities.

The administration again proposes that the Corporation not be reauthorized, and that no further separate Federal funding be provided. The social services block grant, which is discussed in the education, training, employment, and social services function, includes adequate authority to fund legal services activities through State and local governments. In addition, State and local bar associations have developed programs to provide free assistance to indigent clients, and we expect these efforts to continue to grow,

consistent with private attorneys' ethical obligations to provide such free services.

Federal correctional activities.—The Federal Government is responsible for the care and custody of prisoners charged with or convicted of violating Federal laws. In response to the continuing growth of the Federal prisoner population, 10 additions to existing facilities will be opened in 1986. Furthermore, additional renovation and expansion projects proposed in this budget will provide future increases in prison capacity. A new 1,000 bed detention center for illegal aliens, a joint venture by the Bureau of Prisons and the Immigration and Naturalization Services, is scheduled to open in 1986 in Oakdale, Louisiana. Construction funds for a new prison in the southeast have been deferred. Budget authority requested for correctional activities in 1986 is \$593 million, about the same as the 1985 level.

Criminal justice assistance.—Criminal justice assistance is provided through several programs. The State and local assistance program provides training, and technical and financial assistance to State and local criminal justice agencies through both formula and discretionary grants. These grants support innovative projects or programs of proven effectiveness.

In 1985, in accordance with the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, the administration will begin a new crime victims initiative, providing resources to State victim assistance and compensation programs. Funds for this Federal assistance, up to \$100 million annually, will be derived from Federal criminal fines and penalties.

Although the Congress has continued to fund the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs, the administration is again requesting that no new budget authority be provided for these programs because their primary objective—the separation of juvenile from adult offenders—has largely been accomplished. Resources to deal with serious juvenile offenders continue to be available through the State and local assistance program. In addition, the administration proposes continuing the missing children program at the 1985 funding level of \$4 million.

Budget authority of \$252 million is proposed for criminal justice assistance for 1986, an increase of \$25 million over 1985.

Related programs.—A number of programs classified in other functions support the administration of justice. Over 100 agencies and regulatory commissions perform some type of law enforcement activity. About 30 Federal agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency, and most independent regulatory commissions, have some litigation authority independent of the Department of Justice.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The general government function covers the overall management, policy, and central operations of the Federal Government, including the legislative branch. This function focuses primarily on Federal finances, tax collection, personnel management, and property control. A goal of this administration is to provide these basic services in a business-like and efficient manner.

The four central management agencies—the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Personnel Management, the General Services Administration, and the Department of the Treasury—are working with other agencies on a variety of management reform initiatives. These management improvements include streamlining financial systems, simplifying procurement procedures, increasing reliance on the private sector, and better handling of cash management and debt collection practices.

Budget authority proposed for general government activities for 1986 is \$5.0 billion, a decrease of \$0.7 billion from 1985. Major goals in this function include broadening efforts to identify and collect unpaid taxes and improving productivity in the Federal Government.

Legislative functions.—By law, budget estimates submitted by the legislative branch are included in the budget without change. Budget authority proposed for the legislative branch activities in this function is \$1.4 billion in 1986 and includes funds for the operation of the Congress, the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Service, and similar activities. In this budget, an amount equivalent to a 10% reduction from 1986 levels for the legislative branch is shown as an executive branch recommendation. Executive branch agencies have made substantial reductions in their estimates; this allowance encourages the legislative branch to seek similar reductions. Some legislative branch activities appear in other functions. A complete listing of the legislative branch accounts is in the beginning of Part 8 of this volume.

Executive direction and management.—Budget authority proposed for the Executive Office of the President and related activities is \$113 million in 1986, a decrease of \$5 million from 1985.

Central fiscal operations.—The mission of central fiscal operations is to collect taxes, administer the public debt, supervise the Federal Financing Bank, and carry out certain other financial operations of the Federal Government. For 1986, \$3.2 billion of budget authority is requested, a decrease of \$0.4 billion from 1985.

NATIONAL NEED: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

(Functional code 800; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY				-	
Legislative functions:	1.442	1 420	1 501	1.550	1 501
Existing law Proposed legislation		1,430	1,581 —193	1,552 — 191	1,581 — 195
Subtotal, Legislative functions	1,443	1,430	1,388	1,362	1,386
Executive direction and management: Existing law	111	118	113	114 2	115
Subtotal, Executive direction and management		118	113	115	117
Central fiscal operations: Collection of taxes	3,326	3,551	3,511	3,687	3,864
Surplus income, Federal Financing Bank Other fiscal operations:	—170	— 201	- 206	-233	_231
On-budget under current law	!	264	269 473 74	285 493 62	298 -513 20
Subtotal, Central fiscal operations		3,613	3,175	3,308	3,438
General property and records management: Real property:					
On-budget under current law Personal property	-118	-224 16	199 15	-116 15	-99 16
Records management	93	101 354	100 338	102 339	104 343
Subtotal, General property and records manage- ment		248	253	340	364
Central personnel management: Existing law		149	142	141	143
Proposed legislation	 	149	142	141	143
Other general government:			* 1.2		
Territories: On-budget under current lawIndian affairs		176	75 2	76 2	79 2
Treasury claims Other	237	390 29	301 28	314 31	326 34
Subtotal, Other general government	498	597	406	423	441
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Existing law	—513	-448	-446 -40	-446 -134	446 200
Other proposed offsetting receipts			-40 -18	-134 -18	-200 -18
Subtotal, Deductions for offsetting receipts	-513	-448	- 504	- 597	-663
Total, budget authority	5,494	5,708	4,975	5,093	5,226

NATIONAL NEED: GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

(Functional code 800; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
OUTLAYS					ļ
Legislative functions:				4.5.5	
Existing law		1,464	1,588 171	1,545 179	1,565 -189
Proposed legislation			<u> </u>	 	
Subtotal, Legislative functions	1,319	1,464	1,417	1,366	1,375
Executive direction and management: Existing law		119	112	111	113 2
Subtotal, Executive direction and management		119	112	113	115
Central fiscal operations:					
Collection of taxes	3,236	3,469	3,441	3,614	3,787
Surplus income, Federal Financing Bank Other fiscal operations:	—170	-201	-206	-233	-231
On-budget under current law	248	265	276	257	302
Proposed customs fees			-473 67	-493 62	-513 20
Off-budget under current law#	—60		07	02	20
Subtotal, Central fiscal operations		3,533	3,105	3,207	3,365
General property and records management:					
Real property:	111		070	014	246
On-budget under current law Off-budget under current law#	-111 4	-60 -4	$\begin{vmatrix} -273 \\ -5 \end{vmatrix}$	-214 -5	-346 -6
Personal property	15	16	15	15	15
Records management		95	104	106	108
Other	215	330	341	337	341
Subtotal, General property and records manage- ment	201	376	182	239	112
Central personnel management: Existing law Proposed legislation		153	143	141	142
Subtotal, Central personnel management		153	143	141	142
Other general government:					
Territories: On-budget under current law	175	207	93	76	78
Off-budget under current law#	_*	_*	-1	-1	-1
Indian affairsTreasury claims	3 237	2 391	2 301	2 314	2 326
Other	143	14	6	8	135
Subtotal, Other general government	557	586	390	399	541
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Existing law	-513	 448	446	-446	446
Proposed Government-sponsored enterprise user fees			40 18	-134 -18	200 18
Other proposed offsetting receipts					
Subtotal, Deductions for offsetting receipts	- 513	<u>- 448</u>	- 504	- 597	663
Total, outlays	5.053	5.782	4,845	4,869	4,986

*\$500 thousand or less. #Proposed to be included on-budget. Collection of taxes.—The funds supporting this mission are for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Budget authority requested for the IRS in 1986 is \$3.5 billion, a slight reduction from the 1985 level. Within this level, the IRS plans to redirect resources in order to increase tax revenues and expand voluntary compliance. During the 1987-89 period, the administration proposes to increase the staff of tax return examiners by the equivalent of 2,500 positions each year. Advance hiring will begin in late 1986 in order to ensure the revenue potential in 1987.

The IRS will continue its program begun in 1982 to modernize and streamline its operations. Through these activities it will:

- begin the use of advanced technology for matching information on tax returns;
- begin implementing an automated data system for auditing tax returns promptly and efficiently;
- automate the process that identifies unreported income; and
- continue research on a major redesign of the tax processing system.

Federal Financing Bank.—Under current law, the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) is an off-budget Federal entity under the supervision of the Treasury Department. Legislation will be proposed to include all of the transactions of the FFB on-budget. Virtually all of the budget authority and outlays of the FFB are recorded in other functions that reflect the primary purpose of its activity. This function contains two credit programs financed by the FFB—one for lease purchase agreements administered by the General Services Administration, the other for loans to territories. These programs are shown in the credit table below. No new activity is proposed for credit programs in this function for 1986.

The FFB charges a fee to borrowers to cover its administrative expenses. Any unused monies are transferred to central fiscal operations where they are shown as offsetting Treasury receipts and recorded as surplus income of the FFB.

The FFB is discussed in Part 6 of this volume, in Special Analysis E, "Borrowing and Debt," and in Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs." These sources also show FFB activity according to the agencies that the bank services.

Other fiscal operations.—A legislative proposal for new customs fees for processing passengers and commercial carriers will increase Treasury offsetting receipts by \$473 million in 1986. Other fiscal operations include the manufacture of coins by the Bureau of the Mint and the printing of currency by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

General property and records management.—The General Services Administration (GSA) is the Government's builder, landlord,

CREDIT PROGRAMS-GENERAL GOVERNMENT

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate Estimate				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Direct loans: Loans to U.S. territories (loans made by FFB): Change in outstandings 1 Outstandings	65 4	* 64 4 409	1 64 5 404	-1 63 -5 399	1 63 6 393	
Total, direct loans: Change in outstandings Outstandings Guaranteed loans: Federal buildings fund (GSA):	_5 478	-5 473	-5 468	-6 462	-6 456	
Change in outstandings Outstandings	25 730	-27 703	28 675	-30 645	33 612	

^{* 350}U mousand or ress.

These are guarantees made by the agency for loans that the FFB disbursed. In effect, they are guarantees for FFB direct loans, and are counted as such in the budget and the credit budget. Policy responsibility for these loans rests with the guaranteeing agency.

wholesaler, and retailer. Its services support the activities of other Federal agencies. Record keeping activities, formerly carried out under the auspices of the GSA, have been transferred to a separate agency, the National Archives and Records Administration.

Central personnel management.—Personnel management functions are carried out by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Other general government.—Other activities in the general government function include payments of claims and judgments against the Federal Government, funding for the territories, Indian affairs, and other activities.

Territories.—Budget authority of \$61 million is proposed for 1986 for continued support of the U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Marianas. Budget authority of \$14 million in 1986 is requested for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands operations, which includes Palau. The Compact of Free Association has been approved by the people of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. Upon enactment of the Compact by Congress, the trusteeship for these two states will be ended. Funding for the Compact is discussed in the international affairs function. At present Palau has not ratified the Compact. The territories and the Trust Territory receive grants and payments from many other Federal agencies for programs classified in other functions.

Indian affairs.—Funding for American Indians in this function includes miscellaneous trust fund payments to tribes and program support for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Additional assistance to Indian tribes is also found in a number of other functions—health; natural resources and environment; community and regional development; and education, training, employment, and social services.

User fees.—The 1986 budget proposes legislation that would impose a user fee on certain Government-sponsored enterprises in order to reimburse the Government for financial advantages that stem from their special relationship with the Government.

Tax expenditures.—The tax code permits a 50% tax credit on political contributions of up to \$100 for individual returns and \$200 for joint returns. The tax expenditure estimate for this provision is \$295 million in 1986.

GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE

General purpose fiscal assistance provides financial aid to State and local governments without major restrictions or matching requirements. This assistance can generally be used for State or local services, construction, debt retirement, and other purposes of general government. Programs in this category include general revenue sharing, payments to the District of Columbia, Forest Service receipts paid to the States, payments in lieu of taxes, and payments to territories and Puerto Rico. Outlays for this function are estimated to decline from \$6.6 billion in 1985 to \$2.8 billion in 1986.

General revenue sharing.—The general revenue sharing program was first enacted in 1972 to bring the resources raised by the highly responsive Federal tax structure to bear on the needs of State and local governments, that had less flexible tax systems. The program was also intended to make State and local officials more responsive to local needs by giving them almost complete discretion in determining how the aid would be used.

In 1981, States were eliminated from the program as their capacity to raise revenue improved. Local governments utilized revenue sharing funds for basic services and they set a good example of government efficiency, using less than 1% for administration. However, in recent years, local governments have become less dependent on general revenue sharing due in part to improvements in the revenue-generating ability of local tax systems. While a few localities continue to rely heavily on general revenue sharing, the program accounted for less than 2.5% of total local government spending in 1983.

The Federal Government can no longer afford general revenue sharing. The administration finds it necessary to propose legislation to end the program in 1986, one year before the end of the current authorization. This termination is essential in order to achieve the President's goal of reducing the Federal deficit and it is consistent with other large reductions that are now needed to meet this national problem. In an austere Federal budget, national priorities must be met first. These national priority needs can best be achieved through block grants and other broad based support that provide flexible Federal funding in areas such as health, community development, and job training.

Outlays for the general revenue sharing program are estimated to be \$1.2 billion in 1986, reflecting the final quarterly payment from the 1985 program.

Other general purpose fiscal assistance.—Several other programs provide funds with minimal restrictions to States and localities. Outlays for these programs are estimated to be \$1.9 billion in 1985 and \$1.6 billion in 1986.

NATIONAL NEED: FISCAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(Functional code 850; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
General revenue sharing: General revenue sharing payments: Existing law	4,567	4,567	4,567 4.567		1
Administration: Existing law Proposed legislation	7	8	8 -2		
Subtotal, General revenue sharing		4,575	6		
Other general purpose fiscal assistance: Payments and loans to the District of Columbia Payments to States and counties from Forest Service	570	499	498	507	506
receipts: Existing law Proposed legislation	203	239	423 -356	391 -340	419 -348
Proposed legislation	736	511	479	522	566
management activities	105	95 103 480 6	57 105 416 6	46 105 422 7	59 105 433 7
Subtotal, Other general purpose fiscal assistance	2,223	1,933	1,628	1,659	1,747
Total, budget authority	6,797	6,508	1,634	1,659	1,747
OUTLAYS					
General revenue sharing: General revenue sharing payments: Existing law	4,567	4,610	4,576 3,414		
Administration: Existing lawProposed legislation		7	7 -2	1	
Subtotal, General revenue sharing		4,617	1,168	1	
Other general purpose fiscal assistance: Payments and loans to the District of Columbia Payments to States and counties from Forest Service receipts:	570	499	498	507	506
Existing law Proposed legislation	203	239	423 -356	391 340	419 -348
Payments to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act	736	511	479	522	566
management activities	70 104 507 6	95 103 480 7	58 105 416 6	46 105 422 7	59 105 433 7
Subtotal, Other general purpose fiscal assistance	2,197	1,934	1,629	1,659	1,747
Total, outlays	6,770	6,552	2,797	1,661	1,747

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

Payments and loans to the District of Columbia.—The District of Columbia's operating budget is financed in part by annual payments from the Federal Government in recognition of the costs to the local government of the Federal presence. The administration requests \$498 million in budget authority for the District of Columbia in 1986, net of loan repayments from the District. An estimated \$425 million is for the Federal payment and \$52 million is for the annual Federal contribution to the retirement funds for the District's police officers, firefighters, teachers, and judges, as required under pension reform legislation enacted in 1979. The remaining funds are requested for St. Elizabeths Hospital and for Federal water and sewer payments.

Since 1983, the District of Columbia has successfully met its short-term cash management needs through the private market. In December 1984, the District sold \$80 million in general obligation bonds, which was its first long term bond issue that was not backed by the Treasury. In anticipation of the District's continued success in the bond market, no loan authority has been requested for 1986.

The administration will propose legislation to increase the District's contribution for civil service retirement beginning in 1986. The contribution will increase by an additional two percent of payroll each year until the District assumes the full cost of the retirement benefits. This change will eliminate the Federal subsidy currently provided to the District Government.

Other payments.—Some jurisdictions receive payments from the Federal Government based on a percentage of Federal receipts generated from the sale of timber, mineral leases, grazing permits, and other activities on Federal property.

Payments to States and counties from Forest Service receipts will return an estimated \$239 million in 1985, and \$67 million in 1986, to States for the benefit of counties in which National forests are located. These funds are to be used for schools and roads. The administration is proposing legislation that will allow the Federal Government to deduct the costs of managing the lands that generate these receipts before calculating the States' and counties' shares. Upon enactment, the States and counties will receive the same percentage of net receipts that they now receive of gross receipts. Pursuant to the proposed realignment between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, the payments will include amounts distributed to counties from Oregon and California land grant receipts beginning in 1986.

Payments to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act are estimated at \$511 million in 1985 and at \$479 million in 1986. The administration is also proposing to deduct the Federal costs of obtaining Mineral Leasing Act receipts before calculating the States' shares.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988		
Direct loans:							
Loans to the District of Columbia: New obligations	115	 					
Change in outstandings	84	-107	-36		-42		
Outstandings	1,883	1,776	1,740	1,700	1,658		
Guaranteed loans: Guarantees of New York City loans:							
Change in outstandings	-373	390	-233	_205			
Outstandings	828	438	205				
Total credit budget (new obligations and new							
commitments)	115	ļ			ļ		

Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities are estimated to be \$95 million in 1985 and \$58 million in 1986 for shared revenues from oil and gas, coal, timber, and grazing activities on Federal lands. Beginning in 1986, the Forest Service will make payments to counties from Oregan and California land grant receipts.

Payments in lieu of taxes provide fees to local governments for some Federal lands located within their jurisdictions. The administration proposes to continue this program unchanged, estimating outlays of \$105 million for 1986.

Payments to territories and Puerto Rico are made because the Federal Government returns certain taxes to the territories and Puerto Rico. These payments comprise annual advance payments of certain income tax withholding and excise tax collections involving Guam and the Virgin Islands, and excise tax withholding for Puerto Rico. Outlays are estimated to be \$480 million in 1985 and \$416 million in 1986.

Tax expenditures.—The Federal Government provides general purpose fiscal assistance through several tax provisions. Interest on State and local government debt is excluded from the taxable income of both businesses, mainly commercial banks and casualty insurance companies, and individuals. As a result, State and local governments can borrow at lower interest rates than would be possible if such interest were taxable. In effect, the Federal Government subsidizes States and localities by paying part of their interest costs. Only the effect of excluding interest on general purpose obligations and revenue bonds for public purposes such as schools, sewers, and roads is included in this function. The exclusion of interest on tax-exempt bonds issued for private or quasipublic activities is covered in applicable budget functions, such as

commerce and housing credit. The tax expenditure estimate for the exclusion of interest on general purpose State and local debt is \$8.7 billion in 1986.

The Federal Government also provides indirect assistance to States and localities by allowing individuals to deduct nonbusiness State and local taxes, primarily income and sales taxes, from income in calculating their Federal tax liability. The value of this assistance is estimated at \$24.7 billion in 1986; the deductibility of taxes on owner-occupied homes is accounted for in the commerce and housing credit function.

As a means of providing assistance to U.S. possessions, primarily Puerto Rico, the Federal Government permits a special tax credit for qualifying U.S. corporations doing business in the possessions. This tax credit, which effectively exempts earnings attributable to the possessions, results in an estimated tax expenditure of \$2.6 billion in 1986. Tax expenditures for general purpose fiscal assistance are an estimated \$36.1 billion in 1986.

Related programs.—In addition to general purpose fiscal assistance, the Federal Government provides States and localities with assistance through a variety of Federal grant-in-aid programs. These programs, which range from relatively narrow categorical programs to broader grant programs, are more restrictive than general purpose fiscal assistance, and are designed to meet other national needs and priorities. Therefore, they are not included as general purpose fiscal assistance, although they provide, when taken together, a large source—21% in 1984—of the financing of total State and local expenditures. Total grant-in-aid outlays to States and localities are estimated to decrease from \$107.0 billion in 1985 to \$100.7 billion in 1986.

Grants are discussed in more detail in Special Analysis H, "Federal Aid to State and Local Governments."

NET INTEREST

Net interest includes the Federal Government's cost of borrowing and its income from lending money. Net interest outlays are estimated to rise from \$130.4 billion in 1985 to \$142.5 billion in 1986.

Interest on the public debt.—This subfunction includes all interest paid on the public debt. The public debt consists of Treasury securities sold to the public and to trust funds, revolving funds, and deposit funds within the Federal Government. Outlays for interest on the public debt are estimated to be \$198.8 billion in 1986.

Estimates of interest outlays are directly affected by assumptions about interest rates and the size of the debt. It is assumed that the 91-day Treasury bill rate will decline steadily from an average of 9.6% in calendar year 1984 to 5.9% by 1988. Despite the projected decline in interest rates, interest on the public debt is estimated to increase by \$26.5 billion in 1985 and an additional \$18.5 billion in 1986. These increases stem from higher debt outstanding primarily due to Treasury borrowing to finance the Federal deficit. The estimates include proposed legislation that decreases net trust fund holdings of Treasury securities, and thus interest on the public debt, as described below.

Interest received by trust funds.—Most trust fund balances are required by law to be invested in Federal securities. The interest outlays on this debt are included in interest on the public debt. Interest earned by the trust funds is deducted in this subfunction so that the functional total for net interest includes only the Government's net transactions with the public, not payments between Government accounts. Trust fund interest earnings are estimated to be \$25.6 billion in 1985 and \$29.1 billion in 1986.

More than half of these interest earnings is received by the civil service retirement and disability fund, and about one-fourth is received by social security and medicare. Legislation is proposed for medicare and civil service retirement that will increase trust fund balances invested in public debt and thereby increase interest earnings. Other legislation, which is discussed in the transportation section, is proposed to reduce the surplus of the airport and airway trust fund. The total effect of these and other proposals is a net decrease in trust fund balances, as a result of which interest received by trust funds and interest on the public debt is estimated to decrease by \$0.6 billion in 1986.

Other interest.—This subfunction includes interest payments by the Government on tax refunds and, as an offset, interest collections from Federal agencies and the public.

NET INTEREST (Functional code 900; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Interest on the public debt: Existing law Proposed legislation		180,293	199,392 587	215,088 — 74	223,665 327
Subtotal, Interest on the public debt		180,295	198,805	215,015	223,992
Interest received by trust funds: Existing law Proposed legislation	20,354	- 25,552 2	- 29,736 587	- 34,250 74	- 38,991 327
Subtotal, Interest received by trust funds	_ 20,354	— 25,554	- 29,149	— 34,177	- 39,318
Other interest: Interest on refunds of tax collections Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank OCS interest	- 15,135	1,185 17,623	1,258 19,038 953	1,182 19,050 1,648	1,187 18,444
Other: Existing law Proposed legislation		—7,877	-7,989 -384	-8,200 -269	-8,045 -157
Subtotal, Other interest	-22,410	-24,315	-27,106	27,985	- 25,459
Total, budget authority	111,058	130,426	142,550	152,853	159,214
OUTLAYS					
Interest on the public debt: Existing lawProposed legislation	153,822	180,293 2	199,392 —587	215,088 —74	223,665 327
Subtotal, Interest on the public debt	153,822	180,295	198,805	215,015	223,992
Interest received by trust funds: Existing law				- 34,250 74	- 38,991 - 327
Subtotal, Interest received by trust funds	— 20,354	- 25,554	- 29,149	_34,177	- 39,318
Other interest: Interest on refunds of tax collections Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank OCS interest	-15,135	1,185 - 17,623	1,258 —19,038 —953	1,182 19,050 1,648	1,187 — 18,444
Other: Existing lawProposed legislation		_7 , 877	-7,989 -384	-8,200 -269	8,045 157
Subtotal, Other interest	- 22,410	24,315	-27,106	 27,985	<u> </u>
Total, outlays	111,058	130,426	142,550	152,853	159,214

Interest on refunds of tax collections.—Interest payments by the Treasury on tax refunds are estimated to be \$1.2 billion in 1985 and \$1.3 billion in 1986. Under current law, the rate paid on refunds of tax collections is set semi-annually at the prime rate.

Interest on loans to the Federal Financing Bank (FFB).—The FFB is the major source of funds for a number of Government programs. The FFB is off-budget under current law, but legislation is

proposed to include the activities of the FFB on-budget. The FFB borrows directly from the Treasury and uses these funds to purchase agency debt and financial assets from various Government programs, and to make direct loans to the public that are guaranteed by various agencies. It then pays interest to the Treasury on its borrowings. Interest payments from the FFB to the Treasury are estimated to be \$17.6 billion in 1985 and \$19.0 billion in 1986.

Other.—Offsetting interest collections other than from the FFB are estimated to be \$7.9 billion in 1985 and \$9.3 billion in 1986. These come from two principal sources: interest charged by Treasury to Federal agency revolving funds, which is by far the largest source; and interest collected from the public by funds other than revolving funds. Revolving funds, such as the agricultural credit insurance fund, borrow from the Treasury primarily to finance direct loans to the public, and then pay interest to the Treasury on their borrowings. Other collections include interest on loans made to the public by non-revolving funds, interest received from the OCS escrow account, and interest paid by banks on Federal tax collections deposited in those banks.

Net budgetary effect.—The Federal Reserve System owns Government securities for the purpose of implementing monetary policy. Virtually all of the interest the Federal Reserve receives on these securities is paid to the Treasury as deposits of earnings of the Federal Reserve System and classified as budget receipts. As shown below, deposits of earnings are projected to be \$16.4 billion in 1985 and \$16.9 billion in 1986. Deducting these receipts from the function totals shows the net budgetary effect of interest transactions with the public:

(In	millions	οf	dollars)
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	Actual 1984						
		1985	1986	1987	1988		
Net interest function Deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System ¹	111,058	130,426	142,550	152,853	159,214		
							
Net budgetary effect	95,374	114,007	125,618	135,145	141,409		

¹ Shown as budget receipts.

Tax expenditures.—A tax expenditure arises from the optional deferral of interest income on U.S. savings bonds. Interest is normally taxed each year as it is earned, but the holder of a U.S. savings bond may defer paying tax until the bond is redeemed. The estimate for this provision is \$850 million in 1986.

ALLOWANCES

The budget includes allowances to cover certain forms of budgetary transactions that are expected to occur, but are not reflected in the program details shown in the preceding functions. When these transactions actually take place, they are reported as outlays or offsetting receipts for the appropriate agencies and functions rather than as allowances. For this reason, allowances for completed years are always zero.

Two allowances are included in this category: civilian agency pay raises and allowances for contingencies. They account for estimated outlays of \$24 million in 1986.

ALLOWANCES
(Functional code 920; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Civilian agency pay raises: Civilian agency pay raises				705	1,711
Existing law Proposed legislation		6	24	47 24	98 24
Subtotal, Civilian agency pay raises		6	24	776	1,833
Allowances for contingencies: Relatively uncontrollable programs Other requirements					
Total, budget authority		1,506	24	776	1,833
OUTLAYS					
Civilian agency pay raises: Civilian agency pay raises Coast Guard military pay raises:				677	1,671
Existing law		6	24	47 24	98 24
Subtotal, Civilian agency pay raises			24	748	1,793
Allowances for contingencies: Relatively uncontrollable programs. Other requirements		1,125	375		
Total, outlays			399	748	1,793

Civilian agency pay raises.—This allowance covers the costs of future pay raises for civilian agency employees and Coast Guard military personnel. Allowances to cover future pay raises for military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense are included in the national defense function.

The administration proposes a 5.0% pay reduction for civilian employees in 1986 relative to the 1985 level and a 3.0% pay increase for Coast Guard military personnel effective in July 1985,

with no pay increase in 1986. The 1986 proposed pay reduction for civilian employees is distributed by agency and function, and is therefore not shown as an allowance. The President's final decision on the 1986 civilian pay adjustment will be made after he reviews the recommendations of his pay agent and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, as provided for by law. The pay raise allowances for 1987 and 1988 reflect the assumption that Federal civilian employees will receive a 3.0% pay raise in January of each year, and that Coast Guard military personnel will receive pay increases in October of each year that are equal to pay raises received by private sector employees.

Allowances for contingencies.—The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires that the budget include an allowance for unanticipated spending or savings in relatively uncontrollable programs, such as social security, and an allowance for other unanticipated spending or savings.

The contingency allowance for relatively uncontrollable programs is estimated to be zero for all years because the chance of these outlays being lower than the estimates is as great as the chance of being higher. The contingency allowance for other requirements, however, does contain amounts for 1985 and 1986 to account for potential reestimates and minor programmatic changes.

UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Offsetting receipts are generally deducted from the budget authority and outlays of the agencies and functions of the receipt accounts. In three instances, however, such collections are deducted from the budget totals as undistributed offsetting receipts. These are for the employer share of employee retirement, rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf, and the sale of Conrail.

Undistributed offsetting receipts are estimated to be \$32.3 billion in 1985 and \$37.5 billion in 1986. Details of all offsetting receipts are shown in table 14 in Part 9.

UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

(Functional code 950; in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
BUDGET AUTHORITY					
Employer share, employee retirement: Military retired contributions 1	_ 16,503	17,017	_18,232	_ 19,777	21,359
Existing lawProposed legislation	8,760	_9,977	-10,463 -266	-11,048 -560	-12,049 -781
Subtotal, Employer share, employee retirement	. — 25,263	26,994	28,961	31,386	- 34,189
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf: Existing law Proposed legislation	6,694	5,302	_7,317	_7,270	-4,837
Subtotal, Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	_6,694	_ 5,302	_7,317	_7,270	4,837
Sale of Conrail (proposed legislation)			-1,200		
Total, budget authority	_31,957	-32,296	—37,478	- 38,656	- 39,026
OUTLAYS					
Employer share, employee retirement: Military retired contributions 1 Other contributions:	16,503	17,017	— 18,232	_19,777	_21,359
Existing law Proposed legislation	8,760	9,977 	10,463 266	—11,048 —560	12,049 781
Subtotal, Employer share, employee retirement	_ 25,263	- 26,994	 28,961	-31,386	_34,189
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf: Existing law Proposed legislation	-6,694	_ 5,302	_7,317	7,270	 4,837
Subtotal, Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-6,694	- 5,302	_7,317	7,270	-4,837
Sale of Conrail (proposed legislation)			-1.200		
oute or commun (brokeson regionemen)					

Includes the adjustment to show military retired pay for 1984 on a basis comparable to 1985 and subsequent years. See the discussion in Part 6.

Employer share, employee retirement.—The payments made by Federal agencies to employee retirement funds are counted as out-

lays of the agencies and in the functions of the paying accounts.¹ Since these are payments made by budget accounts to other budget accounts, they must be deducted prior to arriving at total budget authority and outlays in order to measure properly the Federal Government's transactions with the public. The deductions are not made against the paying agencies and functions because they are deemed appropriate charges to be included in the costs of these programs. Deductions are also not made against the receiving agencies and functions because the size of the deductions would cause the budget authority and outlay totals to seriously understate the amount of resources used to carry out these programs. Hence, the deductions for these collections are recorded as undistributed off-setting receipts.

Almost all of these receipts are collected by the civil service retirement fund and a new military retirement trust fund that was established beginning October 1, 1984. (A detailed discussion of the budget accounting for this trust fund may be found in Part 6.) Most of the remainder is collected by the social security and medicare trust funds.

The administration's proposal to require the Postal Service to begin paying the full actuarial cost of employee pensions will increase employing agency contributions for employee retirement and, therefore, undistributed offsetting receipts. This proposal is discussed in greater detail in the commerce and housing credit function.

Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).— Collections for rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf by the Federal Government are very large. They arise as a benefit of land ownership by the Federal Government rather than as a result of any major spending program. Their inclusion as an offsetting receipt in any particular function would greatly understate the amount of Federal budget authority and outlays used to carry out programs in that function; hence, they are undistributed by function. These collections include cash bonuses received from the leasing of OCS lands that have the promise of containing oil and gas; annual rents on existing leases; and royalties, based on a percentage of the value of production. Collections to which title is in dispute are not recorded as offsetting receipts in the budget. Until the dispute is settled, the collections are retained in an account outside the budget, known as a deposit fund. When settlement is reached, only the amounts determined to belong to the Federal Government are recorded as undistributed offsetting re-

¹ Included in the estimate of employing agency payments to trust funds is the effect of future pay increases assumed for Federal civilian employees, which are discussed in the allowances section.

ceipts. On September 30, 1984, deposit funds of disputed OCS collections held \$6.4 billion of balances.

The 5-year OCS leasing program now in effect significantly accelerates leasing by offering larger areas and by streamlining leasing procedures. The current estimates of \$5.3 billion in 1985 and \$7.3 billion in 1986 assume that four OCS sales will be conducted in 1985 and seven sales in 1986. No final decision will be made on any of these sales until environmental studies and other requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act have been completed.

Sale of Conrail.—The Northeast Rail Services Act of 1981 stipulates that the Federal Government should sell Conrail as part of a market solution to rail problems. The administration proposes to sell Conrail in 1986. According to normal budget accounting principles, the receipts from this sale would be treated as offsets to the budget authority and outlays for Conrail in the transportation function. However, since the receipts from the sale of Conrail are relatively large and occur in only one year, this treatment would seriously distort the budget estimates for the transportation function. Hence, the receipts are classified as undistributed offsetting receipts.

PART 6 PERSPECTIVES ON

THE BUDGET

6-1

PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

This part of the budget explains several topics that help to interpret the budget totals and to place the budget in perspective:

- the relationship of budget authority to outlays;
- limitations on the availability of funds;
- fiscal activities outside the Federal budget:
 - —outlays of the off-budget Federal entities (which are proposed to be included on-budget),
 - —Government-sponsored enterprises,
 - -loan guarantees, and
 - -tax expenditures;
- Federal debt and the relationship of budget funds to changes in Federal debt;
- the difference between the initial 1984 budget estimate and the actual outcome for:
 - —total outlays,
 - -outlays of relatively uncontrollable programs,
 - -total receipts, and
 - -the total deficit;
- · military retirement accruals; and
- the allocation of windfall profit tax receipts.

RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

The Congress must usually provide budget authority, which is generally in the form of appropriations, before Federal agencies can obligate the Government to make outlays. For 1986, \$1,060.0 billion of new budget authority is proposed for the Federal Government.¹

Of this total new budget authority, \$544.6 billion will require congressional action. New budget authority of \$708.0 billion will be available through permanent appropriations under existing law. This consists mainly of trust fund receipts, which in most trust fund programs are automatically appropriated under existing law, and interest on the public debt, for which budget authority is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation enacted in 1847. This gross amount of new budget authority is partially offset by \$192.6 billion of deductions for offsetting receipts, which

¹ Budget authority is discussed further in Part 7 of this volume.

consist of transactions within the Government and proprietary receipts from the public.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

(In billions of dollars)

Description	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Available through current action by the Congress:					
Enacted and pending appropriations 1	544.9	548.4			•••••
Proposed in this budget:			5501	608.0	664.5
Appropriations			3.5		
Rescission proposals			3.0		***************************************
To be requested separately:	***************************************	~1.7	***************************************		******
Upon enactment of proposed legislation		0.2	-11.1	-5.8	_7.4
Allowances:					
Civilian agencies ²		*	*	0.8	1.8
Department of Defense-					
Military 3				3.0	7.8
Other allowances 4		1.5			
Subtotal, available through cur-					
rent action by the Congress	544.9	556.8	544.6	605.9	666.8
Available without current action by the					
Congress (permanent appropriations):				Ì	
Trust funds (existing law)	358.1	417.6	442.5	469.0	518.8
Interest on the public debt	153.8	180.3	199.4	215.1	223.7
Other	60.9	93.4	66.2	50.2	49.0
Subtotal, available without current	***				
action by the Congress	572.8	691.3	708.0	734.2	791.5
, , ,					
Deductions for offsetting receipts	168.0	<u> </u>	—192.6	— 197.1	— 205.3
Total, budget authority	949.8	1,064.9	1,060.0	1,143.0	1,253.0

^{\$50} million or less

Not all of the new budget authority for 1986 will be obligated or spent in that year: 2

- Budget authority for most trust funds comes from the authority of these funds to spend their receipts. Any balances remain available to these trust funds indefinitely in order to finance benefits and other purposes specified by law.
- Budget authority for most major construction and procurement projects covers the entire cost estimated when the projects are initiated, even though work will take place and outlays will be made over a period extending beyond the year for which the budget authority is enacted. Some exceptions

Includes an imputed amount in 1984 (\$16.5 billion) for accruals for military retirement contributions in order to adjust data for comparability with the military retirement presentation that begins in 1985. Deductions for offsetting receipts in 1984 include an amount equal to the imputed

² Allowance for civilian agency pay raises and Coast Guard military pay raises.
3 Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense—Military.
4 Allowance for contingencies and other requirements.

² This subject is also discussed in a separate OMB report, "Balances of Budget Authority," which can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service shortly after the budget is transmitted.

are made to this convention, notably for water resource programs.

- Government enterprises are occasionally given budget authority for standby reserves that will be used only in the event of special circumstances.
- Budget authority for the subsidized housing programs is equal to the Government's estimated obligation to pay subsidies under contracts, which may extend for periods of up to 40 years.
- Budget authority for most other long-term contracts also covers the estimated maximum obligation of the Government.
- Budget authority for many direct loan programs provides financing for a number of years; budget authority for many insurance and loan guarantee programs consists of amounts to be used only in the event of defaults or other contingent claims made upon the programs.

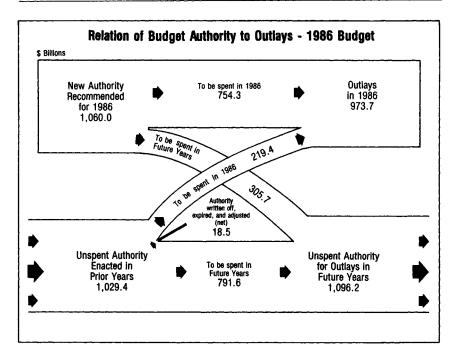
As a result of these factors, a substantial amount of budget authority carries over from one year to the next. Most of this is earmarked for specific uses and is not available for new programs. A small part may never be obligated or spent, because it is primarily for contingencies that do not occur or reserves that never have to be used.

As shown in the chart on the next page, \$219.4 billion of the budget outlays in 1986 (23% of the total) will be made from budget authority enacted in previous years. At the same time, \$305.7 billion of the new budget authority proposed for 1986 (29% of the total amount proposed) will not lead to budget outlays until future years. Thus, the total budget authority for a particular year is not useful for the analysis of that year's outlays, since it combines various types of budget authority that have different short-term and long-term implications for budget obligations and outlays. The relationship between budget authority, obligations, and outlays is discussed further in Part 7 of this volume and displayed in table 9 of Part 9.

LIMITATIONS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Limitations on the availability of funds are a control mechanism that supplements the use of appropriations or other budget authority discussed in the previous section. Limitations on the availability of funds generally are not the source of authority to incur obligations; rather, they place a special ceiling on the use of authority by limiting the amount that can be obligated or committed for a specific purpose. These limitations are established most often through the appropriations process.

Some limitations establish stricter control over amounts provided by appropriations or other acts by limiting the amount to be allo-



cated for specific purposes within an appropriation or fund account.

- Many appropriation accounts provide funding for several activities. A limitation can single out and restrict the amount of obligations for one or more of these activities within the overall budget authority provided for the account. For example, the 1985 appropriation of \$896 million for Operation of Indian programs in the Department of the Interior includes language specifying that an amount not to exceed \$56 million is available for higher education scholarships and assistance to public schools.
- A limitation can be established on the amount that can be used for a particular type of expense, such as the purchase of passenger vehicles, travel, consultants, or publications. These limitations can apply to (1) a single account; (2) all amounts within a single appropriations act; or (3) amounts in more than one appropriations act or amounts provided in substantive law.

Other limitations can affect the total level—not just the composition—of obligations and spending. They are used to control funds that would otherwise become available under relatively broad authority provided in substantive law without Appropriations Committee action. In most cases these limitations apply either 1) to

trust fund activities, which are normally financed through earmarked receipts, like the payroll tax receipts for the social security trust funds; 2) to revolving funds, which finance business-type operations that generate their own income to pay their expenses; or 3) to other accounts for which substantive law provides spending authority.

Under the credit control system, limitations on Federal direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments are the principal method of controlling the allocation of Federal credit.³ These limitations provide a mechanism for annual Congressional review of the gross level of new loan activity including the loan activity that affects outlays. All direct lending and all loan guarantees that result in direct loans by the Treasury Department's Federal Financing Bank will result in outlays. The other guaranteed loans, though also important because of effects of loan guarantees generally on the credit market and the economy, ordinarily do not lead to Government spending except in the event of default.

Certain Federal program levels in addition to credit activities are also constrained through the use of limitations on operating and administrative expenses. For example, the use of the budget authority of the highway and the airport and airway trust funds is controlled by limitations on the agencies' ability to obligate the Federal Government to make payments. Non-loan, business-type activities that are controlled through limitations include the Federal buildings fund and the national defense stockpile transaction fund; both are controlled through limitations on the use of receipts.

For many trust funds, all receipts of the fund automatically become budget authority and are available for spending. The Congress exercises control over the benefits that are paid from these funds through the use of eligibility criteria and benefit levels established in substantive law. Through the use of limitations, the Congress can also exercise control over the administrative expenses of these trust funds. Such limits apply, for example, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the hospital insurance trust fund, and the unemployment insurance trust fund.

SELECTED LIMITATIONS THAT AFFECT OUTLAYS

(In billions of dollars)

	1984 enacted	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Direct loans:			
Direct loan obligations	11.9	12.3	2.0
Guaranteed loan commitments resulting in direct loans by the FFB	8.8	2.6	0.3
Program levels (other than loans)		17.9	16.8
Administrative expenses of trust funds	27.7	24.3	23.7
Total, selected limitations	65.3	57.1	42.8

³ The credit control system is discussed further in Part 7 of this volume and in Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs."

The preceding table summarizes some of the major limits on the availability of funds that affect budget spending. The amounts identified do not include all limitations, especially for credit programs, but they illustrate that there can be significant spending changes without changing budget authority.

FISCAL ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL BUDGET

The budget does not include a number of activities of the Federal Government that result in spending similar to budget outlays. These activities, nevertheless, channel economic resources toward particular uses in ways that are analogous to the effects of budget spending.

In previous years the outlays of the off-budget Federal entities were a major exclusion from the budget. This year, however, the Administration proposes to put these entities into the budget, so that they will no longer be exceptions to the principle of a unified budget. Accordingly, the data for the entities that are off-budget under current law have been included in the budget for all years. The reasons for this proposal, and the activities and background of these entities, are discussed in some detail below.

This is followed by a discussion of fiscal activities that are properly outside the scope of the unified budget. The Government-sponsored enterprises are outside the budget because of their private ownership. Loan guarantees allocate economic resources toward particular uses by making credit available to borrowers at more favorable terms than would otherwise be available in the private market. Taxation and tax expenditures, which also have significant allocative effects on the economy, are discussed subsequently.

The regulation of economic activity changes resource allocation in different ways. Some types of regulation have economic effects that in certain respects are similar to budget outlays by requiring the private sector to make expenditures for specified purposes such as safety and pollution control. The effects of this spending are very important, but many of them have not been quantified satisfactorily and therefore cannot be clearly related to the budget.

Outlays of off-budget Federal entities.—The Federal Government has used the unified budget concept as the foundation for its budgetary analysis and presentation since the 1969 budget. Starting in 1971, however, laws were enacted under which several Federal entities were removed from the budget or created outside of the budget. The off-budget Federal entities are federally owned and controlled, but their transactions were excluded from the budget

totals under these provisions of law. Thus, they have been exceptions to the principle of a unified budget.

In the past few years the trend toward steadily increasing the number of off-budget Federal entities has been changed. Several entities were put on-budget in a series of legislative actions. The executive and the Congress have on several occasions expressed concern about the practice of excluding some Federal outlays from the budget and have taken steps to control off-budget spending. In particular, this Administration has been very concerned about the effects of off-budget direct loans in allocating credit toward specific uses and about the necessity of financing these loans by additional Federal borrowing from the public. Last year the Administration supported the basic intent of the bills before the Congress that would have included the outlays of the Federal Financing Bank in the budget. These outlays comprise most of the spending that is off-budget under current law.

Legislative proposal.—The Administration proposes that all the off-budget Federal entities be placed on-budget, and thus that the principles of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts be adhered to. The Commission, whose recommendations underlie the concept of the unified budget, declared: "Following from the definition of a budget as a basic part of a comprehensive financial plan, the budget should include all programs of the Federal Government and its agencies." ⁴ The unified budget concept, therefore, measures the Government's net fiscal transactions with the public.

The Administration believes that the comprehensive coverage of the unified budget concept is needed for the budget of the United States Government. Comprehensive coverage is necessary:

- to inform the public of the full extent of how much the Government is spending both in total and for particular purposes;
- to make rational and informed choices between public and private activities;
- to establish priorities in allocating the Government's resources among alternative programs; and
- to understand and thereby influence the impact of Government spending on the economy.

Therefore, the Administration is proposing legislation to restore the complete coverage of the unified budget by shifting the offbudget entities into the budget. In order to be consistent with this proposal, the present budget volume and the other budget documents treat the entities that are off-budget under current law as though they were on-budget. Thus, in the present budget documents, unlike the ones for previous years, the spending of these

⁴ Report of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 7. Also see the further discussion on pp. 24-25.

entities is reflected in both budget outlays and the budget deficit; and the appropriations requests and permanent budget authority for their programs are included in the totals of budget authority for the budget. This treatment extends throughout all schedules and other presentations.⁵ The actual budget data for 1984 and all previous years were revised to include the entities that are off-budget under current law, so that the year-to-year comparisons and historical series would be as accurate and consistent as possible.

This change in treatment does not affect Federal borrowing or debt. As shown in the table on page 6-26, the outlays of the off-budget entities have always had to be added to the on-budget deficit to derive the total Government deficit, which, for the most part, must be financed by borrowing from the public. When off-budget outlays are financed by Treasury borrowing, as is usual, the additional debt is subject to the statutory debt limitation; when financed by the entities' own borrowing, it is not. In either case the additional debt is part of the gross Federal debt and adds to the Federal debt held by the public.

The proposed treatment does not change the nature of the transactions recorded in the budget. Most of the outlays of the off-budget Federal entities are incurred in order to carry out direct loan programs. These programs have the same economic, financial, and accounting characteristics as the direct loan programs in the budget under current law, such as those of the foreign military sales credit program and the housing for the elderly or handicapped fund. The outlays of the direct loan programs, whether onbudget or off-budget under current law, are approximately equal to the difference between the new loans disbursed and the repayments of principal. Of the remaining off-budget outlays, some are incurred for the Postal Service, which is a public enterprise fund, analogous in its business-type operations to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Finally, some off-budget outlays are for the strategic petroleum reserve account to buy oil. This purchase is similar in nature to the purchases of goods from the private sector by the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and most other Federal agencies. Thus, the outlays that are off-budget under current law, like the outlays that are on-budget, are designed to allocate economic resources toward particular purposes of the Federal Government.

Background and current operations.—The first departure from the unified budget concept occurred in August 1971, when the Export-Import Bank was excluded by statute from the budget. Fur-

⁵ Financial statements for those entities that are off-budget under current law are published in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1986, Part I.

⁶The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is a Federal organization. It is excluded from the budget and from this discussion and the legislative proposals. Financial statements are published in the Appendix, Part V, "Government-Sponsored Enterprises."

ther departures followed in the next few years under various statutes. The Postal Service fund, the Rural Telephone Bank, the lending transactions that became the Rural Electrification and Telephone revolving fund, and the Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped fund were removed from the budget. The Federal Financing Bank, the U.S. Railway Association, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation were established off-budget. The Exchange Stabilization Fund had always been outside the unified budget, although it was initially classified as a deposit fund instead of an off-budget Federal entity.

In subsequent years the trend toward steadily increasing the number of off-budget Federal entities was changed. The Export-Import Bank, the Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped fund, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation were put on-budget by statute in different years. The operations of the Exchange Stabilization Fund were put on-budget in a series of legislative and administrative actions. Most of the transactions of the U.S. Railway Association were brought into the budget by legislation that required its purchases of Conrail securities to be included in the budget. Whenever a former off-budget entity was put on-budget, the budget outlays and deficits of previous years were revised to include the entity to the extent feasible so that the historical series measuring budget transactions would be as accurate and consistent as possible.

Despite these reversals, two new off-budget Federal entities were established to carry out energy programs. The Synthetic Fuels Corporation was created outside of the budget in 1980, although all of its funding is provided in the budget totals of the Treasury Department. The cost of purchasing oil for the strategic petroleum reserve was put off-budget beginning in 1982. The costs of operations, maintenance, construction, and administration, however, remain in the budget.

Notwithstanding the exclusion of the off-budget entities from the budget, some of the outlays related to their operations were none-theless included in the budget totals. The budget totals included the funding of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, certain expenses of the strategic petroleum reserve, the Federal payment to the Postal Service fund, the administrative expenses of the U.S. Railway Association, and the administrative expenses and appropriations to reimburse losses of the Rural Electrification Administration lending programs. Moreover, while the budget authority and outlays of off-budget Federal entities were excluded from the budget totals, some of their activities were subject to other methods of Presidential and congressional review. For example, the credit budget, discussed on page 6–20 and in Part 7 of this volume, includes the direct loans and guaranteed loans of off-budget entities as well as on-budget agencies;

and the outstanding debt and annual borrowing of the Postal Service are limited by statute.

Within Congress, the budget resolutions for 1980 recommended that the congressional budget process should accurately relate off-budget activities to the budget. Following this procedural recommendation, the budget resolutions beginning in 1981 have included targets for credit that covered the obligations for new direct loans made by the off-budget Federal entities.

Part 5 of the Budget, "Meeting National Needs: the Federal Program by Function," shows the outlays of the off-budget Federal entities by function and discusses some of their more significant activities. As the following table shows, the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) accounts for most of the outlays that are off-budget under current law. The only other off-budget entities with comparatively large outlays are, in some years, the strategic petroleum reserve account and the Postal Service fund. The outlays of the Postal Service fund and the Synthetic Fuels Corporation are calculated net of offsets for the payments that they receive from accounts in the budget. These offsets are estimated to be \$1.4 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively, in 1986. The payment to the Postal Service fund is lowered in 1986 because of the proposal to abolish the payment for revenue forgone from carrying certain mail at free or reduced rates; this is an estimated \$0.8 billion in 1985. The payment to the Synthetic Fuels Corporation is to fund its entire operations.

OFF-BUDGET OUTLAYS UNDER CURRENT LAW ¹
(In billions of dollars)

Entity	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Federal Financing Bank		10.4	0.1	-3.3	-4.1 3
Rural Telephone Bank		.1	.1	.1] .i
Strategic Petroleum Reserve account	2.3	1.6	.1		
Postal Service fund	.4	.3	1.2		ļ
U.S. Railway Association		_*			ļ
Synthetic Fuels Corporation	,				
Total	10.0	12.5	1.5	-3.2	-4.3

^{*\$50} million or less

The Federal Financing Bank does not operate programs itself. Rather, the FFB finances other programs within the Government by purchasing their debt securities, making direct loans on their behalf, or purchasing their loan assets. FFB obtains the funds for these transactions by borrowing an equal amount from Treasury. The operation of the assisted programs remains with the agencies that FFB finances.

¹ Proposed to be included on-budget.

FFB purchases of agency debt securities do not increase FFB outlays. An agency incurs outlays when it spends the proceeds of its borrowing from the FFB, so FFB outlays must exclude this borrowing transaction in order to prevent double counting.

In contrast, FFB outlays are generated by its direct loans and its purchases of loan assets. Both types of transactions are connected with loan guarantees by another agency. FFB makes direct loan disbursements to the public upon the request of an agency, with the repayment of the loan to the FFB being guaranteed by that agency. These direct loans are outlays outside the budget under current law but would be on-budget outlays under proposed legislation.

FFB purchases loan assets from various agencies, also upon agency request. Loan assets are loans that an agency has made to the public and for which repayments are still owed. The agency guarantees the loan assets sold to the FFB, which ensures that the FFB will be paid in the event of default. Loan asset sales are offsets to the outlays of the agency that sells them, regardless of whether they are sold to the FFB or the public. Sales thus reduce the size of an agency's outlays immediately rather than over the normal course of time during which the loans that are sold would be repaid. Therefore, if the selling agency's outlays are included in the budget, the budget outlays caused by its direct loans are offset by the amount of its sales of loan assets. As a result, when the FFB buys loan assets, under current law it effectively converts direct loans that have already been made by another agency into offbudget direct loans of the FFB. Putting the FFB on budget will have the effect that these transactions between two Federal agencies will not reduce the budget totals.

According to law, the category of loan assets also includes certificates of beneficial ownership issued by the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Electrification and Telephone revolving fund. These certificates are securities backed by loans that the agencies continue to hold and service, and they comprise almost all of the loan assets bought by FFB. The President's Commission on Budget Concepts recommended that the sale of such securities (also known as participation certificates) be treated as borrowing, since as a means of financing outlays there is little difference between an agency selling securities labeled "certificates of beneficial ownership," the same agency selling securities labeled "debt," and the Treasury selling securities labeled "debt." ⁷

The remainder of FFB outlays consists of the interest that it pays on its borrowings from Treasury, its administrative expenses, and its payment of surplus income to the general fund, the sum of

⁷ See Report of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, pp. 8, 47-48 and 54-55.

which is offset by the interest that it receives on its holdings of loans and debt. Under current policy, the net interest received (less administrative expenses) is paid in the same year to the general fund. Therefore, this remainder is approximately zero, and FFB outlays approximately equal direct loan disbursements to the public plus purchases of loan assets from other agencies, less repayments.

Since the FFB finances other programs within the Government, rather than operating programs itself, the Administration's proposal for putting the FFB in the budget would charge its outlays to the agencies that use the FFB to finance their programs. This proposal is consistent with the basic intent of several bills that have been introduced in the Congress. This method of putting the FFB in the budget would improve the review and control of Federal outlays by both the Congress and the executive branch. At the same time, the proposed legislation would prevent agencies from avoiding the budgetary control process by financing their programs through fully guaranteed obligations of the type ordinarily financed in the investment securities market. Thus, this change would improve budgetary control while maintaining the principle of efficient debt management that was the purpose for setting up the FFB. For transition purposes only, however, in this budget the outlays of the FFB are charged to the Treasury Department, in which the FFB is organizationally located, rather than the agencies that use the FFB to finance their programs.

Because of this transition treatment, in several places the budget documents attribute the FFB outlays that are made on behalf of an agency to that agency itself. This is done so as to present the effects of the FFB's transactions for different programs. The table on the next page summarizes this attribution, showing the direct loans to the public or purchases of loan assets, less repayments, for selected agencies and programs. The FFB outlays are attributed by function in the tables throughout Part 5 and elsewhere, and a complete attribution by both agency and function is given in Part 8 in the section for the Treasury Department that displays the FFB.

As shown in this table, FFB finances a wide variety of programs. FFB outlays for these programs reached a peak of \$21.0 billion in 1981 but have declined every year since then, falling to \$7.3 billion in 1984. Although FFB outlays are estimated to rise in 1985, they are estimated to fall very sharply in 1986 and to become negative amounts of increasing size in 1987 and subsequent years. This occurs primarily for two reasons: several lending programs financed by FFB are proposed to be terminated, and FFB will continue to receive repayments of principal on loans made in previous years. These effects show up most strongly for the Farmers Home Administration, which has accounted for a little over half of all

ATTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FINANCING BANK OUTLAYS

(In millions of dollars)

Description	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Outlays from loans, by agency or program: Farmers Home Administration: certificates of beneficial ownership	2,820	4,099	— 904	 4,248	-4,141
Certificates of beneficial ownership	69	447	253	53	
Direct loans to public	1.648	2.685	2,222	1,700	1,490
Foreign military sales credit	2.818	2,340	282	- 693	-1,001
Energy	366	353	14	-1	105
Housing and Urban Development:				_	
Community development grants	31	42	25	23	59
Low-rent public housing	112	-32	-35	-37	-39
Transportation: Railroad programs	 904	-5	9	-10	-12
tration	8	-67	107	-112	-98
Small Business Administration	254	500	-1.735		-10
Tennessee Valley Authority: Seven States	201	}	1,700	-10	_10
Energy Corporation	137	90	87	73	40
Other	-22	_9	-16	-45	-46
Subtotal, outlays from loans	7,336	10,442	77	-3,306	-4,063
ment of surplus income	-60		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Total, FFB outlays	7,277	10,442	77	- 3,306	-4,063

FFB outlays since FFB began operation. The Farmers Home Administration direct loan programs are proposed for termination or major reduction in this budget. In addition, FFB outlays for the foreign military sales credit program decline beginning in 1985 because new obligations for direct loans are financed independently from FFB; and outlays for the Small Business Administration are a large negative amount in 1986 because of a proposed transfer of these loans to a separate account in the Treasury Department before being sold to the public. By 1988 the only program with a large amount of new direct loans financed by the FFB is the Rural Electrification and Telephone revolving fund.

Since the Farmers Home Administration is on-budget, FFB's purchase of its certificates of beneficial ownership reduces total on-budget outlays under current law as well as Farmers Home outlays. The total outlays of the Federal Government are not affected, since the decrease in on-budget outlays under current law is exactly offset by the increase in off-budget outlays. Under the legislative proposal to include FFB in the budget, the budget outlays of the Federal Government will also not be affected by the FFB's transactions with the Farmers Home Administration. FFB's purchase of certificates of beneficial ownership from the off-budget Rural Electrification and Telephone revolving fund reduces the outlays of this

COMPARISON OF TOTAL FEDERAL OUTLAYS WITH CLASSIFICATION UNDER CURRENT LAW AND WITH GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

(In billions of dollars)

	1	Federal Governmen	ı	A
Fiscal year	Total budget	Classification un	nder current law	Government- sponsored
	Total budget	On-budget ¹	Off-budget ²	enterprises ³
1970	195.7	195.7		9.6
1971	210.2	210.2		*
1972	230.7	230.7		4.4
1973		245.6	0.1	11.4
1974		267.9	1.4	14.5
1975	332.3	324.2	8.1	7.0
1976	371.8	364.5	7.3	4.6
TO		94.2	1.8	2.3
1977		400.5	8.7	9.7
1978		448.4	10.4	24.5
1979	503.5	491.0	12.5	25.9
1980	590.9	576.7	14.2	25.3
1981	678.2	657.2	21.0	33.4
1982	745.7	728.4	17.3	42.4
1983	808.3	796.0	12.4	34.3
1984		841.8	10.0	44.7
1985 estimate	959.1	946.6	12.5	44.3
1986 estimate.	973.7	972.2	1.5	43.2
1987 estimate	1,026.6	1,029.9	-3.2	43.2 (4)
1988 estimate	1,020.0	1,023.3	-3.2 -4.3	(1)
200 00000000000000000000000000000000000	1,007.0	1,000.1	- 7.3	

beginning in 1979. Earlier data for the ESF are not available on a supposed to be included on-budget.

Proposed to be included on-budget.

To prevent double counting, outlays of Government-sponsored enterprises exclude loans to other Government-sponsored enterprises and loans to

fund to a very small amount, as shown in the preceding table on the outlays of off-budget entities. The purchase reduces this fund's outlays and augments the outlays of the FFB by an equal amount.

The table above compares total Federal outlays with the outlays that are on-budget and off-budget under current law.8 The outlays of the entities that are off-budget under current law were negligible in 1973 but grew rapidly afterwards for several years and reached a peak of \$21.0 billion in 1981. This was 3.1% of total Federal outlays. The loan programs financed by the Federal Financing Bank were the primary reason for this growth. After 1981, however, the off-budget outlays fell sharply, and by 1984 they had approximately halved. They are estimated to decrease sharply

¹ The 1972-80 data have been revised to include the Export-Import Bank, the Housing for the Elderty or Handicapped fund, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation as on-budget instead of off-budget. The administrative expenses and interest collections of the Exchange Stabilization from are included on-budget beginning in 1976, and the actual profits and losses realized from foreign exchange transactions are included beginning in 1979. Earlier data for the ESF are not available on a comparable basis.

⁸ The historical data for on-budget outlays under current law include Federal entities that are off-budget under current law for any period when they were in the budget, and include the present Government-sponsored enterprises for periods when they had any Government ownership. The outlays of former off-budget entities are included in the on-budget totals for all years to the extent practicable.

again after 1985 and to become sizable negative amounts in 1987 and later years.

Government-sponsored enterprises.—Several Government-sponsored enterprises have been established and chartered by the Federal Government to perform specialized credit functions. The earlier enterprises were all created with partial or full Government ownership and with direct Government control. In time, however, they were converted to private ownership and some new enterprises were created as privately owned institutions.

The rule governing the budget treatment of these enterprises was established in 1967 in accordance with a recommendation by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts. The Commission basically recommended that the budget exclude those Government-sponsored enterprises that are entirely privately owned. However, the Commission recommended that financial statements of their operations be included in the budget documents, because the enterprises carry out federally designed programs and receive benefits from their close association with the Government.⁹ 10

These benefits differ from one enterprise to another and from one type of debt security to another. In most cases, but not all, they include such advantages as the following: their debt securities can be held by federally regulated financial institutions under circumstances where other private securities or State and local securities are not eligible; they are exempt from Federal income taxation; the interest on their debt securities is exempt from State and local income taxation; and the enterprises are perceived by the securities market to have a special relationship with the Federal Government. Because of these benefits, the Government-sponsored enterprises can borrow at interest rates only slightly higher than the interest rates paid by Treasury on Federal debt. Consequently, this budget proposes that fees for this privilege be imposed on new borrowings (including mortgage-backed securities) of the Government-sponsored enterprises.

The Federal Land Banks and Federal Home Loan Banks had both become entirely privately owned a number of years before the unified budget was adopted and therefore have always been excluded from the unified budget. The Federal National Mortgage Association, the Banks for Cooperatives, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks became wholly privately owned by repaying their Federal equity capital late in calendar year 1968 and were accordingly removed from the budget for all later periods. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Student Loan

⁹ Report of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, pp. 29-30.

¹⁰ Financial statements for the Government-sponsored enterprises are published in the Appendix, Part V, "Government-Sponsored Enterprises." Their borrowing and lending are discussed in Special Analysis E, "Borrowing and Debt," and Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs."

Marketing Association were later established with full private ownership. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation is not privately operated, however, because its board of directors consists entirely of members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, who are Federal Government officials appointed by the President.

The Government-sponsored enterprises were all created to carry out loan programs, either lending their funds directly for specifically authorized purposes, or buying loans originated by the private groups that they were established to assist. The loans of these enterprises primarily support housing, but also support agriculture and higher education. As shown in the previous table, their outlays have grown considerably—from relatively moderate amounts through the middle 1970's to over \$20 billion in 1978 and over \$30 billion each year since 1981.

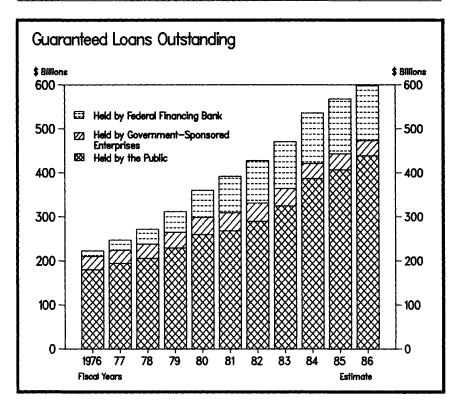
The operations of the Government-sponsored enterprises are not subject to the Federal budget review process, and the economic assumptions on which their estimates are based are not necessarily the same as the Administration's economic assumptions shown in Part 3. These enterprises estimate that they will spend \$43.2 billion in 1986, which equals 4.4% of total Federal outlays in that year. The following table shows the total amounts of Government-sponsored loans outstanding and net loans (i.e., the change in loans outstanding) during 1984–86, in billions of dollars: 11

	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Loans outstanding, end of year	314.1	360.1	405.9
Net loans	53.1	46.0	45.8

Loan guarantees.—Government-guaranteed loans are loans for which the Government guarantees the payment of the principal and the interest in whole or in part in the event of borrower default. Loan guarantees are contingent liabilities of the Federal Government. They generally do not result in budget outlays except in case of default.

Guaranteed loans may be made to many types of borrowers, including individuals, businesses, State and local governments, and foreign governments. The guarantees may be full or partial, and in some programs, such as the guaranteed student loan program, they are supplemented by explicit subsidies or other forms of assistance. Most guaranteed loans are made by banks or other private institutional lenders, and may take the form of mortgages or bank loans. Others are sold in securities markets. In 1984, 27.5% of total guaranteed loan commitments were used to guarantee direct loans disbursed or purchased by the Federal Financing Bank, which is described above on pages 6-11 to 6-15. An additional amount of guaranteed loans originally made by private institutions is pur-

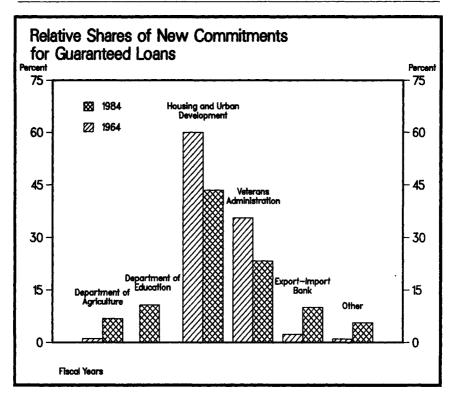
¹¹ In order to prevent double counting in adding Government-sponsored loans to Federal direct loans and guaranteed loans, this table excludes loans from one Government-sponsored enterprise to another, loans from the Federal Government, and guaranteed loans acquired.



chased and held by privately owned, Government-sponsored enterprises, as the chart above shows.

A loan guarantee transfers some or all of the default risk of the loan from the private lender to the Government. Where the Government guarantees timely payment of 100% of the loan principal and interest, it transforms a private loan into a near-government loan financed by a near-government security. The guaranteed loan will not have all the attributes of a Government loan, since private lenders will negotiate different financial terms and conditions (e.g., fees) than would a Government agency. Nor will the guaranteed loan have all of the attributes of a U.S. Treasury security. It will be less liquid and may involve higher transaction costs.

Loan guarantees are designed to allocate economic resources to particular uses by providing credit at more favorable terms than are otherwise available in the private market. If loan guarantee recipients are not sufficiently creditworthy to borrow without Federal assistance, the subsidy provided by the guarantee is large and the guarantee will directly reallocate credit toward federally selected uses, thereby increasing the total volume of credit channeled into these uses. This leaves a smaller supply of credit to be allocated to those potential borrowers who do not receive assistance, and increases the interest rate to these borrowers. However, the guarantee does not always change the allocation of credit to such a



large degree. Some beneficiaries of loan guarantee programs would have been able to secure the funds privately, without Government support. For example, guaranteed mortgage credit might be used to finance, at a lower cost, a house that would have been purchased anyway.

Many of the guarantee programs operated by the Federal Government began in efforts to revive the economy during the depression of the 1930s. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created in 1932, was the forerunner of the Export-Import Bank, the Small Business Administration, and other credit programs. The Nation's single largest credit program, the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) home mortgage insurance program, was created in 1934 to stimulate housing purchases.

During the 1950s and 1960s housing credit dominated Federal credit activities. The home mortgage programs of the FHA and Veterans Administration accounted for 95.6% of the total volume of new commitments for guaranteed loans in 1964. As the chart above shows, the range of activities financed with Federal guarantees has widened since that time. Guarantees are now offered for business, agriculture, energy, and education, though housing continues to dominate. For the 1986 budget, home mortgage programs

account for 62.4% of all new guaranteed loan commitments. Aid to international business accounts for 15.8%. The remaining 21.8% is primarily for the guaranteed student loan program and for agriculture.

Because loan guarantees are not included in the outlay totals, they were formerly excluded as well from normal budget discipline. In January 1980 a central control system for Federal credit was instituted to subject guaranteed and direct loans to greater scrutiny throughout the budget process. This system consisted of the Federal credit budget and appropriations bill limitations. The credit budget covers all direct and guaranteed loans by Federal agencies. Control is effected through appropriations bill limitations, which cover 63% of all new guaranteed loan commitments to be extended in 1986 and 33% of new direct loan obligations. (See Part 5 for a discussion of credit programs by function, Part 7 for a more complete description of the credit budget and credit control system, and Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs," for a detailed discussion of Federal credit activities.)

Taxation and tax expenditures.—Taxation provides the Government with receipts, which withdraw purchasing power from the private sector in order to finance direct Government expenditure. The structure of the tax system has important effects on the allocation of resources among private uses and the distribution of income among individuals. These effects are caused by the choice of taxes and by the structural characteristics of each different tax—for example, by the rate schedules, exemptions, deductions, and exclusions of the individual income tax. The effects of taxation on resource allocation and income distribution are analogous to the effects of outlays.

Some features of the tax system have been defined as "tax expenditures" and receive special attention in the budget. Tax expenditures are defined as amounts attributable to provisions of the Federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or that provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. The Congressional Budget Act requires that estimates of tax expenditures be published in the budget.

Tax expenditures are so designated because they are one means by which the Federal Government pursues public policy objectives, and because in many cases they can be regarded as an alternative means of achieving the same objectives as direct expenditures. They can also be regarded as an alternative means of achieving the same objectives as other instruments of Government policy, such as loan guarantees, regulations, and provisions of the tax law other than those provisions that cause tax expenditures. There are numerous examples of the similarity in objective between tax expenditures and direct outlays. For instance, the cost of buying ships built in U.S. shipyards is reduced both by construction subsidies and by the deferral of tax on the shipping company income used to buy new ships; and the cost of borrowing by eligible persons and businesses is reduced both by direct loans at subsidized interest rates and by tax exemption for bonds. Similarly, State and local governments benefit both from direct grants and from the ability to borrow funds at tax-exempt rates; and individuals benefit both from social security payments and from the tax exemption of most of these payments.

Tax expenditures ordinarily result from permanent legislation. They therefore are not submitted to the Congress each year and do not routinely receive a formal and systematic annual review. In this sense they share a legislative status with entitlement programs, such as social security, which do not require annual appropriations. However, tax expenditures, other provisions of the income tax, and other tax laws are generally reviewed whenever fiscal policy decisions are considered regarding the overall level of tax receipts. Many tax expenditures and other tax law provisions were changed in the revenue acts of the last four years; and during the past year the Treasury Department comprehensively reviewed the income tax law including both its tax expenditures and its other provisions.

The classification of certain provisions of law as resulting in tax expenditures requires some baseline tax structure against which the actual tax law can be compared. Deviations of the law from this baseline are deemed to cause tax expenditures. The Congressional Budget Act does not provide an exact specification of the baseline against which tax expenditures are to be measured.

The baseline used in the budget is intended to consist of the general provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. For the individual income tax, the baseline in the budgets since 1983 has included those provisions that exist under current law for the definition of taxpaying units (including the separate corporation income tax), graduated rate schedules, personal exemptions, zero-bracket amounts (standard deductions), and basic accounting rules. The baseline before 1983 was similar but in addition required that the time pattern of depreciation deductions approximate the useful life of assets and that all cash transfers from government be included in taxable income. By definition, characteristics of the tax structure included in the baseline do not give rise to tax expenditures.

The use of many of the general provisions of the Internal Revenue Code for defining both of these baseline tax structures makes it clear that listing an item as a tax expenditure does not imply that it is either a desirable or an undesirable provision. When different provisions of the Code are considered to be in the base-

line, the list of tax expenditures is different and the amounts of particular tax expenditures may also be different. For example, in contrast with the baseline used in earlier years, the baseline used in the budgets since 1983 has considered the accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) to be the general method for depreciating assets and therefore has included ACRS as part of the baseline; this baseline has also excluded public assistance payments from baseline income. Therefore, under this baseline, unlike the pre-1983 baseline, tax expenditures do not arise from either the use of ACRS or the exclusion of public assistance benefits from adjusted gross income. This year's tax expenditure estimates show tax expenditures relative to both of these baselines.

These two baselines are not the only ones that might be used. In particular, a baseline tax structure might reflect a normative judgment about a fully comprehensive income tax base or consumption tax base. A fully comprehensive income tax base, among other changes, would adjust incomes for the effects of inflation; would integrate the individual and corporation income taxes rather than regarding the separate tax treatment of individuals and corporations as part of the baseline tax structure; would include imputed income, such as the consumption benefits received from owneroccupied homes; and would tax income when it was accrued instead of when it was realized. Thus, for example, the failure under present law to take account of inflation in measuring capital gains. depreciation, and interest income would be regarded as negative tax expenditures. Alternatively, under a consumption tax base, income would not be taxed until consumed. However, the proceeds of borrowing and of withdrawals from savings accounts would be taxable if they were used for consumption. Under either of these alternative baseline structures, the list of tax expenditures and their estimated amounts would be different than they are now.

Some of the items listed as tax expenditures under one or both of the present baselines can be regarded to some degree as inexact but practicable adjustments to correct for departures of the baseline from a fully comprehensive tax base. For example, the exclusion of 60 percent of long-term capital gains from taxable income may be regarded as a method of adjusting for the overstatement of real income from capital gains during a period of inflation. Similarly, the use of more accelerated depreciation methods than economic life—which is a tax expenditure under the pre-1983 baseline—may be regarded as a means of offsetting the failure to adjust depreciation deductions for increases in the price level.

Regardless of how the baseline is defined, the provisions of tax law that do not result in tax expenditures deserve as much scrutiny as the provisions of tax law that do. This is because the other provisions also have major effects on the allocation of resources and the distribution of income, and because these other provisions may be alternative means of achieving the same objectives or analogous objectives as tax expenditures achieve. For example, investment in equipment may be stimulated by either an increase in the investment tax credit or a decrease in the corporation income tax rate; the former is a change in a tax expenditure, but the latter is not. Similarly, income support may be provided by either the exclusion of social security benefits from taxable income or by the zero-bracket amount (standard deduction); the former causes a tax expenditure, but the latter does not.

Tax expenditures are estimated in two steps. First, the revenue loss of a tax provision is estimated, i.e., the difference between tax receipts and what tax receipts would be if the tax law conformed to a specified baseline. If removing a tax provision would increase taxable income, for example, the revenue loss is estimated as the increase in taxable income multiplied by the tax rate that would be paid on the additional income.

The revenue loss is then adjusted to an outlay equivalent, i.e., the amount of outlays that would be required to provide an equal after-tax income to the taxpayer (and thereby an equal incentive) as the special tax provision provides. In many cases the required outlays are greater than the revenue loss, because taxpayers would have to pay taxes on the higher income derived from the outlays. For example, one tax expenditure provision is the exclusion from taxable income of the value of housing and meals supplied to military personnel. If the Government were to repeal this tax exclusion and instead pay higher salaries, the increase in salaries would be taxed. Consequently, if the Government were to use taxable direct expenditures rather than tax expenditures and were to provide the same total after-tax compensation, the increase in direct outlays for higher salaries would have to be greater than the revenue loss under the special tax provision. The Federal deficit would be the same in either case, however, because higher outlays would be required only to the extent needed to make up the difference caused by higher tax receipts.

This adjustment makes the tax expenditures more comparable with direct outlays than the revenue loss would be and therefore more useful in analyzing Federal programs. For some tax expenditures, though, the revenue loss is equivalent to a direct outlay without any adjustment. Special Analysis G, "Tax Expenditures," presents estimates of tax expenditures defined both as outlay equivalents and as revenue losses, but for program analysis in this budget only the outlay equivalent estimates are used.

The size of a particular tax expenditure depends not only on the tax provision in question but also on the interaction of this provision with the rest of the tax structure. The reductions in the income tax rate schedule enacted in 1981, for example, automatically decreased many tax expenditures below what they otherwise would have been. A tax rate reduction decreases the amount of receipts that would be gained by repealing deductions, exemptions, and exclusions, because lower tax rates are applied to the increase in taxable income.

The interaction among tax provisions means that special calculations are generally needed to add tax expenditures together. For example, if more than one exclusion from individual income were ended, the gain in receipts would generally be greater than the sum of the separate tax expenditures, because some taxpayers would move into higher tax rate brackets. If more than one personal deduction were ended, the gain in receipts would generally be smaller than the sum of the separate tax expenditures, because some taxpayers would switch to using the zero-bracket amount (standard deduction). Consequently, adding together separate tax expenditures would usually be misleading, and they are not aggregated in this budget except for the specially computed totals by functional category.

Tax expenditures are presented at two places in the budget. Part 5, "Meeting National Needs: the Federal Program by Function," discusses the major tax expenditures in each functional category, together with outlays and guaranteed loans, in order to describe more fully the Government's policy. Special Analysis G, "Tax Expenditures," analyzes the concept and measurement of tax expenditures and presents a complete list of tax expenditure estimates for 1984–86. The discussion in Part 5 and the functional totals are based on the pre-1983 baseline.

As discussed in Part 4 of this volume, "Budget Receipts," the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 increased tax receipts significantly. Some of its provisions repeal or reduce tax expenditures. For example, the Act repealed the exclusion of a limited amount of net interest income that had been scheduled to begin in 1985, and it limited the amount of tax-exempt, private purpose industrial development bonds. At the same time, the Act also extended or increased a few tax expenditure provisions, such as continuing the tax-exemption for mortgage subsidy bonds through 1987.

The Administration is proposing a number of tax changes in the present budget. Several new, expanded, or continued tax expenditures would serve diverse purposes. These tax expenditures include a three-year extension of the tax credit for increasing research and experimentation expenditures; a larger tax credit for dependent care expenses paid by low income individuals; a group of incentives

for the redevelopment of depressed areas designated as "enterprise zones"; a tuition tax credit for students at private elementary and secondary schools; and education savings accounts for college and university expenses. Other proposed measures would change receipts but not tax expenditures.

BUDGET FUNDS AND THE FEDERAL DEBT

The budget consists of two major groups of funds: Federal funds and trust funds. The Federal funds are derived mainly from tax receipts and borrowing and are used for the general purposes of the Government. Most of these funds are not restricted by law to any specific Government program. The trust funds, on the other hand, collect certain taxes and other receipts for specified purposes, such as paying social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

BUDGET TOTALS BY FUND GROUP

(In billions of dollars)

	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Budget receipts:			•		
Federal funds	418.1	459.3	493.5	537.9	588.9
Trust funds		396.5	421.3	447.4	496.1
Interfund transactions		118.9	121.1	123.7	134.6
Total, budget receipts	666.5	736.9	793.7	861.7	950.4
Federal funds 1	636.3	731.6	734.9	772.7	827.8
Trust funds	305.2	346.4	359.9	377.6	401.5
Interfund transactions	— 89.7	-118.9	-121.1	123.7	-134.6
Total, budget outlays	851.8	959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1,094.8
Federal funds 1	-218.2	-272.3	-241.4	_234.8	- 238.9
Trust funds	32.9	50.1	61.4	69.8	94.5
Total, budget surplus or deficit (—)	— 185.3	- 222.2	-180.0	- 164.9	- 144.4

Includes the outlays of the off-budget Federal entities, which have been excluded from the budget under current law but are proposed to be included on-budget. In previous years they were shown as a grouping separate from Federal funds or trust funds.

The budget includes the receipts and outlays of both the Federal funds and the trust funds and, as shown in the table above, deducts the various transactions that occur between them. The budget totals for receipts and outlays therefore generally display the net transactions of the Federal Government with the public. Under proposed legislation the budget includes the net transactions with the public of the Federal Financing Bank and the other off-budget Federal entities, which have been excluded from the budget under provisions of law. The outlays that are off-budget under current law are classified as Federal funds outlays when included in the

BUDGET FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT OUTSTANDING 1

(In billions of dollars)

Description	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Budget surplus or deficit (—)(On-budget under current law)	—185.3 (—175.4)	- 222.2 (-209.8)	— 180.0 (<i>— 178.5)</i>	—164.9 (<i>—168.2)</i>	—144.4 (—148.7)
(Off-budget under current law; proposed to be included on-budget)	(10.0)	(-12.5)	(1.5)	(3.2)	(4.3)
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public:					
Decrease or increase () in Treasury operat- ing cash balance	6.6	10.4			
Increase or decrease (—) in: Checks outstanding, etc Deposit fund balances		9.4 .5	9.4 2.5	•••••	••••••
Seigniorage on coins		.6		.7	.8
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public	14.5	20.8	7.4	.7	.8
Total, requirements for borrowing from the public	—170.8	—201.4	—172.6	-164.2	143.6
Change in debt held by the public	170.8	201.4	172.6	164.2	143.6
Federal funds 2	2.5	2.2	.8	} 	•••••
Trust funds ³ Deposit funds ⁴		60.3	62.3 —2.5	69.8	94.5
Total, change in Federal agency invest- ments in Federal debt	24.0	63.0			
Change in gross Federal debt	194.9	264.3	233.2	234.0	238.1

^{*\$50} million or less.

budget and are therefore shown as Federal funds outlays in this table. 12

Thus, as shown in the table above, the budget deficit or surplus is the principal determinant of the change in the Federal debt held by the public.13 The budget deficit, together with the other factors noted in this table, is estimated to increase the Federal debt held by the public from \$1,312.6 billion at the end of 1984 to \$1,686.6 billion at the end of 1986, with the increase in 1986 being less than in 1985. Borrowing is projected on a basis consistent with the economic assumptions that are explained in Part 3 of this volume.

² Several amounts have been assumed to be zero in 1987 and 1988 because they are usually small and cannot be estimated accurately, 2 includes the off-budget Federal entities, which have been excluded from the budget under current law but are proposed to be included onbudget.

** Estimates for 1987 and 1988 are equal to the total trust fund surplus.

** Only those deposit funds classified as Government accounts.

¹² Special Analysis C, "Funds in the Budget," discusses further the two major groups of funds and the effect on the accounts of shifting the off-budget Federal entities into the budget.

¹³ Table 12 in Part 9 of this Budget contains more detail on budget financing through 1986 and shows the levels of debt from 1983 to 1986. Federal debt is discussed further in Special Analysis E, "Borrowing and Debt." Historical data since 1940 are published in Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, FY 1986.

Gross Federal debt is the sum of the debt held by the public and the debt held by the Government itself, which includes such investments as the Treasury debt held by the social security and other trust funds. At the end of 1986 gross Federal debt is estimated to be \$2,074.2 billion, of which debt held by the Government itself is \$387.6 billion. Thus, gross Federal debt is much larger than the Federal debt held by the public.

Gross Federal debt is estimated to rise by \$233.2 billion during 1986. As indicated in the lower section of the previous table, \$60.5 billion of this increment will be held in trust funds and other Government accounts. This is mainly due to the investment of trust fund surpluses in Treasury debt.

The gross Federal debt consists almost entirely of securities issued by the Treasury Department. However, a few Government agencies are authorized to issue their own debt instruments to the public or to other Government agencies and funds. These securities are part of the gross Federal debt. At the end of 1984 the public held \$3.4 billion of agency debt, most of which was issued some years ago. The greater part consists of revenue bonds issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority and participation certificates in pools of loans issued by the Government National Mortgage Association on behalf of several agencies. Agency debt is expected to fall by small amounts each year as existing agency debt matures and most new agency borrowing is from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). The FFB finances its purchases of agency debt by borrowing from Treasury, which in turn borrows from the public. To prevent double counting, FFB's holdings of agency debt are not included in gross Federal debt.

Almost all Treasury securities are covered by a general statutory debt limitation. The present limit is \$1,823.8 billion. However, the debt subject to limit is estimated to rise to \$1,837.4 billion by the end of 1985. Therefore, to permit the Federal Government to meet its obligations, the limit will have to be raised during 1985.

Debt subject to the general statutory limit, like gross Federal debt, includes debt held internally within the Government, such as the Treasury issues held by the social security trust funds. Debt subject to the statutory limit is therefore much larger than the debt held by the public and is nearly as large as gross Federal debt. It is a little less than gross Federal debt primarily because most agency debt is excluded from the general statutory limitation.

Since trust fund surpluses for the most part have been invested in debt securities, rather than being held as cash assets, the Federal funds deficit must be financed primarily by borrowing. This debt is almost entirely subject to the statutory limit. As shown in the table on the next page, the Federal funds deficit was \$218.2 billion in 1984, and the increase in debt subject to statutory limit was \$195.0

FEDERAL FUNDS FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT

(In hillions of dollars)

Description	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Federal funds surplus or deficit (—)	218.2	-272.3	-241.4
(On-budget under current law)		(-259.9)	
(Off-budget under current law; proposed to be included on-budget)	(-10.0)	(-12.5)	(-1.5)
Means of financing other than borrowing:			
Decrease or increase (—) in Treasury operating cash balance	6.6	10.4	
Checks outstanding, etc	17.7	8	8.5
Deposit fund balances	1.9	.5	-2.5
Seigniorage on coins	.5	.6	.5
Total, means of financing other than borrowing	26.7	10.7	6.5
Decrease or increase (-) in investments in Federal debt by Federal			
funds and deposit funds 1	-3.4	-2.7	1.7
Increase or decrease () in Federal funds debt not subject to limit	1	1	1
Total, requirements for borrowing subject to debt limit	- 195.0	-264.4	-233.3
Change in debt subject to limit	195.0	264.4	233.3

^{*\$50} million or less.

billion. Thus, the Federal funds deficit roughly accounted for the increase in the debt subject to limit.

THE DECREASE IN TOTAL 1984 OUTLAYS FROM THE INITIAL BUDGET ESTIMATE

Total outlays for 1984 were \$851.8 billion, which is \$10.7 billion less than the initial estimate made by the Administration in its budget transmitted to Congress in January 1983. Outlays that are on-budget under current law account for \$6.7 billion of this decrease, while outlays that are off-budget under current law account for the remaining \$4.0 billion. This is the first budget in recent years to record a shortfall in spending and continues the trend since 1980 of continually narrower differences between the initial budget estimate and actual outlays. Although actual outlays exceeded the initial estimate in each of the preceding four years, the percentage difference declined steadily from 9.3% in 1980 to 4.5% in 1983. This section reviews the major causes of the 1984 decrease. It includes the outlays of Federal entities that are off-budget under current law in order to be consistent with the Administration's proposal to move them on-budget.

The following table compares the initial outlay estimate with the actual outlay total in current and constant dollars and as a percent of GNP. Current dollar outlays were 1.2% below the initial estimate, while constant dollar outlays were 0.8% higher. The table also compares defense with nondefense outlays in current dollars.

¹ Only those deposit funds classified as Government accounts.

1984 OUTLAY DIFFERENCES

(Dollars in billions)

	January 1983 estimate	Actual	Percent change
Total outlays:			
Current dollars	862.5	851.8	-1.2
National defense	,	227.4	-7.3
Nondefense		624.4	+1.2
Constant (fiscal year 1972) dollars	363.5	366.3	+ 0.8
As a percent of GNP	24.7	23.8	-3.6
Classification under current law:			
On-budget under current law	848.5	841.8	-0.8
Off-budget under current law 1		10.0	-29.0
-	i	I	

¹ Proposed to be included on-budget.

Actual outlays for defense were 7.3% below the initial estimate, while outlays for nondefense programs were 1.2% higher.

Chronology of outlay decrease.—The Administration's initial outlay estimate for 1984 was \$862.5 billion. The table below shows subsequent revisions to this estimate. In April 1983, the estimate decreased by \$4.2 billion, largely as a result of a stronger than forecast economic recovery, changes in agricultural market conditions, and lower projections of inflation. This decrease was mostly offset by a \$3.8 billion increase in July 1983. Higher than expected

CHRONOLOGY OF THE 1984 OUTLAY DECREASE (In billions of dollars)

Changes: April 1983 (April Update): A \$2.3 billion increase due to the 1983 jobs bill and a \$1.9 billion decrease in offsetting receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf were more than offset by a \$2.5 billion decrease in farm price supports, a \$4.2 billion net decrease in unemployment compensation, and a \$1.1 billion decrease in social security..... July 1983 (Mid-Session Review): A \$3.0 billion decrease for the Department of Defense and a \$2.8 billion decrease in unemployment compensation were more than offset by a \$4.1 billion increase in farm price supports, a \$1.3 billion increase in mortgage credit and thrift insurance, a \$1.0 February 1984 (1985 Budget): Decreases of \$4.7 billion in the Department of Defense and \$4.2 billion in farm price supports were more than offset by increases in many programs including \$1.3 billion in social security, \$1.6 billion in medicare, \$1.4 billion in food and nutrition assistance programs, and \$1.7 billion in net interest, and a \$1.5 billion decrease in offsetting April 1984 (April Update): The largest decreases were in farm price supports (\$1.5 billion) and August 1984 (Mid-Session Review): A \$1.7 billion increase in FDIC was more than offset by a \$3.9 billion decrease in the Department of Defense, a \$1.4 billion decrease in medicare, and October 1984 (Year-End Statement): Increases of \$1.0 billion in farm price supports, \$1.4 billion in FHA, \$1.0 billion in low-rent housing funds, and \$1.7 billion in net interest were more than offset by decreases of \$6.2 billion for the Department of Defense, \$1.5 billion in medicare, and

payments for farm price supports under the payment-in-kind program were the largest increase. In February 1984, the outlay estimate increased by \$7.9 billion due to increases in many programs that more than offset outlay decreases of \$4.7 billion in the Department of Defense due to Congressional action on appropriations bills and a \$4.2 billion upward reestimate of outlays for farm price supports. Estimated outlays fell by \$12.0 billion overall in April and August 1984, with the largest reestimates due to defense outlays and unemployment compensation. Lower than anticipated spending by many agencies caused actual outlays to be \$6.2 billion below the August 1984 estimate. The largest shortfalls occurred in the Department of Defense, medicare, and the Federal Financing Bank.

Major causes of the decrease.—Actual 1984 outlays were \$10.7 billion below the original estimate. The following table shows the distribution of this decrease according to three categories: (1) policy changes, (2) economic conditions, and (3) estimating and other differences. The amounts in the first two categories account for only the major items while the third category is a residual. The figures, therefore, are approximations.

Policy changes to the 1984 budget proposals were a result of revised Administration proposals and congressional action that differed from the initial Administration proposals. The net increase due to policy changes was \$13.8 billion. Outlays for national defense programs were \$5.3 billion lower than proposed, whereas outlays for nondefense programs were \$19.1 billion higher. A similar pattern also occurred for the two previous budget estimates.

Outlays for nondefense discretionary programs were about \$9 billion above the Administration's proposals due to policy changes. This includes increases in regular and supplemental appropriations bills and the 4% pay raise for Federal civilian workers in January 1984. The 1984 budget assumed no increase in pay.

Outlays for benefit payments to individuals were also about \$7 billion above the Administration's proposals due to policy changes. About 70% of this increase is accounted for by changes affecting medicare, unemployment compensation, food stamps, and aid to families with dependent children. Outlays for these programs were \$5.3 billion above the Administration's proposals primarily due to the failure of Congress to enact many of the Administration's cost saving reforms. However, Congress did adopt most of the reforms proposed by the bipartisan National Commission on Social Security Reform and recommended by the Administration for the social security program.

Policy changes for other mandatory programs and inaction on several user fee proposals also increased outlays. Outlays increased

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR DIFFERENCE IN 1984 OUTLAYS

(In billions of dollars)

	Total
Reasons for difference (net):	
Policy changes	+13.8 -17.0
Economic conditions	
Estimating differences and other changes	7.5
Total	10.7

by \$1.7 billion because of increases in direct export credit and the failure of Congress to enact the Administration's proposal to freeze target prices at 1983 crop levels for Commodity Credit Corporation programs. Failure of the Congress to enact several proposed user fees, including navigation user fees and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premium increases, raised outlays by almost \$1.0 billion.

Economic conditions differed from those forecast in January 1983 as shown in the following table. Growth in real GNP exceeded the growth projected by 3.2 percentage points in 1983 and by 1.3 percentage points in 1984. Inflation, as measured by both the GNP deflator and the Consumer Price Index, was lower than projected for both 1983 and 1984. The total unemployment rate also was lower than anticipated in both years, by 0.9 percentage point in 1983 and 2.1 percentage points in 1984. Conversely, interest rates, as measured by the 91-day Treasury bill rate, were 0.6 percentage points higher than projected in 1983 and 1.7 percentage points higher in 1984.

COMPARISON OF JANUARY 1983 ECONOMIC FORECAST AND ACTUAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

(Calendar years)

	January 1983 estimate		Ac	Actual		Difference	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	
Percent change: GNP (constant 1972 dollars): 4th quarter over 4th quarter	3.1	4.0	6.3	5.3	3.2	1.3	
Inflation (4th quarter over 4th quarter): GNP deflator	5.6	5.0	3.8	3.7	-1.8	-1.3	
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Total unemployment rate (annual average)	5.0	4.4 9.5	2.9 9.5	3.6 7.4	-2.1 -0.9	-0.8 -2.1	
Interest rate (91-day bills, annual average)	8.0	7.9	8.6	9.6	0.6	1.7	

The difference between the economic forecast and economic performance resulted in a net outlay decrease of \$17.0 billion. Estimates of the major components of this decrease are shown in the following table. Lower than anticipated unemployment accounts for almost all of the total net decrease, most of which was for unemployment compensation. Lower inflation reduced outlays by \$9.0 billion. Most of this decrease was for defense purchases, primarily because of lower than anticipated fuel costs; social security and medical care programs account for most of the remainder. Outlays increased by \$1.8 billion due to the net effect of higher interest rates and the lower borrowing requirements associated with changes in economic conditions that reduced the deficit below its initial estimate. Conversely, receipts for rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf were \$5.2 billion lower than initially estimated due to changes in economic conditions in world oil markets.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ON 1984 OUTLAYS

(In billions of dollars)

Unemployment rate differences: Unemployment compensation	Difference — 12.9
Other	
Subtotal, unemployment rate differences	
Price differences:	
Cost of living adjustments:	
Social security	—1.2
Other	— 0.4
Medical prices:	
Medicare and medicaid	0.8
Defense purchases	
Subtotal, price differences	
Interest differences:	
Net interest:	
Interest rates	+3.0
Differences in borrowing 1	1.7
Guaranteed student loans	+0.5
Subtotal, interest differences	+1.8
Receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf	
Other adjustments	+1.4 +1.4
	
Total	17.0

Estimating differences and other changes account for a \$7.5 billion decrease in 1984 outlays. The largest estimating adjustment, \$5.3 billion, was for the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). The largest changes for FFB include a \$3.0 billion decrease in the Rural Electrification Administration's loan programs due to a reduction in the rate of growth in the demand for electricity that lowered the demand for loans for new electrical power generation, and a \$1.4 billion decrease

¹ Includes only the effect of differences in borrowing associated with differences in economic conditions.

in the foreign military sales credit program because of delayed military purchases by foreign governments. The second largest estimating adjustment was for farm price supports. Crop production was lower than estimated due to weather conditions, resulting in an outlay decrease of over \$4.0 billion. This was offset in part by increased outlays for subsidizing greater tobacco and dairy production.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVELY UNCONTROLLABLE OUTLAYS AND OF RECEIPTS

The Congressional Budget Act requires that the budget contain two comparisons between the initial budget estimates and the actual amounts for the last completed fiscal year: a comparison of the differences in relatively uncontrollable outlays by major program, and a comparison of the differences in receipts by major source. These comparisons are made in the following two sections for the 1984 budget, which was submitted in January 1983 for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1984.

Comparison of relatively uncontrollable outlays.—Outlays in any one year are considered to be relatively uncontrollable when the program level is determined by existing statutes or by contracts or other obligations. Outlays for these programs generally depend on factors that are beyond administrative control under existing law at the start of the fiscal year. For example, the definition of beneficiaries eligible for programs like medicaid and social security is established by law. Prior-year contracts and obligations are also legally binding.

Relatively uncontrollable outlays are grouped into two major categories: open-ended programs and fixed costs, for which outlays are generally mandated by law; and payments from prior-year contracts and obligations, for which outlays are required because of previous action, such as entering into contracts. Budget estimates of relatively uncontrollable outlays do not include the effects of proposed legislation.

A number of factors may cause differences between the amounts estimated in the budget and the actual outlays. For example, legislation may change benefit rates or coverage; the actual number of beneficiaries may differ from the number estimated; and economic conditions (such as interest rates) may differ from what was assumed in making the estimates.

The following table shows the differences between actual outlays for relatively uncontrollable programs in 1984 and the amounts

estimated in the 1984 budget. The list of programs is the same as in Table 18 (Controllability of Budget Outlays) in Part 9. None of the activities that are off-budget under current law and proposed to be on-budget are included in these totals, because the data are not identified by controllability classification. Actual outlays for relatively uncontrollable programs in 1984 were \$624.1 billion, which is \$19.6 billion or 3.0% lower than the estimate based on existing law in January 1983. Outlays for open-ended programs and fixed costs were \$11.3 billion below the initial estimate, while outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations were \$8.4 billion lower.

RELATIVELY UNCONTROLLABLE OUTLAYS FOR 1984

(In billions of dollars)

Relatively uncontrollable under present law	January 1983 estimate (existing law)	Actual	Change	
Open-ended programs and fixed costs: Payments for individuals: 1				
Social security and railroad retirement		179.3	-4.0	
Federal employees' retirement and insurance	50.5	49.0	-1.5	
(Military retired pay)		16.5	-0.6	
(Other)	33.4	32.6	-0.9	
Unemployment compensation	26.8	16.9	-9.9	
Medical care		79.9	-5.0	
Assistance to students		4.8	1.1	
Food and nutrition assistance		3.6	0.3	
Public assistance and related programs		21.0	1.6	
Other		2.9	0.1	
Subtotal, payments for individuals	374.8	357.4	—17.4	
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs: Net interest	105.8	111.1	5.2	
General revenue sharing		4.6	_*	
Farm price supports (CCC) ²		7.3	-2.2	
Other		-1.6	3.1	
Subtotal, other open-ended programs and fixed costs		121.3	6.1	
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs	490.0	478.7	-11.3	
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations:				
National defense	85.9	79.5	6.4	
		65.8	-0.4 -2.0	
Civilian programs	07.8	05.8	-2.0	
Total, outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations	153.7	145.3	—8.4	
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays	643.7	624.1	19.6	

^{*\$50} million or less.

Payments for individuals, which are essentially income transfers, were 75% of all open-ended programs and fixed costs in 1984. Actual outlays for this grouping were \$17.4 billion lower than

¹ Beginning in the 1985 budget, the administrative costs of relatively uncontrollable payments for individuals, which are controlled through fimitations, are classified as relatively controllable. In addition, there were some changes in the treatment of interest payments for interfund borrowing. The January 1983 estimates were adjusted to be consistent with these changes.
² The intitial estimate of farm price supports was adjusted to reflect savings from the payment-in-kind program, which was implemented administratively before the beginning of 1984.

originally estimated. This decrease was the net effect of legislative action, differences between actual and assumed economic conditions, differences between the anticipated and actual number of beneficiaries, and technical reestimates.

Outlays for social security and railroad retirement, the largest category of payments for individuals, were \$4.0 billion lower than estimated. Outlays for these programs were lower primarily because of the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 and the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, which delayed automatic cost-of-living adjustments. Outlays also decreased because lower than anticipated inflation reduced the size of the cost-of-living adjustment.

Outlays for Federal employees' retirement and disability insurance programs were \$1.5 billion below the budget estimate. These programs consist of military retired pay, civilian employee retirement and disability, and veterans service-connected compensation. Except for veterans service-connected compensation, these benefits are automatically indexed to the consumer price index. Outlays for the indexed programs were below the initial estimates by \$1.6 billion primarily due to lower than expected inflation and sixmonth delays in applying cost-of-living adjustments. Outlays for veterans' compensation were \$0.1 billion above the original estimate due to the net effect of congressional enactment of a cost-of-living adjustment and a lower caseload than anticipated.

Outlays for unemployment compensation programs were \$9.9 billion below the initial estimate. This decrease was the result of a lower than forecast rate of unemployment offset partially by increases due to enacted legislation. Lower unemployment reduced outlays by \$12.9 billion; an extension of Federal supplemental unemployment compensation raised 1984 outlays by \$3.0 billion.

Outlays for medical care were \$5.0 billion lower than estimated. Medicare outlays were \$4.1 billion below the initial estimate as a result of lower than anticipated medical prices and technical reestimates related to the new prospective payment system. Outlays for the medicaid program were \$0.9 billion below the initial estimate.

Assistance to students consists of GI bill benefits and the guaranteed student loans program. Outlays for the guaranteed student loans program were \$1.1 billion above the estimate due primarily to the effect of higher than expected interest rates, loan volume, and default rates.

Food and nutrition assistance includes the child nutrition and special milk programs. Outlays for these programs were \$0.3 billion higher than estimated because a greater number of meals were served than originally anticipated.

Public assistance and related programs include public assistance payments, supplemental security income, outlays for earned income tax credits, and veterans non-service-connected pensions. Outlays for these programs were \$1.6 billion above the estimate. The largest change, \$1.0 billion, occurred in the supplemental security income program. This change was the net effect of a greater number of beneficiaries and higher average benefits than anticipated, a delay in the cost-of-living adjustment, and legislation that allowed a \$20 monthly deduction from income used to calculate benefit awards.

Relatively uncontrollable outlays for all other payments to individuals were \$0.1 billion higher than estimated, due primarily to higher than expected payments for black lung disabilities.

Open-ended programs and fixed costs other than payments for individuals were 25% of all open-ended programs and fixed costs in 1984. Outlays for net interest were \$5.2 billion or 4.9% higher than the original estimate. This increase is the net effect of higher than anticipated interest rates and less Federal borrowing than expected. The budget estimate assumed an 8.0% interest rate on 91-day Treasury bills for fiscal year 1984, whereas the actual rate averaged 9.5%.

Outlays for farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corporation) were \$2.2 billion below the initial estimate. A large drop in crop production due to a drought accounts for a decrease of \$3.7 billion in outlays. This was partially offset by a \$1.4 billion increase in outlays for export credit.

Outlays for prior-year contracts and obligations for civilian and national defense programs were \$8.4 billion below the initial estimate. National defense outlays were below the estimate because of slower than anticipated spending. Outlays for civilian programs were also lower than the initial estimate.

Comparison of actual and estimated receipts.—Budget receipts in 1984 were \$666.5 billion, which is \$6.8 billion greater than the January 1983 estimate of \$659.7 billion.

Differences in economic assumptions—higher than anticipated incomes and interest rates, and lower than expected oil prices—accounted for a net increase in 1984 receipts of \$21.4 billion above the budget estimate. This increase was partially offset by changes in collection patterns and effective tax rates, which reduced receipts by \$7.6 billion. Differences in tax law from the legislation proposed in the budget reduced 1984 receipts by an additional \$7.0 billion. These legislative differences consisted of congressional inaction on, or modification of, the proposals in the 1984 budget, and of changes in law that were not proposed at that time.

A bipartisan social security plan, designed to ensure the future solvency of the social security trust funds, was proposed in the 1984 budget. This plan was estimated to increase 1984 receipts by \$8.2 billion. Other proposals, which were estimated to increase 1984 receipts by a net \$2.9 billion, included the taxation of employer-paid health insurance premiums in excess of a specified level, increases in contributions to civil service retirement, tax incentives for the redevelopment of economically distressed areas, a tuition tax credit, and a jobs tax credit for the long-term unemployed. Altogether, the January 1983 proposals were estimated to increase 1984 receipts by \$11.2 billion.

Four major laws affecting 1984 receipts were enacted after January 1983: the Social Security Amendments of 1983, the Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983, the Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983, and the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. These four Acts, together with several minor legislative changes, increased 1984 receipts by a net \$4.2 billion, which is \$7.0 billion less than the \$11.2 billion in increases that the administration had proposed.

Many of the provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 were modifications of the recommendations of the bi-partisan National Commission on Social Security Reform, which were reflected in the January budget. The other major laws affecting 1984 receipts generally contained provisions that were not proposed in January 1983. The primary feature of the Interest and Dividends Tax Compliance Act of 1983 repealed the withholding of taxes on interest and dividend income provided in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA). The Railroad Retirement Revenue Act of 1983 included increases in railroad retirement taxes. which—together with the benefit reductions provided in the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983—were designed to place the railroad retirement program on a sound financial basis. The major revenue provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DEFRA) affecting 1984 receipts reduced the tax benefits available to those who lease property to governments and other tax-exempt entities, restricted the use of tax-straddles to avoid tax, and reformed the taxation of life insurance companies.

Individual income taxes were \$296.2 billion in 1984, \$0.6 billion more than the budget estimate of \$295.6 billion. Higher than anticipated personal incomes increased individual income taxes by \$5.9 billion. This increase was partially offset by different collection patterns and effective tax rates than had been assumed, which reduced individual income tax receipts by \$1.4 billion. Substitution of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 for the bi-partisan social security plan reflected in the 1984 budget, and repeal of the withholding of taxes on interest and dividend income, reduced individual income taxes by \$0.8 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively. The Railroad Retirement Revenue Act and DEFRA, together

	January 1983 estimate	Oiffer- ences in tax law from 1983 proposals	Different economic conditions	Technical factors	Net change	Actual
Individual income taxes	295.6	-3.9	5.9	-1.4	0.6	296.2
Corporation income taxes	51.8	0.6	11.8	7.3	5.1	56.9
Social insurance taxes and contributions		-3.4	3.5	-1.4	-1.3	241.7
Excise taxes	40.4	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-3.0	37.4
Estate and gift taxes	5.9	-* .	*	0.1	0.1	6.0
Customs duties	9.1	*	0.8	1.4	2.2	11.4
Miscellaneous receipts	14.0	_*	1.1	1.9	3.0	17.0
Total	659.7	-7.0	21.4	-7.6	6.8	666.5

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL 1984 BUDGET RECEIPTS WITH THE JANUARY 1983 ESTIMATES (In billions of dollars)

with congressional inaction on several administration proposals, reduced individual income taxes by a net \$0.5 billion.

Corporation income taxes were \$5.1 billion above the budget estimate. Higher than anticipated corporate profits increased receipts by \$11.8 billion. This increase was partially offset by different collection patterns and effective tax rates than had been assumed, which reduced receipts by \$7.3 billion. Differences in tax law from the changes proposed in January 1983 increased corporation income taxes by \$0.6 billion.

Social insurance taxes and contributions (which are composed of employment taxes and contributions, unemployment insurance receipts, and other retirement contributions) were \$1.3 billion less than the January 1983 estimate of \$242.9 billion. Higher than anticipated wages and salaries and self-employment earnings increased these receipts by \$3.5 billion. This increase was partially offset by a technical overestimate of collections of \$1.4 billion. In addition, substitution of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 for the proposed bi-partisan social security plan reduced these receipts by \$1.6 billion. Congressional inaction on the administration's proposals to increase contributions to civil service retirement and to tax a portion of employer-paid health insurance premiums reduced this category by \$1.2 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively.

Lower than estimated collections of the windfall profit tax, due in large part to the unanticipated decline in oil prices, reduced 1984 excise taxes by \$3.4 billion. This decline was partially offset by a \$0.4 billion increase in other excise taxes.

Estate and gift taxes and customs duties were above the January 1983 estimates by \$0.1 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively. Higher than expected imports, due primarily to the continued strength of the dollar relative to foreign currencies, were in large part responsible for the increase in customs duties receipts.

^{*\$50} million or less

A \$2.9 billion increase in deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System, primarily reflecting higher interest rates than anticipated in January 1983, accounted for most of the \$3.0 billion increase in miscellaneous receipts.

THE DECREASE IN THE TOTAL 1984 DEFICIT FROM THE INITIAL BUDGET ESTIMATE

The preceding two sections discuss in detail the differences between the January 1983 budget estimates and the actual amounts of Federal Government receipts and outlays in 1984. This section summarizes the net impact of these differences on estimates of the total deficit. The total deficit is the difference between receipts and outlays, where outlays include the spending of Federal entities that are off-budget under current law but are proposed to be included on-budget.

The deficit for 1984 was originally estimated to be \$202.8 billion; the actual deficit was \$185.3 billion, a \$17.5 billion decrease. The following table shows the approximate distribution of this difference according to three categories: (1) policy; (2) economic conditions that were different from the original forecast; and (3) estimating and other differences. Each category is subdivided to show the impact of receipts compared to outlays. An increase in receipts is shown as positive because it reduces the deficit, while an increase in outlays is shown as negative because it raises the deficit.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN THE TOTAL 1984 DEFICIT

(In billions of dollars)

January 1983 estimate of deficit(—)	
Changes:	
Policy:	
Receipts	7.0
Outlays	
Subtotal, policy	20.8
Economic conditions:	
Receipts	+21.4
Outlays	
Subtotal, economic conditions Estimating and other differences:	
Receipts	7.6
Outlays	+7.5
Subtotal, estimating and other differences	<u>-0.1</u>
Total, changes	+17.5
Actual deficit(—)	
MEMORANDUM:	
Total change in receipts	+6.8
Total change in outlays	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

The actual deficit was below the initial estimate due to both higher receipts and lower outlays. Changes in economic conditions account for a \$38.4 billion decrease. Receipts were raised by higher than estimated incomes. Outlays were decreased by lower than forecast unemployment and inflation. This decrease was partially offset by policy changes, both revised Administration proposals and congressional action that differed from the Administration's original proposals. These increased the deficit by \$20.8 billion. Technical reestimates, which decreased receipts and outlays, had the net effect of further increasing the deficit by \$0.1 billion.

MILITARY RETIREMENT ACCRUALS

In the past, retirement benefits paid to former military personnel were direct charges to the current operating costs of the Department of Defense. The budget authority and outlays for this activity were included in the national defense function (subfunction 051: Department of Defense, Military). However, starting October 1, 1984, a new retirement system was placed in effect. Benefits are now paid from the newly created military retirement trust fund. This new trust fund is included in the civil activities administered by the Defense Department, and in the income security function (subfunction 602: Federal employee retirement and disability).

Sources of financing for the new trust fund.—The agencies that employ active duty military personnel pay a charge adequate to cover the anticipated future retirement benefits from the fund for those services currently rendered (the "accrual charge"). The total of the accruals paid over the service career of any cohort of military personnel, along with the accumulated interest on the balances, should be sufficient to finance all of the retirement benefits paid to these personnel and their dependents. While most military personnel and the associated accrual charges are financed from the Department of Defense, Military (and subfunction 051), some military personnel are employed in the Corps of Engineers, Civil program (subfunction 301), and some are on detail to other agencies. In each case, the agency and function responsible for paying the current military salary also pays for the accrual charges.

Since the accrual charge is a payment by the Government to itself, the collection is an offset against budget outlays. This offsetting collection is included in the agency and functional tables as undistributed offsetting receipts (subfunction 951 employer share, employee retirement).

The law establishing this new system also provided for an independent Board of Actuaries, which determines the appropriate percent of payroll charge for accruals. This Board will periodically review trends in military pay, personnel retirement, and related factors in order to determine what changes—if any—must be made to the accrual charges to keep them consistent with this objective.

Prior to the establishment of this fund, military retirement benefits were not pre-funded. The current value of military retirement benefits that had been earned and will have to be paid out in subsequent periods (the "unfunded liability") was estimated to be approaching \$0.5 trillion when the fund was established. Under terms of the law establishing this fund, the unfunded liability will be gradually paid off by the general fund over a period of decades. These payments are included in the Department of Defense, Civil portion of the budget (subfunction 054: other national defense); the offsetting collections arising from these payments are offset in the same agency and subfunction.

The income of the new trust fund is thus formed by the combination of the current accrual charges, the payments on the unfunded liability, and interest on balances invested in public debt securities. This income is significantly greater than the cost of current retirement benefits paid by the trust fund, so the trust fund is projected to accumulate large balances. As a normal rule virtually all of the balances are to be invested in public debt securities, so the fund will be partially financed from interest income. The payments of interest are made by the Treasury Department (subfunction 901, interest on the public debt). The offsetting interest income is included in undistributed interest received by trust funds in the agency presentation, and in net interest (subfunction 902; interest received by trust funds) in the functional presentation.

Restructuring the historical data for comparability.—This new system for financing military retired pay creates a severe discontinuity in the historical data base as between 1984 and 1985. It was possible, however, to reconstruct the pre-1985 data on a basis roughly comparable to the new system. The reconstruction was done to show the agency and functional totals approximately the way they would have appeared if the new system for paying for military retirement had been in effect for all years. The reconstruction was done by making the following calculations for each year:

- —estimating the amount of accruals that had been earned in that year;
- —imputing to (including in) the recorded costs of the Department of Defense, Military and of the national defense function an amount equal to these accruals, and imputing an equal amount of undistributed offsetting receipts (employer share, employee retirement); and
- -shifting the current cash benefits (and budget authority for the benefits) from the Department of Defense, Military to the Department of Defense, Civil, and from subfunction 051 to subfunction 602.

COMPARISON OF 1984 OUTLAYS ON AN UNADJUSTED AND AN ADJUSTED BASIS WITH 1985 OUTLAYS

(In millions of dollars)

			Amounts	
	Subfunctional code and agency	1984 unadjusted	1984 adjusted	1985 estimate
051	Department of Defense, Military	10 471		
051	Retired military personnel cash benefits (Federal funds)		10 500	
051 051	Imputed accruals for currently earned military retirement		16,503 204,334	246,300
	Total for agency	220,805	220,837	246,300
602 602	Department of Defense, Civil: Military Retirement Retired military personnel cash benefits (Federal funds) 1		16,471	22 15,838
054 054	Payment to military retirement fund (for unfunded liability)		*********	9,551
	Total for agency		16,471	
Offse	etting receipts undistributed by agency: Interfund transactions			
902	Interest received by trust funds		— 20,333	—25,554
951	Employer share, employee retirement 2	—8,760	- 25,263	— 26,994
	Total interfund transactions	- 29,093	45,596	 52,548
051 054	Recapitulation of above data by subfunction Department of Defense, Military Defense-related activities		220,837	246,300
602	Federal employee retirement and disability 3		16,471	15,860
902	Interest received by trust funds	20,333	- 20,333	25,554
951	Employer share, employee retirement	-8,760	- 25,263	- 26,994
	Total of above	191,712	191,712	209,612

¹ The 1985 estimate is a relatively small carry over from prior year obligations. There will be no remaining activity in this account in subsequent years. Subsequent years, and prior years, the military retired pay was and is included as Federal fund (rather than trust fund) outlays. Hence, for those years the offset for Federal employee retirement is included as a Federal intrafund receipt rather than as an interfund receipt. As a result of separate legislation, the monthly payments of benefits permanently slips one day starting in 1985—from the last day of the month to the first day of the next month. Hence, the decline from 1984 to 1985 is because 1985 has only 11 monthly payments.

These adjustments made the data for 1984 and earlier years as comparable as possible to the data for subsequent years. The table above shows the components of the agency and functional totals for 1984 that were affected by the adjustment for comparability, and it shows for comparison the estimates for 1985 on the new basis.

As can be seen for 1984, the adjustment for imputed accruals has virtually no effect on the totals for the Department of Defense, Military, either for the agency or for the subfunction (subfunction 051). The increase from adding imputed accruals is almost entirely offset by the decrease from deducting the cash benefits. However, the adjustment does substantially raise the military retirement components of the Department of Defense, Civil and subfunction 602 (Federal employee retirement and disability); it also causes large increases in the undistributed offsetting receipts, both by agency and by function (subfunction 951).

In the 1985 budget the historical data for 1984 and earlier years showed alternative series with and without the adjustment to accruals. This dual presentation is inevitably confusing and awkward. Hence, in the 1986 budget the affected data are shown only one way-adjusted to include the imputed accruals-so that for all years they are reasonably consistent with the current law and budgetary practice.

ALLOCATION OF WINDFALL PROFIT TAX RECEIPTS

Section 102 of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 requires that each year the President propose the allocation of net receipts from the tax in his budget.

This act establishes a Windfall Profit Tax Account in the Treasury "for accounting purposes only." After the Secretary of the Treasury has determined the amount of net receipts from the tax, they are to be allocated to the Windfall Profit Tax Account. Since the Conference Report accompanying the act stated explicitly that the net receipts from the tax "shall not be earmarked or invested separately from general revenues . . .", the allocations referred to in section 102 cannot be interpreted as earmarking funds for specific purposes.

The method for these allocations is prescribed by three formulas in subsections b(1), b(2), and b(3) of section 102. The allocations for 1986 are compared in the following table with the amounts included in this budget for the functional categories referred to in the formula.

ALLOCATION OF WINDFALL PROFIT TAX, NET RECEIPTS, 1986

(In millions of dollars)

Section 102 Formula	1986 Budget
2,528	2,528
1,517	1 21 806
632	2 22,437
2,528	44,243
	2,528 1,517 632 379

This amount is the total outlays for the other income security subfunction (609).
 This amount is the total outlays for all programs in the energy function (270) and the ground transportation subfunction (401).

PART 7 THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

7-1

THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

The budget system of the U.S. Government provides the framework within which decisions on resource allocation and program management are made in relation to the requirements of the Nation, availability of Federal resources, effective financial control, and accountability for use of the resources.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

The budget process has three main phases: (1) executive formulation and transmittal; (2) congressional action; and (3) budget execution and control. Each of these is interrelated with the others.

Executive formulation and transmittal.—The budget sets forth the President's financial plan and indicates his priorities for the Federal Government. The President's transmittal of his budget to the Congress early in each calendar year is the culmination of many months of planning and analysis throughout the executive branch.

Formulation of a budget begins not later than the spring of the year before it is transmitted. The budget is formulated in the context of a multi-year budget planning and tracking system that extends coverage to the 4 years following the budget year and integrates long-range planning into the executive budget process. This multi-year budget planning system requires that broad fiscal goals and agency spending and employment targets be established beyond the budget year.

During the period when a budget is formulated in the executive branch, there is a continual exchange of information, proposals, evaluations, and policy decisions among the President, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and other Executive Office units, and the various Government agencies. The President also receives projections of the economic outlook that are prepared jointly by the Council of Economic Advisers, OMB, and the Treasury. The next step in the process occurs when the President establishes general budget and fiscal policy guidelines. General policy directions and planning ceilings for both the fiscal year that will begin about 15 months later and for the 4 years beyond are then given to the agencies to govern the preparation of their budget requests.

The primary phase of the budget process involves the formulation and preparation of the President's budget for transmittal to the Congress. Throughout the fall and early winter, the executive branch is involved in this phase of the process. Agency budget requests are submitted to OMB, where they are reviewed in detail, and recommendations are made. These recommendations may be revised as a result of Presidential review. Fiscal policy issues, which affect budget outlays and receipts, are reexamined. The effect of budget decisions on receipts, budget authority, and outlays in the years that follow are also considered and are explicitly taken into account, consistent with the multi-year budget planning system. Thus, the budget formulation process involves the simultaneous consideration of the resource needs of individual programs and the total outlays and receipts that are appropriate in relation to current and prospective economic conditions.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires that current services estimates be transmitted to provide the Congress with a basis for reviewing the President's budget. These estimates are projections of budget authority and outlays required to continue Federal programs and activities without policy changes from the fiscal year in progress. These current services estimates and similar estimates for receipts are included in the President's budget to facilitate comparison with the budget estimates.¹

Congressional action.—The Congress can act to approve, modify, or disapprove the President's budget proposals. It can change funding levels, eliminate proposals, or add programs not requested by the President. It also enacts legislation affecting taxes and other sources of revenue.

In making appropriations, the Congress does not vote on the level of outlays directly, but rather on budget authority. The Congress first enacts legislation that *authorizes* an agency to carry out a particular program and, in some cases, includes limits on the amount that can be appropriated for the program. Many programs are authorized for a specified number of years or indefinitely; other programs, such as most nuclear energy, space exploration, defense procurement, foreign affairs, and some construction programs, require annual authorizing legislation.

Provision of budget authority is usually a separate, subsequent action. Generally, budget authority becomes available each year only as voted by the Congress in appropriations acts. However, in a number of cases the Congress has voted permanent budget authority, under which funds become available annually without further Congressional action. Many trust fund appropriations are permanent, as are a number of Federal fund appropriations, such as the appropriation to pay interest on the public debt.

¹ See Special Analysis A, "Current Services Estimates."

Congressional review of the budget begins when the President transmits his budget estimates to the Congress, generally within 15 days after the start of each new session in January, as required by law. The transmittal date may be modified by a joint resolution of the Congress.

Under the procedures established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congress considers budget totals before completing action on individual appropriations. The act requires each standing committee of the Congress to report on budget estimates to the House and Senate Budget Committees by March 15. It also requires the Congressional Budget Office to submit a fiscal policy report to the two budget committees. The Congress adopts the first concurrent budget resolution as a guide in its subsequent consideration of appropriations and revenue measures. The first budget resolution, which is scheduled to be adopted by May 15, sets targets for total receipts and for budget authority and outlays, in total and by functional category.

Congressional budget resolutions do not require Presidential approval. Frequently there is informal consultation between the congressional leadership and the Administration, however, because subsequent legislation developed to attain congressional budget targets must be sent to the President for his approval. In recent years, the Congress enacted omnibus reconciliation legislation that reduced budget authority and outlays or increased revenues in response to directives in the concurrent budget resolution. Last year the Congress enacted the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, which cut spending and raised revenues starting in fiscal year 1984.

Congressional consideration of requests for appropriations and for changes in revenue laws occurs first in the House of Representatives. The Appropriations Committee, through its subcommittees, studies the requests for appropriations and examines in detail each agency's performance. The Ways and Means Committee reviews proposed revenue measures. Each committee then recommends the action to be taken by the House of Representatives.

When the appropriation and tax bills are approved by the House, they are forwarded to the Senate, where a similar review process is followed. In case of disagreement between the two Houses of the Congress, a conference committee (consisting of Members of both bodies) meets to resolve the differences. The report of the conference committee is returned to both Houses for approval. When the measure is agreed to, first in the House and then in the Senate, it is ready to be transmitted to the President as an enrolled bill, for his approval or veto.

The Congressional Budget Act also calls for the Congress to adopt a second concurrent budget resolution by September 15. After the second budget resolution is adopted, the Congressional Budget Act provides that Congress may not consider any spending or revenue legislation that would breach the totals specified in this resolution. The Congress may, however, modify or waive the requirement not to exceed the resolution totals or adopt a new budget resolution. In 1981, however, the second resolution simply endorsed the totals in the first resolution. Congress has not passed a second resolution since 1981. All subsequent resolutions have included a provision that endorses the levels in the first resolution if a second resolution is not adopted by October 1. The September 15 target was originally set in anticipation of the enactment of all regular appropriations bills by that time.

When action on appropriations is not completed by the beginning of the fiscal year, the Congress enacts a *continuing resolution* to provide authority for the affected agencies to continue financing operations up to a specified date or until their regular appropriations are enacted.

Budget execution and control.—Once approved, the President's budget, as modified by the Congress, becomes the basis for the financial plan for the operations of each agency during the fiscal year. Under the law, most budget authority and other budgetary resources are made available to the agencies of the executive branch through an apportionment system. The Director of OMB apportions (distributes) appropriations and other budgetary resources to each agency by time periods or by activities, to ensure the effective use of available resources and to preclude the need for additional appropriations.

Changes in laws or other factors may indicate the need for additional appropriations during the year, and supplemental requests may have to be sent to the Congress. On the other hand, reserves may be established under certain circumstances to provide for contingencies or to effect savings made possible by changes in requirements or greater efficiency of operations. Amounts may also be withheld from obligation for policy or for other reasons. The Impoundment Control Act of 1974 provides that the executive branch, in regulating the rate of spending, must report to the Congress any deferrals or proposed rescissions 2 of budget authority; that is, any effort through administrative action to postpone or eliminate spending provided by law. Deferrals, which are temporary withholdings of budget authority, may be overturned by an act of the Congress at any time. Rescissions, which permanently cancel budget authority, must be enacted by the Congress within 45 days of continuing session. Otherwise, the withheld funds must be made available for spending.

² See pages 7-9 for further discussion of these terms.

COVERAGE OF THE BUDGET TOTALS

Agencies and programs.—The budget totals cover all agencies and programs (including Government corporations) no matter how funded. The transactions of several Federal entities are off-budget under current law. Legislation will be proposed to include these amounts in the budget totals. In all the budget documents, these transactions are integrated with those of the on-budget entities. The currently off-budget Federal entities proposed for inclusion are:

Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund

Rural Telephone Bank

SPR petroleum account

Federal Financing Bank

Postal Service fund

United States Railway Association

United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation

The presentation for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is included in Part V of the Budget Appendix. Those amounts are presented for information only because of the independent status of the System.

The budget totals do not include transactions of privately owned, Government-sponsored enterprises, such as the Federal land banks and Federal home loan banks. However, these enterprises are discussed in Part 6 of the Budget and Special Analyses E and F, and financial statements are presented in Part V of the Budget Appendix.

Functional classification.³—The functional classification arrays budgetary data according to the major purpose served by the unit being classified. In accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional budget resolutions establish budget targets by these functional categories.

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

- A function must have a common end or ultimate purpose addressed to an important national need. (The emphasis is on what the Federal Government seeks to accomplish rather than the means of accomplishment, what is purchased, or the clientele or geographic area served.)
- A function must be of continuing national importance and the amounts attributable to it must be significant.
- Each basic unit of classification (generally the appropriation or fund account) is classified into the single best or predomi-

³ Part 5 of this volume discusses the budget by function.

nant purpose and assigned to only one subfunction. However, when an account is large and serves more than one major purpose, it may be subdivided into two or more subfunctions.

 Activities and programs are normally classified according to their primary purpose (or function) regardless of which agencies conduct the activities.

National needs presentation.—Section 601 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires that the budget for each fiscal year shall contain a presentation of budget authority, proposed budget authority, outlays, proposed outlays, and descriptive information in terms of—

- (1) a detailed structure of national needs, which shall be used to reference all agency missions and programs;
 - (2) agency missions; and
 - (3) basic programs.

To meet that requirement of law, the functional classification was refined to focus more sharply on end purposes and accomplishments. Each major function is described in Part 5 ("Meeting National Needs: the Federal Program by Function") in the context of national needs being served, and subfunctions are described in the context of major missions devoted to serving national needs. In addition, Part 5 addresses the requirements of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

Types of funds.—Agency activities are financed through Federal funds and trust funds.

Federal funds are of several types. The general fund is credited with receipts not earmarked by law for a specific purpose and with the proceeds of general borrowing. It is charged with payments from appropriations. Special funds contain Federal receipts earmarked for specific purposes, other than for carrying out a cycle of operations. Public enterprise (revolving) funds finance a cycle of business-type operations in which outlays generate collections, primarily from the public. Intragovernmental funds, including revolving and management funds, finance operations within and between Government agencies and are credited with collections primarily from other Government accounts. Intragovernmental revolving funds are credited with collections earmarked by law to carry out a cycle of business-type operations within and between Government agencies.

Trust funds are established to account for the receipt and expenditure of monies by the Government for carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with the terms of a statute or trust agreement. These monies are not available for the general purposes of the Government. Trust revolving funds are credited

with trust-type collections earmarked by law to carry out a cycle of business-type operations.

Current expense and capital investment.—The budget includes spending for both current operating expenses and capital investment, such as the purchase of lands, structures, and equipment. It also includes capital investment in the form of lending and the purchase of financial assets.⁴

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Budget authority.—Government agencies are permitted to enter into obligations requiring either immediate or future payment of money only when they have been granted authority to do so by law. This authority is usually provided in the form of budget authority. In addition, collections specifically authorized to be credited to appropriation and fund accounts (e.g., repayments of loan principal) while not scored as budget authority, are also available for obligation. Budget authority, and in some cases the use of other resources, usually requires the approval of both authorizing and Appropriations Committees. The availability or use of budgetary resources may be restrained by the imposition of legally binding limitations on obligations for direct loans or for other purposes.⁵

Budget authority and other budgetary resources permit obligations to be incurred. The amounts of budget authority requested are determined by the nature of the programs or projects being financed and the amount of other resources available for the purpose.

For activities such as operation and maintenance, entitlement programs, and continuing research programs, for which the cost depends upon the program level during the fiscal year, the amount of budget authority requested covers the obligations expected to be incurred during the year.

For most projects that are separate and distinct units, particularly direct Federal major procurement and construction projects, "full funding" is requested. That is, budget authority is requested in sufficient amounts at the time the project is initiated to complete it, regardless of the expected time of completion.

Budget authority usually takes the form of appropriations, which permit obligations to be incurred and payments to be made. Some budget authority is in the form of contract authority, which permits obligations in advance of appropriations but requires a subsequent appropriation or the collection of revenues to liquidate (pay) these obligations. There is also authority to borrow; such budget authority permits obligations to be incurred and liquidated by using funds that are borrowed, generally from the Treasury.

¹ These categories of outlays are discussed in Special Analysis D, "Federal Invesment and Operating Outlays."

⁵ See, "Limitations on the Availability of Funds," Part 6.

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

Most appropriations for current operations are made available for obligation only during a specified fiscal year (annual appropriations). Some are for a specified longer period (multiple-year appropriations). Others, including most of those for construction, some for research, and many for trust funds, are made available for obligation until the amount appropriated has been expended or until the objectives have been attained (no-year appropriations).

Budget authority can be made available by the Congress for obligation and disbursement during a fiscal year from a succeeding year's appropriation (advance funding). For many education programs, Congress provides forward funding—budget authority made available for obligation in one fiscal year for the financing of ongoing grant programs during the succeeding fiscal year. When advantageous to the Federal Government, an appropriation is provided by the Congress that will become available one year or more beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriations act is passed (advance appropriations). Accounts in which budget authority is made available on these bases are listed in Part IV of the Budget Appendix.

When budget authority is made available by the Congress for a specific period of time, any part that is not obligated during that period expires and cannot be used later. Congressional actions that continue the availability of unobligated amounts that have expired or would otherwise expire are known as *reappropriations*. The amounts involved are counted as new budget authority in the fiscal year of the legislation in which the reappropriation action is included, regardless of when the amounts were originally appropriated or when they would otherwise lapse.

A rescission is a legislative action that cancels new budget authority or the availability of unobligated balances, prior to the time the authority would otherwise have expired. Rescissions of new budget authority becoming available are downward adjustments to such authority for that year. Rescissions of unobligated balances reduce the amounts of those balances available for obligation. A deferral is an executive branch action or inaction—including the establishment of reserves under the Antideficiency Act—that delays the obligation and expenditure of funds within the year that the action is taken. Deferrals are not separately identified in the budget.

Most authority to obligate funds is enacted by the Congress during or immediately preceding the fiscal year in which it becomes available (current authority). Most current authority is granted year by year. Some budget authority in Federal funds and most budget authority in trust funds becomes available as the result of previously enacted legislation and does not require current action by the Congress (permanent authority). Such authority is presented as "current" in the year in which the legislation is enacted and "permanent" in succeeding years.

The amount of budget authority is usually stated specifically or in an amount stated as "not to exceed" a specific aggregate sum in the legislation that makes it available (definite authority). In some cases the legislation permits the amount to be determined by subsequent circumstances (indefinite authority). Examples of the latter type are authority to borrow that is limited only to the amount of debt that may be outstanding at any time, the appropriation for interest on the public debt, and the trust fund appropriation equal to receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security). Indefinite budget authority is recorded in the amount of receipts collected or estimated to be collected each year in the case of many special and trust funds, and in the amount needed to finance obligations incurred or estimated to be incurred in the case of certain appropriations, contract authority, and authority to borrow.

Obligations incurred.—Following the enactment of budget authority and the completion of required apportionment action, obligations are incurred by Government agencies. Such obligations include the current liabilities for salaries, wages, and interest; agreements to make loans; contracts for the purchase of supplies and equipment, construction, and the acquisition of land; and other arrangements requiring the payment of money.

Outlays.—Obligations generally are liquidated by the issuance of checks or the disbursement of cash; such payments are called outlays. In lieu of issuing checks, obligations also may be liquidated (and outlays recorded) by the accrual of interest on public issues of Treasury debt securities (including an increase in the redemption value of bonds outstanding); or by the issuance of bonds, debentures, notes, or monetary credits. Non-cash outlays also may occur when a Government-owned asset is sold on credit terms. Refunds of receipts are treated as reductions of receipts, rather than as outlays. However, payments for tax credits in excess of tax liabilities are treated as outlays rather than as an adjustment to budget receipts. Outlays during a fiscal year may be for payment of obligations incurred in prior years or in the same year. Outlays, therefore, flow in part from unexpended balances of prior year budget authority and in part from budget authority provided for the year

in which the money is spent.⁶ Total budget outlays are stated net of offsetting collections.

Balances of authority. —Not all budget authority enacted for a fiscal year is obligated and paid out in the same year. In multiple-year or no-year accounts, budget authority that is still available for obligation at the end of a year (unobligated balances) may be carried forward for obligation in the following year. The obligated balance is that portion of the budget authority that has been obligated but not yet liquidated (paid). For example, in the case of salaries and wages, 1 to 3 weeks elapse between the time of obligation and the time of payment. In the case of major procurement and construction, payment may occur over several years. Obligated balances of budget authority are carried forward until the obligations are subsequently paid. §

Therefore, a change in the amount of budget authority for a given year does not necessarily result in a similar change in either the obligations incurred or the budget outlays of that same year. A change in budget authority in any one year may have an effect on obligations for 2 or more years, and may affect budget outlays for an even longer period.

Allocations between agencies.—In some cases, an agency may share in the administration of a program for which appropriations are made to another agency or to the President. This is made possible by the establishment of allocations from the "parent" account, that is, the account to which the appropriation was made. Obligations incurred under such allocations are included with the parent account in the Budget (without separate identification) and in the Budget Appendix (where the total obligations of each participating agency are identified separately under the parent account).

THE CREDIT BUDGET 9

The credit budget is a presentation of direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments in a framework for making policy decisions on the amount of Federal credit to be extended. It also provides a means to analyze, evaluate, and control Federal credit activity. Development of the credit budget is integrated thoroughly with the executive budget process. The credit budget totals and the limitations on credit activity proposed for enactment in appropria-

⁶ See "Relationship of Budget Authority to Outlays", Part 6.

⁷ These balances may also include collections credited directly to appropriation or fund accounts.

^{*}Additional information is provided in a separate report, "Balances of Budget Authority," which is available from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, shortly after the budget is transmitted.

⁹The credit budget is shown by function in Part 5, and guaranteed loans are discussed in Part 6 of this volume. Credit schedules and proposed credit limitations in appropriations language are included in the Budget Appendix. Additional information is provided in Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs."

tions language are transmitted to the Congress as part of the President's budget.

Concepts used in the credit budget.—The credit budget totals are presented in two parts: total direct loan obligations and total guaranteed loan commitments. These totals are based on the following concepts:

- All direct loan and loan guarantee activities of the Government are included.
- The credit budget totals measure gross levels of credit activity, without offsets for repayments and other recoveries, except that existing loans that are extended on similar maturities are not treated as new loans. By excluding repayments and other recoveries, the credit budget measures the level of new program activity and thereby enables control to be based on an activity over which the Government has discretion—new extensions of credit.
- The credit budget is based on the amount of obligations incurred for direct loans and the amount of commitments for guaranteed loans. Obligations for direct loans result from agreements requiring the Government to make a loan immediately or at some future time. Commitments for guaranteed loans result from agreements entered into by the Government to guarantee the repayment of principal and/or interest. Since guaranteed loans, unlike direct loans, do not require obligational authority and do not require Federal disbursements, the amounts are not included in the President's budget totals. They create Government liabilities of a contingent nature that result in obligations and outlays only in the event of a borrower default. Direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments occur when the Government becomes bound legally to extend credit assistance; the point at which control can most directly be exercised.
- The amount of guaranteed loan commitments presented in the credit budget is calculated on the basis of the full principal amount of the loan, even though the guarantee may extend to only a portion of the loan principal. This is done in order to show the full amount of the loans that may be made under the guarantee program.

Limits on Federal credit programs.—Separate limitations on the amount of new direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments are proposed for enactment in the appropriations language for the accounts that support credit activities. These limitations, if enacted, place annual ceilings on credit programs that, in most cases, would otherwise be relatively unlimited.

Appropriation bill limitations are proposed for about 56% of the credit budget totals. Exemptions are primarily for entitlements and emergency and disaster programs. These programs can be controlled, however, through changes in authorizing legislation.

Since initiation of the credit budget, the Congress has voted nonbinding targets in the concurrent budget resolutions for total direct loan obligations and total guaranteed loan commitments. Actual control of credit program levels, however, remains with authorizing legislation and appropriations acts.

COLLECTIONS

In general.—Amounts collected by the Government are classified into two major categories:

- Budget receipts, which are compared with budget outlays in calculating the budget surplus or deficit.
- Offsetting collections, which are deducted from gross disbursements in calculating budget outlays.

Budget receipts.—These are collections from the public that result from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or governmental powers. These collections, also called governmental receipts, consist primarily of tax receipts (including social insurance taxes), but also include receipts from customs duties, court fines, certain licenses, and deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System. Gifts and contributions (as distinguished from payments for services or cost-sharing deposits by State and local governments) are also counted as budget receipts.

Offsetting collections.—These are amounts received from other Government accounts or the public that are of a business-type or market-oriented nature. They are classified into two major categories: offsetting collections credited to appropriation or fund accounts and offsetting receipts (that is, collections deposited in receipt accounts). The offset is applied differently for each type.

When specifically authorized by law, offsetting collections are credited to appropriation or fund accounts. In general, they may be used without further action by the Congress. Collections are netted against gross obligations in calculating outlays.

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

Proprietary receipts from the public.—These are collections
from the public deposited in receipt accounts of the general
fund, special funds, or trust funds. These collections arise out
of the business-type or market-oriented activities of the Government (for example, loan repayments, interest, sale of prop-

erty and products, charges for nonregulatory services, and rents and royalties).

Collections from rents and royalties from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) lands are deducted from total budget authority and outlays for the Government as a whole rather than from any single agency or subfunction. When there is a legal dispute over the disposition of these collections, the disputed amounts are placed in deposit fund accounts and are not included in the receipts totals. Upon settlement of such disputes, the amounts that the courts decide belong to the Government are added to other similar OCS receipts and deducted in the same manner. The one-time receipts from the sale of Conrail also will be deducted from total budget authority and outlays.

• Intragovernmental transactions.—These are payments into receipt accounts from governmental appropriation or fund accounts. Intragovernmental transactions are deducted from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment, with two exceptions. Intragovernmental transactions that involve agencies' payments as employers into employee retirement trust funds and interest received by trust funds appear as special deduct lines in computing total budget authority and outlays for the Government. Under current law, there are two major categories of intragovernmental transactions-intrabudgetary receipts and receipts from offbudget Federal entities. Intrabudgetary receipts arise from payments by on-budget accounts. Since the budget is presented on the basis of proposed legislation to move off-budget transactions to on-budget status, this includes treating receipts from off-budget entities as intrabudgetary transactions.

Intrabudgetary transactions are subdivided into three categories: (1) interfund transactions, where the payment is from one fund group (either Federal funds or trust funds) to a receipt account in the other fund group; (2) Federal intrafund transactions, where the payment and receipt both occur within the Federal fund group; and (3) trust intrafund transactions, where the payment and receipt both occur within the trust fund group.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Borrowing and repayment.—Borrowing and debt repayment are not treated as receipts or outlays. If they were, the budget would be balanced simply by classifying borrowing as income or revenue. This rule applies both to borrowing in the form of public debt securities and to specialized borrowing in the form of agency securities, including the sale of certificates representing participation

in a pool of loans. However, some sales of participation certificates, which otherwise would be treated as borrowing, are required by law to be treated as a sale of assets. This results in the proceeds of such sales being credited to an appropriation or fund account with a corresponding reduction in outlays and in the requirement for new budget authority in that account.

To a large extent, such sales have been made by credit programs to the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). Since the FFB is an off-budget entity under current law but will be presented on-budget in accordance with legislation to be proposed, these sales do not lower total budget outlays in this budget. This is due to the fact that the FFB payments for the participation certificates will be included in the budget outlay totals in the same amount as that which is credited to the credit program accounts.

Exercise of monetary power.—Seigniorage is the profit from coining money. It is the difference between the value of coins as money and their cost of production. Seigniorage on coins arises from the exercise of the Government's monetary powers and differs from receipts coming from the public, since there is no corresponding payment by another party. Therefore, seigniorage is excluded from receipts and treated as a means of financing a deficit or as a supplementary amount to be applied to reduce debt or to increase the cash in the Treasury in a year with a surplus. The increment (profit) resulting from the sale of gold as a monetary asset also is treated as a means of financing, since the value of gold is determined by its value as a monetary asset rather than as a commodity.

Balances in deposit fund accounts.—Certain accounts outside the budget, known as deposit funds, are established to record amounts held in suspense temporarily (for example, proceeds from mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf to which title is in dispute) or held by the Government as agent for others (for example, State and local income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries and payroll deductions for the purchase of savings bonds by civilian employees of the Government). To the extent that transactions are conducted with nongovernment entities, Treasury's cash balances are affected, even though the transactions are not a part of the budget. To the extent that deposit fund balances are not invested, changes in the amounts are treated as a means of financing.

Exchange of cash.—The Government's deposits with the International Monetary Fund are considered to be monetary assets. Therefore, the movement of money between the IMF and the Department of the Treasury is not considered in itself a receipt or an outlay, borrowing, or lending. In a similar manner, the holdings of

foreign currency by the Exchange Stabilization Fund are considered to be cash assets. Changes in these holdings are outlays only to the extent there is a realized loss on the exchange and are offsetting collections only to the extent there is a realized profit.

BASIS FOR BUDGET FIGURES

In general.—Outlays usually are stated in terms of checks issued, including cash paid in lieu of checks, net of offsetting collections received. When a financial instrument is developed to use as a substitute for cash or checks, the monetary value of the instrument is normally counted in the budget to prevent the use of cash equivalent instruments that would otherwise avoid recording transactions as receipts or outlays. The accrual basis is used for interest on the public issues of Treasury debt securities; however, interest on special issues of the debt securities held by trust and other Government accounts is stated on a cash basis. When a Government account purchases debt at a premium (or sells it at a discount), the difference between the purchase (or sales) price and the redemption value is treated as an obligation and an outlay in the year of the transaction in the investing account.

Data for 1984.—The 1984 column of this budget generally presents the actual transactions and balances as recorded in agency accounts and as summarized in the central financial reports prepared by the Department of the Treasury. However, it has been adjusted to include the transactions of off-budget Federal entities, which are proposed for inclusion in the budget totals.

Data for 1985.—Five of the regular appropriations acts for 1985 have been enacted (Energy and Water Development; Legislative; Housing and Urban Development and Independent Offices; Commerce, Justice, and State; and Labor, Health and Human Resources and Education.) Five more appropriations bills were enacted in their entirety in a continuing resolution, Public Law 98-473 (Defense; Foreign Assistance; Interior; Military Construction; and Transportation). Finally, the three remaining appropriations bills were enacted by reference in the same continuing resolution (Agriculture; District of Columbia; and Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government). Supplemental appropriations are proposed in the 1986 budget for various civilian agency pay raises, principally those that were effective in January 1985, and for additional amounts requested to meet unforseen program requirements. In addition, amounts are proposed for rescission, including amounts of reductions for certain categories of spending (e.g., travel, consulting services, etc.) specified in section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984.

Where the word "enacted" is used with reference to 1985 as in tables 1 and 9 of Part 9 of the Budget, the amount generally represents budget authority already voted by the Congress. In the case of indefinite appropriations, the enacted sums include the amounts likely to be required. Where the word "estimate" is used, the amounts include both enacted budget authority and requested supplementals.

Data for 1986.—This budget includes complete estimates for 1986. Part I of the Budget Appendix generally includes the proposed appropriations language for the various items identified in the budget. In some instances, estimates are included in the budget schedules without appropriation language for 1985 and 1986. For these, proposed legislation may be required or the estimated amounts will be requested later when the new legislation has been enacted and the specific requirements are known. In certain tables of the budget, the items for later transmittal and the related outlays are identified separately. Estimates of the total requirements for 1986 include both the amounts requested formally and the amounts planned for later transmittal.

Data for 1987 through 1990.—To place emphasis on longer term objectives and plans consistent with the multi-year budget planning system, this budget presents estimates through 1990. These data often reflect specific Presidential policy determinations and are shown in a number of budget tables.

Allowances.—Lump sum allowances are included in the tables to cover expected additional changes. In the government-wide totals, separate allowances for pay raises are shown for nondefense civilian employees (1987-1990) and military personnel of the Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (1985-1990). Allowances for pay raises for civilian employees (1987-1990) and military personnel (1985, 1987-1990) of the Department of Defense also are shown separately but are included in the figures for that department.

An allowance for relatively uncontrollable programs is shown separately, as required by the Congressional Budget Act. The estimates for such programs are zero because the probability of net decreases or net increases for such programs is believed to be equal. The allowance for other requirements contains amounts for potential reestimates and minor programmatic changes. An amount equivalent to a 10 percent reduction from the 1986 current services levels for the legislative branch is included (as an executive branch recommendation) with the figures for that branch. Executive branch agencies have reflected substantial reductions in their estimates; this allowance encourages legislative branch action to seek similar reductions.

Budget authority and outlays included in the allowance section are never appropriated as undistributed allowances, but rather indicate the estimated budget authority and outlays that may be requested.

PART 8

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

8-1

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This tabulation contains information on budget authority (BA) and outlays (O) for each appropriation and fund account. The budget authority in this tabulation takes account of certain transfers between appropriations. All budget authority items are definite appropriations except where otherwise indicated. Also, off-budget entities other than the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will be presented on-budget, under proposed legislation. Within the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) presentation, now included in the Department of the Treasury Chapter, there is a distribution of its budget authority and outlays to the accounts in the various agencies that are provided credit services by the FFB.

Functional code numbers are shown for each account as a cross reference to table 15, where the figures are summarized by functional classification. Types of funds in the budget and the deduct entries at the end of each chapter of this tabulation are explained in Part 7.

Congressional action in the appropriation process occasionally takes the form of a limitation on the use of a trust fund or other fund, or of an appropriation to liquidate contract authority. Amounts for such items, which do not affect budget authority, are included here in parentheses and identified in the stub column, but are not included in the totals.

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislativ	e Brar	nch		
Senate				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Compensation of Members, Senate 801				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	8,793	8,856	8,97
Outlays	0	8,278	8,856	8,97
Mileage of the Vice President and Senators 801	DA	co	60	
Appropriation, current	BA O	60 48	60 60	6
Outlays Expense allowances of the Vice President, President	U	40	UU	0
Pro Tempore, Majority and Minority Leaders and				
Majority and Minority Whips 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	50	50	5
Outlays	0	35	50	5
Salaries, officers and employees 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	160,347	165,642	174,16
0.44	^	151 707	^D 4,301	174 10
Outlays	0 _	151,707	169,943	174,16
Total Salaries, officers and employees	BA	160,347	169,943	174,16
	0	151,707	169,943	174,16
Payments to widows and heirs of deceased members of Congress 801	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	70	***************************************	
Outlays	0	70	***************************************	•••••
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate 801	••			
Appropriation, current	BA	1,318	1,400	1,59
Outloss	0	1 000	^D 37	1 50
Outlays	٠.	1,068	1,437	1,59
Total Office of the Legislative Counsel of the				
Senate	BA	1,318	1,437	1,59
	0 _	1,068	1,437	1,59
Office of Senate Legal Counsel 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	545	565	579
Outlays	0	399	565	57
Expense allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the Senate and secretaries for the majority and 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	12	12	12
Outlays	0	8	12	13
Joint Study Panel on Social Security Administration,				
Senate 801	^	140		
Outlays	0	146	***************************************	
Appropriation, current	BA	1,898	1,898	1,981
Abtobution, outsourcement	<i></i>	2,030	^D 50	1,50
Outlays	0	1,670	1,948	1,981
Total Canata paliny committees	DA -			
Total Senate policy committees	BA O	1,898 1,670	1 ,948 1,948	1,98 1 1,981
	٠ -	1,070	1,340	1,301
Automobiles and maintenance 801 Outlays	0	19		•••••

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislativ	e Br	anch-	—Con.		
Senate—Con.					-
Inquiries and investigations	801				
Appropriation, current		BA	46,916	48,050 4 3,448	53,916
Outlays	•••••	0	44,221	48,050 43,448	53,916
Total Inquiries and investigations	•••••	BA O	46,916 44,221	51,498 51,498	53,916 53,916
Miscellaneous items	801	-			
Appropriation, currentOutlays		BA O	9,614 15,318	10,341 10,341	9,65 9
Secretary of the Senate	801				
Appropriation, current Outlays		BA O	652 480	711 711	760 760
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	801				
Appropriation, current		BA	34,421	41,214 4 843	43,989
Outlays		0	25,698	41,214 ^ 843	43,989
Total Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of					
Senate	•••••	BA O	34,421 25,698	42,057 42,057	43,98 9
Stationery (revolving fund)	801				
Appropriation, current		BA	100 170	12 12	13
OutlaysCongressional use of foreign currency, Senate	801	0	170	12	13
Appropriation, permanent Outlays		BA O	1 ,000 324		***************************************
ublic Enterprise Funds: Senate restaurant fund (revolving fund)	801	٥	1 025		
Recording studio (revolving fund)	801	0	1,035	••••••	••••••
Outlays		0	-62		
Senate barber shops (revolving fund) Outlays	801	0	-9		•••••
Total Federal funds Senate	••••••	BA O	265,796 250,623	287,490 287,490	295,74 3 295,743
House of Representatives		=			
Federal funds					
eneral and Special Funds: Payments to widows and heirs of deceased men of Congress	nbers 801				
Appropriation, current		BA O	285 285	69 69	••••••
Compensation of Members and related administr expenses		U	200	UJ	***************************************
Appropriation, permanent Outlays		BA O	35,600 35,467	36,410 34,954	37,63 3 36,128

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative	Branch-	Con.		
House of Representatives—Con.				
Mileage of Members 80	1			
Appropriation, current	BA	210	210	21
Outlays	0	105	202	210
House leadership offices 80	1			
Appropriation, current	BA	3,215	3,240	3,35
0.11	•	0.000	^D 91	
Outlays	0	2,823	3,331	3,22
Total House leadership offices	BA	3,215	3,331	3,35
	0	2,823	3,331	3,22
Salaries, officers and employees 80				
Salaries, officers and employees 80 Appropriation, current	-	46,079	46,947	40.00
Appropriation, current	DA	40,073	40,347 A 130	48,98
			^D 1,176	
Outlays	0	45,259	48,123	47,02
•			⁴ 130	•
Total Salarios officers and employees	BA	46,079	48,253	40.00
Total Salaries, officers and employees	DA	45,259	48,253	48,98 : 47,02:
	•	10,200		
Committee employees 80	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	37,836	37,808	44,32
			^ 2,7 99 ^D 1,012	
Outlavs	0	40,813	38,820	42,55
Outlays	0	40,013	4 2,799	42,33
T.10 W			 .	
Total Committee employees	BA O	37,836 40,813	41,619 41,610	44,32
	٠.	40,013	41,619	42,55
Committee on Appropriations (Studies and Investiga) -			
tions) 80	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	4,075	4,315 ^D 16	4,500
Outlays	0	3,377	4,331	4,320
•	-			4,521
Total Committee on Appropriations (Studies an				
。 Investigations)	_	4,075	4,331	4,500
	0 _	3,377	4,331	4,320
Committee on the Budget (Studies) 80	1			
Appropriation, current	BA	299	329	329
Outlays	0	267	329	316
Members' clerk hire 80				
Appropriation, current	BA	160,531	164,126	169,641
• "	•	150.077	^D 4,136	400
Outlays	. 0 _	156,977	168,262	169,641
Total Members' clerk hire	. ВА	160,531	168,262	169,641

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTI	NG (in	thousands o	of do	llars)—Continued
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Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislativ	e Br	anch-	Con.		
House of Representatives—Con.					
Allowances and expenses	801				
Appropriation, current		BA	122,002	122,565 ^ 6,075 ^ 844	137,058
Outlays	•••••	0	112,966	123,409 4 6,075	131,576
Total Allowances and expenses	•••••	BA 0	122,002 112,966	129,484 129,484	137,058 131,576
Stationery (revolving fund)	801				
Outlays		0	—175	 175	-175
Special and select committees	801	DA	45 400	45.007	40 000
Appropriation, current	•••••	BA	45,400	45,667 ₽970	46,960
Outlays		0	43,731	46,637	45,082
Total Special and select committees		BA	45,400	46,637	46.960
Total Special and Select Committees	•••••	0	43,731	46,637	45,082
Congressional use of foreign currency, House of resentatives	Rep- 801				
Appropriation, permanentOutlays		BA O	1,800 723	1,800 1,710	1, 500 1,500
Public Enterprise Funds: House of Representatives restaurant fund (revo	lving 801				
Outlays		0	31	31	31
Recording studio (revolving fund) Outlays	801	0	-179	—179	—179
Beauty shop (revolving fund) Outlays	801	0	17	17	17
House barber shops (revolving fund)	801	0	3	3	,
Outlays Page residence hall and meal plan	801	U	3	3	3
Outlays		0	76	••••••	
Total Federal funds House of Representatives	S	BA 0	457,332 442,414	480,735 478,878	494,494 481,267
Joint Items					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds: Joint Economic Committee	801				
Appropriation, current		BA	2,512	2,569	2,680
Outlays	•••••	0	2,306	^D 75 2,644	2,680
Total Joint Economic Committee		BA	2,512	2,644	2,680
total John Cooliding Committee	******				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative	Branch	—Con.		-
Joint Items—Con.				
Joint Committee on Printing 8	01			
Appropriation, current		876	909	94
			^D 23	
Outlays	0	986	891	94
Total Joint Committee on Printing	BA	876	932	94
Total Joint Committee on Trinting	0	986	891	94
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1985				
	01			
Appropriation, current	BA	786		***************************************
Outlays	0	1	785	***************************************
	01			
Appropriation, current	_	6	13	1
Outlays			13	i
	101			
Appropriation, current		3,483	3, 605	3,89
OutlaysOffice of the Attending Physician 8	0 :01	3,105	3,605	3,74
Appropriation, current		731	956	1,07
Outlays		731 294	956	1,03
	0 101	234	330	1,00
Appropriation, current		1,737	1,471	1,67
Outlavs		1,252	1,471	1,60
	01	-,	-,	-,-
Appropriation, current	BA	213	141	10
Outlays	0	224	141	10
	01			
Outlays		4	••••••	
	01 BA	04 144	72.044	144 4
Appropriation, current	DA	84,144	73,944 ^ 11.853	144,45
Outlays	0	111.145	73,944	144,45
02.00,0			4 11,853	
Total Official mail costs	BA	84,144	85,797	144,45
	0	111,145	85,797	144,45
Panital Cuida Panúas	Λ1			
Capitol Guide Service 8 Appropriation, current	01 BA	794	910	ne.
Appropriation, current	DA	/34	810 ^D 20	95
Outlays	0	737	830	95
Total Capitol Guide Service	BA	794	920	
Total capitol dulue Service	DA	737	830 830	95 95
Statements of appropriations, House of Represen	ta-			-
	01			
Appropriation, current		6	13	1
Outlays	0		13	1
Total Federal funds Joint Items	BA	95,288	96,402	155,81
	0	120,046	97,146	155,55

BUDGET AC	COUNTS LIS	TING (in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative B	ranch	—Con.		
Congressional Budget Office				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	16,723	17,418 ^D 245	18,45
Outlays	0	15,727	17,591	18,36
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	16,723 15,727	17,663 17,591	18,4 9
Architect of the Capitol				
Federal funds				
teneral and Special Funds: Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	4,906	5,137 ^C 25 ^D 94	5,6
Outlays	0	4,754	5,235	5,8
Total Office of the Architect of the Capitol	BA O	4,906 4,754	5,256 5,235	5,6 5,8
Contingent expenses 801				
Appropriation, current	BA O	360 267	235 543	2 2
Capitol buildings 801 Appropriation, current	BA	13,380	11,544 c 118	12,6
Outlays	0	9,859	^D 36 15,096	16,2
Total Capitol buildings	BA O	13,380 9,859	11,698 15,096	12,6 16,2
Capitol grounds 801	·		10,000	10,2
Appropriation, current	BA	3,449	2,796 ^C 49 ^D 4	3,3
Reappropriation	BA	230		
Outlays	0	3,688	4,237	3,7
Total Capitol grounds	BA O	3,679 3,688	2,849 4,237	3,3 3,7
West central front of the Capitol 801 Outlays	0	1,389	16,724	21,0
Congressional cemetery 801 Outlays	0	5	294	
Master plan for future development of the Capitol grounds and related areas 801	•		•	
OutlaysAcquisition of property as an addition to the Capitol grounds 801	0		6	***************************************
Outlays	0	1	4,673	*******************************

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate				
Legislative Branch—Con.								
Architect of the Capitol—Con.								
Senate office buildings 801								
Appropriation, current	BA	26,233	19,241 ^C 260	23,59				
Outlays	0	18,754	27,036	28,94				
Total Senate office buildings	BA O	26,233 18,754	1 9,501 27,036	23,59 28,94				
Construction of an extension to the New Senate Office	-							
Building 801 Outlays	0	5,014	5,386					
House office buildings 801	U	3,014	3,360	***************************************				
Appropriation, current	BA	21,684	22,750 © 340	41,32				
Outlays	0	21,414	24,976	27,04				
Total House office buildings	BA	21,684	23,090	41,32				
	0	21,414	24,976	27,04				
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building 801								
Outlays	0	*****************	79	***************************************				
Outlays	0	120	60	***************************************				
Capitol Power Plant 801								
Appropriation, current	BA	23,602	23,834 ^C 70	25,37				
Outlays	0	21,618	24,572	26,89				
Total Capitol Power Plant	BA	23,602	23,904	25,37				
	0 _	21,618	24,572	26,89				
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant 801	_							
Outlays	0 .	***************************************	97	***************************************				
Outlays	0	155	1.114					
Alterations and improvements, buildings and grounds, to provide facilities for the physically handi- capped 801	•		-,					
Outlays	0	39	692	600				
Structural and mechanical care, Library buildings and grounds 801								
Appropriation, current	BA	87,570	5,709	7,380				
Outlays	0	7,134	€ 90 15,244	24,480				
Total Structural and mechanical care, Library	_		 .					
buildings and grounds	BA	87,570	5,799	7,380				
	0	7,134	15,244	24,480				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate		
Legislative Branch—Con.						
Architect of the Capitol—Con.		 				
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Build- ing 801						
Outlays	0	252	102			
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol	BA 0	181,414 94,463	92,332 146,166	1 19,57 155,08		
Library of Congress						
Federal funds						
General and Special Funds:						
Salaries and expenses 503						
Appropriation, current	BA	140,376	133,192 ^C 133 ^D 2.477	142,30		
Outlays	0	127,935	138,294	145,78		
Total Salaries and expenses	BA 0	140,376 127,935	135,802 138,294	1 42,3 6 145,78		
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses 376 Appropriation, current	BA	11,122	11,102	12,04		
Outlays	0	11,180	^D 399 11,333	12,03		
Total Copyright Office	BA 0	11,122 11,180	11,501 11,333	1 2,0 (
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses 801	-					
Appropriation, current	BA	37,632	39,833 ² 917	43,2		
Outlays	0	37,255	40,062	43,01		
Total Congressional Research Service	BA 0	37,632 37,255	40,750 40,062	43,2 9		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses 503	-					
Appropriation, current	BA	35,099	36,592 ^C 5 ^D 101	38,40		
Outlays	0	30,739	40,181	36,78		
Total Books for the blind and physically handi-	-					
capped	BA O	35,099 30,739	36,698 40,181	38,40 36,78		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative B	ranch-	—Con.		
Library of Congress—Con.			·	
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,962	3,318 ^D 11	832
Outlays	0	3,745	3,577	2,406
Total Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)	BA O	2,962 3,745	3,329 3,577	83 2,406
Furniture and furnishings 503	-			
Appropriation, current	BA O	1 ,524 1,661	1,673 1,691	5,91 5
Payments to copyright owners 376	D.A			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA O	94,865 48,296	95,000 76,880	95,00 0 83,486
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	4	12	1
Outlays	0	2	12	8
Trust funds Gift and trust fund accounts 503				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA O	7,807 6,982	7,378 7,299	7,628 7,830
Total Federal funds Library of Congress	BA 0	323,584 260,813	324,765 312,030	337,83 7 327,437
Total Trust funds Library of Congress	BA O	7,807 6,982	7,378 7,299	7,628 7,830
Government Printing Office	-			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Printing and binding 801				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	13,420 13,337	13,200 13,391	14,500 14,271
Congressional printing and binding 801 Appropriation, current	BA	86,580	80,800	78,900
Outlays	0	66,536	72,540	75,720
expenses 806 Appropriation, current	BA	25,700	28,868	28,868
Outlays	0	21,802	^Д 109 27,327	28,923
Total Office of Superintendent of Documents	BA 0	25,700 21,802	28,977 27,327	28,868 28,923
Intragovernmental Funds: Government Printing Office revolving fund 806 Outlays	0	5,132	- 5,288	2,678
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office	BA	125,700	122,977	122,268

BUDGET ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)C	ontinued
			10		1000	100

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative I	3ranch	—Con.		
General Accounting Office				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 801				
Appropriation, current	BA	271,710	294,704	339,63
			^ 1,121 ^D 5,674	
Outlays	. 0	262,141	289,825	328,12
•		,-	4 1,082	A 3
Total Salaries and expenses	ВА	271,710	301,499	339,63
Total Salaries and expenses	0	262,141	290,907	328,16
	,		=======================================	
United States Tax Court				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 752				
Appropriation, current	. BA	15,965	22,344	24,55
Outlays	. 0	14 072	^D 350	24.22
•		14,872	22,880	24,33
Total Salaries and expenses		15,965	22,694	24,55
	0	14,872	22,880	24,33
Trust funds				
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund 602)			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		253	251	26
Outlays		85	31	3
Other Legislative Branch Agencies				
•				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	_			
Salaries and expenses 80				
Appropriation, current		544	550	55
Outlays		515	660	67
Botanic Garden: Salaries and expenses 801	•			
Appropriation, current	. BA	2,058	2,044	2,19
Outlays	. 0	2.000	с 36 2,283	2.32
•				2,32
Total Botanic Garden		2,058	2,080	2,19
	0	2,000	2,283	2,32
Copyright Royalty Tribunal: Salaries and expenses				
376				
Appropriation, current		21 0	217	22
Outlays		-37	182	22
Appropriation, current		***************************************	2,424	3,24
· hb. ah incom an an an an an an an an an an an an an	. 0	-2,670	3,294	3,24

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative B	ranch	—Con.		
Other Legislative Branch Agencies—Con.	• "			
Railroad Accounting Principles Board: Salaries and expenses 801				
Appropriation, current	BA O		1, 000 965	1,000 1,000
OutlaysOffice of Technology Assessment: Salaries and expenses 801	U	••••••	303	1,000
Appropriation, current	BA	14,831	15,549	17,000
Outlays	0	13,579	^Д 306 15,675	16,990
Total Office of Technology Assessment	ВА	14,831	15,855	17,000
100.000.000.0000.0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0	13,579	15,675	16,990
Trust funds				
Office of Technology Assessment: Contributions and donations 801				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	1	3	3
Outlays	0	1	3	3
Total Federal funds Other Legislative Branch	BA	17 642	22 126	24 214
Agencies	0	17,643 13,387	22,126 23,059	24,214 24,444
Total Trust funds Other Legislative Branch Agen-				**************************************
cies	BA O	1 1	3 3	3
	U		ა 	3
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	1 771 155	1,768,683	1 022 504
(AS SHOWN IN GERAII AGOVE)	0	1,771,155 1,581,293	1,784,117	1,932,594 1,931,982
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 803	DA			
Intrafund transactions 803	BA O	4	-25 4	<i>262</i>
908	BA O	-3,871	-5,012	5,008
Total Fadavat for da		1 707 000		
Total Federal funds	BA O	1,767,288 1,577,426	1,763,417 1,778,851	1,927,324 1,926,712
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	8,061	7,632	7,892
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	7,068	7,333	7,863
Proprietary receipts from the public 503	BA	4,813	<i>5,352</i>	5 A75
908	O Ba	4,013	3,332	5,475
500	0	402	<i>— 135</i>	-135
Total Trust funds	BA	2,846	2,145	2,282
	0	1,853	1,846	2,253
Total Legislative Branch	BA 0	1,770,134 1,579,279	1,765,562 1,780,697	1,929,606 1,928,965
See footnotes at end of table	-		-	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Legislative B	ranch	—Con.		
Allowances				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Allowance for ten percent reduction in Legislative Branch (Executive recommendation) 1 801				
Appropriation, current	BA O			⁷ — 192,66 ⁷ — 171,46
Total Federal funds Allowances	BA			
10(a) reueral fullus Allowances	0			192,66 3 171,468
Total Legislative Branch with ten percent reduc-				
tion	BA	1,770,134	1,765,562	1,736,94
	0	1,579,279	1,780,697	1,757,49
The Ju	diciar			
Supreme Court of the United States				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	13,635	14,143	15,17
Outlays	0	11 022	^D 281	15 17
•	•	11,922	13,270	15,17
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	13,635 11,922	14,424 13,270	15,17 15,17
0	v	11,522	20,270	10,17
Care of the building and grounds 752 Appropriation, current	ВА	2,571	2.242	2,10
Appropriation, our official	<i>D</i> .	2,571	^c 20	2,10
Outlays	0	1,616	3,310	2,60
Total Care of the building and grounds	BA	2,571	2,262	2,10
	0	1,616	3,310	2,60
Acquisition of property as an addition to the grounds of the Supreme Court building 752				
Outlays	0		6	
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United		****	44.455	
States	BA	16,206	16,686	17,28
	0	13,538	16,586	17,78

 $^{^{\}rm 1}{\rm Recommended}$ for consideration under the plan to freeze FY 1986 spending at FY 1985 levels. See footnotes at end of table.

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
The Judici	ary—(Con.		
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752				
Salaries and expenses 752 Appropriation, current	BA	4,730	5.150	5,72
Appropriation, current	אט	4,730	^D 87	3,72
Outlays	0	4,422	5,193	5,60
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	4,730	5.237	5,72
······································	0	4,422	5,193	5,60
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 752				
Outlays	0	<u>-1,436</u>		
United States Court of International Trade				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	5,725	6,070	6,53
• "	•		^D 98	
Outlays	0 .	5,472	6,027	6,53
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	5,725	6,168	6,53
	0 :	5,472	6,027	6,53
Court of Claims				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 752				
Outlays	0	40	25	
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services	-			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries of judges 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	73,275	74,540	104,82
			⁴ 3,098	
Outlays	0	73,203	^D 1,910 76,450	104,826
Outdys	U	13,203	4 3,098	104,020
Total Colorion of judges	DA -	72 975		104 004
Total Salaries of judges	BA O	73,275 73,203	79,548 79,548	104,826 104,826
	-			107,020
ee footpates at end of table				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
The Judicia	ary—(Con.		
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services—Con.		-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	
Salaries of supporting personnel 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	332,500	370,228 ^ 5,548 ^ 9,150	509,01
Outlays	0	331,230	377,074 44,986	501,63 4 56
Total Salaries of supporting personnel	BA 0	332,500 331,230	384,926 382,060	509,01 502,19
Defender services 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	41,465	42,000 ^ 17,575 ^ 375	68,95
Outlays	0	29,197	41,975 45,387	51,23 4 9,64
Total Defender services	BA	41,465	59,950	68,95
	0 -	29,197	47,362	60,87
Fees of jurors and commissioners 752 Appropriation, current	BA	42,400	42,000 4 1,700	46,20
Outlays	0	43,054	42,107 41,615	46,00 4 8
Total Fees of jurors and commissioners	BA 0	42,400 43,054	43,700 43,722	46,20 46,08
Expenses of Operation and Maintenance of the Courts 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	72,475	101,500 ^ 13,526	144,92
Outlays	0	67,470	96,674 47,125	137,05 ^ 6,40
Total Expenses of Operation and Maintenance of the Courts	BA O	72,475 67,470	115,026 103,799	144,92 143,45
Salaries and expenses of magistrates 752 Outlays	0	94		
Bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses 752 Appropriation, current	BA	107,795	116,950 ^D 2,540	
Outlays	0	106,653	118,154	11,81
Total Bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses	BA 0	107,795 106,653	119,490 118,154	11,81
Services for drug dependent offenders 752				
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O	5,000 4,535	875	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
The Judici	ary—(Con.		
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and				
other Judicial Services—Con.				
Space and facilities 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	136,364	140,000	155,01
A #	^	*** ***	^ 2,384	15400
Outlays	0	131,945	155,319 4 2,240	154,39 ^ 14
	-		- 2,240	14
Total Space and facilities	BA	136,364	142,384	155,01
	0	131,945	157,559	154,53
Furniture and furnishings 752	_			
Outlays	0	37	248	16
Court security 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	18,690	25,500	38,11
• "	•	10.007	⁴ 1,492	
Outlays	0	19,097	19,470	30,24
	-		A 1,492	
Total Court security	BA	18,690	26,992	38,11
	0	19,097	20,962	30,24
Special rail reorganization court 752	-			
Outlays	0	230	278	29
•	-			
Total Federal funds Courts of Appeals, District	DA	920 004	070.016	1 007 00
Courts, and other Judicial Services	BA O	829,964 806,557	972,016 954,567	1,067,05 1,054,50
	· -	=======================================	334,307	1,004,00
Administrative Office of the United States				
Courts				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	26,075	28,250	32,21
			^A 86 ^D 452	
Outlays	0	26,618	28,500	31,85
	v	20,010	4 84	01,00 A
,				
,	-			
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	26,075	28,788	
,	BA 0	26,075 26,618	28,788 28,584	
,	_			
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center	_			
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center Federal funds	_			
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center Federal funds eneral and Special Funds:	_			
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752	_	26,618	28,584	31,86
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center Federal funds eneral and Special Funds:	0 =			31,86
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752	0 =	26,618 8,565	28,584	31,86
Total Salaries and expenses Federal Judicial Center Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752	0 =	26,618	28,584 9,330 451 90 9,102	31,86 9,92 9,75
Federal Judicial Center Federal funds Beneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752 Appropriation, current	0 = BA	26,618 8,565	28,584 9,330 4 51 9 90	31,86 9,92 9,75
Federal Judicial Center Federal funds Beneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752 Appropriation, current	0 = BA 0	26,618 8,565 7,906	9,330 451 9,102 450	9,92 9,75
Federal Judicial Center Federal funds Beneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 752 Appropriation, current	0 = BA	26,618 8,565	28,584 9,330 451 90 9,102	32,21 31,86 9,92 9,75 4 9,92 9,75

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
The	Judicia	ary—(Con.		
Bicentennial Expenses, The Judicia	ıry				·
Federal funds					
ieneral and Special Funds:					
Bicentennial activities	806				
Outlays	•••••	0	90	139	3
Judiciary Trust Funds		-			
•					
Trust funds	con				
Judicial survivors' annuities fund Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	602	BA	12,802	14,306	15,68
Outlays		0	3,148	3,801	3,95
		•			
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	891,265	1,038,366	1,138,73
		٠.	863,207	1,020,273	1,126,06
Frust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	12,802	1 4,306	15,68
		υ.	3,148	3,801	3,95
Total The Judiciary		BA	904,067	1,052,672	1,154,4
		0 ;	866,355	1,024,074	1,130,02
Executive	Office	of the	President		
Compensation of the President					
compensation of the fresheeff					
Federal funds					
•					
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President	802				
Federal funds ieneral and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current		BA	250	250	
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President		BA O	250 234	250 250	25
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current		_			
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays		_			
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays The White House Office		_			
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays The White House Office Federal funds		_			
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays The White House Office Federal funds General and Special Funds:	802	_		250 24,985	25
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays The White House Office Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses Appropriation, current	802	O BA	23,186	250 24,985 ^D 204	25 24,9 0
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays The White House Office Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses Appropriation, current Outlays	802	0 BA 0	234	250 24,985	25
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Compensation of the President Appropriation, current Outlays The White House Office Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses Appropriation, current	802	O BA	23,186	250 24,985 ^D 204	25 24,9 (

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Executive Office of	the	President—Con).	
Executive Residence at the White House				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Operating expenses 802	D.4	4 400		
Appropriation, current	ВА	4,632	4,601 ^C 26 ^D 31	4,577
Outlays	0	5,154	4,731	4,608
Total Operating expenses	BA O	4,632 5,154	4,658 4,731	4,577 4,608
Official Residence of the Vice President				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Operating expenses 802				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	_	262 488	219 237	204 210
Special Assistance to the President				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 802 Appropriation, current	BA	1,593	1,663 ^D 13	1,659
Outlays	0	1,510	1,625	1,602
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	1, 593 1,510	1,676 1,625	1,659 1,602
Council of Economic Advisers				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 802 Appropriation, current	BA	2 464	2 500	2 201
Outlays	0	2,464 2,144	2,560 2,509	2,30 1 2,255
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality				
ronmental Quality 802 Appropriation, current	BA	1,300	700	705
Reappropriation	ВА	175	^D 5	
Outlays	0	348	2,137	1,065
Total Council on Environmental Quality and			 -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Office of Environmental Quality	BA O	1 ,475 348	705 2,137	705 1,065
				

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in	thou	usands of d	ollars)—Cont	inued
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Executive Office of	the	President—(Con.	
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality—Con.	;			
Intragovernmental Funds: Management fund, Office of Environmental Quality 807	,			
Outlays	_	***************************************	_57	***************************************
Total Federal funds Council on Environmenta Quality and Office of Environmental Quality		1,475 348		70 5
Council on Wage and Price Stability				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 802 Outlays	_	5		
Office of Policy Development				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 803	2			
Appropriation, current		2,861 2,582		2,72 (2,79)
National Security Council				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 80	2			
Appropriation, current		4,497 3,864	•	4,62 4,62
Office of Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 802 Appropriation, current		14,295	16,172	15,597
		•	^D 68	
Outlays	. 0	13,862	15,749	15,125
Total Salaries and expenses	. BA 0	14,295 13,862	.*	15,597 15,125

See footnotes at end of table.

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Executive Office of	the	PresidentCor	1.	
Office of Management and Budget				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 802				
Appropriation, current	BA	37,311	38,500	38,430
			^D 352	⁷ 1,611
Outlays	0	34,987	39,264	38,355
•			•	⁷ 1,611
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	37,311	38,852	40,041
	0	34,987	39,264	39,966
Office of Federal Procurement Policy: Salaries and				
expenses 802				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,874	1,615	1,611
			^D 15	,
Outlays	0	1,781	1.651	⁷ — 1,611 1,611
Outlays	. 0	1,701	1,031	¹ ,611
Total Office of Foderal Progurament Daling	DA	1.074	1.020	
Total Office of Federal Procurement Policy	. BA . 0	1,874 1,781	1,630 1,651	
	•			
Total Federal funds Office of Management and Budget		39,185	40 402	40.041
Duuget	0	36,768	40,482 40,915	40,041 39,966
		=======================================		
Office of Science and Technology Policy				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 802				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,950	2,194	2,091
Outlays	0	1 744	^D 20	2 001
		1,744	2,214	2,091
Total Salaries and expenses		1,950	2,214	2,091
	0	1,744	2,214	2,091
Office of the United States Trade Representative				
•				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 802				
Appropriation, current		11,999	13,582	
repropriedant, our oriente	٠,,	11,000	10,002	^K 11,431
Outlays	0	10,768	14,215	11,431
Total Salaries and expenses	ВА	11,999	13,582	11,431
. other definition with department minimum min	0	10,768	14,215	11,431

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Executive Office of	the	President_Co	.n	
	uic	i resident—co	····	····
Property Review Board				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 80	2			
Appropriation, current	BA	415	***************************************	
Outlays	0	210	109	
Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Miscellaneous expired accounts 55		-15	0.0	
Outlays	0	-13	96	
Summary				
Federal funds: Total Executive Office of the President	BA	109,064	115,400	111 111
Total Executive Office of the Freshdent	DA	95.317	116,736	111,119 110,18
		=====		
Funds Appropriate	ed to	the President		
Appalachian Regional Development Program	S			
Federal funds General and Special Funds:				
Appalachian regional development programs 45	2			
Appropriation, current		159,400	149,000	***************************************
Appropriation, current	BA	,	^н — 99,000	
	BA	159,400 212,178	" — 99,000 189,000	178,000 # — 26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA 0	,	^н — 99,000	
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development pro	BA 0	212,178	^н — 99,000 189,000 ^н — 5,000	178,00
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA 0	212,178	" — 99,000 189,000	178,000 # — 26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs	BA 0 BA	212,178	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000	178,000 # — 26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs	BA 0 0 BA 0	212,178	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000	178,000 # — 26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs	BA 0 0 BA 0	212,178	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000	178,000 # — 26,000 152,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs Public Enterprise Funds: Appalachian housing fund 45 Outlays	BA 0 BA 0 BA 0	212,178	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,000 # — 26,000 152,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs	BA 0 0 0 BA 0 1 BA	212,178 159,400 212,178	# _ 99,000 189,000 # _ 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,000 # —26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs Public Enterprise Funds: Appalachian housing fund 45 Outlays	BA 0 0 BA 0 2 0	212,178 159,400 212,178	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,000 # —26,000
Appropriation, current	BA 0 0 0 BA 0 1 BA	212,178 159,400 212,178	# _ 99,000 189,000 # _ 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,00
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs Public Enterprise Funds: Appalachian housing fund 45 Outlays	BA 0 0 0 BA 0 1 BA	212,178 159,400 212,178	# _ 99,000 189,000 # _ 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,000 # —26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs	BA 0 2 BA 0 2 BA 0	212,178 159,400 212,178	# _ 99,000 189,000 # _ 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,000 # —26,000
Appropriation, current	BA 0 0	159,400 212,178 	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000 50,000 184,000 — -2 50,000 183,998	178,000 # —26,000
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Appalachian regional development programs Public Enterprise Funds: Appalachian housing fund 45 Outlays Total Federal funds Appalachian Regional Development Programs Disaster Relief Federal funds General and Special Funds:	BA 0 0	212,178 159,400 212,178	# _ 99,000 189,000 # _ 5,000 50,000 184,000	178,000 # —26,000 152,000
Appropriation, current	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	159,400 212,178 159,400 212,178	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000 50,000 184,000 — -2 50,000 183,998	178,000 # —26,000 152,000 152,000
Appropriation, current	BA O 2	159,400 212,178 	# — 99,000 189,000 # — 5,000 50,000 184,000 — 2 50,000 183,998	178,000 # —26,000 152,000

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated	to	the	President—(Con.	
Disaster Relief—Con.					<u> </u>
Trust funds					
Bequests and gifts	153				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	128	100	8
Outlays		0	29	50	15
Unanticipated Needs					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
	302				
Appropriation, current		BA	1,000	1,000	1,00
Outlays	••••	0	373	1,000	1,00
Expenses of Management Improvement					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
	302	_			
Outlays	••••	0	2		
International Security Assistance					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
	152				
Appropriation, current	••••	BA	1,315,000	4,939,500	* c occ oc
Outlays		0	1,059,983	2,802,169	* 5,655,00 4,862,85
Limitation on guaranteed loan commitments		U	(4,401,250)	2,002,103	4,002,00
Total Foreign military sales credit	••••	BA	1,315,000	4,939,500	5,655,00
		0	1,059,983	2,802,169	4,862,85
	52				
Outlays		0			³ 277,60
	52	ВА	2 244 250	2 041 000	
Appropriation, current	••••	DM	3,244,250	3,841,000	^K 2,824,00
Reappropriation		BA	144,807		
Outlays		0	2,873,811	3,937,252	2,825,00
Total Economic support fund		BA	3,389,057	3,841,000	2,824,00
rotal Economic Support fund	••••	0	2,873,811	3,937,252	2,825,00
Military assistance	.52				
Appropriation, current		BA	711,750	805,100	***************************************
		_	•	•	^K 949,35
Outlays	••••	0	928,007	848,018	957,53
Total Military assistance		BA	711,750	805,100	949,350

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated to	the	President—(Con.	
International Security Assistance—Con.				
International military education and training 152				
Appropriation, current	BA	51,532	56,221	*******************
		,		^K 65,650
Outlays	0	43,870	55,750	61,241
Total International military education and train-				
ing	BA	51.532	56,221	65.650
•••	0	43,870	55,750	61,241
Peacekeeping operations 152			***************************************	
Appropriation, current	BA	56,200	44.000	
Appropriation, outront	D 71	50,200	44,000	K 37,000
Outlays	0	39,150	43,000	40,900
Total Peacekeeping operations	BA	56,200	44,000	37,000
Total reacenceping operations	0	39,150	43.000	40,900
	•			
Assistance for relocation of facilities in Israel 152 Outlays	0	 687	500	453
•	v	-007	300	400
Public Enterprise Funds: Guarantee reserve fund 152				
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA	***************************************	109.000	
Outlays	0	247,950	239,000	277,600
outays	Ů	217,000	200,000	² – 277,600
Total Guarantee reserve fund	8A		100 000	
total Guarantee reserve fund	0	247.950	109,000 239,000	***************************************
	•			
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	5,523,539	9,794,821	9,531,000
	0	5,192,084	7,925,689	9,025,582
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public 152	BA	<i>85.945</i>	<i>93.200</i>	<i>99.200</i>
000	0	,•	,	/=
908	BA	<i>-72,372</i>	<i>— 128,700</i>	384,400
	0			
Total International Security Assistance	BA	5,365,222	9,572,921	9,047,400
	0	5,033,767	7,703,789	8,541,982

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated to	the	President—(Con.	
International Development Assistance			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Multilateral Assistance				
Federal funds				
oneral and Special Funds: Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruc- tion and Development 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	79,72 1	109,722	117,15 * 65,71
Outlans	0	22 954	⁴ 30,001	6C 10
Outlays	U	33,854	27,019 43,000	56,10
Total Contribution to the International Bank for				
Reconstruction and Development	BA	79,721	139,723	182,87
	0	33,854	30,019	56,10
Contribution to the International Development Associa- tion 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	945,000	900,000	750,00
Outlays	0	911,162	841,545	737,50
Contribution to the International Finance Corporation 151		,	- 1-4-1-	
Appropriation, current	BA			^K 35,03
Outlays	Ç			* 35,0
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	118,424	120,501 ^ 115,501	143,50
Outlays	0	325,038	333,756	356,56
- Cardoy - C	•		4 3,000	⁴ 2,21
Total Contribution to the Inter-American Devel-				
opment Bank	BA O	118,424	236,002	143,50
	U	325,038	336,756	358,77
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	113,233	113,233 ^ 91,232	143,23
Outlays	0	69.170	108,265	123,24
3440,0	Ū	00,110		4 1,82
Total Contribution to the Asian Development				
Bank	BA O	113,233	204,465	143,23
.	U	69,170	108,265	125,06
Contribution to the African Development Fund 151	DA	FA AAA	PA AAA	
Appropriation, current	BA	50,000	50,000	* 75,00
Outlays	0	34,219	68,960	56,65
Total Contribution to the African Development				
Fund	BA	50,000	50,000	75.00
	0	34,219	68,960	56,65

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated to	the	President—	-Con.	
International Development Assistance—Con. Multilateral Assistance—Con.				
Contribution to the African Development Bank 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	17,987	17,988	17,98
Outlays	0	17,987	17,987	17,98
International organizations and programs 151 Appropriation, current	BA	315,164	358,676	
Outlays	0	307,965	299,708	* 196,2 1 265,51
Table follows the selection of the selec		015 104	252.252	
Total International organizations and programs	BA O	315,164 307,965	358,676 299,708	196,21 265,51
Total Federal funds Multilateral Assistance	BA	1,639,529	1,906,854	1,543,83
	0	1,699,395	1,703,240	1,652,63
Agency for International Development				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Functional development assistance program 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,400,372	1,651,522	
			H E 100	^K 1,655,90
Reappropriation	BA	37,573	H —5,168	
Outlavs	0	1,204,398	1,359,329	1,425,0
	•		$\frac{H}{-520}$	# 2,5
Total Functional development assistance program	BA	1,437,945	1,646,354	1,655,9
	0	1,204,398	1,358,809	1,422,50
Sahel development program 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	103,000	97,500	***************************************
Outlays	0	78,281	84,800	90,20
American schools and hospitals abroad 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	30,000	30,000	
A 11				^K 10,00
Outlays	0	25,975	28,100	22,80
Total American schools and hospitals abroad	BA	30,000	30,000	10,00
·	0	25,975	28,100	22,80
International disaster assistance 151				***
Appropriation, current	BA	50,500	25,000	
- 44- 46 Grand American	٠,,	00,000	20,000	^x 25,00
			^B 25,000	/
Outlays	0	97,689	105,900	81,40
			<u>* 25,000</u>	
Total International disaster assistance	BA	50,500	50,000	25,00
	0	97,689	130,900	81,40

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated	to the	President—	-Con.	
International Development Assistance—Con				
Agency for International Development—Con-				
Operating expenses Agency for International Development 15	1			
Appropriation, current	BA	372,512	391,533	к 387,000
Outlays	0	358,064	382,931	382,330
Total Operating expenses Agency for Internation	 -			
al Development		372,512	391,533	387,000
	0	358,064	382,931	382,330
Payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disabi	 -			
ity fund 15	3			
Appropriation, current	BA	40,620	40,562 ^ 1,302	43,122
Outlavs	0	40,620	40.562	⁷ — 7,560 43,122
Outlays	U	40,020	40,362 41,302	43,122
Total Payment to the Foreign Service retiremer	ıt			
and disability fund		40,620	41,864	35,562
	0	40,620	41,864	35,562
Miscelianeous appropriations 15	1			
Outlays	0	3,050	1,933	1,439
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Housing and other credit guaranty programs 15				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	_	8,216	40,000 25,867	26,216
Private sector revolving fund 15		0,210	23,007	20,210
Appropriation, current		14,500	16,000	20,000
Outlays			7,992	16,329
Development loansrevolving fund 15		196		
Outlays	0	126	***************************************	
Intragovernmental Funds: Advance acquisition of propertyrevolving fund				
Advance acquisition of propertyrevolving fund	1			
Outlays	_	—250	***************************************	
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assist				
ance 15	-			
Outlays	. 0	139	***************************************	••••••
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds 15				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		4,436	15,000	15,000
Outlays	. 0	3,339	15,000	15,000
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	. BA 0	2,049,077 1,816,308	2,313,251 2,063,196	2,133,462 2,078,776
See footnotes at end of table.				

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued	,

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated to	the	President—	-Con.	
International Development Assistance—Con.				
Agency for International Development—Con.				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public 151	BA O	<i>-372,267</i>	324,308	- 344,60
908	BA	000.070	001 100	202 7
	0	— <i>360,870</i> ————	<i> 301,102</i>	<i>309,79</i>
Total Federal funds	BA	1,315,940	1,687,841	1,479,05
	0	1,083,171	1,437,786	1,424,37
Frust funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	4,436	15,000	15.04
(NS SHOWER III detail above)	0	3,339	15,000	15,00 15,00
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	DA			
Proprietary receipts from the public 151	BA O	-4,429	<i>— 15,000</i>	15,00
Total Trust funds	ВА	7		
	0		***************************************	***************************************
Total Agency for International Development	BA	1,315,947	1,687,841	1,479,05
	0	1,082,081	1,437,786	1,424,37
Trade and Development Program				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Trade and development program 151 Appropriation, current	BA	16,250	21,000	
Appropriation, our or commission of the commissi	D/ 1			
	_		·	* 20,00
Outlays	0	10,228	15,179	* 20,00 18,20
Outlays Total Trade and development program	BA	10,228 16,250	15,179 21,000	* 20,00 18,20 20,00
•		10,228	15,179	* 20,00 18,20 20,00
•	BA	10,228 16,250	15,179 21,000	* 20,00 18,20 20,00
Total Trade and development program	BA	10,228 16,250	15,179 21,000	* 20,00 18,20 20,00
Total Trade and development program Peace Corps Federal funds General and Special Funds:	BA	10,228 16,250	15,179 21,000	* 20,00 18,20 20,00
Total Trade and development program Peace Corps Federal funds	BA	10,228 16,250 10,228	15,179 21,000 15,179	* 20,00 18,20 20,00
Total Trade and development program	BA 0	10,228 16,250	15,179 21,000 15,179	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20
Total Trade and development program	BA O	10,228 16,250 10,228	15,179 21,000 15,179 128,600	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20
Total Trade and development program	BA 0	10,228 16,250 10,228	15,179 21,000 15,179	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20 * 124,40
Total Trade and development program	BA O	10,228 16,250 10,228 117,000	15,179 21,000 15,179 128,600 H — 1,231 126,378 H — 1,046	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20 * 124,40 124,32 # — 18
Total Trade and development program	BA O BA	10,228 16,250 10,228	15,179 21,000 15,179 128,600 H — 1,231 126,378	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20 * 124,40 124,32 # — 18
Total Trade and development program	BA O BA	10,228 16,250 10,228 117,000	15,179 21,000 15,179 128,600 1-1,231 126,378 1-1,046 127,369	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20 * 124,40 124,32 # — 18
Total Trade and development program	BA O BA	10,228 16,250 10,228 117,000	15,179 21,000 15,179 128,600 1-1,231 126,378 1-1,046 127,369	* 20,00 18,20 20,00 18,20 * 124,40 124,32 # — 18
Total Trade and development program	BA O BA	10,228 16,250 10,228 117,000	15,179 21,000 15,179 128,600 1-1,231 126,378 1-1,046 127,369	* 20,00 18,20

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated t	o the	President	Con.	
International Development Assistance—Con.				
Overseas Private Investment Corporation				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Overseas Private Investment Corporation 151 Outlays	_	— 99,039	—104,389	- 110,06
Limitation on direct loan obligations		(15,000)	# 838 (15,000)	(15,000
Total Overseas Private Investment Corporation	. 0	— 99,039	-105,227	-110,06
Inter-American Foundation				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Inter-American Foundation 151 Appropriation, current		13,000	11,992	
Outlays	. 0	13,996	10,474	* 8,69 10,32
Total Inter-American Foundation	. BA 0	1 3,000 13,996	11,992 10,474	8,69 10,32
Trust funds				
Gifts and contributions, Inter-American Foundation				
151				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	_	5	7	
African Development Foundation				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
African Development Foundation 151 Appropriation, current		3,000	1.000	
,		0,000	1,000	^k 1,00
ReappropriationOutlays		646	1,769 3,154	3,88
·				
Total African Development Foundation	. BA 0	3,000 646	2,769 3.154	1, 00 3,88
Total Federal funds International Development				
Assistance		3,104,719	3,757,825	3,176,99
	0	2,818,473	3,189,938	3,123,49
Total Trust funds International Development As-				
sistance	BA	192	550	600
,	0	<u> </u>	457	600
International Commodity Agreements				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Contributions to international buffer stocks 155 Outlays		4,669	10,000	
	v		10,000	

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in	thou	sands of do	llars)—Cont	inued
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated to	the	President-	Con.	
International Monetary Programs				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: United States quota, International Monetary Fund				
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA O	5,527,828 545,894		***************************************
Supplementary financing facility, International Mone- tary Fund 155	_	·		***************************************
Outlays	0	19,566	***************************************	***************************************
Loans to International Monetary Fund 155 Appropriation, current	BA	2,245,771		
Total Federal funds International Monetary Pro-				
grams	BA	7,773,599	***************************************	
	0	565,460		
Military Sales Programs				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Special defense acquisition fund 155	^	00 000	10 451	25.00
Outlays	0	—88,822	—13,451	35,924
Trust funds				
Foreign military sales trust fund 155 Contract authority, permanent, indefinite	BA	10,435,717	12,834,000	13,378,000
Liquidation of contract authority, permanent	D , ((11,236,837)	(12,100,000)	(12,400,000)
Outlays	0	10,936,403	11,900,000	12,500,000
Summary				
Federal funds:	^	00 000	10 451	25.00
(As shown in detail above)	0	<u>88,822</u>	<u>— 13,451</u>	35,92
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	10 425 717	12 024 000	12 270 000
(AS SHOWIT III UCLAN ADOVE)	0	10,435,717 10,936,403	12,834,000 11,900,000	13,378,00 6 12,500,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	•	20,000,000	,,	,,
Proprietary receipts from the public 155	BA O	<i> 11,236,837</i>	12,100,000	— <i>12,400,000</i>
Total Trust funds	ВА	-801,120	734,000	978,000
1001 11051 (01105	Ö	- 300,434	- 200,000	100,000
Total Military Sales Programs	BA	-801,120	734,000	978,000
	0	<u>-389,256</u>	<u>- 213,451</u>	135,924
Petroleum Reserves		_		
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Petroleum reserves 271	^		-	
I HITTOMA			9	

Outlays....... 0 _____ 2 _____

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Funds Appropriated	d to	the	President—	-Con.	
Public Works Acceleration					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Public works acceleration	452				
Outlays		0	1,136		
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA	17,295,394	14,329,056	13,557,397
,		0	9,672,366	12,122,586	13,186,400
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	151	BA	-372,267	- 324.308	<i>-344.608</i>
		0	-3/2,20/	-324,300	-344,000
	152	BA	85.945	<i>93.200</i>	99.200
		0		30,200	33,200
	908	BA	<i>-433,242</i>	429.802	- 694.195
		0		720,002	-004,100
Total Federal funds		BA	16,403,940	13,481,746	12,419,394
704, 70404 14106		0	8,780,912	11,275,276	12,048,397
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA	10,440,466	12,849,650	13,393,689
(10 diovi ii dotti aboro)		0	10,940,306	11,915,507	12,515,750
Deductions for offsetting receipts:			• •	,,	,,
Proprietary receipts from the public	151	BA	4.420	15 000	15.00
		0	<i>-4,429</i>	15,000	15,000
	155	BA	- 11,236,837	<i>—12.100.000</i>	<i>— 12,400,000</i>
		0		-12,100,000	-12,700,000
Total Trust funds		BA	-800,800	734,650	978,689
•		0	-300,960	— 199,493	100,750
Total Funds Appropriated to the President		ВА	15,603,140	14,216,396	13,398,083
Total Valido repropriated to the Production	******	0	8,479,952	11,075,783	12,149,147
Departme	nt o	f Ag	riculture		

Federal funds General and Special Funds: Office of the Secretary 352 Appropriation, current..... 5,095 5,240 4,659 D 129 H - 1145,366 # —114 Outlays 0 4,512 4,659 Total Office of the Secretary..... BA 5,095 5,255 4,659

5,252

4,659

4,512

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricult	ure—Con.		
Office of the Secretary—Con.				
Trust funds				
Gifts and bequests 352				
Appropriation, permanent	BA	150		
Outlays	0	8	72	7
Departmental Administration	-			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Departmental administration 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	18,282	18,873	16,77
			^c 5	
			^D 295	
•			^H — 149	
Outlays	0	15,806	19,173	16,77
	_	 .	# — 149	
Total Departmental administration	BA	18,282	19,024	16,77
·	0	15,806	19,024	16,77
Standard level user charges 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	64,270	67,254	77,30
Outlays	0	56,136	67,254	77,30
Advisory committees 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,398	1,385	1,32
Outlays	0	949	1,385	1,32
ntragovernmental Funds:				
Working capital fund 352				
Appropriation, current	BA .	•••••	6,000	6,000
Outlays	0 _	<u>-1,761</u>	6,000	6,00
Total Federal funds Departmental Administration.	BA	83,950	93,663	101,39
	0	71,130	93,663	101,39
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs	_			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	7,466	7,615	6,79
			<i>^D</i> 62	
0.11	•		# 49 7	
Outlays	0	6,917	7,677	6,799
	_		<u>" – 497</u>	
Total Office of Governmental and Public Affairs	BA	7,466 6,917	7,180	6,799

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate				
Department of Agriculture—Con.								
Office of the Inspector General								
Federal funds								
General and Special Funds:								
Office of the Inspector General 352								
Appropriation, current	BA	44,996	45,890	40,860				
			^G 431 ^H −41					
Outlays	0	42,296	45,608	40.224				
	•	,	$^{H}-41$	10,22				
Total Office of the Inspector General	BA -	44,996	46,280	40.866				
total office of the hispector deneral	0	42,296	45,567	40,224				
	-							
Office of the General Counsel								
Federal funds								
General and Special Funds:								
Office of the General Counsel 352								
Appropriation, current	BA	15,306	15,715	13,96				
			^D 206					
Outlana	۸	15 000	H - 24	10.00				
Outlays	0	15,090	15,921 # 24	13,961				
T. 1000 (1) 0 10 1								
Total Office of the General Counsel	BA	15,306 15,090	15,897 15,897	1 3,96 1 13,961				
	٠ :	13,030	13,037	13,30				
Agricultural Research Service								
Federal funds								
General and Special Funds:								
Agricultural Research Service 352								
Appropriation, current	BA	475,406	487,022	485,286				
Appropriation, permanent	BA	2.800	^H — 1,313 2,800					
Outlays		481,307	485.804	477,83				
	_	,	$^{H}-1,313$,				
Total Agricultural Research Service	BA	478,206	488,509	485,286				
	0	481,307	484,491	477,835				
Buildings and facilities 352	-							
Appropriation, current	BA	77,925	23.050	************************				
· ++ -+		,	H - 20,950					
Outlays	0	3,886	19,204	64,865				
	_		-3,154	H - 19,626				
Total Buildings and facilities	BA	77,925	2,100					

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricult	ture—Con.		
Agricultural Research Service—Con.				
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous contributed funds 352				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	732	2,000	2,000
Outlays	0 _	1,352	2,000	2,000
Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service	BA	556,131	490,609	485,286
· ·	0	485,193	500,541	523,074
Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service	BA	732	2,000	2,000
Total Trace Pariso Agricultural Recognor Service	0	1,352	2,000	2,000
Cooperative State Research Service	-			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Cooperative State Research Service 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	247,655	289,276 ^H — 151	251,16
Outlays	0	239,490	257,798	258,500
001033	•	200,100	$^{H}-151$	200,000
Total Cooperative State Research Service	BA	247,655	289,125	251,16
Total Cooperative Cutto Resourch Convice	Õ.	239,490	257,647	258,500
Extension Service	-			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Extension Service 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	334,340	343,727	264,808
Outlava	۸	200 500	H — 310	005 200
Outlays	0	329,580	342,093 # 310	266,700
Total Extension Service	BA	334,340	343,417	264,808
Total Extension Service	0	329,580	341,783	266,700
National Agricultural Library	-			
Federal funds				
Heneral and Special Funds: National Agricultural Library 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,382	11.400	11,100
- 44- 44 march and and an annumental and an annumental and an annumental and an annumental and an an an an an an an an an an an an an		-4/402	^D 64	11,100
.			$^{H}-11$	
Outlays	0	10,024	11,198	11,000
	_		$\frac{H-11}{H-11}$	
Total National Agricultural Library	BA	10,382	11,453	11,100
,	0	10,024	11,187	11,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Agricult	ure—Con.		
Statistical Reporting Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 35	า			
Salaries and expenses 35 Appropriation, current	_	54,430	56,289	57,17
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		0.,.00	⁴ 1,560	0.,2.
			^D 538	
Outlays	0	55,538	^н — 206 56.619	56,34
Outlays	U	33,336	4 1,560	30,34
			# 206	
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	54,430	58,181	57,17
Total Galaries and Expenses	. 0	55,538	57,973	56,34
	-			,
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous contributed funds 35				
Appropriation, permanent	_	224 143	275 275	27
Outlays	U	143	2/0	27
Economic Research Service				
Federal funds				
Seneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 35	2			
Appropriation, current	BA	44,329	45,614	44,59
			^D 489	
Reappropriation	BA		$^{H}-132$	
Outlays		40.929	545 46.013	44,28
Outary o	•	40,020	$^{+}-132$	44,20
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	44,329	46,516	44,59
Total Galacies and Opposite Committe	0	40,929	45,881	44,28
	-			
Trust funds	_			
Miscellaneous contributed funds 35	_			
Appropriation, permanent Outlays	_	44 55	54 54	2 2
Outlays	•			
World Agricultural Outlook Board				
•				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: World agricultural outlook board 35	2			
World agricultural outlook board 35 Appropriation, current	-	1,533	1,642	1,61
repropriation, our oricination	571	2,000	^D 34	2,02
			H-32	
Outlays	0	1,520	1,603	1,610
	-		" - 32	
Total World agricultural outlook board	. BA	1,533	1,644	1,619
	0	1,520	1,571	1,610
	_			

BUDGET ACCOUNTS	LISTING (in thousands	of :	dollars)—	Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricult	ture—Con.		
Foreign Agricultural Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Foreign Agricultural Service 352 Appropriation, current	BA	83.983	83,448	82,44
Appropriation, current	UN	00,300	^D 274	02,77
			H — 424	
Outlays	0	73,711	83,722 # 424	82,64
Total Foreign Agricultural Service	BA	83,983	83,298	82,44
Total Totalgh Agricultural Service	0	73,711	83,298	82, 44
Calarian and auguress (appaint favoirs augranau pro	-			,-,
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 352				
Outlays	0	•••••	74	***************************************
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service	BA	83,983	83,298	92.44
Total receial falias roteigh Agricultulal Service	0	73,711	83,372	82,44 82,64
	•			
Office of International Cooperation and Development				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	5,016	5,038 " 52	3,79
Outlavs	0	-1,258	4,638	3,80
,	-	-,	$H \sim 52$	7,00
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	5,016	4,986	3,79
Total outside und orpologo	o	-1,258	4,586	3,80
Scientific activities overseas (foreign currency pro-	-			
gram) 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	5,000	5,000	***************************************
Outlean	^	0.005	H _9	
Outlays	0	2,905	4,792 #9	4,52
	-		3	
Total Scientific activities overseas (foreign cur-	D.A.			
rency program)	BA O	5,000 2,905	4,991 4,783	4,52
	٠ -	2,303	4,763	4,32
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous contributed funds 352				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	4,689	7,900	7,08
Outlays	0 _	6,167	7,900	7,08
Total Federal funds Office of International Coop-				
eration and Development	BA	10,016	9,977	3,79
	0 _	1,647	9,369	8,33
Total Trust funds Office of International Coop-				
eration and Development	BA	4,689	7,900	7,08
	0	6,167	7,900	7,08

Account and functional code	1984 actual		1985 estimate	1986 estimate	
Department of A	Agricul	ture—Con.			
Foreign Assistance Programs					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign assistance pro-					
grams, Agriculture 151					
Appropriation, current	BA	1,377,000	1,355,000	¥ 1 207 000	
			^A 185,000	^K 1,307,000	
Outlays	0	1,085,393	1,590,000	1,307,000	
	•	1,000,000	^ 201,000	1,007,000	
Total Foreign Dallie Law 400 families and a	,				
Total Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign assist- ance programs, Agriculture		1 277 000	1 540 000	1 207 000	
ance programs, Agriculture	0	1,377,000 1,085,393	1,540,000 1,791,000	1,307,000 1,307,000	
		1,000,000		1,007,000	
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Salaries and expenses 351					
Appropriation, current	BA	52,092	50,857	***************************************	
., .			$^{H}-100$		
Outlays	0	50,491	58,218	35,303	
			<u>н</u> — 100		
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	52.092	50,757		
	0	50,491	58,118	35,303	
Rural clean water program 304	•				
Outlays	0	5,169	9,000	11,000	
Agricultural conservation program 302	Ū	0,100	3,000	11,000	
Appropriation, current	BA	190,000	190,000		
Outlays		180,051	197,000	133.000	
Water Bank program 302		•		,	
Appropriation, current	BA	8,800	8,800	***************************************	
Outlays	0	10,034	10,200	8,137	
Cropland adjustment program 351					
Outlays	0	15	•	***************************************	
Emergency conservation program 453	D.4	10.000			
Appropriation, current		19,000	11 202	10.000	
Outlays	0	15,488	11,363	12,362	
Dairy indemnity program 351 Appropriation, current	BA	1,800	100		
The share of the state of the s	UN	1,000	# — 88		
Outlays	0	2,442	100		
	-		н — 88 		
Total Dairy indemnity program	BA	1,800	12		
		2,442	12		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricu	lture—Con.		
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation				
Service—Con.				
Forestry incentives program 302				
Appropriation, current	BA O	12,500 10,826	12,500 13,443	11.99
• • •	•			
Total Federal funds Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	BA	284,192	262,069	
CONSCIPATION SCIPICS	0	274,516	299,136	211,79
	•			
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Administrative and operating expenses 351	D.A	202 202	000 000	000.00
Appropriation, current	BA	200,000	200,000 ^D 502	239,23
			H — 1.906	
			_,	^J —74,97
Outlays	0	126,508	200,502	239,23
			$^{H}-1,906$	7 740
				<u> </u>
Total Administrative and operating expenses	BA	200,000	198,596	164,25
	0	126,508	198,596	164,25
ublic Enterprise Funds:				
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund 351				
Appropriation, current	BA	160,000	110,000	135,00
			⁴ 50,000	⁷ — 42,95
Outlavs	0	449,141	222,227	109,49
	-			J — 25,81
Total Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund	BA	160,000	160,000	92.04
total reactal Grop insulance corporation fund	0	449.141	222,227	83,68
Tatal Fadarel frieds Fadarel Cross Insurance Co.				
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Cor- poration	BA	360,000	358.596	256,30
poration	0	575.649	420,823	247,93
	-			
Commodity Credit Corporation				
Federal funds				
rublic Enterprise Funds:				
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund 351				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	93,575	131,959	99,06
Authority to borrow, permanent	BA	66,205	12,866,409	11,217,37
Liquidation of contract authority, current		(9,607,431)		L = 1,821,13
Outlays	0	7,315,488	15,031,085	12,343,52
•			$^{H}-31$	
				L = 1,821,13

12,998,368 15,031,054

159,780 7,315,488

9,495,305 10,522,393

See footnotes at end of table.

Total Commodity Credit Corporation Fund...... BA

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricul	iture—Con.		
Commodity Credit Corporation—Con.				
General and Special Funds: Temporary emergency food assistance program 351				
Appropriation, current	BA	50,000	50,000	
Outlays	0	48,752	50,190	16,734
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corpora-				
tion	BA	209.780	13,048,368	9,495,305
•	0	7,364,240	15,081,244	10,539,12
Office of Rural Development Policy				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 452				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,017	2,345	2,173
			^D 18 ^H −36	
Outlays	0	2,006	2,448	2,21
Outley's	·	2,000	$^{H}-36$	2,21
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	2,017	2,327	2,17
Total Galactic and Superiors	Õ	2,006	2,412	2,21
Rural Electrification Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 271				
Appropriation, current	BA	29,905	30,340	28,392
			^D 324	
Outlays	0	27,817	# — 288 30,987	28,389
Outuy 5	Ů	27,017	# 264	# 2
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	29,905	30,376	28,392
•	0	27,817	30,723	28,36
Reimbursement to the Rural electrification and tele- phone revolving fund for interest subsidies and losses 271				
Appropriation, current	BA	197,862	215,964	
, propriation, variation	<i>5</i> 71	107,002	H — 215,964	***************************************
Outlays	0	197,862	215,964	
			-215,964	
Total Reimbursement to the Rural electrification				
and telephone revolving fund for interest				
subsidies and losses	BA	197,862	•••••	***************************************
	0	197,862		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricu	ılture—Con.		
Rural Electrification Administration—Con.				
Purchase of Rural Telephone Bank capital stock				
Appropriation, current	BA	30,000	30,000 H — 30,000	
Outlays	0	30,000	30,000 " — 30,000	
Total Purchase of Rural Telephone Bank capital stock	BA O	30,000 30,000		
ublic Enterprise Funds:	•			
Rural communication development fund 452 Appropriation, current	BA	375	841	1,20
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	819 4,950	763 10,130	63 1,83
Total Rural communication development fund	BA O	1,194 4,950	1, 604 10,130	1,83 1,83
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund 271				
Authority to borrow, permanent	BA O	^Y 323,917 Y — 728		
Limitation on direct loan obligations Limitation on guaranteed loan commitments Rural telephone bank 452		Y (1,078,559) Y (4,145,000)	^y (1,121,706) ^y (2,345,000)	^Y (575,000 ^Y (300,000
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays Limitation on direct loan obligations	BA O	⁷ 75,048 ⁷ 15,319 ⁷ (220,000)	^Y 113,633 ^Y 70,232 ^Y (220,000)	^Y 141,3 4 ^Y 97,94 ^Y (185,000
Total Federal funds Rural Electrification Adminis- tration	BA	657,926	145,613	171,57
	0	275,220	111,085	128,14
Farmers Home Administration				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Rural water and waste disposal grants Appropriation, current	BA	90,000	115,000	25,00
Outlays	0	134,883	183,769	170,89
Appropriation, current	BA	330,403	327,251 4 16,866 c 11	227,94
			^D 8,035	
Outlays	0	324,079	# — 1,315 334,671 4 16,023 # — 1,315	227,67 ^ 84
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	330,403	350,848	227,94

Account and functional code	Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	
Department (of A	gricu	ltur e— Con.			
Farmers Home Administration—Con.						
Rural community fire protection grants	452					
Appropriation, current		BA	3,250	3,250		
Outlays		0	2,952	3,377	2,325	
Mutual and self-help housing	604				•	
Appropriation, current		BA	6,000	8,000		
Outlays		0	7,560	8,085	4,537	
Very low income housing repair grants	604					
Appropriation, current		BA	12,500	12,500		
Outlays		0	13,643	12,039	625	
Rural rental assistance payments	604					
Appropriation, current		BA	49,000	52,250		
Outlays		0		17,038	18,657	
Compensation for construction defects	371					
Appropriation, current		BA	2,000	1,000		
Outlays		0	395	1,000		
Rural housing preservation grants	604	D.4	15.000	5.000		
Appropriation, current		BA	15,000	5,000		
Outlays	•••••	0		1,000	8,000	
Miscellaneous expiring appropriations:	271					
(Mortgage credit and deposit insurance)	371	^	000	10		
(Outlays)		0	202	16	***************************************	
(Area and regional development)	452	^	025	1.545	770	
(Outlays)		0	835	1,545	772	
(Housing assistance)	604	DA	4 202			
(Appropriation, current)		BA O	4,393	10 771	0.000	
(Outlays)	******	U	11,075	10,771	9,699	
Total Miscellaneous expiring appropriations		BA	4,393		*******************	
		0	12,112	12,332	10,471	
ublic Enterprise Funds:	351					
Agricultural credit insurance fund		DA	905 533	1 000 042	1 477 565	
Appropriation, current		BA Ba	895,522 1 621 165	1,089,943	1,477,565	
Outlays		0	1,621,165 2,477,506	844,600 1,608,980	1,242,833	
Outlays	•••••	U	2,477,300	1,000,500	1,242,033 44,000	
Limitation on direct loan obligations			(2,987,000)	(2,612,000)	(400,000)	
Limitation on alloc tour obligations			(2,007,000)	(2,012,000)	(400,000)	
Total Agricultural credit insurance fund		BA	2,516,687	1,934,543	1,477,565	
		0	2,477,506	1,608,980	1,198,833	
Self-help housing land development fund	371					
Outlays		0	-1,021	492	609	
	371	v	-1,021	432	003	
Appropriation, current		BA	1,508,082	1,843,927	2,136,784	
Indefinite		BA	112,769	1,643,527	142,786	
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite		BA	982,749	281,444	172,700	
		0	2,340,479	2,227,120	2,490,927	
					4,700,061	
Outlays		٠			(30,000)	
Outlays Limitation on direct loan obligations			(3,265,000)	(3,238,000)	(30,000)	
Outlays		BA O			2,279,570 2,490,927	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricul	ture—Con.		
Farmers Home Administration—Con.				
Rural development insurance fund 452				
Appropriation, current	BA	477,829	560,005	612,098
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	229,198	76,000	3,239
Outlays	0	753,116	709,270	747,400
Limitation on direct loan obligations		(400,000)	(455,000)	(50,000)
Total Rural development insurance fund	BA	707,027	636,005	615,337
	0	753,116	709,270	747,400
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administra-				
tion	BA	6,339,860	5,392,180	4,625,412
	0	6,065,704	5,133,881	4,881,793
Soil Conservation Service				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds:				
Conservation operations 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	355,085	356,364	354,179
			^G 8,365	
Outless.	Λ	252.051	# 5,174	254.04
Outlays	0	353,051	364,323 # 4,864	354,849 # 310
				
Total Conservation operations	BA	355,085	359,555 350,450	354,179
	0	353,051	359,459	354,539
River basin surveys and investigations 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	15,619	14,654	11,574
Outlays	0	15.444	# — 235 14,906	12,48
Oddays	U	13,777	# — 221	H _ 16
TALEN A CONTRACT OF THE STATE O		45.44		
Total River basin surveys and investigations	BA O	1 5,619 15,444	1 4,419 14,685	11 ,57 4 12,467
		13,444	14,000	12,40
Watershed planning 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	8,675	8,750 ^H 133	6,89
Outlays	0	8,250	133 8.750	6,998
Value of the second sec	v	0,200	# — 125	H _ {
Total Make aload along to			2017	
Total Watershed planning	BA n	8,675 8,250	8,617 8,625	6,89 9 6,990
	v .		0,023	
Watershed and flood prevention operations 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	195,200	182,300	62,63 1
			F —8,365 H —918	
Outlays	0	218,244	277,810	177,369
	-		H 863	# _ 55
Total Watershed and flood prevention operations.	BA	105 200	172 017	69 691
iviai watersieu anu noou prevention operations.	DA O	1 95,200 218,244	1 73,017 276,947	62,631 177,314
	٠,	210,277		111,314

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricult	ture—Con.		
Soil Conservation Service—Con.				
Great plains conservation program 302 Appropriation, current	BA	21,315	21,315	7,402
Outlays	0	21,017	H — 126 21,481 H — 118	18,412 H 2
Total Great plains conservation program	BA O	21,315 21,017	21,189 21.363	7,40 2
Resource conservation and development 302	-	 .		
Appropriation, current	BA O	26,000 29,523	26,000 ^H — 164 28.357	10,000 21.546
•		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H -10
Total Resource conservation and development	BA O	26,000 29,523	25,836 28,203	1 0,00 0 21,530
Trust funds Miscellaneous contributed funds:				
(Water resources) 301 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)(Outlays)	BA O	459 1,271	600 3,824	460 1,611
(Conservation and land management) 302 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)(Outlays)	BA 0	100 100	100 100	100 100
Total Miscellaneous contributed funds	BA O	559 1,371	700 3,924	56 0
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service	BA 0	621,894 645,529	602,633 709,282	452,68 1 591,244
Total Trust funds Soil Conservation Service	BA 0	559 1,371	700 3,924	560 1,711
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	_		-	
Federal funds General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 352 Appropriation, current	BA	271,402	277,041 " — 1,464	242,004
Outlays	0	290,709	276,791 # —1,464	³ — 12,298 242,004
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	271,402 290,709	275,577 275,327	⁷ — 12,298 229,706 229,706
Buildings and facilities 352 Appropriation, current	BA -	2,386	2,361	2,361
Outlays	0	2,333	4,985	4,620

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LI	ISTING (in th	rousands of d	ollars)Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricult	ture—Con.		
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Con.				
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds 352				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	4,094	2,878	2,878
Outlays	0 _	3,263	2,529	2,878
Total Federal funds Animal and Plant Health				
Inspection Service	BA O	273,788	277,938	232,067
	ν.	293,042	280,312	234,326
Total Trust funds Animal and Plant Health In-				
spection Service	BA	4,094	2,878	2,878
	0 =	3,263	2,529	2,878
Federal Grain Inspection Service				
•				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	6,861	6.936	6,820
, 77.07.0000,	•	0,00-	^D 58	-,,-
			^н — 94	
Outland	۸	C 040	C 004	⁷ – 2,220
Outlays	0	6,049	6,994 # 94	6,820
			34	J 2,220
Total Calariae and avnances	BA	6,861	6 000	A CM
Total Salaries and expenses	0	6,049	6,900 6,900	4,600 4,600
	•			
Public Enterprise Funds: Inspection and weighing services 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	6,000	***************************************	
Outlays	0	-2,556	-283	
Total Federal funds Federal Grain Inspection	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · ·	
Service	BA	12,861	6,900	4,600
	0	3,493	6,617	4,600
	=			
Agricultural Marketing Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Marketing services 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	30,924	29,464	29,134
			D 841	
			$^{H}-150$	⁷ — 17,319
Outlays	0	38,314	30,305	29,134
,	-	,	H = 150	•
	_			⁷ — 18,319
Total Marketing services	BA	30,924	30,155	11,815
	0	38,314	30,155	10,815
See footnotes at end of table.	-			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Agricul	ture—Con.		
Agricultural Marketing Service—Con.				-
Payments to States and possessions 35	2			
Appropriation, current	BA	1,000	990	
Outlays	0	898	1,808	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund 35	2			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	2,906	3,356	3,356
Outlays		3,084	3,336	3,356
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and suppl (section 32) 60	5			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	355,947	487,263	380,430
Outlays	0	417,178	377,928	359,983
				⁷ 6,193
Total Funds for strengthening markets, income				
and supply (section 32)		355.947	487,263	380,430
and supply (seeden 52) minimum	. 0	417,178	377,928	353,790
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds 35	2			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	69.301	76,216	76,367
Outlays		65,525	75,382	76,367
Milk market orders assessment fund 35		,	,	,
Outlays	0	-1,290	125	
Table Fridayal Sounds - Saniardhanal - Manhadinan Cam				
Total Federal funds Agricultural Marketing Service		390,777	521,764	395.601
rut	0	459,474	413,227	367,961
	•		713,227	307,301
Total Trust funds Agricultural Marketing Service		69,301	76,216	76,367
	0	64,235	75,257	76,367
Office of Transportation				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Office of Transportation 35.	2			
Appropriation, current		2,549	2.515	2.063
		_,-,	^D 27	,
			$^{H}-18$	
Outlays	. 0	2,572	2,542	2,063
			H — 18	•
Total Office of Transportation	. BA	2 540	2 524	2 002
rotal office of transportation	. BA	2,549 2,572	2,524 2,524	2,063 2,063
	v .	2,312	2,324	2,003

BUDGET ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)Conti	nued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricul	ture—Con.		
Food Safety and Inspection Service				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 554				
Appropriation, current	BA	338,808	353,239	347,79
			^D 11,396 ^H — 2.473	
			-2,473	⁷ — 2,000
Outlays	0	338,437	363,946	347,79
•		,	$^{H}-2,473$,
				³ — 2,000
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	338,808	362,162	345,79
	0	338,437	361,473	345,79
Trust funds				
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm				
products 352				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	825 616	848	75
Outlays	0	615	848	75
Food and Nutrition Service				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Food program administration 605				
Appropriation, current	BA	83,062	83,187	79,06
			^D 1,000 ^H 684	
Outlays	0	82,266	83,761	79,57
	-	,	$^{H}-684$,
Total Food program administration	BA	83,062	83,503	79,06
Total Too program administration	0	82,266	83,077	79,57
Food atoms account				
Food stamp program 605 Appropriation, current	BA	11,722,914	11,433,290	11,876,07
Appropriation, current	UN	11,722,314	⁴ 318,856	11,0/0,0/
			F - 431	
			^н — 8,762	
2.11	•	11 501 000		L - 20,32
Outlays	0	11,561,023	11,465,900	11,861,97
			* 308,014 * 8,762	^ 10,84
			-0,702	L = 13,607
This is a second				
Total Food stamp program	BA	11,722,914	11,742,953	11,855,754
	0	11,561,023	11,765,152	11,859,208
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico 605				
Appropriation, current	BA	825,000	825,000	825,000
Outlays	0	814,226	833,411	825,000
Special milk program 605 Appropriation, current	BA	11 020	17 600	11 EA
Outlays	ВА 0	11 ,920 16,000	1 7,600 16,142	11,500 17,590
vuuaja	v	10,000	10,144	17,090

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricu	lture—Con.		
Food and Nutrition Service—Con.				
Child nutrition programs 605				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,251,463	1,474,861	863,493 L 685,960
Appropriation, permanent	BA	2,307,295	2,329,819	3,250,647
Outlays	_	3,536,378	3,835,859	4,097,380 L 648,232
Total Child nutrition programs	BA	3,558,758	3,804,680	3,428,180
total dillo liatition programs	0	3,536,378	3,835,859	3,449,148
Women, infants and children programs (WIC and CSFP) 605				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,400,150	1,448,501	1,513,849
Outlays	0	1,397,777	1,519,453	1,511,040
Food donations program 605				
Appropriation, current		166,936	139,546	174,607
Outlays	0	171,717	163,223	172,595
Total Federal funds Food and Nutrition Service	BA O	17,768,740 17,579,387	18,061,783 18,216,317	17,887,95 5
Human Nutrition Information Service Federal funds General and Special Funds: Human Nutrition Information Service 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	6,148	7, 496 ^D 37 ^H — 34	13,416
Outlays	0	7,322	7,672 # _ 34	10,817
Total Human Nutrition Information Service	BA O	6,148 7,322	7,499 7,638	13,416 10,817
Packers and Stockyards Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Packers and Stockyards Administration 352				
Appropriation, current	BA	9,013	9,035 ^D 85 ^H — 117	8,874
				^J — 4,437
Outlays	0	8,773	9,120 # — 117	8,874
				<u> </u>
Total Packers and Stockyards Administration	BA	9,013	9,003	4,437

BUDGET ACCOUNTS	LISTING (i	n thousands of	dollars)—Con	tinued
Account and functional cod	le	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	gricult	ureCon.		
Agricultural Cooperative Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 352	DA	4 677	4 620	2 505
Appropriation, current	ВА	4,677	4,639 # 50	3,565
	_			^J — 1,565
Outlays	0	4,139	4,639 # — 50	3,565
			30	^J —1,565
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	4,677	4,589	2,000
Total Galatics and Expenses	0	4,139	4,589	2,000
Tourist funda	-			
Trust funds Miscellaneous contributed funds 352				
Outlays	0	1		
	•			
Forest Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Forest research 302	0.4	100 555	100.004	104 131
Appropriation, current	BA	108,555	120,964 # — 923	104,171
Outlays	0	108,811	119,077	105,058
	-		$\frac{H-739}{}$	$\frac{H-184}{}$
Total Forest research	BA	108,555	120,041	104,171
	0 .	108,811	118,338	104,874
State and private forestry 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	60,579	58,315 # 463	29,723
Outlays	0	56,854	59,008	32,866
·	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-4 - 370	# 93
Total State and private forestry	BA	60,579	57,852	29,723
	0	56,854	58,638	32,773
National forest system 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	922,807	1,045,680	1,039,157
			^A 61,247 ^H — 12,134	
			- 12,104	⁷ 64,185
Outlays	0	1,056,724	993,753	1,006,514
				# -2,425
			- 3,103	⁷ 63,023
Total National forest system	BA	922.807	1.094.793	1,103,342
. The control of the	0	1,056,724	1,045,291	1,067,112
Outlays Total National forest system	BA	922,807	993,753 ^ 61,247 H — 9,709 	1,000 # - 7 - 63 1,103

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of I	Agricu	lture—Con.		
Forest Service—Con.				
Construction 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	251,724	36,972 H — 1,922	209,63
Outlays	0	292,201	261,342 "-1,537	222,67 # 38
Total Construction	BA 0	251,724 292,201	35,050 259,805	209,63 222,29
Other appropriations 302	_	1 000	5.044	**************************************
Outlays	1	1,282	5,244	****************
Appropriation, current	BA	780	766	78
Outlays		367	766	780
Appropriation, current, indefinite		380	20	2
Outlays		324	20	2
Range betterment fund 302				
Appropriation, current, indefinite		4,028	3,966	3,90
Outlays		4,301	3,978	3,920
Appropriation, current		40,052	43,603 H — 68	2,278
Outlays	. 0	38,368	42,142 # _ 54	41,200 H 1
Tabel Land cominision	DA	40.050		
Total Land acquisition	BA 0	40,052 38,368	43,535 42,088	2,27 8
Operations and maintenance of quarters 302				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite			5,300	5,700
Outlays Forest Service permanent appropriations 302			4,240	5,620
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		134,368	141,953	137,90
Outlays	0	72,027	148,056	136,567
Appropriation, current, indefinite				⁷ 356,000
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		203,331	238,842	423,247
Outlays		203,331	238,842	423,247 356,000
Total Forest Service permanent appropriations	BA O	203,331 203,331	238,842 238,842	67,247 67,247
tragovernmental Funds:				
Working capital fund 302				
Outlays	0	-21,915		***************************************

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	A	gricu	lture—Con.		
Forest Service—Con.					
Trust funds					
Miscellaneous trust funds					
· ·	102				
(Appropriation, current)		BA Ba	221 100	88 152 270	90 150 200
(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite) (Outlays)		DA ()	231,109 134,546	153,270 153,104	158,382 152,522
, , ,		-			
Total (••••	BA O	231,109 134,546	153,358 153,104	158,472 152,522
		U	134,340		132,322
,	101	_			
(Outlays)	••••	0		32	***************************************
Total Miscellaneous trust funds		BA	231,109	153,358	158,472
		0	134,546	153,136	152,522
Reforestation trust fund 3	302				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	34,808	31,615	***************************************
Outlays	••••	0	81,711	77,515	
Total Federal funds Forest Service		BA	1.726.604	1,742,118	1,664,707
		0	1,812,675	1,925,306	1,682,389
Total Trust funds Forest Service		BA	265,917	184,973	158,472
1000 10		0	216,257	230,651	152,522
_					=======================================
Summary					
Federal funds:		DA	21 000 040	42 050 501	20 020 764
(As shown in detail above)	••••	BA O	31,886,246 38,175,148	43,850,561 46,252,752	38,232,764 39,897,348
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		•	00,1.0,1.0	10,202,702	00,007,010
Intrafund transactions 3	302	BA	434		
		0	434	***************************************	***************************************
Proprietary receipts from the public 3	302	BA	<i>691.352</i>	<i>-1,212,163</i>	- 1.229.449
•	303	O Ba	,	-,,	-,5-10, 1 10
•	903	0	4,714		***************************************
5	554	BA			
•		0			³ — 115,151
Takal Padaval Sunda		0.4	21 000 040		00 000 104
Total Federal funds	••••	BA O	31,200,042 37,488,944	42,638,398 45.040.589	36,888,164 38,552,748
		٠			
Trust funds:		DA	246 505	975 644	040 41-
(As shown in detail above)	••••	BA O	346,535 293,467	275,844 323,510	248,411 243,683
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		v	200,701	020,010	270,000
• •	02	BA	221 102	152 270	150 202
		0	<i>231,103</i>	<i>153,270</i>	<i> 158,382</i>

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of A	Voricu	ture—Con.		
Summary—Con.	-8			
•				
352	BA O	<i>80,468</i>	<i>- 90,871</i>	— <i>89,939</i>
Total Trust funds	BA O	34,964 — 18,104	31,703 79,369	90 — 4,638
Total Department of Agriculture	BA O	31,235,006 37,470,840	42,670,101 45,119,958	36,888,25 4 38,548,110
Department	of Co	mmerce		·
General Administration				· · · · · ·
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	37,539	35,990 ^ 992 #499	35,309
Outlays	0	34,153	35,596	36,558
			# <u>-4,149</u>	# — 50
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	37,539 34,153	36,483 32,340	35,30 9 36,607
White House conference on productivity 376 Outlays	_	196	24	
Special foreign currency program 376				
Appropriation, current	_	693	500	
Outlays	U	92	600	576
Total Federal funds General Administration	BA O	38,232 34,441	36,983 32,964	35,30 9 37,183
Economic Development Assistance				
General Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Grants and loans administration 452 Appropriation, current	BA	27,707	28,500 " — 120	14,522
Outlays	0	27,337	28,020 " — 120	16,534
Total Grants and loans administration	BA	27,707	28,380	14,522

BUDGET ACCOUNTS	LISTING (in	r thousands o	f dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 astimate			
Department of Commerce—Con.							
Economic Development Assistance—Con.							
General Administration—Con.							
Economic development assistance programs 45	2						
Appropriation, current	BA	266,000	200,000	***************************************			
Outlays	۸	252 121	H - 179,000	220 000			
Outays	0	252,131	277,100 # — 20,300	230,800 " 40,600			
Total Formatic development confidence and							
Total Economic development assistance pro		266,000	21,000				
grano	. 0	252,131	256,800	190,200			
Missallanaous appropriations.							
Miscellaneous appropriations: (Other advancement of commerce) 37	6						
(Outlays)	-	***************************************	1,509	6,396			
				# 5,531			
Total (Other advancement of commerce)	0		1,509	865			
·							
(Area and regional development 45 (Outlays)	_	8,790	3,590	2,400			
(Disaster relief and insurance 45	_	0,700	0,000	2,700			
(Outlays)	. 0	-4	103	***************************************			
(Research and general education aids) 50	-			44.444			
(Outlays)	0	***************************************	***************************************	18,629 " 5,324			
Table (December and account advantion aids)							
Total (Research and general education aids)	0		***************************************	13,305			
(Training and employment) 50	•						
(Outlays)	0	1,002	1,598	***************************************			
Total Miscellaneous appropriations	0	9,788	6,800	16,570			
Public Enterprise Funds:							
Economic development revolving fund 45	2						
Outlays	0	-72,115	 47,000	- 51,100			
Total Federal funds General Administration	BA	293,707	49.380	14,522			
1000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10	0	217,141	244,500	172,204			
General Administration							
Federal funds							
Intragovernmental Funds:							
Working capital fund 37	-	1 700	1 000				
Outlays	0	—1,763	-1,086	***************************************			
Trust funds							
Gifts and bequests 37	-						
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	_	367	200	209			
Outlays	0	385	200	209			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Comm	erce—Con.		
Bureau of the Census				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 376				
Appropriation, current	. BA	77,369	85,500	87,962
Outlavs	. 0	80,473	# — 241 82,924	87.686
Outlays	. •	00,473	# — 214	# 27
Total Calarina and expanses	DA	77.260	95 350	97.001
Total Salaries and expenses	. BA 0	77,369 80,473	85,259 82,710	87,962 87,659
	•		02,710	07,000
Periodic censuses and programs 376		70 000	01 000	105 000
Appropriation, current	. BA	78,220	81,000 # — 791	105,802
Outlays	. 0	80,562	91.298	97,320
	_	33,332	$^{H}-520$	$^{H}-271$
Total Periodic censuses and programs	. BA	78,220	80,209	105,802
Total Teriodic censuses and programs	0	80,562	90,778	97,049
Total Cadaval funda Dunasu of the Canava	DA			
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Census	. BA O	155,589 161,035	165,468 173,488	1 93,764 184,708
	٠	101,000	175,400	104,700
Economic and Statistical Analysis				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 376	i			
Appropriation, current	BA	38,230	31,085	29,519
Outland	^	22.020	H -433	00.740
Outlays	. 0	33,039	36,910 # —372	29,740 # 61
				
Total Salaries and expenses		38,230	30,652	29,519
	0	33,039	36,538	29,679
Trust funds				
Information products and services 376				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	30,174	31,330	33,330
Outlays	0	25,949	31,330	33,330
Economic Development Assistance			·	
Regional Development Program				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Regional development programs 452				
Outlays		-741	3,834	2,400
Trust funds			-,	2,.30
Regional development commissions 452 Outlays	0	2,253	530	200
See footnotes at end of table.	;			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of C	omme	erc e —Con.		
Promotion of Industry and Commerce				
International Trade Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Operations and administration 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	161,526	179,693 ^K 12,725 ^H — 21,533	151,799 * 20,173
Outlays	0	187,171	200,080 " — 15,181	171,607 # —821
Total Operations and administration	BA O	161,526 187,171	170,885 184,899	171,97 2 170,786
Participation in United States expositions 378 Outlays	0	5,937	2,382	839 H _ 6
Total Participation in United States expositions	0	5,937	2,382	833
Total Federal funds International Trade Adminis- tration	BA	161,526	170,885	171,972
Administration for Enterprise Development and Opportunity	0	193,108	187,281	171,619
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Enterprise development and opportunity 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	53,290	49,885 ^H 305	44,802
Outlays	0	50,810	59,269 # —305	52,91 48,122
				J 47,623
Total Enterprise development and opportunity	BA 0	53,290 50,810	49,580 58,964	97,716 95,745
White House Conference on Small Business 376				
Appropriation, current	BA O			⁷ 1,000 ⁷ 1,000
Total Federal funds Administration for Enterprise Development and Opportunity	BA	53,290	49.580	98.716
регодинент ана Оррогиниз	0	50,810	58,964	96,745

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of C	omme	erce—Con.		
Promotion of Industry and Commerce—Con.				
United States Travel and Tourism Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	11,986	12,000 # 3,885	4,000
Outlays	0	8,854	13,978 # — 2,914	6,607 #730
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	11,986	8,115	4,000
Total Galaries and expenses	0	8,854	11,064	5,877
Total Federal funds Promotion of Industry and				
Commerce	BA	226,802	228,580	274,688
	0	252,772	257,309	274,241
Science and Technology				
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Operations, research, and facilities 306				
Appropriation, current	BA	981,767	1,113,066	761,137 * 123,217
			# — 104,340 775,000	
			73,000	⁷ 90,000
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	23,600	25,900	40,000
Outlays	0	929,146	1,076,437	1,009,603
		·	H = 63,200	H = 30,700
			⁷ 45,450	⁷ 22,050 ⁷ 54,540
Total Operations, research, and facilities	BA .	1,005,367	1,109,626	1,014,354
rotar operations, research, and racinities	0	929,146	1.058.687	1,055,493
Overhead's -	-			
Construction 306	•	0.410		
Outlays	0	6,416	3,716	***************************************
Coastal zone management 302	DA	12.256		
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O	13,356	10.040	
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries 376	U	34,774	18,040	***************************************
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	9,986	9,051	***************************************
Outlays	0	8,404	13,023	8,464
Fishing vessel and gear damage compensation fund 376	•	7777	10,020	0,404
Appropriation, current	BA	1.732	***************************************	
70010010001, CUITCII(,				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of C	omme	rce—Con.		
Science and Technology—Con.				
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Con.				
Fishermen's contingency fund 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	195	250	75
Outlays	0	484	4 500 281 4 500	74
Total Fishermen's contingency fund	BA -	195	750	75
Total Tishermen's contingency fund	0	484	781	74
Foreign fishing observer fund 376	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	5,802	4,500	4,50
Outlays	0	5,821	7,122	4,50
Fisheries loan fund 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	3,000	2,500	***************************************
Outlays	0	1,666	^H — 1,550 5,392	-13
Outays	U	1,000	# 1,550	13
Total Fisheries loan fund	BA	3,000	950	
	0	1,666	3,842	
Fishermen's guaranty fund 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,079	1,800	1,80
Outlays	0	626	1,791	1,94
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Coastal energy impact fund 452 Outlays	0	-28	-4,700	- 5.00
Federal ship financing fund, fishing vessels 376	U	-20	-4,700	- 3,00
Appropriation, current	BA		^ 4,404	
Authority to borrow, current, indefinite	BA	9,400	2,300	
Outlays	0 .	9,306	2,300 4 4,404	***************************************
Total Federal ship financing fund, fishing vessels	BA	9,400	6,704	***************************************
	0	9,306	6,704	***************************************
Trust funds				
Aviation weather services program 306				
Appropriation, current	BA	27,000	27,000	28,00
Outlays	0	27,000	27,000	28,00
Total Federal funds National Oceanic and Atmos-	. .			
pheric Administration	BA O	1 ,050,917 998,136	1,133,381 1,111,556	1,021,40 1,068,49
	٠ -	220,100	1,111,000	1,000,43
Total Trust funds National Oceanic and Atmos-	D.4	A= AAA	07.040	20. 24
pheric Administration	BA O	27,000 27,000	27,000 27,000	28,00 28,00
	٠ _	21,000	£1,000	20,00

	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate					
Department of Commerce—Con.								
RA	91 572	101 621	84,7					
υn	01,373	# —1,472	04,7					
0	67,078	97,180	. 88,98					
-		<u>" — 1,109</u>	" - 36					
BA	81,573	100,159	84,73					
0 =	67,078	96,071	88,62					
RA	116 853	120 221						
<i>U</i> 11	110,000	120,221	^K 116,2					
0	101 107	H - 1,019	1171					
U	121,127		117,13 #2					
-								
ВА	116.853	119,202	116,2					
0	121,127	127,743	116,9					
DA	2 705	2764						
DA	3,/60	3,764	к 3.70					
0	-2,824	7,282	3,4					
BA	3,765	3,764	3,70					
0	-2,824	7,282	3,4					
BA	120,618		120,00					
· =	110,303	133,023	120,43					
BA	12,756	13,694						
		<i>U</i> 466	^K 13,18					
0	14 223		13,23					
•	17,665	# — 183	10,20					
BA -	12.756	13.511	13,18					
0	14,223	17,122	13,23					
	BA O BA O BA O BA	BA 81,573 O 67,078 BA 81,573 O 67,078 BA 116,853 O 121,127 BA 121,127 BA 3,765 O -2,824 BA 3,765 O -2,824 BA 120,618 O 118,303 BA 12,756 O 14,223 BA 12,756	BA 81,573 101,631 "-1,472 0 67,078 97,180 "-1,109 BA 81,573 100,159 0 67,078 96,071 BA 116,853 120,221 "-1,019 0 121,127 128,530 "-787 BA 116,853 119,202 0 121,127 127,743 BA 3,765 3,764 0 -2,824 7,282 BA 3,765 3,764 0 -2,824 7,282 BA 120,618 122,966 0 118,303 135,025 BA 12,756 13,694 "-183 BA 12,756 13,694					

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued						
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate		
Department of	Comm	erce—Con.				
Science and Technology—Con.						
National Telecommunications and information Administration—Con.						
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction 50						
Appropriation, current	BA	11,880	24,000 " — 10,000	***************************************		
Outlays	0	16,521	20,041 "-1,032			
Total Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction		11.880	14.000			
	0	16,521	19,009	***************************************		
Total Federal funds National Telecommunication and Information Administration		24.636	27,511	13,		
and information running daton	0	30,744	36,131	13,		
Total Federal funds Science and Technology	BA	1,277,744 1,214,261	1,384,017 1,378,783	1 ,239 , 1,290.		
Total Trust funds Science and Technology	•	27,000	27.000	28.		
Total Itust Idinus Science and Technology	0	27,000	27,000	28,		
Summary						
ederal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	2,030,304 1,910,185	1,895,080 2,126,330	1,787, 1,991,		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Intrafund transactions 90	8 BA 0	<i>-703</i>	<i>5,959</i>	-1,		
Proprietary receipts from the public 30	6 BA 0	<i> 6,088</i>	-3,000	•••••		

Intrafund transactions 376 BA 0 Proprietary receipts from the public 376 BA **-25,446** -27,006 -28,730 Total Trust funds BA 32,094 31,524 32,809 30,140 32,054 33,009

O BA

0 376 BA

0

BA

0

Total Federal funds.....

(As shown in detail above).....

Deductions for offsetting receipts:

- 35,244

1,988,269

1,868,150

57,541 55,587

-31,740

1,854,381

2,085,631

58,530 59,060

J - 14,400

-31,740

1,739,832

1,943,888

61,539 61,739

See footnotes at end of table.

Trust funds:

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thous	sands of do	llars)—Conti	nued
Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department	of (Comm	erce—Con.		
Summary—Con.					
Interfund transactions	376	BA O	-4,727	4,324	-4,60
Total Department of Commerce	••••••	BA O	2,015,636 1,893,563	1,881,581 2,113,361	1 ,768,04 1,972,29
Department	of I	Defen	seMilitary		
Military Personnel					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds: Military personnel, Army	051				
Appropriation, current		BA	15,388,833	21,097,085 E 483,249	22,712,000
Outlays		0	15,235,113	21,361,300	22,610,30
Total Military personnel, Army	••••••	BA O	15,388,833 15,235,113	21,580,334 21,361,300	22,712,00 0 22,610,300
Military personnel, Navy Appropriation, current	051	BA	11,445,908	15,701,274	17,221,40
Outlays		0	11,339,590	E 359,633 15,930,200	17,115,60
Total Military personnel, Navy		BA O	11,445,908 11,339,590	16,060,907 15,930,200	17,221,40 0 17,115,600
Military personnel, Marine Corps Appropriation, current	051	ВА	3,520,369	4,817,506	5,217,40
Outlays	·····	0	3,470,022	E 116,840 4,861,400	5,157,900
Total Military personnel, Marine Corps	•••••	BA O	3,520,369 3,470,022	4,934,346 4,861,400	5,217,40 6 5,157,900
Military personnel, Air Force Appropriation, current	051	BA	12,842,363	17,602,474	19,187,900
Outlays		0	12,686,793	* 417,679 17,992,400	19,098,600
Total Military personnel, Air Force		BA O	12,842,363 12,686,793	18,020,153 17,992,400	19,187,90 0 19,098,600
Reserve personnel, Army	051			-	****
Appropriation, current Outlays		BA O	1,361,150 1,315,623	2,077,853 1,952,400	2,394,40 0 2,337,200
Reserve personnel, Navy Appropriation, current	051	BA	767,100	1,122,393 E 26.619	1,353,600
Outlays		0	737,579	1,080,200	1,307,400
Total Reserve personnel, Navy	••••••	BA O	767,100 737,579	1,149,012 1,080,200	1,353,600 1,307,400

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	ensel	MilitaryCor	n.	
Military Personnel—Con.		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps 051 Appropriation, current	BA	176,200	267,186	290,000
Outlays	0	161,338	^E 3,078 246,900	279,70
Total Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	BA O	176,200 161,338	270,264 246,900	290,00 279,70
Reserve personnel, Air Force 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	388,750	566,631 E 12,776	622,500
Outlays	0	363,767	548,100	598,20
Total Reserve personnel, Air Force	BA O	388,750 363,767	579,407 548,100	622,50 598,20
National Guard personnel, Army 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,882,980	2,889,559	3,430,80
Outlays	0	1,776,326	2,707,700	3,314,60
Appropriation, current	BA	589,100	868,578 E 17,532	995,10
Outlays	0	568,610	865,700	978,60
Total National Guard personnel, Air Force	BA O	589,100 568,610	886,110 865,700	995,10 978,60
Imputed accruals for military retirement costs 051			-	
Appropriation, current	BA	16,503,000		
Outlays	0	16,503,000		
Total Federal funds Military Personnel	BA O	64,865,753 64,157,761	68,447,945 67,546,300	73,425,10 72,798,10
Operation and Maintenance				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Operation and maintenance, Army 051	DA	17 200 000	10 402 200	
Appropriation, current	BA	17,326,026	18,403,298 °44,835	^K 20,190,63
Outland	Λ	16 565 000	^D 155,565	10.002.00
Outlays		16,565,899	17,679,500	19,063,200
Total Operation and maintenance, Army	BA O	17,326,026 16,565,899	18,603,698 17,679,500	20,190,63 (19,063,20)

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	ense	MilitaryCo	n.	
Operation and Maintenance—Con.				· ·
Operation and maintenance, Navy 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	22,265,628	25,103,941	^K 25,797,70
a.u	•	01 400 000	^C 82,748 ^D 148,052	
Outlays	0	21,403,363	23,809,600	25,226,80
Total Operation and maintenance, Navy	BA O	22,265,628 21,403,363	25,334,741 23,809,600	25,797,70 25,226,80
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	1,547,720	1,640,294 ^C 4,200	к 1,667,40
Outlays	0	1,431,123	^D 6,400 1,536,700	1,588,40
Total Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps	BA O	1,547,720 1,431,123	1, 650,894 1,536,700	1,667,40 1,588,40
Operation and maintenance, Air Force 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	17,770,345	19,093,165	^K 20,924,40
Outlavs	0	16,849,907	^c 39,170 ^p 81,130 18,593,300	20,154,50
Total Operation and maintenance, Air Force	BA O	17,770,345 16,849,907	19,213,465 18,593,300	20,924,40 20,154,50
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies 051 Appropriation, current	BA	6,526,614	7,076,069	
			^C 6,815 ^D 99,715	^K 7,568,90
Outlays	0	6,068,457	7,012,600	7,405,30
Total Operation and maintenance, Defense agen- cies	BA	6,526,614	7.182.599	7,568.90
	0	6,068,457	7,012,600	7,405,30
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve 051 Appropriation, current	BA	692,390	724,400	^K 779,60
			^C 2,027 ^D 6,273	,
Outlays	0	637,459	680,200	739,90
Total Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve.	BA O	692,390 637,459	732,700 680,200	779,60 739,90

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defer	nseN	Kilitary—Con	ı .	
Operation and Maintenance—Con.				
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	636,590	827,181	
Appropriation, current	UN	000,000	027,101	× 954,50
			c 363	,
Outland	0	606.436	^Б 1,237 737,500	877.80
Outlays				0//,00
Total Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve	BA O	636,590 606,436	828,781 737,500	954,50 877,80
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve				
051				
Appropriation, current	BA	52,349	58,642	
			^D 200	^K 61,60
Outlays	0	47,424	54,300	56,00
Total Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps	-			
Reserve	BA	52,349	58,842	61,60
	0	47,424	54,300	56,00
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve 051	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	791,150	872,461	
				× 907,70
			^C 4,182 ^D 4,618	
Outlays	0	732,866	865,100	877,70
Total Operation and maintenance, Air Force Re-	-		 	
Serve	BA	791,150	881,261	907,70
	0	732,866	865,100	877,70
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard				
051				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,188,390	1,424,293	K 1 COE OO
			^c 6.525	^K 1,605,20
			[⊅] 8,475	
Outlays	0	1,143,463	1,360,000	1,536,10
Total Operation and maintenance, Army National				
Guard	BA	1,188,390	1,439,293	1,605,20
	0	1,143,463	1,360,000	1,536,10
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard				
051				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,807,650	1,810,348	K 1.830.10
			c 11,103	2,000,10
.	_		^D 7,397	
Outlays	0 _	1,690,885	1,906,800	1,800,60
Total Operation and maintenance, Air National				
Guard	BA	1,807,650	1,828,848	1,830,100
	0 _	1,690,885	1,906,800	1,800,600

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	nse	Military—Co	n.	
Operation and Maintenance—Con.			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	909	914	K 920
			D 14	* 921
Outlays	0	853	900	900
Total National Board for the Promotion of Rifle				
Practice, Army	BA	909	928	920
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	853	900	900
Claims, Defense 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	136,900	146,500	
***************************************			,	^K 158,300
Outlays	0	123,804	140,400	157,100
Total Claims. Defense	BA	136.900	146,500	158,300
,	0	123,804	140,400	157,100
Court of Military Appeals, Defense 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	3.372	2,870	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		-,	4,000	^K 3,200
Outlays	0	2,320	2,400	2,700
Total Court of Military Appeals, Defense	BA	3,372	2,870	3,200
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	2,320	2,400	2,700
Summer olympics 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	50,000		
Outlays	0	14,090	17,000	800
Environmental restoration, Defense 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	154,300	314,000	150.000
Outlays	0	50,745	173,100	159,800
Total Federal funds Operation and Maintenance	BA	70,950,333	78,219,420	82,450,150
	0	67,369,094	74,569,400	79,647,600
Procurement				
Federal funds				
7 533721 157755				
meral and Special Funds: Aircraft procurement, Army 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	3,236,532	3,900,700	
		0,200,002	0,000,00	K 3,892,500
Reappropriation	BA	***************************************	600	
Outlays	0	2,164,570	2,739,500	3,303,200
Total Aircraft procurement, Army	BA	3,236,532	3,901,300	3,892,500
•	0	2,164,570	2,739,500	3,303,200

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	nsel	Military—Cor	ì.	
Procurement—Con.				
Missile procurement, Army 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,803,500	3,158,300	***************************************
				^K 3,386,700
Reappropriation	BA	32,600		
Outlays	0	2,079,003	2,269,800	2,724,100
Total Missile procurement, Army	BA	2,836,100	3,158,300	3,386,700
	0	2,079,003	2,269,800	2,724,100
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	4,550,119	4,548,100	***************************************
		• •	••	^K 5,739,100
Reappropriation	BA	149,000		***************************************
Outlays	0	3,691,038	3,443,800	4,009,200
Total Procurement of weapons and tracked				
combat vehicles, Army	BA	4,699,119	4,548,100	5,739,100
	0	3,691,038	3,443,800	4,009,200
Procurement of ammunition, Army 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,980,100	2,646,300	
, pp. op. accomp		-,,	2,010,000	K 2,635,000
Outlays	0	1,825,562	1,217,500	2,419,700
Total Procurement of ammunition, Army	BA	1,980,100	2,646,300	2,635,000
Total Trood office of difficultion, 7877y	0	1,825,562	1,217,500	2,419,700
Other presument Army 051				
Other procurement, Army 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	4,672,428	5,122,450	
Appropriation, current	אט	4,072,420	3,122,430	* 5,712,800
Outlays	0	3,807,287	3,775,200	4,511,000
•	DA	4 670 400	F 100 4F0	
Total Other procurement, Army	BA O	4,672,428 3,807,287	5,122,450 3,775,200	5,712,80 0 4,511,000
	U	3,007,207	3,773,200	4,311,000
Aircraft procurement, Navy 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,157,608	10,903,798	V 10 000 000
Outlana	۸	0 020 002	0.014.000	* 12,062,600
Outlays	0	8,039,962	9,014,800	10,373,900
Total Aircraft procurement, Navy	BA	10,157,608	10,903,798	12,062,600
	0	8,039,962	9,014,800	10,373,900
Weapons procurement, Navy 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	3,693,779	4,353,611	********************
				^K 5,627,900
Reappropriation	BA	77,800		
Outlays	0	2,808,734	3,364,300	3,934,900
Total Weapons procurement, Navy	BA	3,771,579	4,353,611	5,627,900
	0	2,808,734	3,364,300	3,934,900
	-			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	nse	Military—Co	n.	
Procurement—Con.	· · · · · · ·			
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy 051 Appropriation, current	BA	11,205,248	11,584,526	^K 11,411,60
ReappropriationOutlays	BA O	279,600 8,487,196	36,300 9,348,100	10,363,50
Total Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy	BA O	11,484,848 8,487,196	11, 620,826 9,348,100	11,411,60 10,363,50
Other procurement, Navy 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	4,323,543	5,341,614	
Outlays	0	3,191,155	3,765,400	* 6,601,20 4,459,50
Total Other procurement, Navy	BA O	4,323,543 3,191,155	5,341,614 3,765,400	6,601,20 4,459,50
Procurement, Marine Corps 051 Appropriation, current	BA	1,741,306	1,836,722	K 1 70¢ 05
Outlays	0	1,456,885	1,682,300	* 1,726,80 1,747,00
Total Procurement, Marine Corps	BA O	1,741,306 1,456,885	1,836,722 1,682,300	1, 726,80 1,747,00
Aircraft procurement, Air Force 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	21,010,315	26,078,066	^K 26,165,50
Reappropriation	BA O	323,100 12,991,850	15,318,100	18,322,60
Total Aircraft procurement, Air Force	BA O	21,333,415 12,991,850	26,078,066 15,318,100	26,165,50 18,322,60
Missile procurement, Air Force 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	7,743,638	6,888,345	^K 10,862,70
Reappropriation	BA O	55,000 4,639,532	5,828,300	7,593,20
Total Missile procurement, Air Force	BA O	7,798,638 4,639,532	6,888,345 5,828,300	10,862,70 7,593,20
Other procurement, Air Force 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	6,959,932	8,848,127	K 0 530 66
Outlays	0	5,909,692	6,840,100	* 9,538,00 7,868,70
Total Other procurement, Air Force	BA O	6,959,932 5,909,692	8,848,127 6,840,100	9,538,00 0 7,868,700

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Def	ense	Military—Cor	1.	
Procurement—Con.				
Procurement, Defense agencies 051				
Appropriation, current		968,657	1,166,201	***************************************
*			-,,	^K 1,391,90
Reappropriation	BA	21,500	3,100	***************************************
Outlays	0	764,281	925,800	1,172,00
Total Procurement, Defense agencies	BA	990,157	1.169.301	1,391,90
Total Trocalcinent, percise agencies	Õ	764,281	925,800	1,172,00
	•			
National guard and reserve equipment 051		170.000		
Appropriation, current	_	176,000	380,000	
Outlays		16,406	169,300	239,10
Defense production act purchases 051 Appropriation, current			10,000	
арргорнации, синенс	DA	***************************************	10,000	× 59,00
Total Defense production act purchases	BA		10,000	59,00
Procurement of aircraft and missiles. Navv 051				
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy 051 Outlays	_	5,549	4,000	3 00
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army 051	_	3,345	4,000	3,00
Outlays	_	285		******
Total Federal funds Procurement	BA	96 161 2AE	06 906 960	100 010 00
total rederal funds procurement	DA.	86,161,305	96,806,860	106,813,30
	0	61,878,987	69,706,300	
Research. Development. Test. and	0	61,878,987	69,706,300	
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	0	61,878,987	69,706,300	
	0	61,878,987	69,706,300	
Evaluation	0	61,878,987	69,706,300	
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation	-	61,878,987	69,706,300	
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051	-			
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation	-	4,202,175	69,706,300 4,376,115	83,044,60
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	4,202,175	4,376,115	83,044,60 * 5,279,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051	ВА			83,044,60 * 5,279,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330	4,376,115 4,094,600	83,044,60 **5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115	* 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330	4,376,115 4,094,600	*5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115	* 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175 3,812,330	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115 4,094,600	* 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115	* 5,279,90 4,728,90 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175 3,812,330 7,581,718	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115 4,094,600 9,251,506	* 5,279,90 4,728,90 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O BA O BA	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175 3,812,330 7,581,718 4,600	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115 4,094,600 9,251,506 22,600	*5,279,90 4,728,90 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O BA O BA	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175 3,812,330 7,581,718	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115 4,094,600 9,251,506	*5,279,90 4,728,90 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O BA O BA	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175 3,812,330 7,581,718 4,600	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115 4,094,600 9,251,506 22,600	* 5,279,90 4,728,90 5,279,90 4,728,90
Evaluation Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army 051 Appropriation, current	BA O BA O	4,202,175 3,812,330 4,202,175 3,812,330 7,581,718 4,600	4,376,115 4,094,600 4,376,115 4,094,600 9,251,506 22,600	*5,279,90 4,728,90 5,279,90 4,728,90

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate				
Department of DefenseMilitaryCon.								
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation—Con.								
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force 051								
Appropriation, current	BA	12,236,906	13,506,247	^K 15,578,500				
Reappropriation	BA	20,800	100					
Outlays	0	10,353,307	12,215,000	14,076,300				
Total Research, development, test, and evalua-								
tion, Air Force	BA	12,257,706	13,506,347	15,578,500				
	0	10,353,307	12,215,000	14,076,300				
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies 051								
Appropriation, current	BA	2,769,420	4,236,327	^K 7,053,900				
Reappropriation	BA	2,000	11,880	***************************************				
Outlays	0	2,234,605	3,171,500	5,111,900				
Total Research, development, test, and evalua-								
tion, Defense agencies	BA	2,771,420	4,248,207	7,053,900				
	0	2,234,605	3,171,500	5,111,900				
Director of test and evaluation, Defense 051								
Appropriation, current	BA	49,000	59,000	***************************************				
		·	ŕ	^K 103,500				
Outlays	0	54,737	53,300	69,300				
Total Director of test and evaluation, Defense	BA	49,000	59,000	103,500				
,	0	54,737	53,300	69,300				
Total Federal funds Research, Development,				***************************************				
Test, and Evaluation	BA	26,866,619	31,463,775	39,280,100				
·	0	23,116,691	27,785,800	33,987,900				
Military Construction								
Federal funds								
eneral and Special Funds:								
Military construction, Army 051								
Appropriation, current	BA	1,184,140	1,593,137	***************************************				
Outlays	0	074 276	1 005 400	* 2,020,900				
•		874,276	1,005,400	1,405,200				
Total Military construction, Army	BA	1,184,140	1,593,137	2,020,900				
	0	874,276	1,005,400	1,405,200				
Military construction, Navy 051								
Appropriation, current	BA	1,231,517	1,534,592					
Outland	^	1 007 700	1 100 000	^K 2,085,200				
Outlays	0	1,027,732	1,133,900	1,494,400				
Total Military construction, Navy	BA	1,231,517	1,534,592	2,085,200				
	0	1,027,732	1,133,900	1,494,400				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	nseN	Ailitary—Con	•	
Military Construction—Con.				
Military construction, Air Force 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,459,993	1,572,655	108,65 * 1,973,35
Outlays	0	1,209,003	1,333,600	1,484,90
Total Military construction, Air Force	BA	1,459,993	1,572,655	2,082,00
•	0	1,209,003	1,333,600	1,484,90
Military construction, Defense agencies 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	281,802	302,198	V 200 00
Outlays	0	233,255	267,300	* 309,60 330,70
Total Military construction, Defense agencies	BA	281,802	302,198	309,60
	0	233,255	267,300	330,70
North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	50,000	107,200	
Outlays	0	141,853	180,000	* 98,00 220,00
Total North Atlantic Treaty Organization infra-				
structure	BA O	50,000 141,853	107,200	98,00
	· ·	141,033	180,000	220,00
Military construction, Army National Guard 051 Appropriation, current	BA	67,620	98,603	
reproprietori, current		07,020	30,000	^K 102,10
Outlays	0	41,970	60,900	76,70
Total Military construction, Army National Guard.	BA	67,620	98,603	102,10
	0	41,970	60,900	76,70
Military construction, Air National Guard 051	D4	100 000	111 000	
Appropriation, current	BA	108,888	111,200	^K 137,20
Outlays	0	73,575	94,500	104,70
Total Military construction, Air National Guard	ВА	108,888	111,200	137,20
,	0	73,575	94,500	104,70
Military construction, Army Reserve 051				
Appropriation, current	BA	54,700	69,306	к 70,70
Outlays	0	46,748	57,500	67,60
Total Military construction, Army Reserve	BA .	54,700	69,306	70,70
,,	0	46,748	57,500	67,60

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Defe	enseN	Military—Cor).	
Military Construction—Con.				
Military construction, Naval Reserve 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	30,605	60,800	
Outlays	0	25,578	35,000	^K 51,80 0 50,500
Total Military construction, Naval Reserve	BA O	30,605 25,578	60,800 35,000	51,80 0 50,500
Military construction, Air Force Reserve 051 Appropriation, current	BA	41,200	67,800	
Outlays	0	31,583	40,600	* 66,80 0 56,900
Total Military construction, Air Force Reserve	BA 0	41,200 31,583	67,800 40,600	66,80 0 56,900
Defense facilities replacement 051 Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O			* 33,00 0 * 4,500
Total Federal funds Military Construction	BA 0	4,510,465 3,705,573	5,517,491 4,208,700	7,057,30 0 5,296,100
Family Housing				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Family housing, Army 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	1,235,007	1,328,378	* 1.610,700
Outlavs	0	1,011,506	^C 1,419 ^D 2,020 1,242,000	1,342,300
Total Family housing, Army	BA 0	1,235,007 1,011,506	1,331,817 1,242,000	1,610,700 1,342,300
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps 051 Appropriation, current	ВА	611,149	657,789	¥ 700 F00
			^c 1,000 ^D 493	* 722,500
Outlays	0	613,845	606,500	628,000
Total Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps	BA O	611,149 613,845	659,282 606,500	722,500 628,000
Family housing, Air Force 051 Appropriation, current	BA	804,581	884,111	x 929,400
Outlays	0	772,403	^c 956 [⊅] 498 792,700	815,000
Total Family housing, Air Force	BA .	804,581	885,565	929,400

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continue	BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)-	—Continue
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Defense	MilitaryCor).	
Family Housing—Con.				
Family housing, Defense agencies	051			
Appropriation, current	BA	17,841	17,437	
Outlays	0	14,139	15,400	* 20,30 19,00
•				
Total Family housing, Defense agencies	DA	17,841 14,139	17,437 15,400	20,30 19,00
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense	051			
Authority to borrow, permanent Outlays		3 76 609	200 1,200	15 80
•	-			
Total Federal funds Family Housing	BA 0	2,668,954 2,412,502	2,894,301 2,657,800	3,283,05 2,805,10
Special Foreign Currency Program				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Special foreign currency program	051			
Appropriation, current	BA	3,050	8,650	
Outlays	0	1,412	1,200	2,50
Total Special foreign currency program	BA	3,050	8,650	2,10
	0	1,412	1,200	2,50
Revolving and Management Funds				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Defense production guarantees	051	•		
Outlays Laundry service, Naval Academy	0 051	-1	***************************************	•••••••
Outlays		196		***************************************
Intragovernmental Funds:				
Army stock fund	051			
Appropriation, current			366,448	442,00
Outlays		74,874	77,500	144,50
Navy stock fund	051	620.000	472 207	710 500
Appropriation, current			473,307	716,50
Contract authority, permanent, indefinite Outlays		249,371 — 38,284	123,700	273,70
•	-			
Total Navy stock fund	BA O	882,240 — 38,284	473,307 123,700	716,50 (273,70)
	U	-30,204	123,700	2/3,/00
Marine Corps stock fund	051			
Appropriation, current			34,908	42,700
Outlays		34,129	6,500	14,500
Air Force stock fund	051			
Appropriation, current	BA	1,288,725	548,593	464,900
Outlays				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of DefenseMilitary—Con.							
Revolving and Management Funds—Con.							
Defense stock fund 0	51						
Appropriation, current	BA	43,600	130,700	193,50			
Outlays	_	—416,779	-250,300	— 248,6 0			
Army industrial fund 0	51						
Outlays		— 36,071	30,000	-14,00			
nery measure rame	51	*** ***	100.000				
Outlays		 427,439	-120,000	46,00			
The state of the s	51	C11					
Outlays	0 51	-611	•••••	***************************************			
Outlays		194,740	37,000	20.00			
	U 51	134,740	37,000	20,00			
Appropriation, current		150.000	***************************************				
Outlays		56,008					
	51	00,000	***************************************	***************************************			
Outlays		15,442					
	51	,					
Outlays	0	8,849	***************************************	***************************************			
Army conventional ammunition working capi	tal						
-	51						
Outlays	0	— 118,120					
Total Federal funds Revolving and Manageme	ont						
Funds		2,773,945	1,553,956	1,859,60			
1 01100	0	-1,069,421	61,700	473.50			
Allowances							
Federal funds							
neral and Special Funds:							
Military pay raises and benefits 0	51						
Appropriation, current	_		⁷ 453,543				
Outlays			³ 446,200	³ 7,3(
	51						
Appropriation, current				⁷ 188,70			
Outlays	0			, 69,80			
Total Federal funds Allowances	BA	***************************************	453,543	188,70			
	0	***************************************	446,200	77,10			
Trust Funds							
Trust funds							
Department of the Army trust funds 05	51						
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		327	230	27			
Outlays		11	200	20			
Department of the Navy trust funds 05							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	_	24,287	26,915	27,17			
Outlays		23,655	26,350	27,05			
Department of the Air Force general gift fund 05	-	**		_			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays		49 53	55	6			
1801207	0	53	50	5			

8-12 THE BUDGET FOR	risc	AL IEAR	1980	
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in	thou	sands of do	llars)—Conti	nued
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Def	ense	Military—Co	n.	
Trust Funds—Con.				
Surcharge collections, sales of commissary stores, Army 051				
Outlays Department of the Navy trust revolving funds 051		— 36,399	8,100	2,100
Outlays Department of the Air Force trust revolving funds 051		 5,706	8,900	2,100
Contract authority, permanent, indefinite	BA	21,065 — 20,391	60,000 12,400	22,900
Total Trust funds Trust Funds	BA O	45,728 - 38,777	87,200 39,800	27,500 54,400
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	258,800,424 221,572,599	285,365,941 246,983,400	314,359,40 0 278,132,500
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 051	•	— 124		
Proprietary receipts from the public 051	BA O BA	673,778	- <i>697,600</i>	760,600 • 100,000
Total Federal funds	0 BA 0	258,126,522 220,898,697	284,668,341 246,285,800	313,698,80 0 277,471,900
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	45,728 38,777	87,200 39,800	27,50 0 54,400
Interfund transactions 051	BA 0	— 21,995	25,600	- 26,300
Total Department of DefenseMilitary	BA O	258,150,255 220,837,925	284,729,941 246,300,000	313,700,000 277,500,000
Department of	Defe	enseCivil		
Cemeterial Expenses, Army				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 705 Appropriation, current		8,302	7,759 ^C 36	14,778
Outlays	0	6,593	^D 17 7,510	7,319
			-,	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

7,812 7,510

14,778 7,319

8,302 6,593

BA

0

See footnotes at end of table.

Total Salaries and expenses.....

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of De	fense-	-Civil—Con.		
Corps of EngineersCivil				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
General investigations 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	135,810	138,000 ^G 2,200 ^H — 2,000	119,00
Outlays	0	138,621	140,200 " — 2,000	130,00
Total General investigations	BA	135,810	138,200	119,00
1000 001000 111000	0	138,621	138,200	130,00
Construction, general 301			•	
Appropriation, current	BA	926,804	890,000 * 5,200	842,00
Outlays	0	1,102,701	^H — 4,000 1,100,000 ^H — 4,000	980,00
Total Construction, general	BA	926,804	880,800	842.00
rotal construction, general	0	1,102,701	1,096,000	980,00
Operation and maintenance, general: (Water resources) 301				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	1,184,492	1,290,000 H — 8,000	949,00
(Outlays)	0	1,281,320	1,324,073 " — 8,000	979,00
Total (Water resources)	BA O	1,184,492 1,281,320	1 ,282,000 1,316,073	949,00 979,00
(Recreational resources) 303				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	6,000	15,000	12,00
(Outlays)	0	5,925	15,927	12,00
Total Operation and maintenance, general	BA O	1,190,492 1,287,245	1,297,000 1,332,000	961,00 991,00
Flood control and coastal emergencies 301	•			
Appropriation, current	BA	10,000	25,000	25,00
Outlays	0	36,821	40,000	25,00
General expenses 301				,
Appropriation, current	BA	105,800	112,000 ^G 3,000	107,00
Outlays	0	104,331	^H -1,200 115,000 ^H -1,200	107,000
Total General expenses	BA 0	105,800 104,331	113,800 113,800	1 07,00 0

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate				
Department of DefenseCivilCon.								
Corps of EngineersCivilCon.								
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries 301 Appropriation, current	BA	302,480	321,000	269,000				
Outlays	0	394,861	^H — 1,000 350,000 ^H — 1,000	276,000				
Total Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	BA O	302,480 394,861	320,000 349,000	269,00 0 276,000				
Permanent appropriations:	-							
(Water resources) 301 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)	BA	3,274	2,500	2,50				
(Outlays)	0	3,600	3,184	2,50				
(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)(Outlays)	BA O	6,505 5,895	5,500 6,516	5,50 0 5,500				
Total Permanent appropriations	BA 0	9,779 9,495	8,000 9,700	8,00 0 8,000				
ntragovernmental Funds:								
Revolving fund 301 Appropriation, current	BA	9,500		7.00				
Outlays	0	-16,382	10,000 " — 3,900	7,00				
Total Revolving fund	BA O	9,500 —16,382	6,100	7,00 0				
Trust funds								
Inland waterways trust fund 301								
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA O			⁷ 196,00 0				
Rivers and harbors contributed funds 301	DA							
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA Ba	54,321	52,000	⁷ 207,000 84,000				
Outlays	0	50,240	56,000	84,000 207,000				
Total Rivers and harbors contributed funds	BA 0	54,321 50,240	52,000 56,000	291,00 0 291,000				
Summary								
ederal funds:								
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	2,690,665 3,057,693	2,782,800 3,084,800	2,338,00 0 2,524,000				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	DA							
Proprietary receipts from the public 301	BA O	<i>−6,605</i>	 <i>5,600</i>	- 5,600				
303	BA O	<i>— 10,509</i>	<i>—11,000</i>	— <i>12,000</i>				
iee fnotnotes at end of table								

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of De	fense	eCivil—Con.		
Corps of EngineersCivilCon.				
	BA O			J — 21,000
Total Federal funds	BA O	2,673,551 3,040,579	2,766,200 3,068,200	2,299,40 0 2,485,400
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	54,321 50,240	52,000 56,000	487,00 0 487,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 301	BA O BA	- <i>54,320</i>	52,000	- 84,00 0
Total Trust funds	0 BA	1		J 403,000
Total Corps of EngineersCivil	O BA	<u> 4,080</u> 2,673,552	2,766,200	2,299,400
	0	3,036,499	3,072,200	2,485,400
Military Retirement Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Payment to military retirement fund 054 Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA		⁷ 51,300	⁷ 54.10
Appropriation, permanent, indefiniteOutlays	BA O		9,500,000 9,500,000 51,300	10,000,000 10,000,000 54,100
Total Payment to military retirement fund	BA O		9,551,300 9,551,300	10,054,100 10,054,100
Retired pay, Defense 602				
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA O	1 6,511,600 16,470,522	21,800	4,30
Military retirement fund 602 Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA BA O		³ 51,300 27,095,100 15,787,100	⁷ 54,10 (29,976,70 (18,286,900
Total Military retirement fund	BA O		27,146,400 15,838,400	30,030,800 17,796,000
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	16,511,600 16,470,522	9,551,300 9,573,100	1 0,054,10 0 10,058,400
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O		27,146,400 15,838,400	30,030,80 0
See footnotes at end of table.			,,	,

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department	of De	fense	CivilCon.	·	
Military Retirement—Con.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Interfund transactions	054	BA O BA		-9,500,000 -51,300	10,000,000
Total Military Retirement	••••••	O BA O	16,511,600 16,470,522	27,146,400 15,860,200	30,030,800 17,800,300
Education Benefits		•			
Trust funds					
Education benefits fund Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays		BA O		49,700 100	225,060 8,300
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home					
Trust funds					
Operation and maintenance Appropriation, current	705	BA	31,286	32,952 © 184	32,654
Outlays		0	30,349	^D 140 33,318	32,724
Total Operation and maintenance		BA	31,286	33,276	32,654
,		0	30,349	33,318	32,72
Capital outlays Appropriation, current Outlays		BA O	4,550 239	9,400 10,305	4,00 0 6,267
Payment of claims Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	705	BA O		5 5	9,20
	705	0	6		
Summary					
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	35,836 30,594	42,681 43,628	36,65 9
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	705	BA O	4,304	4,450	4,60t
Total Soldiers' and Airmen's Home		BA O	31,532 26,290	38,231 39,178	32,05 9
Forest and Wildlife Conservation, Mili Reservations	itary				
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds: Forest products program Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays		BA O		1,393 73	610

	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate				
Department of DefenseCivil——Con.							
BA	1,589	1,650	1,67				
0	1,268	1,780	1,80				
		3,043	2,28 5				
U	1,200	1,000	1,00				
BA		1 202	-61				
-		-1,030	-011				
	<i>—1,589</i>	<i>-1,650</i>	-1,67				
•							
0	-321	-1.190	480				
RΔ	19 212 156	12 344 955	12,409,16				
0	19,536,076	12,667,263	12,591,52				
0.4							
	- <i>6,605</i>	<i> 5,600</i>	5,600				
BA							
0		<i>— 1,393</i>	-610				
	<i>—12,098</i>	<i> 12,650</i>	-13,67				
BA							
0			J — 21,000				
BA	19,193,453	12,325,312	12,368,270				
0	19,517,373	12,647,620	12,550,639				
BA	90,157	27,290,781	30,779,519				
U	ov,834	13,338,128	18,330,296				
BA	E4 220	E0 000	04 000				
0	- 34,320	32,000	84,000				
			J - 403,000				
BA	4 004						
0	<i>— 4,304</i>	4,450	— 4,60 0				
BA	31,533	27,234,331	30,287,919				
0	22,210	15,881,678	17,838,696				
•							
BA		-9,500,000	- 10,000,000				
	BAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBA	BA 1,589 0 1,268 BA 1,589 0 1,268 BA 0 1,589 0 1,268 BA 0 -1,589 O -321 BA 19,212,156 0 19,536,076 BA -6,605 BA 0 -12,098 BA 0 BA 0 19,193,453 O 19,517,373 BA 90,157 O 80,834 BA 0 80,834 BA 0 -54,320 BA 0 BA 0 BA 0 BA 0 BA 0 BA 0 BA 0 BA	BA 1,589 1,650 0 1,268 1,780 BA 1,589 3,043 0 1,268 1,853 BA 0 1,268 1,853 BA 0 -1,589 -1,650 O -321 -1,190 BA 19,212,156 12,344,955 0 19,536,076 12,667,263 BA 0 -6,605 -5,600 BA 0 -12,098 -12,650 BA 0 -12,098 -12,650 BA 0 BA 19,193,453 12,325,312 0 19,517,373 12,647,620 BA 90,157 27,290,781 0 80,834 15,938,128 BA -54,320 -52,000 BA 0 -4,304 -4,450 BA 31,533 27,234,331				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Defense	Civil—Con.		
Summary—Con.				
	BA O		^J —51,300	⁷ 54,100
Total Department of Defense–Civil	BA 0	19,224,986 19,539,583	30,008,343 18,977,998	32,602,09 7 20,335,235
Departmen	t of Ed	lucation		
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education				
Federal funds				
neral and Special Funds:				
	01	2 400 000	2 605 662	2 646 611
Appropriation, currentOutlays		3,488,250 3,077,304	3,695,663 3,565,930	3,646,61 9
_	0 01	0,077,004	5,505,550	3,707,30
Appropriation, current		600,300	695,000	543,00
Outlays	_	577,676	746,779	634,629
Special programs 5	01		,	· ·
Appropriation, current	BA	528,367	758,109	547,909
			¥ 00.000	^k 100,000
Outlavs	0	631,537	# 80,000 514,414	701 01/
Outlays	0	031,337	# 8,800	701,210 # 55,200
Total Special programs	BA	528,367	678,109	647,909
Total opocial programs	0	631,537	505,614	646,01
Indian advertion	01			
Indian education 5 Appropriation, current	01 BA	CO 700	C7 404	67 204
Outlays		68,780 71,588	67,404 76,548	67,29 2 68,025
•		71,000	70,040	
Total Federal funds Office of Elementary a		4 605 607	F 100 170	
Secondary Education	BA 0	4,685,697 4,358,105	5,136,176 4,894,871	4,904,816 5,136,059
Office of Bilingual Education and Minority	y			
Languages Affairs Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Bilingual education 5	01			
Appropriation, current		169,365	172.951	142,951
- 	011	-44/000	H 30,000	TAT AND A
Outlays	0	167,400	131,641	167,679
				H = 23,100
Total Bilingual education	BA	169,365	142,951	142,951
. Atta Dimipagi Angangii	0	167,400	131,641	144,579

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued 1984 1985 1986 Account and functional code estimate estimate Department of Education—Con. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services Federal funds General and Special Funds: Education for the handicapped Appropriation, current..... BA 1,240,645 1,321,270 1,306,100 Outlays 952,778 1,402,790 1,241,049 Rehabilitation services and handicapped research 506 1,155,100 Appropriation, current..... BA 1,233,300 1,216,400 Outlays 1,414,396 1,104,600 1,134,196 Total Federal funds Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services BA 2.395,745 2.554,570 2.522.500 0 2,367,174 2.507.390 2,375,245 Office of Vocational and Adult Education Federal funds General and Special Funds: 501 Vocational and adult education Appropriation, current..... BA 831,884 831,314 831,314 Appropriation, permanent...... BA 7,148 7,161 7.148 742,537 Outlays 914,349 857,834 Total Vocational and adult education RA 839,045 838,462 838,462 742,537 914,349 857,834 Office of Postsecondary Education Federal funds General and Special Funds: Student financial assistance 502 Appropriation, current..... 3,976,860 4,871,000 3.569.000 Outlays 3,743,262 4,505,792 4,447,395 Guaranteed student loans Appropriation, current..... 2,256,500 3,079,477 3,329,500 ⁴ 664,846 L = 615,018Outlays..... 3,245,226 2,796,575 3,279,495 ^ 634,639 A 30,207

BA

2,256,500

3,245,226

L = 107,200

3,744,323

3,324,014

L = 411,614

2,714,482

2,898,088

See footnotes at end of table.

Total Guaranteed student loans.....

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Educat	tionCon.		
Office of Postsecondary Education—Con.				
Higher education 502				
Appropriation, current	BA	418,866	479,083	247,078
			^H — 59,750	^K 5,000
Reappropriation	BA	7,135		
Outlan	0	410 200	^A 15,200	AA1 AC9
Outlays	. 0	419,200	476,297 4 — 1,216	441,462 4 — 9,424
			$^{H}-19,260$	$^{H}-27,275$
Total Higher education	. BA	426,001	434,533	252,078
	0	419,200	455,821	404,763
Higher education facilities loans and insurance 502	,			
Appropriation, current		19,846	14,194	17,996
Outlays	. 0	-945	5,629	1,996
Public Enterprise Funds:				
College housing loans 502		020.010	125 004	21 017
Outlays	. 0	-238,818	— 135,284	-31,817 ^-4,000
TALLOUIS AND LONG	•	000.010	105.004	
Total College housing loans	. 0		<u>- 135,284</u>	-35,817
Total Federal funds Office of Postsecondary Edu-				
cation	. BA 0	6,679,207 7,167,925	9,064,050 8,155,972	6,553,556 7,716,425
Office of Educational Research and Improvement				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Educational research and statistics 503	1			
Appropriation, current		56,978	59,978	59,978
Outlays	_	159,550	42,981	57,578
Libraries 503			•	·
Appropriation, current		86,880	125,000	
Outlays	. 0	87,059	123,276	94,871
Total Federal funds Office of Educational Re-				
search and improvement	. BA 0	143,858 246,609	184,978 166,257	59,978 152,449
	U	240,003	100,237	102,443
Special Institutions				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Payments to special institutions: (Elementary, secondary, and vocational education) 501				
(Appropriation, current)(Outlays)	BA	23,890 22,078	24,390 28,682	24,400 24,400
See footnotes at end of table.			• ***	•

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of I	Educat	ion—Con.		
Special Institutions—Con.				
(Higher education) 502				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	221,310	229,440	221,309
(Outlays)	0	154,031	316,898	222,499
Total Payments to special institutions	BA	245,200	253,830	245,709
	0	176,109	345,580	246,899
*	-			
Trust funds				
Promotion of education for the blind 501	DA			
Appropriation, current	BA Ba	10	10	⁷ 10
Outlays			1 0 20	10 10
Outlays	U	***************************************	20	, — 10
	-			
Total Promotion of education for the blind	BA	10	10	
	0		20	***************************************
Total Federal funds Special Institutions	BA	245,200	253,830	245,709
	0	176,109	345,580	246,899
Total Trust funds Special Institutions	BA	10	10	
rotal frast falles opecial institutions	^		20	***************************************
	-			
Departmental Management				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses:				
(Elementary, secondary and vocational educa-				
tion) 501				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	17,377	19,423	18,245
(A) II			$^{H}-114$	
(Outlays)	0	18,908	19,896	17,923
	_		H _ 94	^H −15
Total (Elementary, secondary and vocational				
education)	BA	17,377	19,309	18,245
	0	18,908	19,802	17,908
(Higher education) 502	_			
(Appropriation, current)	BA	75,053	80.488	78,342
(, 44, -4, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1	5	. 0,000	^H — 1,049	, 0,0 12
(Outlays)	0	82,530	79,755	76,414
		,	H = 871	H - 126
Total (Higher education)	DA -	75.052	70 420	70 242
rotal (nighel education)	BA O	75,053 82,530	79,439 78,884	78,342 76,288
	-	02,000	70,004	70,200
(Research and general education aids) 503				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	117,980	120,664	103,323
(Authoria)	۸	107 440	H - 2,401	100.001
(Outlays)	0	127,449	120,751	102,991
	_		<i>H</i> −1,992	^H − 289
Total (Research and general education aids)	BA	117,980	118,263	103,323
·	0	127,449	118,759	102,702
See featuates at and of table	-		 -	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of I	Educa	tion—Con.		
Departmental Management—Con.				
(Social services) 506				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	19,590	20,500 " 84	19,657
(Outlays)	0	20,463	20,722 	19,277 # — 10
Total (Social services)	BA O	1 9,590 20,463	20,416 20,652	19,657 19,267
(Federal law enforcement activities) 751				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	57,385	60,312 # — 541	57,775
(Outlays)	0	58,097	64,487 #449	55,140 # 65
Total (Federal law enforcement activities)	BA O	57,385 58,097	59,771 64,038	57,775 55,075
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	287,385 307,447	297,198 302,135	277,342 271,240
Education and research overseas: (Special foreign currency program) (Research and general education aids) 503 (Appropriation, current)(Outlays)	BA O	1,133 1.054	1,269	1,122
(Special foreign currency program) (Social services) 506 (Outlays)	0	205	1.781	
• • •	-			1,026
Total Education and research overseas	BA O	1,133 1,259	3,050	2,148
Trust funds				
Contributions 503 Outlays	0	172	5	••••••
Total Federal funds Departmental Management	BA O	288,518 308,706	297,198 305,185	277,342 273,388
Total Trust funds Departmental Management	0	172	5	
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	15,446,635 15,534,565	18,472,215 17,421,245	1 5,545,314 16,902,878
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 502	BA O	- <i>23,384</i>	<i> 30,666</i>	<i>— 32,606</i>
Total Federal funds	BA O	15,423,251 15,511,181	18,441,549 17,390,579	15,512,708 16,870,272
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	10 172	10 25	
See footnotes at end of table.				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Educa	tion—Con.		
Summary—Con.				· · · · · · ·
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 908	BA O BA O	-10	-10	10 10
Total Trust funds	0	162	15	
Total Department of Education	BA O	15,423,251 15,511,343	18,441,549 17,390,594	15,512,708 16,870,272
Department	of E	nergy		
Atomic Energy Defense Activities				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Atomic energy defense activities 053 Appropriation, current		6,554,875	7,333,701	8,046,900
Outlays	0	6,119,707	^H 8,280 6,999,717 ^H 8,280	7,700,000
Total Atomic energy defense activities	BA O	6,554,875 6,119,707	7,325,421 6,991,437	8,046,900 7,700,000
Energy Programs				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: General science and research activities 251 Appropriation, current	BA	635,417	726,905 # — 38	685,400
Outlays	0	650,396	687,042 # — 38	696,900
Total General science and research activities	BA O	635,417 650,396	726,867 687,004	685,400 696,900
Energy supply, R&D activities 271 Appropriation, current	BA	1,965,919	1,958,165 H — 2,676	1,969,671
Outlays	0	2,207,053	2,203,580 # — 2,676	2,020,275
Total Energy supply, R&D activities	BA O	1,965,919 2,207,053	1,955,489 2,200,904	1,969,671 2,020,275

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of Energy—Con.							
Energy Programs—Con.	, ,						
Uranium supply and enrichment activities 271							
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA	2,233,963	1,650,300 "-968	***************************************			
Outlays	0	1,864,241	1,788,094 " — 968	***************************************			
Total Uranium supply and enrichment activities	BA	2,233,963	1,649,332				
	0	1,864,241	1,787,126				
Fossil energy research and development 271							
Appropriation, current	BA		^H − 3,276				
Indefinite	BA	261,581	274,947	156,9			
Appropriation, permanent	BA	•••••	15,000	15,0			
Outlays	. 0	324,981	323,145 4,136	284,8			
Total Fossil energy research and development	BA	261,581	286,671	171,9			
-	0	324,981	319,009	284,8			
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves 271							
Appropriation, current	BA	256,581	156,874 ^H — 181	13,6			
Outlays	. 0	136,230	141,166 H — 181	164,2			
Total Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	BA	256,581	156,693	13,6			
Total Harar pottologin and an order records	Ö	136,230	140,985	164,2			
Energy conservation:							
(Energy conservation) 272	<u>.</u>						
(Appropriation, current)		430,291	458,610 H — 931	176,1			
(Outlays)	. 0	519,046	519,381 "-931	345,9			
Total (Energy conservation)	BA	430,291	457,679	176,1			
	0	519,046	518,450	345,9			
Strategic petroleum reserve 274							
Appropriation, current	BA	617,960	***************************************	•••••			
Outlays	. 0	188,930	271,247 ^H —156	230,3			
Total Strategic petroleum reserve	BA	617,960					
	Ö	188,930	271,091	230,3			
SPR petroleum 274							
Appropriation, current	BA	^y 650,000	^Y 2,049,550				
Outlays	0	^y 2,328,785	^y 1,629,973	y 148,3			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Energy—Con.			
Energy Programs—Con.				
Energy information administration 276				
Appropriation, current	BA	56,391	60,424 ^D 495 ^H — 846	58,900
Outlays	0	58,500	64,856 # — 846	58,823
Total Energy information administration	BA	56,391	60,073	58,900
	0	58,500	64,010	58,823
Emergency preparedness 274				
Appropriation, current	BA	***************************************	6,096	5,873
Outlays	0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	# 51 4,980 # 51	5,873
Total Emergency preparedness	ВА		6,045	5,873
Total Lineigency prepareutiess	0	***************************************	4,929	5,873
Economic regulation 276				
Appropriation, current		32,300	24,742 H — 156	23,092
Outlays	0	32,293	27,601 " — 156	23,458
Total Economic regulation	BA O	32,300 32,293	24,586 27,445	23,092 23,458
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 276				
Appropriation, current			^D 1,627	
Indefinite	BA	89,582	95,677	29,491
Outlays	0	89,006	^H — 204 99,436 ^H — 163	30,102 # — 41
Total Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	ВА	89,582	97,100	29,491
Total Total Linds Hobaldony Commiscion	0	89,006	99,273	30,061
Geothermal resources development fund 271				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,100	121	72
Outlays	0	1,131	17,732	1,022
Alternative fuels production 271				
Appropriation, current	BA			***************************************
Outlays	0	2,563	3,212 # – 23	
Total Alternative fuels production	BĄ	3,040		
·	0	2,563	3,189	
Payments to states under Federal Power Act 852	D.	700		
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA O	732 164	570	570
Outlays	v	104	570	570

BUDGET AC	COUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars))—Continued
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Account and functional code	·	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of EnergyCon.							
Energy Programs—Con.							
Nuclear waste disposal fund 271							
Appropriation, current	BA	318,656	327,669	571,46			
Authority to borrow, current	BA	19					
Outlays	0	271,487	308,603	525,800			
Total Nuclear waste disposal fund	BA .	318.675	327,669	571,46			
Total Nucleal Waste disposal fullu	0	271,487	308,603	525,80			
	•						
Trust funds							
Advances for cooperative work 271							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	92,321	133,171	120,94			
Outlays	0	87,002	99,485	116,08			
Total Codoral fundo Energy Programs	BA .	7,554,532	7 700 445	2 705 21			
Total Federal funds Energy Programs	0	8,674,806	7,798,445 8,080,293	3,706,21 34,536,47			
	٠.	 .	 -	7,000,77			
Total Trust funds Energy Programs	BA	92,321	133,171	120,94			
	0	87,002	99,485	116,08			
Danier Stanbatine Administration							
Power Marketing Administration							
Federal funds							
eneral and Special Funds:							
Operation and maintenance, Alaska Power Administra-							
tion 271							
Appropriation, current	BA	3,410	3,233	***************************************			
0.41	^	2.070	^H −29	35			
Outlays	0	3,272	4,010 #29	75			
Total Operation and maintenance, Alaska Power							
Administration	BA	3,410	3,204				
	0	3,272	3,981	75			
ublic Enterprise Funds:							
Bonneville Power Administration fund 271							
Authority to borrow, current	BA	117,844	*******	***************************************			
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	178,274	371,730	263,20			
Outlays	0	— 193,672	— 24,970	599,50			
Total Bonneville Power Administration fund	BA	296,118	371,730	263,20			
Total Dolliotillo I offor Administration fant	0	- 193,672	-24.970	599,500			
	•						
eneral and Special Funds:							
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Ad-							
ministration 271 Appropriation, current	BA	20 504	25 744	20.00			
арргорнацоп, ситеп	DA	20,594	35,744 ^H — 15	39,800			
Outlays	0	8,729	29,269	55,300			
	•	0,1.20	$^{H}-15$	00,000			
							
T. L. I. O							
Total Operation and maintenance, Southeastern	D4	20 504	25 300	20.004			
Total Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	BA O	20,594 8,729	35,729 29,254	39,80 0 55,300			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Ener	gy—Con.		
Power Marketing Administration—Con.				
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration 271				
Appropriation, current	BA	36,229	31,208 ^H — 243	29,500
Outlays	0	26,457	42,092 # — 243	38,600
Total Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	BA	36,229	30,965	29,500
	0	26,457	41,849	38,600
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and mainte- nance, Western Area Power Administration				
Appropriation, current	BA	194,630	218,230 H — 432	206,610
Appropriation, permanent	BA	•••••		890
Outlays		150,121	225,819 # 432	244,000
Total Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Admin-				
istration	BA O	194,630 150,121	217,798 225,387	207,500 244,000
Emergency fund, Western Area Power Administra- tion 271				
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O	500 553	500	••••••
Public Enterprise Funds: Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Area Power Administration 271				
Outlays	0	- 35,654	9,000	54,300
Total Federal funds Power Marketing Administra-				
tion	BA O	551,481 40,194	659,926 266,501	540,000 - 315,150
Departmental Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Departmental administration 276 Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA	366,056	356,034 ^H — 2,786	170,424
Outlays	0	361,652	384,370 " — 2,786	184,895
Total Departmental administration	BA O	366,056 361,652	353,248 201 504	170,424
•	v	301,032	381,584	184,895
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	15,026,944 15,115,971	16,137,040 15,719,815	12,463,541 12,106,221
See footnotes at end of table.	v	10,110,3/1	10,713,013	12,100,221

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Ener	rgyCon.		
Summary—Con.				
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 908	BA O	******************************	<i>21,798</i>	86,64
Proprietary receipts from the public 271	BA O	<i> 4,238,827</i>	4,414,565	-2,651,59
276	BA O	-216,671	<i>260,793</i>	
301	BA O	32,520	<i> 32,140</i>	-36,61
Total Federal funds	BA O	10,538,926 10,627,953	11,407,744 10,990,519	9,688,68 9,331,36
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	92,321 87,002	133,171 99,485	120,94 116,08
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 271	BA O	- <i>92,321</i>	- 133,171	- 120,94
Total Trust funds	0		-33,686	4,86
Total Department of Energy	BA O	10,538,926 10,622,634	11,407,744 10,956,833	9,688,68 9,326,50
Department of Health	and	Human Ser	vices	
Health Programs				

Public Health Service				
•				
Public Health Service				
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds:				
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds	BA	389,315	409,694 # 2 104	409,07
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554		389,315 377,658	409,694 " 2,194 406,444 " 1,975	410,95
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current		•	^H 2,194 406,444	410,95 # — 21 409,07
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current	O BA	377,658 	# 2,194 406,444 # 1,975 407,500	410,95 # — 21 409,07
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	377,658 389,315 377,658	# - 2,194 406,444 # - 1,975 407,500 404,469	410,95 # — 21: 409,07: 410,73:
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current	0 BA 0	389,315 377,658	# — 2,194 406,444 # — 1,975 407,500 404,469	410,95 # — 21: 409,07: 410,73:
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	377,658 389,315 377,658	# - 2,194 406,444 # - 1,975 407,500 404,469	410,95 # — 21 409,07 410,73
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	377,658 389,315 377,658	# - 2,194 406,444 # - 1,975 407,500 404,469	410,95 # — 21: 409,07: 410,73:
Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration Federal funds General and Special Funds: Program expenses 554 Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	389,315 377,658 18,742 13,056	# - 2,194 406,444 # - 1,975 407,500 404,469 1,450 11,869	409,07: 410,95 # -21: 409,07: 410,73: 14,95:

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	
Department of Health and	d Humai	n Services-	-Con.		
Health ProgramsCon.					
Public Health Service—Con.					
Health Resources and Services Administration					
Federal funds					
ieneral and Special Funds: Health resources and services: (Health care services) 551					
(Appropriation, current)	BA	1,166,130	1,263,144	552,17 * 411,20	
			H — 1,821		
(Outlays)	0	1,202,976	1,239,113 H — 1,821	² 190,10 957,20	
				^L 190,10	
Total (Health care services)	BA 0	1,166,130 1,202,976	1,261,323 1,237,292	1,153,4 7 1,147,30	
(Education and training of health care work force) 553					
(Appropriation, current)	BA	209,454	244,578 4 — 2,500	3,92	
(Outlays)	0	171,545	H — 442 208,760 H — 442	168,98	
Total (Education and training of health care work force)	BA	209,454	241,636	3,92	
······································	0 _	171,545	208,318	168,98	
Total Health resources and services	BA 0	1,375,584 1,374,521	1,502,959 1,445,610	1,157,3 9 1,316,29	
Indian health 551					
Appropriation, current	BA	771,908	793,728 ^H — 161	758,54	
Outlays	0	720,473	755,575 # — 161	755,91	
Total Indian health	BA	771,908	793,567	758,54	
	0	720,473	755,414	755,91	
Indian health facilities 551	DA	50 505	01.00 4		
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	53,595 69,432	61,634 57,515	69,61	
ublic Enterprise Funds: Health professions graduate student loan insurance fund 553					
Outlays	0	-2,979	— 3,849	10,61 ² — 7,90	
Total Health professions graduate student loan					

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thous	ands of doll	ars)—Contin	ued
Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health	and	i Hun	nan Services-	—Con.	
Health Programs—Con.					
Public Health Service—Con.					
Health Resources and Services Administration—Con.					
Health education loans	553				
Outlays		0	-2,501	2,000	 2,000
Nurse training fund	553				•
Outlays		0	— 253	 250	 250
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund					
Appropriation, current		BA	32,000	26,500	25,000
Outlays Health maintenance organization loan and loan g antee fund		0	31,510	26,301	30,446
Outlays		0	522	2,193	—74 0
Limitation on direct loan obligations	•••••		(12,300)	(2,600)	(700)
Total Federal funds Health Resources and S	en.				
ices Administration		BA	2,233,087	2,384,660	1.940.936
		0	2,190,725	2,280,934	2,171,991
Centers for Disease Control			-		
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds: Disease control, research, and training: (Health care services)	551				

314,587

303,007

314,587

303,007

65,902

57,121

65,902

57,121

380,489

360,128

380,489

360,128

BA

BA

BA

BA

BA

552

343,825

- 1,425

342,087 # -- 1,197

342,400

340,890

66,705

61,569

65,869

60,867

408,269

401,757

408,269

401,757

H = 702

H -836

334,447

326,689 # -- 228

334,447

326,461

57,645

64,355

57,645

64,221

392,092

390,682

392,092

390,682

H - 134

See footnotes at end of table.

(Health research)

(Appropriation, current)

(Outlays)

Total (Health care services).....

(Appropriation, current)

(Outlays)

Total (Health research).....

Total Disease control, research, and training

Total Federal funds Centers for Disease Control ...

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Huma	n Services	Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: National Cancer Institute:				
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	1,056,332	1,152,938	1,093,722
(Outlays)	0	1,006,051	^H — 4,332 1,068,210	1,136,760
(outags)		1,000,001	H $-3,466$	H — 866
Total (Health research)	BA	1,056,332	1,148,606	1,093,722
	0 _	1,006,051	1,064,744	1,135,894
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	25,249	30,868	32,290
(Outlays)	0	17,630	H 30	21 204
(Outlays)	U	17,030	24,409 # 24	31,204 # 6
Total (Education and training of health care		 .		
work force)	₿A	25,249	30,838	32,290
	0	17,630	24,385	31,198
Total National Cancer Institute	BA	1,081,581	1,179,444	1,126,012
	0	1,023,681	1,089,129	1,167,092
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute:				
(Health research) 552 (Appropriation, current)	BA	CTA CEO	762 174	722 246
, , , , ,	DA	674,650	763,174 ^H 1,401	733,246
(Outlays)	0	618,828	697,310	743,617
	_		H - 1,281	$\frac{H-120}{1}$
Total (Health research)	BA	674,650	761,773	733,246
	0	618,828	696,029	743,497
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	30,289	42,095	42,008
(Outlays)	0	27,775	38,461	42,603
Total National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute	BA	704,939	803,868	775,254
	0	646,603	734,490	786,100
National Institute of Dental Research:				
(Health research) 552	DA	04.000	05 000	
(Appropriation, current)	BA	84,630	95,898 ^H — 166	88,649
(Outlays)	0	77,580	100 87,908	81,666
			H — 157	н ['] -9
Total (Health research)	BA	84,630	95,732	88,649
	0	77,580	87,751	81,657

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	l Huma	n Services	Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health—Con.				
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	4,044	4,790	4,790
(Outlays)	0	3,707	4,392	4,298
Total National Institute of Dental Research	BA	88,674	100,522	93,439
Total National Institute of Dental Research	0	81,287	92,143	85,95
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases:	-			
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	444,149	515,928 ^H — 1,171	492,323
(Outlays)	0	411,002	460,938 # — 1,116	493,257 # — 55
Total (Haalth rassarsh)	BA	444 140	E14.757	400 001
Total (Health research)	0	444,149 411,002	514,757 459,822	492,32 3 493,202
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	19,877	27,648	27,53
(Outlays)	0	19,863	21,949	27,535
Total National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes,				
and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	BA	464,026	542,405	519,85
	0 _	430,865	481,771	520,737
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke:				
(Health research) 552 (Appropriation, current)	BA	225 564	202 077	200 101
(Appropriation, current)	DA	325,564	383,077 ^H — 441	360,161
(Outlays)	0	295,757	336,874	364,889
(,-,	_		H _418	# _ 23
Total (Health research)	BA	325,564	382,636	360,161
1000 (10000 100000)	Õ.	295,757	336,456	364,866
(Education and training of health care work				
force) 553 (Appropriation, current)	BA	10,319	13,808	13,73
(0.4)	•	10.050	# -21	10 70
(Outlays)	0	10,353	11,044 # —20	13,733 #]
				
Total (Education and training of health care				
work force)	BA	10,319	13,787	13,733
	0	10,353	11,024	13,732
Total National Institute of Neurological and Com-				
municative Disorders and Stroke	BA	335,883	396,423	373,894
The state of the s	0	306,110	347,480	378,598

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Human	Services	Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health—Con.				
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: (Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	ВА	310,715	359,050 " — 428	340,67
(Outlays)	0	285,281	321,357 # — 406	345,85 # —2
Total (Health research)	BA	310,715	358,622	340,67
Total (Medicin 1000aron)	0	285,281	320,951	345,83
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	8,881	11,915	11,88
(Outlays)	0	8,154	10,670	12,06
Total National Institute of Allergy and Infectious				
Diseases	BA	319,596	370,537	352,56
	0	293,435	331,621	357,90
National Institute of General Medical Sciences: (Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	365,661	422,923	399,07
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			$^{H}-211$	****
(Outlays)	0	339,661	391,947 " — 200	402,91 # — 1
Total (Health research)	BA	365,661	422,712	399,07
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	339,661	391,747	402,90
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	50,276	59,337	59,41
(Outlays)	0	45,652	54,993	59,98
Total Matienal Institute of Coursel Medical Coi		 -		
Total National Institute of General Medical Sci-	BA	415,937	482,049	458,484
GIIGGS	0	385,313	446,740	462,889
National Institute of Child Health and Human Develop- ment:				
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	265,096	298,282 H — 309	278,07
(Outlays)	0	247,059	273,298	284,558
. , ,			H — 294	H - 15
Total (Health research)	BA	265,096	297,973	278,071
	0	247,059	273,004	284,543

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Hum	an Services	—Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health—Con.				
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	10,950	15,013	15,01
(Outlays)	0	10,435	10,405	14,26
Total National Institute of Child Health and	_			
Human Development	BA	276,046	312,986	293,08
numum porotopinote	0	257,494	283,409	298,80
	_			
National Eye Institute:				
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	151,001	176,192 ^H — 173	158,90
(Outlays)	0	140,220	169,134	167,78
(Outlays)	U	140,220	H — 159	H _1
		 -		
Total (Health research)	BA	151,001	176,019	158,90
	0 _	140,220	168,975	167,77
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	4,130	5,486	5,49
(Outlays)	0	3,545	4,701	4,70
Total National Eye Institute	BA -	155,131	181,505	164,39
Total Mational Lyc moutate	0	143,765	173,676	172,47
	-			
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:				
(Health research) 552		100.00	****	
(Appropriation, current)	BA	173,551	186,082 # — 542	173,96
(Outlays)	0	164,463	— 342 174.171	178,02
(Outlays)	U	104,403	# - 515	# -2
	_			
Total (Health research)	BA	173,551	185,540	173,96
	0 _	164,463	173,656	177,99
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	7,046	8,737	8,64
(Outlays)	0	6,682	8,178	8,85
Total Medianal Institute of Fundamental Harlin	_	 -		
Total National Institute of Environmental Health	DA	190 507	104 277	102 61
Sciences	BA O	180,597 171,145	194,277 181,834	1 82,61 186,84
	٠ _	1/1,170	101,004	100,04

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	i Human	Services-	Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health-Con.				
National Institute on Aging:				
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	112,484	139,592 ^H — 196	129,8
(Outlays)	0	97,620	120,818 # — 186	131,9
Total (Health research)	 BA	112,484	139,396	129,8
Town (Towns tooks on)	0	97,620	120,632	131,9
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	2,808	4,929	4,9
(Outlays)	0	2,400	4,382	4,9
Total National Institute on Aging	BA	115,292	144,325	134,7
0.0	0	100,020	125,014	136,8
Research resources:				
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	242,448	302,923 H — 250	261,9
(Outlays)	0	227,176	262,540	280,9
			# — 237	н_
Total (Health research)	BA	242,448	302,673	261,9
	0	227,176	262,303	280,9
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	729	1,102	1.1
(Outlays)	0	683	956	1,1
Total Research resources	BA	243,177	303,775	263,0
	0	227,859	263,259	282,1
John E. Fogarty International Center 552	D4	44.655		
Appropriation, current	BA	11,336	11,728 # —241	11,3
Outlays	0	9,232	9.551	9.2
			# — 196	н_,
Total John E. Fogarty International Center	BA	11,336	11,487	11,3
	0	9,232	9,355	9,20

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Huma	an Services-	—Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health—Con.				
National Library of Medicine:				
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	13,320	18,723	17,8
(Outlays)	0	12 122	# — 85 19,555	10 4
(Outlays)	U	13,122	19,555 H — 54	18,4 #
Total (Health research)	BA	13,320	18,638	17,8
, , ,	0	13,122	19,501	18,4
(Education and training of health care work force) 553	_			<u> </u>
(Appropriation, current)	BA	36,293	37,187 H — 269	35,4
(Outlays)	0	35,754	36,962 # - 172	36,6 н
Total (Education and training of health care	_			
work force)	BA	36,293	36,918	35,4
·	0 _	35,754	36,790	36,5
Total National Library of Medicine	BA	49,613	55,556	53,3
•	0	48,876	56,291	55,0
Office of the Director:		-		
(Health research) . 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	24,582	35,240	32,8
	_		$^{H}-182$	
(Outlays)	0	23,456	32,936 # — 170	29,4 #
Total (Health research)	BA	24,582	35,058	32,8
	0 _	23,456	32,766	29,4
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	2,138	3,064	2,8
(Outlays)	0 _	2,040	2,864	2,5
Total Office of the Director	BA	26,720	38,122	35,7
	0	25,496	35,630	32,0
Buildings and facilities 552				
Appropriation, current	BA	25,040	21,730	14,9
Outlays	0	17,896	19,450	12,3
ragovernmental Funds:			•	·
National Institutes of Health management fund				
552	_			
Outland	Λ	10 0E7		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Hun	an Services	Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
National Institutes of Health—Con.				
Service and supply fund 552				
Outlays	0	-1,726		
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	BA O	4,493,588 4,157,294	5,139,011 4,671,292	4,852,68 4,945,03
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health	=			
Administration				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health:				
(Health care services) 551				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	469,003	503,000	490,00
	0	500,820	472.153	•
(Outlays)	U	300,620	4/2,103	495,28
(Appropriation, current)	BA	240 675	379,121	275 10
(Appropriation, current)	DA	340,675	3/9,121 # 3,972	375,19
(Outlays)	0	276,086	377.914	270.22
(Outlays)	U	270,000	# -3,972	379,23
Total (Health research)	BA -	340,675	375,149	375,19
•	0	276,086	373,942	379,23
(Education and training of health care work force) 553				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	38,337	43,000	21,00
(Outlays)	0	27,602	41,438	21,22
Total Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health	BA	848.015	921,149	886,19
, ,	0 _	804,508	887,533	895,73
Federal subsidy for Saint Elizabeths Hospital 551				
Appropriation, current	BA	67,744	48,595	42,48
Outlays	0	92,788	37,768	40,43
Construction and renovation, Saint Elizabeths Hospi-				
tal 551				
Outlays	0 _	13,977	4,908	5,79
Total Federal funds Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and	-			
Mental Health Administration	BA	915,759	969,744	928.68
montal rigidi raningadatoli	0	911,273	930,209	941,95
	=		550,205	371,33

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health an	d Hum	an Services	—Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Public Health Service—Con.				
Office of Assistant Secretary for Health				
Federal funds				
Seneral and Special Funds: Public health service management:				
(Health care services) 551				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	41,802	42,507	26,26
			" ~~	^k 14,70
(A. Harris	^	20.701	H — 257	40.00
(Outlays)	0_	38,701	44,377 ———————————————————————————————————	40,98 <u>"</u> — 12
Total (Health care services)	BA	41,802	42.250	40,97
Total (Hould) out out vices	0	38,701	44,241	40,86
(Health research) 552	_			
(Appropriation, current)	BA	63,770	59,296 " 236	64,18
(Outlays)	0	60,920	63,572	64,15
	_		$\frac{H-125}{1}$	<u> </u>
Total (Health research)	BA	63,770	59,060	64,18
·	0 _	60,920	63,447	64,04
Total Public health service management	BA	105,572	101,310	105,15
	0 _	99,621	107,688	104,90
Retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned				
officers 551				
Appropriation, current	BA	••••••	••••••	99,70 ^L 2,57
Indefinite	BA	73,750	72,121	_,_,
Outlays	0	72,113	71,324	80,03
·	_			L - 2,57
Total Retirement pay and medical benefits for				
commissioned officers	BA	73,750	72,121	97,12
	0 _	72,113	71,324	77,46
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency				
program) 552 Outlays	۸	1 174	A DEE	204
•	0	1,174	4,255	2,84
Intragovernmental Funds:				
Service and supply fund 551	Λ	15 000		
Outlays	0	15,908	•••••	

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued							
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of Health an	d Hu	man Services	Con.				
Health Programs—Con.							
Public Health Service—Con.							
Office of Assistant Secretary for Health—Con.							
Trust funds							
Miscellaneous trust funds 551							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	18,735 18,141	8,124 11,510	8,124 8,903			
Total Federal funds Office of Assistant Secretary							
for Health	BA	179,322	173,431	202,284			
	0	157,000	183,267	185,210			
Total Trust funds Office of Assistant Secretary							
for Health	BA O	18,735 18,141	8,124 11,510	8,124 8,903			
Tatal Fadaval funda Bublic Maalth Consiss	BA						
Total Federal funds Public Health Service	0	8,610,302 8,166,004	9,484,065 8,883,797	8,725,746 9,060,564			
Total Trust funds Public Health Service	BA O	18,735 18,141	8,124 11,510	8,124 8,903			
Other Health Programs							
Health Care Financing Administration							
Federal funds							
General and Special Funds:							
Grants to States for Medicaid 551			10.000.001				
Appropriation, current	BA	15,568,108	16,293,491	18,650,675 L 940,206			
Appropriation, permanent	BA	5,105,600	5,552,000	5,980,000			
Outlays	0	20,060,943	22,984,602	24,630,675 - 940,206			
Total Grants to States for Medicaid	ВА	20,673,708	21,845,491	23,690,469			
	0	20,060,943	22,984,602	23,690,469			
Payments to health care trust funds 572							
Appropriation, current	BA	17,853,000	18,750,000	19,659,000 - 736,000			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	156,000	459,000	427,000			
Outlays	0	17,917,010	19,261,000	20,086,000 - 736,000			
Total Payments to health care trust funds	BA	18,009,000	19,209,000	19,350,000			
	0	17,917,010	19,261,000	19,350,000			

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in	unous	anus or uon		
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Hur	man Services	Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Other Health Programs—Con.				
Health Care Financing Administration— Con.				
Program management:				
(Health care services) 551				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	68,442	75,147 ^H — 1,540	68,098
(Outlays)	0	105,609	63,910	68,098
			$\frac{H}{-770}$	<u> </u>
Total (Health care services)	BA	68,442	73,607	68,09
	0	105,609	63,140	67,328
(Health research) 552				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	21,758	23,000	14,30
(Outlays)	0	21,758	22,350	14,30
Total Program management	BA	90,200	96,607	82,39
	0	127,367	85,490	81,628
Trust funds				
Federal hospital insurance trust fund 572				
Appropriation, current	BA			J 127,000
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	45,731,854	52,683,000	62,266,000
Outlays	0	42,294,943	48,751,008 4 — 1,096	49,116,029 4 1.090
			1,000	¹ – 1,158,00
Total Federal hospital insurance trust fund	ВА	45,731,854	52,683,000	62,393,000
Total Todordi Hoopida Housando Gade Idildi	o	42,294,943	48,749,912	47,956,933
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund 572				
Appropriation, current	BA		⁷ 2,000	^J — 527,000
Appropriation permanent indefinite	DA	20 525 541	24 207 000	25 052 004

22,525,541

20,374,362

24,387,000

23,064,006 ^ -1,040 -10,000 25,953,000

25,985,460 ^ — 1,039 - — 662,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Appropriation, permanent, indefinite BA

Outlays 0

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health an	d Hu	man Service:	s—Con.	
Health Programs—Con.				
Other Health Programs—Con.				
Health Care Financing Administration— Con.				
Total Federal supplementary medical insurance				
trust fund	BA O	22,525,541 20,374,362	24,389,000 23,052,966	25,426,00 25,322,42
Total Federal funds Health Care Financing Ad-				
ministration	BA O	38,772,908 38,105,320	41,151,098 42,331,092	43,122,86 43,122,09
Total Trust funds Health Care Financing Admin-				
istration	BA O	68,257,395 62,669,305	77,072,000 71,802,878	87,819,00 73,279,35
Total Federal funds Health Programs	BA O	47,383,210 46,271,324	50,635,163 51,214,889	51,848,61 52,182,66
Total Trust funds Health Programs	BA O	68,276,130 62,687,446	77,080,124 71,814,388	87,827,12 73,288,25
Social Security Administration				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Payments to social security trust funds 571				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,950,258	512,722 4 3,500,000	497,00
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	3,954,261	3,229,000	1,765,00
Outlays	0	6,877,870	3,741,722	2,262,00 43,500,00
Total Payments to social security trust funds	BA O	6,904,519	7,241,722	2,262,00
0 111 (1) (1) (1)	U	6,877,870	3,741,722	5,762,00
Special benefits for disabled coal miners 601 Appropriation, current	BA	1,068,000	1,036,520	683,519 L 32,000
Appropriation, permanent	BA	*******************************		270,000
Outlays	0	1,056,697	1,038,520	958,519 2,000
Total Special benefits for disabled coal miners	BA O	1,068,000 1.056,697	1,036,520 1,038,520	985,51 990,519
	U	1,030,037	1,030,320	330,313
Supplemental security income program 609	0.4	0.000.000		
Appropriation, current	BA Ba	8,650,832	9,210,036	7,515,721
Outlays	0	8,497,629	9,510,868	2,345,76 9,889,894
Total Supplemental security income program	BA O	8,650,832 8,497,629	9,210,036 9,510,868	9,861,49 0 9,889,894

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	l Hu	man Service:	s—Con.	
Social Security Administration—Con.			······································	
Assistance payments program 609				
Appropriation, current	BA	6,584,479	6,210,201	6,238,2 ^L 180,0
Appropriation, permanent	BA	1,718,000	2,073,000	2,095,0
Outlays	0	8,345,814	8,363,219	8,333,2 L — 180,0
Total Assistance payments program	ВА	8,302,479	8,283,201	8,153,2
	0	8,345,814	8,363,219	8,153,2
Child support enforcement 609				
Appropriation, current	BA	441,490	497,000	432,1
Appropriation, permanent	BA	118,000	138,000	160,0
Outlays	0	508,475	605,897	673,3
Total Child support enforcement	BA	559,490	635,000	592,1
	0	508,475	605,897	673,3
Refugee and entrant assistance 609				
Appropriation, current	BA	541,761	405,346	316,5
Outlays	0	601,532	449,557	362,2
Low income home energy assistance 609				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,075,000	2,100,000	2,100,0
Outlays	0	2,025,707	2,100,000	2,100,0 - 809,4
Total Low income home energy assistance	ВА	2,075,000	2,100,000	1,290,5
	0	2,025,707	2,100,000	1,290,5
Payments to states from receipts for child sup- port 609				
Appropriation, permanent	BA	417	450	4
Outlays	0	450	578	ı
Trust funds				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund 571				
Appropriation, current	BA			⁴ 3,200,0 ⁷ 273,0
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	163,315,390	178,408,722	188,211,0
Outlays	0	162,406,492	173,582,946	183,778,7
Total Federal old-age and survivors insurance				
trust fund	BA	163,315,390	178,408,722	191,684,0
	0	162,406,492	173,582,946	183,778,7

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Hu	man Service	s—Con.	
Social Security Administration—Con.				
Federal disability insurance trust fund 571 Appropriation, current	BA			⁴ 300,000 ⁷ 25,000
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite OutlaysLimitation on administrative expenses	BA O	17,812,276 18,459,324 (3,718,303)	20,009,000 20,023,830 (3,787,515)	20,431,00 (20,399,437 (3,911,586)
			$\frac{A(-9,176)}{}$	
Total Federal disability insurance trust fund	BA O	17,812,276 18,459,324	20,009,000 20,023,830	20,756,00 0 20,399,437
Total Federal funds Social Security Administra-	BA O	28,102,498 27,914,174	28,912,275 25,810,361	23,461,94 1 27,122,210
Total Trust funds Social Security Administration	BA 0	181,127,666 180,865,816	198,417,722 193,606,776	212,440,008 204,178,190
Human Development Services				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Social services block grant 506				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,700,000	2,725,000	2,700,000
Outlays	0	2,788,978	2,750,041	2,702,03
Human development services 506	D.A	1 001 004	1 000 154	
Appropriation, current	BA	1,881,234	1,996,154 ^H — 1,334	1,969,16
Outlays	0	1,819,071	1,888,804 " — 1,254	1,975,523 *-80
Total Human development services	BA	1,881,234	1,994,820	1,969,167
	0	1,819,071	1,887,550	1,975,443
Family social services 506				
Appropriation, current	BA	685,905	690,902 ^ 46,404 H — 396	740,994
Outlays	0	658,576	689,173 455,097 4 — 372	723,775 ^ 24,398 # — 24
Total Family social services	BA	685,905	736,910	740,994
	0	658,576	743,898	748,149
Work incentives 504				
Appropriation, current	BA	270,760	266,760	
Outlays	0	264,639	266,760	59,914

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health and	d Huma	n Services	Con.	
Human Development Services—Con.	· · · · · ·	<u></u>		
Community services 506				
Appropriation, current	BA	352,369	372,435	3,80
Appropriation, ourroit	Un.	032,003	# -34	5,0
Outlays	0	357,811	367,453	128.7
•		,	H 29	н'_
Total Community services	BA	352,369	272 401	2.0
rotal Community Services	0	357,811	372,401 367,424	3,8 128,7
	· –		001,424	120,7
ıblic Enterprise Funds:				
Rural development loan fund 452	_			
Outlays	0	6,629	475	— 1,5
Community development credit union revolving loan				
fund 452 Outlays	0	142	250	1.0
Outlays	· _	143	350	<u>-1,0</u>
Total Federal funds Human Development Serv-				
ices	BA	5,890,268	6,095,891	5,414,0
	0	5,895,847	6,016,498	5,611,8
Denoutmental Management				
Departmental Management				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
General Departmental management 609				
Appropriation, current	BA	157,963	133,000	127,7
• "	_		^H 1,246	
Outlays	0	154,888	133,588	128,1
			$\frac{H-1,171}{1}$	<u>"</u> –
Total General Departmental management	BA	157,963	131,754	127,7
	0	154,888	132,417	128,0
Office of the Inspector General 609				
Appropriation, current	BA	97,163	53,391	40,1
F*********************************		0.7.00	^H —496	10,2
Appropriation, permanent	BA		9,000	
Outlays	0	88,086	68,709	44,6
			$^{H}-466$	<i>H</i> —
Total Office of the Inspector General	BA	97,163	61,895	40,1
Total office of the hispotter deneral	0	88,086	68,243	44,6
A(C. (0) 11 D) 11	-			,0
Office for Civil Rights 751	D4	40.000		·
Appropriation, current	BA	18,945	17,850	15,6
Outlays	0	18,430	17,491	15,6
Office of Consumer Affairs 506	BA	2 011	2 606	1.0
Appropriation current	DA	2,011	2,096 2,017	1,9 1,9
Appropriation, current	Λ	VK/		1.9
Outlays	0	1,867	2,017	-,0
±11.	0 BA	1,867	9,750	6,0

Account and functional code	Account and functional code		1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Health	and H	uman Service	es—Con.	
Departmental Management—Con.				
Intragovernmental Funds:				
	06			
Outlays	0	—1,087	2,254	
Total Federal funds Departmental Management	BA	286,082	223,345	191,516
Total Total Tanto Sopartinonal Management	0	273,468	233,537	198,512
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	81,662,058	85,866,674	80,916,095
(70 shows in count above)	0	80,354,813	83,275,285	85,115,214
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	249,403,796	275,497,846	300,267,132
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	243,553,262	265,421,164	277,466,447
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 5	71 BA			
mitiatuna transactions 3	/1 DW	<i>— 1,882,515</i>	<i>—1,639,000</i>	<i>— 1,066,000</i>
Proprietary receipts from the public 5	51 BA			
	0	<i>— 17,779</i>	<i>7,169</i>	<i>-7,165</i>
5	72 BA	4,942,368	<i>- 5,547,000</i>	5,927,000
	0	1,012,000	0,047,000	0,027,000
	BA O			J 194,000
90	-			
•	0	- <i>291</i>	<i>— 8,000</i>	8,000
Total Trust funds	BA	242,560,843	268,296,677	293,064,963
	0	236,710,309	258,219,995	270,264,278
Interfund transactions 5	71 BA	6 077 070	2 741 702	E 700 000
	0	 6,877,870	3,741,722	 5,762,008
5.	72 BA 0	— 17,917,010	— 19,261,000	- 20,086,000
	BA			
	0			⁷ 736,000
Total Department of Health and Human Service	s BA	299,428,021	331,160,629	348,869,050
Total Dopartinon of House and Hamaii Gottle	0	292,270,242	318,492,558	330,267,484
				
Department of Housing	g and	Urban Devel	opment	
Housing Programs				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Subsidized housing programs:				
(Community development) 45				
(Contract authority, current)		615,000		
(Outlays)		***************************************	95,000	261,500

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Housing and	Urb	an Developm	entCon.	
Housing Programs—Con.				
(Housing assistance) 604 (Contract authority, current)(Contract authority, permanent)	BA BA	9,447,928 19,397	10,759,483	499,000
(Liquidation of contract authority, current) (Liquidation of contract authority, permanent)		(10,495,293)	(265,000) (455,000) (11,240,000)	J (1,445,500) (12,418,000)
(Outlays)	0	8,774,084	9,722,000 455,000	10,539,000
Total (Housing assistance)	BA O	9,467,325 8,774,084	1 0,759,483 9,267,000	499,000 9,093,500
Total Subsidized housing programs	BA O	1 0,082,325 8,774,084	10,759,483 9,362,000	499,000 9,355,000
Troubled projects operating subsidy 604 Outlays	0	—13,257	- 22,000	18,000
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	4,176	4,144 10,000	5,500
Appropriation, current	BA O	3,500 3,328	3,500 3,500	3,500
Mobile home standards program 376 Outlays Manufactured home inspection and monitoring 376	0		198	······
Appropriation, permanent, indefiniteOutlays	BA O	5,950 4,924	5,791 6,477	
Total Manufactured home inspection and monitoring	BA	5,950	5,791	5,952
Interstate land sales 376	0	4,924	6,477	6,807
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA O	217 364	1,200 1,207	1 ,345 1,345
Public Enterprise Funds: Federal Housing Administration fund 371 Appropriation, current		59,640	167,683	84,387
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays		6,300 365,930 (56,390)	40,332 802,151 (65,448)	43,559 1,330,370 (89,222)
Total Federal Housing Administration fund	BA O	65,940 - 365,930	208,015 802,151	127,946 1,330,370
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund 371 Authority to borrow, current, indefinite	BA	556,902	564,428	19,929
Outlays	0	661,254	571,556 —140	589,581 — 427
Limitation on direct loan obligations Community disposal operations fund 451		(1,790)	(1,880)	(500)
Outlays	0	234	— 159	144

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Housing and	l Urban	Developn	nent—Con.	
Housing Programs—Con.				
Rental housing assistance fund 604 Outlays	0	-1,053	3,403	1,000
Total Federal funds Housing Programs	BA 0	10,714,834 9,067,662	11,546,561 9,133,891	654,172 8,647,792
Public and Indian Housing Programs				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Payments for operation of low income housing projects 604				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,362,200	1,138,500 H — 253,138	1,010,600
ReappropriationOutlays		355,538 1,135,116	1,380,600 " — 126,000	1,252,200 # — 126,000
Total Payments for operation of low income housing projects		1,717,738 1,135,116	885,362 1,254,600	1,010,600 1,126,200
Public Enterprise Funds: Low-rent public housingloans and other expenses 604				
Authority to borrow, current, indefinite Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA BA O	1,120,000 1,111,012	14,797,430 14,797,430 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	⁷ — 24,700 1,846,600 1,988,479 ⁷ — 24,700
Total Low-rent public housingloans and other expenses	BA 0	1,120,000 1,111,012	14,298,153 14,446,930	1,821,900 1,963,779
Total Federal funds Public and Indian Housing Programs	BA 0	2,837,738 2,246,128	15,183,515 15,701,530	2,832,500 3,089,979
Government National Mortgage Association				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 371 Appropriation, current	BA	1,059	350	
Public Enterprise Funds: Special assistance functions fund 371 Outlays	0	818,293		
Emergency mortgage purchase assistance 371 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA O	99,610 129,761		•••••
Outlays	0	-85,401	-411,125	
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities 371 Outlays	0	— 185,728	-411,123 -241,305	
See footnotes at end of table.	•	,,	_ 12,000	200,270

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continu	BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continue
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Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Housing	and	Urban	Developm	entCon.	
Government National Mortgage Association—Con.					
Participation sales fund:					
(Mortgage credit and deposit insurance) (Outlays)	371	0	– 20,770	29,773	- 35,98
(Other advancement of commerce)	376			•	·
(Outlays)(Community development)	451	0	 20,555	—12,262	-12,82
(Outlays)(Higher education)	502	0	259	423	;
(Outlays)(Health research)		0	 548	—17,568	-27,12
(Outlays)		0	889	993	-1,08
(Veterans housing) (Outlays)	704	0	-22.215	-18,709	-21,12
Total Participation sales fund		0 _	-64,718	—78,882	-98,10
Total Federal funds Government National	Mort-				i
gage Association		BA O	100,669 612,207	350 731,312	807.0
eral and Special Funds:					
neral and Special Funds: Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current		BA 0	25,000 7,927	15,000 26,300	
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272				
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current Outlays	272				
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current Outlays Community Planning and Developme Federal funds neral and Special Funds:	272 				
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current Outlays Community Planning and Developme Federal funds neral and Special Funds: Community development grants Appropriation, current	272 ant 451	0 =	7,927	26,300 3,472,000	35,00 3,124,80
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272 ent 451 451	0 =	7,927	26,300	35,00 3,124,80
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272 ent 451 451	O =	3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000	35,00 3,124,80 3,520,00
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272 	BA O	3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000	3,124,80 3,520,00 522,00
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272	BA O BA	7,927 3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905 12,000	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000	35,00 3,124,81 3,520,00 522,00
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272	BA O BA O	3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905 12,000 16,288	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000 12,000 16,500	35,00 3,124,81 3,520,00 522,00 12,00
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272	BA O BA O O	7,927 3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905 12,000 16,288 —16	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000 12,000 16,500 603	35,00 3,124,86 3,520,00 522,00 12,00
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272	BA O BA O	3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905 12,000 16,288	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000 12,000 16,500	35,00 3,124,80 3,520,00 522,00 12,00
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272 	BA O BA O O	7,927 3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905 12,000 16,288 —16	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000 12,000 16,500 603	35,00 3,124,80 3,520,00 522,00 12,00 14,53
Assistance for solar and conservation in ments Appropriation, current	272 	BA 0 BA 0 0 0	3,468,000 3,819,329 440,000 453,905 12,000 16,288 —16 —20	3,472,000 3,900,000 440,000 500,000 12,000 603 106	35,00 3,124,80 3,520,00 12,00 14,53

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Housing and	Urban	Developm	ent—Con.	
Community Planning and Development— Con.				
Urban renewal programs 451				
Liquidation of contract authority, permanent		(50,000)	(22,902)	
OutlaysRevolving fund (liquidating programs) 451	0	44,256	14,462	
Appropriation, current	BA	938	395	
Outlavs	0	-37,100	—18,631	17.63
Total Endougl founds Community Diamains and				
Total Federal funds Community Planning and Development	BA	3,920,938	3,924,395	3,136,80
Development	0	4,275,247	4,468,492	4,072,57
Policy Development and Research				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Research and technology 451	BA	10 200	16 000	
Appropriation, current	DA	19,200	16,900	^K 18.90
Outlays	0 _	24,636	18,900	18,30
Total Research and technology	BA	19,200	16,900	18.90
.	0 _	24,636	18,900	18,300
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity			_	
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Fair housing assistance 751 Appropriation, current	BA	4,700	6,700	5.000
Outlays	0	5.854	7.770	5,000
Fair housing initiatives 751	Ū	0,001	,,,,	0,00
Appropriation, current	BA			⁷ 10,000
Outlays	0 _			³ 6,000
Total Federal funds Fair Housing and Equal Op-				
portunity	BA	4,700	6,700	15,000
	0 =	5,854	7,770	11,000
Management and Administration				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses, Including transfer of funds:				
(Community development) 451				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	151,769	190,537	191,020
(Outlays)	0	120.025	H 4,463	100.041
(Uunays)	0	139,935	195,201 # — 4,463	192,041
Total (Community development)	BA	151,769	186,074	191,020
. , , ,	0	139,935	190,738	192,041

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Housing and	Urban	Developm	ent—Con.	
Management and Administration—Con.	,			
(Housing assistance) 604				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	125,682	78,111	96,138
(Outlays)	0	115,859	^H — 1,834 80,026 ^H — 1,834	91,68
Total (Housing assistance)	BA	125,682	76,277	96.13
Total (Totaling Goodanies)	0	115,859	78,192	91,68
(Federal law enforcement activities) 751			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(Appropriation, current)	BA	23,499	26,587 ^H 622	26,26
(Outlays)	0	21,666	27,245 # - 622	27,782
Total (Federal law enforcement activities)	BA	23,499	25,965	26,26
,	0 _	21,666	26,623	27,782
Total Salaries and expenses, Including transfer	D4	200.050	000 010	010.10
of funds	BA O	300,950 277,460	288,316 295,553	313,42 5 311,508
New community assistance grants 451	· -			
New community assistance grants 451 Outlays	0	3	886	***************************************
Intragovernmental Funds:				
Working capital fund 451 Outlays	0	3,119		
Trust funds				
Gifts and bequests 451				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite			5 5	!
Outlays	0 _			
Total Federal funds Management and Adminis- tration	BA	300,950	288,316	212 42
(ration	0	280,582	296,439	313,42 5
Total Trust funds Management and Administra-				
tiontion	BA		5	
•	0	-2	5	
Summary	-			
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	17,924,029	30,981,737	6,970,79
•	0	16,520,243	28,922,010	15,379,090
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)			5	
	0 _	2	5	
Total Department of Housing and Urban Devel-	DA	17 024 020	20 001 740	C 070 CC
opment	BA O	17,924,029 16,520,241	30,981,742 28,922,015	6,970,802 15,379,095
	· =	10,020,241	20,322,013	13,3/3,03

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	the	Interior		
Land and Minerals Management				
Bureau of Land Management				
Federal funds				
neral and Special Funds:				
Management of lands and resources 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	411,336	385,853	364,52
			H — 5,778	
Outlays	0	418,113	381,995	368,89
			$\frac{H-5,778}{}$	
Total Management of lands and resources	BA	411,336	380,075	364,52
	0	418,113	376,217	368,89
Construction and access 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	3,070	1,203	1.20
Outlays	0	2,969	2,261	2,50
Payments in lieu of taxes 852				
Appropriation, current	BA	105,000	102,900	105,00
Outlays	0	104,258	102,900	105,00
Oregon and California grant lands 302	ВА	AO E26	E# 200	
Appropriation, current	DA	48,536	54,289 # — 679	
Outlays	0	52,509	53,746	
•		,	$^{H}-679$	
Total Oregon and California grant lands	ВА	48,536	53,610	
Total Oregon and Camorina Brant lands	0	52,509	53,067	
On the constitution of lands and minorals 200			<u> </u>	
Special acquisition of lands and minerals 302 Appropriation, current	ВА	******************	14,700	
Authority to borrow, permanent	BA	15,400	1,300	1,30
Outlays	0	15,339	16,061	1,30
Total Cassial assuminition of lands and minerals	DA	15 400	16.000	
Total Special acquisition of lands and minerals	BA O	15,400 15,339	1 6,000 16,061	1,30 1,30
	Ŭ		10,001	1,00
Land acquisition 302	n.	4 001	0.005	
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	4,201 1,263	2,695 1,890	3,47
Range improvements 302	U	1,203	1,030	3,47
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA	10.000	10,000	10,00
Outlays	0	10,882	9,750	9,75
Recreation development and operation of recreation		•		
facilities 302	_	_		
Outlays	0	1	••••••	
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures 302	DA	3,860	4 070	E 00
Appropriation, current, indefinite Outlays	BA O	3,860 3,368	4,070 3,742	5,92 5,56
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations:	v	3,300	3,142	3,30
(Conservation and land management) 302				
(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)	BA	7,046	5,600	50
(Outlays)	0	7,046	5,600	500

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of th	e Inte	erior—Con.		
Land and Minerals Management—Con.				
Bureau of Land Management—Con.				
(Other general purpose fiscal assistance) 852 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)(Outlays)	BA O	58,566 55,620	79,894 79,894	11,90 4 11,90
Total Miscellaneous permanent appropriations	BA 0	65,612 62,666	85,494 85,494	12,40 4
Intragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund 302				
Outlays	0	— 1,938	2,456 # — 2,951	-1,510
Total Working capital fund	0	<u>-1,938</u>	<u> </u>	-1,51
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds 302				
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA	1	100	10
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	1,582 1.446	600 700	60 4
Total Miscellaneous trust funds	BA .	1.583	700	
Total Miccolaractic Vasc Value	0	1,446	700	70
Total Federal funds Bureau of Land Management	BA 0	667,015 669,430	656,047 650,887	500,35 : 507,37:
Total Trust funds Bureau of Land Management	BA 0	1,583 1,446	700 700	70 0
Minerals Management Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Minerals and royalty management 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	164,625	162,560	154,24
Outlays	0	157,291	^H — 1,764 184,287 ^H — 1,323	159,187 #397
Total Minerals and royalty management	BA O	1 64,625 157,291	160,796 182,964	154,24 158,79

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	e Int	erior—Con.		
Land and Minerals Management—Con.	•			
Minerals Management Service—Con.				
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leas- ing Act 852				
ing Act 852 Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA		A 800	
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	735,891	510,455	479,083
Outlays	0	735,943	510,455	479,083
04.03	•		A 733	4 67
Total Payments to States from receipts under				
Mineral Leasing Act	BA	735,891	511,255	479,083
	0	735,943	511,188	479,150
Total Federal funds Minerals Management Serv-				
ice	BA	900,516	672,051	633,324
	0	893,234	694,152	637,940
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Regulation and technology 302				,
Appropriation, current	BA	70,695	75,092 * 4,800 *	79,921
Outlays	0	71,371	75,778	77,996
			⁴ 1,600 ⁴ — 546	^ 3,200
Total Regulation and technology	BA	70,695	79,346	79,921
	0	71,371	76,832	81,196
Abandoned mine reclamation fund 302				
Appropriation, current	BA	271,228	296,941 # 3,233	250,324
Outlays	0	134,667	207,478	239,390
			<i>H</i> −623	-4 - 580
Total Abandoned mine reclamation fund	BA	271,228	293,708	250,324
	0	134,667	206,855	238,810
Total Federal funds Office of Surface Mining				
Reclamation and Enforcement	BA	341,923	373,054	330,245
	0	206,038	283,687	320,006
Total Federal funds Land and Minerals Manage-				
ment	BA	1,909,454	1,701,152	1,463,924
	0	1,768,702	1,628,726	1,465,319
Total Trust funds Land and Minerals Manage-				
ment	BA	1,583	700 700	700
	0	1,446	700	700

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of the Interior—Con.								
Water and Science								
Bureau of Reclamation								
Federal funds								
General and Special Funds:								
Construction program	301							
Appropriation, current	•••••	BA	695,318	740,000	532,43			
Outlays		0	655,857	# 2,571 702,729	700,00			
outajs	•••••	v	000,007	H $-2,571$	700,00			
Total Construction program		BA	695,318	737,429	532,43			
Total conditional program	**********	0	655,857	700,158	700,00			
Loan program	301	-						
Appropriation, current		BA	45,000	67,537	41,41			
Outlays		0	45,479	62,408	48,74			
General investigations	301	DA	24.627	25 500	20.00			
Appropriation, current		BA	34,057	35,566 H — 209	32,05			
Outlays	•••••••	0	35,063	35,979 # — 209	32,05			
Total General investigations		BA	34,057	35,357	32,09			
		0	35,063	35,770	32,0			
Emergency fund	301							
Appropriation, current		BA	1,000	1,000	1,00			
Outlays		0	3,089	2,000	1,00			
Operation and maintenance Appropriation, current	301	BA	134,291	149,689	132,66			
Appropriation, contone	••••••	Un	107,431	^H — 1.540	192,00			
Outlays	••••••	0	134,723	148,740 # —1,540	130,1			
Total Operation and maintenance		BA	134,291	148,149	132,60			
		0	134,723	147,200	130,17			
General administrative expenses	301							
Appropriation, current	••••••	BA	53,750	58,917	49,20			
Outlays		0	44,455	^H -1,468 65,965	49,20			
Outlays	••••••	U	44,430	# 1,468	43,21			
Total General administrative expenses		DA .	£2.7EA		40.00			
rotal General administrative expenses	••••••	BA O	53,750 44,455	57,449 64,497	49,20 49,20			
Calarada Diver dam fund Davidar Canvon praise		•						
Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon projec	852							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	1,930	2,100	31,76			
Outlays		0	1,936	2,100	32,75			
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	852	BA	254	350	35			
Outlays		0 0	2 34 249	350 350	35			
Public Enterprise Funds:		-			00			
Lower Colorado River Basin development fund	301							
Outlays		0	-35,024					

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	ie In	iterior—Con.		. –
Water and Science—Con.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Bureau of Reclamation—Con.				
Upper Colorado River Basin fund 301 Outlays	0	20,032		
Trust funds				
Reclamation trust funds 301				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	5,723	6,880	18,711
Outlays	0	7,464	7,233	18,711
Total Federal funds Bureau of Reclamation	BA O	965,600 865,795	1,049,371 1,014,483	820,877 994,260
Total Trust funds Bureau of Reclamation	BA O	5,723 7,464	6,880 7,233	18,711 18,711
Geological Survey				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Surveys, investigations and research 306 Appropriation, current	ВА	377,672	413,173	406,670
Outlays	0	410,876	^H — 4,519 412,757 ^H —3,390	407,219 # 1,129
Total Surveys, investigations and research	BA	377,672	408,654	406,670
	0	410,876	409,367	406,090
Barrow area gas operation, exploration, and development 271				
Appropriation, current	BA	13,000		
Outlays Exploration of national petroleum reserve in Alaska 271	0	32,843	203	***************************************
Outlays	0	8,507	8,920	1,000
Trust funds				
Contributed funds 306				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	***************************************	500	500
Outlays	0		500	500
Total Federal funds Geological Survey	ВА	390,672	408,654	406,670
	0	452,226	418,490	407,090
Total Trust funds Geological Survey	BA		500	500
	0		500	500

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of th	e inte	erior—Con.		
Water and Science—Con.				
Bureau of Mines				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Mines and minerals 306				
Appropriation, current	BA	136,855	135,959	104,3
Outlays	0	160,259	^H — 1,355 140,500	111 2
Outlays	U	100,233	# —1,355	111,27
Total Mines and minerals	BA -	136,855	134,604	104,31
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	160,259	139,145	111,27
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Helium fund 306 Outlays	0	4,538		
Trust funds	U	4,556	***************************************	***************************************
Contributed funds 306				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	433	500	5
Outlays	0	576	500	5
Total Federal funds Bureau of Mines	BA	136,855	134,604	104,3
	0	155,721	139,145	111,2
Total Trust funds Bureau of Mines	BA	433	500	50
	0	576	500	5
Total Federal funds Water and Science	BA	1,493,127	1,592,629	1,331,8
	0	1,473,742	1,572,118	1,512,6
Total Trust funds Water and Science	BA	6,156	7,880	19,7
	0	8,040	8,233	19,7
Fish and Wildlife and Parks				
United States Fish and Wildlife Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Resource management 303				
Appropriation, current	BA	277,534	305,138 ^H — 3,869	298,7
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA		250	25
Outlays	0	276,678	296,131	296,8
			$^{H}-3,752$	-1
Total Resource management	BA	277,534	301,519	298,9
	0	276,678	292,379	296,7
Construction 303	•			
Appropriation, current	BA	31,781	24,298	5,6
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			$^{H}-40$	·
Outlays	0	15,683	29,090	23,24
			H - 40	
Total Construction	BA	31,781	24,258	5,61
	0	15,683	29,050	23,24

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of the Interior—Con.							
Fish and Wildlife and Parks—Con.							
United States Fish and Wildlife Service— Con.							
Land acquisition 303							
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	52,297 20,389	63,218 40,718	1 ,50 32,00			
Migratory bird conservation account 303	•		•	02,00			
Appropriation, current	BA	7,000	21,266				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	1 3,999 19,978	16,376 37,642	16,40 16,40			
Total Migratory bird conservation account	BA	20,999	37,642	16,40			
	0	19,978	37,642	16,40			
National wildlife refuge fund 852							
Appropriation, current	BA	5,760	5,645	5,64			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	7,057 12,657	7,040 12,600	7,04 12,60			
Total National wildlife refuge fund	BA	12.817					
Total National Wilding Teruge Tung	0	12,657	12,685 12,600	1 2,68 12,60			
Operations and maintenance of quarters 303							
Appropriation, current	BA	***************************************	20,915				
Appropriation, permanent Outlays	BA O		20,695	21,08 21,05			
Outdys	-			21,00			
Total Operations and maintenance of quarters	BA	***************************************	20,915	21,08			
	0		20,695	21,05			
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations 303							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	127,690	124,158	111,80			
Outlays	0	148,626	148,200	120,20			
Trust funds							
Sport fish restoration 303	BA			44.00			
Appropriation, current, indefinite Outlavs	да ()			44,00 42,68			
Contributed funds 303	U	•••••	***************************************	42,00			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	3,537	3,838	4,16			
Outlays	0	3,852	3,573	3,90			
Total Federal funds United States Fish and Wild-							
life Service	BA O	523,118 494,011	584,395 581,284	468,06 522,22			
Total Trust funds United States Fish and Wildlife	-	,					
Service	BA	3,537	3,838	48,16			
	0	3,852	3,573	46.58			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of th	e In	terior—Con.		
Fish and Wildlife and Parks—Con.				
National Park Service				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Operation of the national park system 303 Appropriation, current	ВА	616,390	612,858 H — 8.598	585,68
ReappropriationOutlays	BA O	180 642,070	611,633 " — 8,598	589,97
Total Operation of the national park system	BA O	616,570 642,070	604,260 603,035	585,68 589,97
Matianal represtion and proportion 202				
National recreation and preservation 303 Appropriation, current	BA	10,377	11,111 " — 94	9,25
Outlays	0	8,740	11,211 # _ 94	9,26
Total National recreation and preservation	BA O	10,377 8,740	11,017 11,117	9,25 9,26
Construction 303				
Appropriation, current	BA	66,690	111,442 " 397	49,45
Outlays	0	103,094	96,000 # — 397	93,00
Total Construction	BA O	66,690 103,094	111, 045 95,603	49,45 93,00
Road construction 303 Outlays	0	1,065	1,476	
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 303			,	
Appropriation, current	BA	4,542		K A EG
Outlays	0	4,399	* 4,529 4,506	* 4,52 4,54
Total John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing				
Arts	BA	4,542	4,529	4,52
Urban park and recreation fund 303	0	4,399	4,506	4,54
Appropriation, current	BA	8,700	*********	
Outlays	0	37,502	40,538	12,20
Appropriation, current	BA	***************************************	245	•••••
Outlays Jefferson national expansion memorial commission 303	0		245	***************************************
Appropriation, current	BA		73	***************************************
Outlays	0		73	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate				
Department of the Interior—Con.								
Fish and Wildlife and Parks—Con.								
National Park Service—Con.								
National park system visitor facilities fund 303								
Appropriation, current	BA	5,800	5,880	8,50				
Outlays	0	640	8,440	8,500				
Land acquisition 303								
Appropriation, current	BA	203,650	147,216 # 52	11,27				
Contract authority, current	BA	30,000	32					
Contract dutionty, surrout	٠.,	00,000	^H - 30,000	***************************************				
				⁷ — 30,000				
Contract authority, permanent	BA	30,000	30,000	30,000				
Outlays	0	255,798	259,000	134,000				
			$\frac{H-52}{}$					
Total Land acquisition	BA	203,650	147,164	11,279				
	0	255,798	258,948	134,000				
Planning, development, and operation of recreation								
facilities 303								
Outlays	0	-21	231					
Historic preservation fund 303								
Appropriation, current	BA	26,500	25,480	10.10				
Outlays	0	51,103	29,412	16,18				
Outlays	0	26	34					
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations 303	v	20	34	***************************************				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	994	1,020	1.035				
Outlays	0	552	1,423	1,035				
Trust funds								
Construction (trust fund) 401								
Liquidation of contract authority, current		(14,000)	(28,000)	***************************************				
Outlays	0	1,166	18.201	211				
•		ŕ	4 25,066					
Total Construction (trust fund)	0	1,166	43.267	211				
·	•							
Miscellaneous trust funds 303	D.A	0.507	10.050	10.14				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	6,567 4,598	16,059	18,148				
Vullays	U,	4,336	17,254	18,303				
Total Federal funds National Park Service	BA	943,823	910,713	669,739				
	0	1,104,968	1,055,081	868,702				
Total Trust funds National Park Service	BA	6,567	16,059	18,148				
	0	5,764	60,521	18,514				
Total Federal funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks	BA	1,466,941	1.495.108	1,137,806				
rotal rootal folias from and finding and falks	0	1,598,979	1,636,365	1,390,930				
Takal Touris Sunda Fials and Millillife and D. C.	•							
Total Trust funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks	BA O	10,104 9,616	1 9,897 64.004	66,313				
	v .	9,616	64,094	65,097				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Department of the Interior-Con.							
Indian Affairs							
Bureau of Indian Affairs							
Federal funds							
General and Special Funds:							
Operation of Indian programs:							
(Conservation and land management) 302							
(Appropriation, current)	BA	117,694	110,150	107,07			
			^G 543 ^H — 478				
(Outlays)	0	118,635	110,292	107,08			
(,-,		,	$^{H}-458$	$^{H}-2$			
Total (Conservation and land management)	ВА	117,694	110,215	107,07			
Total (conservation and land management)	0	118,635	109,834	107,06			
	•						
(Area and regional development) 452	BA	501 001	400 400	500.00			
(Appropriation, current)	DA	501,931	498,498 ^G 2.320	502,20			
			H — 3,315				
(Outlays)	0	506,415	499,996	502,74			
			$^{H}-3,185$	$^{H}-13$			
Total (Area and regional development)	BA	501,931	497,503	502,20			
	0	506,415	496,811	502,61			
(Elementary, secondary, and vocational educa-							
tion) 501							
(Appropriation, current)	BA	255,754	269,268	246,40			
		•	^G 2,137	•			
(Decomposition)	D4	11 100	$^{H}-1,777$				
(Reappropriation)(Outlays)	BA O	11,100 257,760	270,962	248,44			
(Oddays)	v	237,700	$^{H}-1.707$	#7			
Tabel (Floreschem) according and constituted				<u>-</u>			
Total (Elementary, secondary, and vocational education)	BA	266,854	269,628	246,40			
couodion)	0	257,760	269,255	248,37			
Table Occurrence of A. P.	-						
Total Operation of Indian programs	BA O	886,479	877,346	855,68			
	U	882,810	875,900	858,05			
Construction 452							
Appropriation, current	BA	77,314	107,492	70,24			
Appropriation, permanent	BA		F = 5,000	4,90			
Outlays	0	101,108	127,500	96,84			
Total Construction	BA O	77,314 101,108	102,492 127,500	75,14 96,84			
	U.	101,100	127,300	30,04			
Road construction 452	D.4						
Appropriation, current	BA	4,000	5,880				
Payment to Utah Paiute Economic Development and	0	22,667	11,000	2,75			
Tribal Government Fund 452							
Appropriation, current	BA		2,450				
Outlays	0	******************	2,450				

1984 1986 1985 Account and functional code estimate actual estimate Department of the Interior—Con. Indian Affairs-Con. Bureau of Indian Affairs-Con. 806 Eastern Indian land claims settlement fund Appropriation, current..... BA 900 Outlays 1,203 Miscellaneous permanent appropriations: (Area and regional development) 452 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)..... BA 43,716 44,000 44,000 (Outlays) 37,635 42,500 42,500 (Other general government) 2,000 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)..... BA 1,916 2,000 (Outlays) 1,607 2.000 2,000 Total Miscellaneous permanent appropriations BA 45,632 46,000 46,000 39,242 44,500 44,500 Public Enterprise Funds: Revolving fund for loans Outlays 3,218 8,500 4,962 Limitation on direct loan obligations..... (13,075)(18,600)(16.300)Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund Appropriation, current..... BA 1.485 Outlays 0 3.167 4.470 5,955 Liquidation of Hoonah Housing Project revolving Outlays Trust funds Cooperative fund (papago) Appropriation, permanent, indefinite BA 7,165 3,850 1,280 Miscellaneous trust funds: (Area and regional development) 2,786 (Appropriation, current) 4,000 4.000 (Indefinite)..... 48,258 (Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)..... BA 327,074 418,386 416,136 (Outlays) 433,951 460,400 458,000 Total (Area and regional development) BA 378,118 422,386 420,136 433,951 460,400 458,000 Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs BA 1,034,168 1,014,325 978,317 1,053,418 1,074,320 1,013,067 Total Trust funds Bureau of Indian Affairs 385,283 426,236 421,416 433,951 460,400 458,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	ne Inte	erior—Con.		
Territorial and International Affairs				
Territorial and International Affairs				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Administration of territories 806				
Appropriation, current	BA	81,756	75,557	61,33
			^A 1,994 ^H — 107	
Outlavs	0	70.445	" 107 77,402	64 60
Outlays	U	70,443	4 1,994	64,60
			$^{H}-107$	
Total Administration of Association	DA -	01.756	77.444	
Total Administration of territories	BA O	81,756 70 445	77,444	61,33
	· -	70,445	79,289	64,60
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 806				
Appropriation, current	BA	114,109	98,795	13,500
Outlays	0	104,206	126,589	28,34
Micronesian claims fund, Trust Territory of the Pacific				
Islands 806	Λ		1 570	
Outlays	0	***************************************	1,578	***************************************
Payments to the United States territories, fiscal assistance 852				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	65,258	63,000	66,00
Outlays	0	65,161	63,000	66,00
Table Follows Sounds Youndard and Intermediated	-			
Total Federal funds Territorial and International	BA	261 122	220 220	140.03
Affairs	DA 0	261,123 239,812	239,239 270,456	140,83 158,95
		200,012	270,430	130,33
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Office of the Secretary 306				
Appropriation, current	BA	44,068	44,633	39,939
Outlays	0	15,730	65,526	39,54
Office of the Secretary (special foreign currency pro- gram) 306				
gram) 306 Appropriation, current	BA	420	1,960	
Outlays	0	569	2,742	
Construction management 306	Ū	000	2,172	***************************************
Appropriation, current	BA	800	735	660
Outlays	0	1,868	1,000	660
Miscellaneous expiring appropriations:		•	,	
(Water resources) 301				
(Outlays)	0	736	707	
(Conservation and land management) 302				
(Outlays)	0	94	14	
Total Miscellaneous expiring appropriations	0	830	721	
toral iniocenational exhittiff abhitchitations	٠ _		121	

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	
Department of	of th	e Int	erior—Con.			
Departmental Offices—Con.						
Office of the Secretary—Con.						
Intragovernmental Funds:						
Working capital fund	306	0	13,461	 548		
Outlays		-				
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary .		BA O	45,288 32,458	47,328 69,441	40,59 9	
Office of the Solicitor						
Federal funds						
General and Special Funds:	200					
Office of the Solicitor Appropriation, current	306	ВА	19,542	20,256	18,417	
Outlays		o	18,513	20,000	18,19	
Office of Inspector General						
Federal funds						
General and Special Funds:						
Office of Inspector General Appropriation, current	306	ВА	16,814	16,908	15,17	
Outlays		0	21,858	20,104	15,20	
Total Federal funds Departmental Offices		BA O	81,644 72,829	84,492 109,545	74,19 : 73,59:	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	6,226,614 6,207,482	6,146,788 6,291,530	5,126,93 5,614,48	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		U	0,207,402	0,231,330	3,014,40	
Proprietary receipts from the public	301	BA O	<i> 59,191</i>	<i>— 70,803</i>	74,85	
	302	BA	1 000 017	1 001 000	1 000 00	
		0	1,203,217	1,231,689	1,260,663	
		BA O		11	J 106,442	
	303	BA	<i> 49.596</i>	<i>67,705</i>	<i>— 70.012</i>	
		O BA	40,000	-07,700	,	
		0			^J — 29,992	
	306	BA	<i>— 194</i>	5	-3	
	452	O Ba		44.001	44.00	
	000	0	<i>— 43,857</i>	<i> 44,001</i>	44,001	
	908	BA O	<i>−6,784</i>	5,176	- 7,02S	
Total Federal funds	•••••	BA O	4,863,775 4,844,643	4,727,410 4,872,152	3,746,817 4,234,366	
Trust funds:		Dr				
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	403,126 453,053	454,713 533,427	508,140 543,508	
See footnotes at end of table.						

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department	of th	e Inte	erior—Con.		
Summary—Con.					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	301	BA O	- <i>5,723</i>	-6,880	<i>—18,71</i>
	302	BA O	<i>-1,583</i>	<i> 700</i>	- <i>70</i>
	303	BA O	- <i>3,537</i>	<i>3,838</i>	-4,16
	306	BA O	433	1,000	-1,00
	452	BA O	<i>224,483</i>	<i>—232,500</i>	<i>237,60</i>
	908	BA O	- <i>82,370</i>	<i>-74,620</i>	-71,32
Total Trust funds	••••••	BA O	84,997 134,924	135,175 213,889	174,64 210,01
Interfund transactions	452	BA O		-2,450	
	806	BA O	—31,962	-75,000	75,00
Total Department of the Interior	••••••	BA O	4,916,810 4,947,605	4,785,135 5,008,591	3,846,46 4,369,37
Depar	rtment	of Ju	ıstice		
General Administration					-
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses	751				
Appropriation, current		BA	64,485	71,150	^K 63,24
				^A —3,890 ^D 1,068 ^H —166	
Outlays		0	60,644	70,136 4 — 3,790 H — 166	61,978 4 — 100
Total Salaries and expenses		BA .	64,485	68,162	63,24

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Justic	e—Con.		
General Administration—Con.	-		<u> </u>	
ntragovernmental Funds:				
Working capital fund 751				
Appropriation, current	BA		3,000	•••••
Outlana	۸	2 000	H $-3,000$	11
Outlays	0	—3,086	4,145 # — 3.000	1,1
Total Mauline posital fund	۰	2.000		
Total Working capital fund	0		1,145	1,1
Total Federal funds General Administration	BA O	64,485 57,558	68,162 67,325	63,2 63,0
United States Parole Commission				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 751				
Appropriation, current	BA	7,858	8,913	
			^D 160	^K 9,4
Outlays	0	7,088	9,020	9,2
Total Salaries and expenses	BA .	7,858	9.073	9.4
Total Salaties and expenses	0	7,088	9,020	9,2
Legal Activities				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities				
752	DA	100 000	104 100	
Appropriation, current	BA	169,637	194,163	к 200,2
			⁴ 1.348	200,2
			[⊅] 3,308	
			$^{H}-470$	
Outlays	0	160,864	196,560	196,2
			* 1,321 # _ 470	A
	-		-470	
Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Ac-				
tivities	BA	169,637	198,349	200,2
	0 .	160,864	197,411	196,2
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	44,229	42,519	
			^D 665	^K 43,4
			^н — 65	
Outlays	0	41,652	42,277	42,6
	-	,	$^{H}-65$,0
Total Calarine and expenses Antitrust Divinion	DA -	AA 220	A2 110	43 4
Total Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	BA O	44,229 41,652	43,119 42,212	43,4 3 42,68
	v	41.032	46,616	44,04

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Justice	Con.		
Legal Activities—Con.				
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	843	929	×87
Outlays	0	596	935	88
Total Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Set-				
tlement Commission	BA O	843 596	929 935	8 :
Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. Pueblo prisoner of war claims 153				
Outlays	0	26	10	
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	384,626	431,114	K 470 A
			^A 13,722 ^D 6,151 ^G 1,636	[*] 478,0
Reappropriation	BA	2 526	H — 889	
Outlays	_	2,536 381,221	437,183	468,6
			^ 24,650 # — 889	A 1,2
Total Salaries and expenses, United States Attor-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
neys and Marshals	BA O	387,162 381,221	451,734 460,944	478,0 469,9
Support of United States prisoners 752			100,044	
Appropriation, current		51,465	63,240	•••••
			^A -3,683 ^F -1,636	^K 58,2
Outlays	0	40,241	64,284 4 — 3,683	64,4
Total Support of United States prisoners	BA O	51,465 40,241	57,921 60,601	58,2 64.4
Fore and supposes of witnesses 750	_	40,241	00,001	
Fees and expenses of witnesses 752 Appropriation, current	BA	37,883	40,600	***************************************
		•	^A 2,800	^K 47,9
Outlavs	0	34,617	# — 309 39,788	46,9
	·		^A 2,744 ^H — 309	A (
Total Fees and expenses of witnesses	BA	37,883	43,091	47,9

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate					
Department of Justice—Con.									
Legal Activities—Con.									
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service 752									
Appropriation, current	BA	32,327	33,000	* 33,217					
			^D 135 ^H -43						
Outlays	0	17,337	38,805 # 43	38,637					
Total Salaries and expenses, Community Rela-		20.207	22.000	20.01					
tions Service	BA O	32,327 17,337	33,092 38,762	33,217 38,637					
Assets forfeiture fund 752									
Appropriation, current	BA	***************************************	^ 5.000	20,000					
Outlays	0		4 4.887	19,731 ^ 113					
Total Assets forfeiture fund	BA O		5,000	20,000					
Total Cadavat founds Land Astroitics	ŭ	700 F40	4,887	19,844					
Total Federal funds Legal Activities	BA O	723,546 676,554	833,235 847,985	882,046 879,658					
Interagency Law Enforcement									
Federal funds									
General and Special Funds: Organized crime drug enforcement 751									
Appropriation, current	BA	90,182	1,500 4 635 D 43	***************************************					
Outlays	0	103,416	79,293 4635	13					
Total Organized crime drug enforcement	BA O	90,182 103,416	2,178 79.928	13					

Federal Bureau of Investigation

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued 1984 1985 1986 Account and functional code estimate estimate actual Department of Justice—Con. Federal Bureau of Investigation—Con. Federal funds General and Special Funds: 751 Salaries and expenses 1,063,936 Appropriation, current..... 1,147,123 K 1,185,664 4 1.500 c 342 ^D 14,928 H - 3,505Reappropriation..... ^A 10,000 1,144,962 Outlays 915,549 1,166,480 4 — 8,504 48,795 H = 3,505Total Salaries and expenses..... BA 1,063,936 1,170,388 1,185,664 915,549 1,132,953 1,175,275 **Drug Enforcement Administration** Federal funds General and Special Funds: 751 Salaries and expenses Appropriation, current..... BA 290,623 329,988 x 345,671 ⁴ 2.700 ^D 4,682 $^{H}-876$ Outlays 281,808 327,923 338,470 **4** 2,700 н —876 Total Salaries and expenses..... BA 290,623 336,494 345,671 329,747 281,808 338,470 Trust funds Drug abuse prevention and control gift fund Appropriation, permanent, indefinite BA 2

See footnotes at end of table.

Outlays

Account and functional code	1984 actual		1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Justice-	Con.		
Immigration and Naturalization Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 751				
Appropriation, current	BA	510,638	576,417	
			c 86	* 577,510
			[⊅] 9,475	
			H 947	
Reappropriation	BA	E10 EC0	^A 6,586	C70 467
Outlays	0	512,563	582,046 4 — 6.586	573,467 44,500
			H - 940	#7
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	510,638	591,617	577,510
Total cularios una osponoso	Ŏ.	512,563	574,520	577,960
Fadaval Brigan System	===			
Federal Prison System				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 753 Appropriation, current	BA	447,550	503,450	
Appropriation, ourroit	UA	177,000	303,430	× 546,884
			^ 3, 08 3	,
			C 735	
			^D 6,610 ^H 451	
Outlays	0	434,473	509,595	531,601
•			^ 2,836	A 247
	_		$\frac{H-451}{}$	
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	447,550	513,427	546,884
	0	434,473	511,980	531,848
National Institute of Corrections 754				
Appropriation, current	BA	17,300	14,000	
			H 894	^K 13,120
Outlays	0	11,306	14,870	17,842
•		,	$^{H}-894$	
Total National Institute of Corrections	BA	17,300	13,106	13,120
	0	11,306	13,976	17,842
Buildings and facilities 753				
Appropriation, current	BA	47,711	86,056	
			"	^x 46,063
Outlays	0	52,180	^H — 13 68,093	100 156
Vuudys	U	J2,10U	00,093 H — 13	100,156
Total Buildings and facilities	BA	47,711	86,043	46,063
Total Delicings and lacinities	0	52,180	68,080	100,156
	-	,	,	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Justic	eCon.		
Federal Prison System—Con.				
ntragovernmental Funds:				
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated 753				
Outlays	0	,		
Limitation on administrative expenses		(1,676)	(2,074)	(2,070)
Limitation on vocational expenses		(5,701)	(6,994)	(6,920)
Trust funds				
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving				
fund) 753				
Outlays	0	662	••••••	
Tabel Federal Grade Federal Driven Contem	D4 -		C10 F70	000 00
Total Federal funds Federal Prison System	BA O	512,561 505,787	612,576 594,036	606,06 7 649,84
	٠ -	303,767	334,030	049,040
Total Trust funds Federal Prison System	0 _	<u>-662</u>		
Office of Justice Programs	-			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Justice assistance 754				
Appropriation, current	BA	197,352	145,551	139,300
		201,002	H -2.031	
Outlays	0	124,512	210,505	208,15
			^A - 4,497	A 6,21
	_		H = 1,931	^H 100
Total Justice assistance	BA	197,352	143,520	139,300
	0	124,512	204,077	201,84
Outma viatima fund	-	-		
Crime victims fund 754	DA		70.000	
Appropriation, current		***************************************	70,000	100 000
Outlays	^		15,000	1 00,00 (60,00(
Outleys			13,000	
Total Crime victims fund			70,000	100,000
	0 .		15,000	60,00
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Revolving fund 754				
Outlays	0	178	31	*******************************
•	-			
Total Federal funds Office of Justice Programs	BA	197,352	213,520	239,300
	0 =	124,690	219,108	261,84
Summary				
ederal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,461,181	3,837,243	3,908,916
(w onem in detail deere)	0	3,185,013	3,854,622	3,955,316

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Justi	c e Con.		
Summary—Con.				
rust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	2 662	2	***************************************
Tatal Danastonant of Instina	•			2 000 01
Total Department of Justice	BA O	3,461,183 3,184,351	3,837,243 3,854,624	3,908,91 3,955,31
Department	of I	ahor		
Employment and Training Administration				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Program administration 504				
Program administration 504 Appropriation, current	ВА	82,739	67,625	62,91
Outlavs	0	77.318	^H — 1,921 73,551	64.00
Outlays	U	77,310	# —1,730	64,09 # — 17
Total Program administration	BA	82,739	65,704	62,91
-	0	77,318	71,821	63,91
Training and employment services 504				
Appropriation, current	BA	6,546,225	3,769,545 ^H — 255,983	2,805,52
Outlays	0	3,195,897	3,651,502	3,570,03
			H = 13,823	-H - 19,09
Total Training and employment services	BA	6,546,225	3,513,562	2,805,52
	0	3,195,897	3,637,679	3,550,94
Community service employment for older Americans 504				
Appropriation, current	BA	317,300	326,000	326,00
Outlays	0	321,348	318,931	326,00
Temporary employment assistance 504 Outlays	0	15,229		
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances	U	- 13,223	***************************************	***************************************
603				
Appropriation, current	BA	12,000	75,000	10,00
Outlays State unemployment insurance and employment service operations:	0	33,756	69,000	10,00
(Training and employment) 504 (Appropriation, current)	BA	72,500	23,500	23,60
(Outlays)	0 0	16,362	23,300 50,604	23,22
(Unemployment compensation) 603	٠	20,002	JU,004	20,22
(Outlays)	0	4,162		
Total State unemployment insurance and em-				
ployment service operations	BA	72,500	23,500	23,60
	0	20,524	50,604	23,22

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued 1984 1985 1986 estimate Account and functional code actual estimate Department of Labor—Con. **Employment and Training Administration-**Con. Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds: (General retirement and disability insurance 601 (Appropriation, current) 731,339 365,000 235,000 ^L 20,000 (Outlays) 346.063 365,490 365,000 - 235,000 ^L 20,000 Total (General retirement and disability insur-BA 731,339 150,000 ance..... 346,063 365,490 150,000 603 (Unemployment compensation) (Appropriation, current) BA 6,377,661 80.000 3,836,300 80,000 (Outlays) 1,310,000 Total Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds..... BA 7.109.000 230,000 4,182,363 1,675,490 230,000 Intragovernmental Funds: Advances to the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment trust fund -120,925..... Trust funds 504 Gifts and bequests

504

10

7

A -41.048

 $^{4}-13,298$

(122,172)

^ (—119) ^ (143)

921,852

950,539

962,900

963,837

......

1,398,685

782,275

1,398,685

782,275

73

10

14

917,674

934,698

-27,750

(124,070)

917,674

906,948

See footnotes at end of table.

Appropriation, permanent, indefinite

Outlays

(Appropriation, current)

(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite).....

(Veterans employment and training).....

Total (Training and employment).....

(Outlays) 0

Unemployment trust fund:

(Training and employment)

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Lab	or—Con.		
Employment and Training Administration— Con.				
(Unemployment compensation) 603 (Appropriation, current)	ВА		⁴ 41,048	
(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)(Outlays)	BA O	28,493,643 25,306,489	27,337,100 21,836,163	26,082,326 21,165,302 67,000
(Limitation on railroad unemployment insurance administration fund)		(13,912)	(16,678) 4 (—502)	(9,205)
Total (Unemployment compensation)	BA 0	28,493,643 25,306,489	27,378,148 21,836,163	26,228,326 21,232,302
Total Unemployment trust fund	BA O	29,892,328 26,088,764	28,300,000 22,786,702	27,146,000 22,139,250
Total Federal funds Employment and Training Administration	BA O	14,139,764 7,695,052	4,003,766 5,823,525	3,458,035 4,204,082
Total Trust funds Employment and Training Administration	BA O	29,892,328 26,088,837	28,300,010 22,786,709	27,146,010 22,139,264
Labor-Management Services				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 505 Appropriation, current	ВА	62,136	60,211 ^D 526	56,002
Outlays	0	55,664	H — 1,678 63,129 H — 1,678	57,007
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	62,136 55,664	59,059 61,451	56,002 57,007
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation fund 601 Outlays	0	- 9,921	— 12,136	9,037
Limitation on administration	U	- 5,321	-12,130 # -228 J -145,105 (33,057) A (-228) P (244)	y — 183,523 (32,346)
Total Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation fund.	0	<u>-9,921</u>	<u></u>	<u>-174,486</u>

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued 1984 1985 1986 estimate Account and functional code actual estimate Department of Labor-Con. **Employment Standards Administration** Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 505 Appropriation, current..... 188,483 192,582 180,757 D 1.819 H = 2,235Outlays 172,844 192,405 180,850 $^{H}-2,235$ Total Salaries and expenses..... BA 188,483 192,166 180,757 172,844 190,170 180,850 Special benefits: (General retirement and disability insurance 601 (Appropriation, current) BA 4,100 4,400 4,500 (Outlays) 4.100 4,400 4.500 (Federal employee retirement and disability) (Appropriation, current) 216,000 207,000 255,000 ^J -- 22,000 (Outlays) 218,694 207,000 255,000 - 22,000 Total (Federal employee retirement and disability)..... 216,000 207,000 233,000 218,694 207,000 233,000 Total Special benefits..... 237,500 220,100 211,400 222,794 211,400 237,500 Trust funds Black lung disability trust fund 601 Appropriation, current..... 861,785 941,781 963,244 D 176 $^{J} - 12,000$ L 20,000 Indefinite BA 576 756 756 Outlays..... 865,267 943,640 964,000 √ **-12,000**

BA

862,361

865,267

942,713

943,640

£ 20,000

972,000

972,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Total Black lung disability trust fund.....

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Labo	rCon.		
Employment Standards Administration—Con.				
Special workers' compensation expenses 601 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA 0	48,429 44,161	58,000 53,000	68,00 (63,00)
Total Federal funds Employment Standards Administration	BA 0	408,583 395,638	403,566 401,570	418,25 418,35
Total Trust funds Employment Standards Administration	BA O	910,790 909,428	1, 000,713 996,640	1,040,00 1,035,00
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	;		-	
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 554 Appropriation, current	ВА	212,560	219,652 ^D 1,176	213,05
Outlays	0	207,225	^H — 1,694 222,001 ^H — 1,694	213,85
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	212,560 207,225	219,134 220,307	213,05 213,85
Mine Safety and Health Administration				
Federal funds General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 554 Appropriation, current	ВА	151,397	150,550 ^D 1,435 " — 1,776	144,76
Outlays	0	150,223	152,764 # —1,776	145,48
Total Salaries and expenses	BA 0	151,397 150,223	150,209 150,988	144,76 7 145,483
Bureau of Labor Statistics				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 505 Appropriation, current	ВА	137,337	152,860	148,294
Outlays	0	·	^D 932 ^H — 5,765	
•	0 -	131,778	155,562 # — 5,765	149,437
Total Salaries and expenses	BA 0	137,337 131,778	1 48,027 149,797	148,294 149,437
see footnotes at end of table.	=			

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Labo	or—Con.		
Departmental Management				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 505				
Appropriation, current	BA	95,559	102,330	93,60
			^D 1.070	* 1,079
			н — 728	
Outlays	0	84,557	107,258	96,15
			<i>H</i> −728	
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	95,559	102,672	94,68
·	0	84,557	106,530	96,15
Office of the Inspector General 505				
Appropriation, current	BA	38,000	39,323	33,55
***************************************		·	^D 288	
• "		00.070	^H −3,766	
Outlays	0	36,370	38,886 " — 2,410	35,72; # 1,35;
			-2,410	
Total Office of the Inspector General	BA	38,000	35,845	33,55
	0	36,370	36,476	34,37
Special foreign currency program 505				
Appropriation, current	BA	67	67	4:
Outlavs	0	72	н — 20 67	4
Outays	v	12	# - 20	*
Total Cassial foreign gurrangu program	ВА		47	
Total Special foreign currency program	0	67 72	47	4: 4:
Intragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund 505				
Outlays	0	678		****************
•				
Total Federal funds Departmental Management	BA O	133,626 120,321	138,564 143,053	128,28 130,57
	U	120,321	=======================================	130,37
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	15,245,403	5,122,325	4,566,70
	0	8,745,980	6,793,222	5,144,30
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 908	DA			
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	BA O	<i>322,593</i>	<i> 359,000</i>	<i>373,00</i>
	v			
Total Federal funds	BA	14,922,810	4,763,325	4,193,70
	0	8,423,387	6,434,222	4,771,30
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	30,803,118	29,300,723	28,186,010
	0	26,998,265	23,783,349	23,174,26
See footnotes at end of table.				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department o	f Lab	orCon.		
Summary—Con.				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public 908	BA O	<i>– 450</i>	300	300
Total Trust funds	BA 0	30,802,668	29,300,423	28,185,710
	U	26,997,815	23,783,049	23,173,964
Interfund transactions 601	BA 0 BA	 346,063	— 365,490	- 365,000
	DА 0			⁷ 215,000
603	-			
	0	— 10,553,202	-6,387,000	-4,977,000
Total Department of Labor	BA 0	34,826,213 24,521,937	27,311,258 23,464,781	27,252,412 22,818,266
Departmer	nt of	State		
Administration of Foreign Affairs				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 153 Appropriation, current		1,142,072	1 240 020	
Арргорнахон, сонен	DA	1,142,072	1,348,030	K 1,475,103
			⁴ 87,121	-,,
Reappropriation	ВА	3,500	H -2,432	
Outlays		1,031,448	1,242,755	1,457,158
·			A 25,678	A 47,664
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	1,145,572 1,031,448	1,432,719 1,266,001	1,475,103 1,504,822
Representation allowances 153				
Appropriation, current		4,148	4,500	***************************************
Outlays	0	3,950	4,110	* 4,700 4,672
·				
Total Representation allowances	BA O	4,148 3,950	4,500 4,110	4,700 4,672
Protection of foreign missions and officials 153				
Appropriation, current	BA		9,500	
				^K 9,900
Outlays	0		7,695	9,824
Outlays	O BA		7,695 9,500	9,824 9,900

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	State	Con.		
Administration of Foreign Affairs—Con.				
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	207,140	239,000	к 337,39
Decomposition	DA	2 000	^ 167,57 9	
ReappropriationOutlays	BA O	3,000 186,159	205.510	236.69
Outlays		100,133	⁴ 25,000	4 40,00
Total Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of	04	010.140		
buildings abroad	BA O	210,140 186,159	406,579 230,510	337,39 3 276,693
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,012	19,353	***************************************
				× 2,70
Outlays	0	11,348	^ 2,000 14,911	12.70
Outlays		11,340	4 700	13,760 41,300
Total Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency				
program)	BA	10,012	21,353	2,70
	0 .	11,348	15,611	15,06
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular serv- ice 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	4,356	5,000	•
			4.4.000	^K 4,400
Outlays	0	3.922	^ 4,000 2,707	5.00
Outays		J,JZZ		4 1,000
Total Emergencies in the diplomatic and consul-				
ar service	BA O	4,356 3,922	9,000 2,707	4,40
	0 -	3,322	3,707	6,000
Buying power maintenance 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	4,815		••••••
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan 153 Appropriation, current	BA	9,380	0 900	
Appropriation, our rent	UA	3,300	9,800	K 10.000
Outlays	0	10,127	9,690	9,94
Total Payment to the American Institute in				
Taiwan	BA	9,380	9,800	10,000
	0 _	10,127	9,690	9,948

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	f Stat	e—Con.		
Administration of Foreign Affairs—Con.				
Payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	109,190	106,738 ^ 5,399	118,174
Appropriation permanent indefinite	ВА	227 000	220.000	⁷ — 99,440
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	1	227,900 337,090	230,000 336,738 4 5,399	233,000 351,174
				^J — 99,440
Total Payment to the Foreign Service retirement				
and disability fund	BA O	337,090 337,090	342,137 342,137	251,734 251,734
Intragovernmental Funds:				
Working capital fund 153 Outlays	0	235		
Trust funds	•	200	***************************************	***************************************
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund 602				
Appropriation, current	BA		^ 6,701	
Indefinite	BA Ba	634,826	CEO 970	^J — 112,100
Outlays	0	211,504	658,879 212,483	697,091 253,659
•				9,900
Total Foreign Service retirement and disability				
fund	BA O	634,826 211,504	665,580 212,483	584,991
	U .	211,304		243,759
Miscellaneous trust funds 153 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	3,768	4,000	4.000
Outlays	0	3,877	3,900	4,000
Total Federal funds Administration of Foreign	•	·		*
Affairs	BA	1,725,513	2,235,588	2,095,936
	0	1,584,279	1,879,461	2,078,753
Total Trust funds Administration of Foreign Af-	D.A	C20 F04	CCO FOO	F00 001
fairs	BA O	638,594 215,381	669,580 216,383	588,991 247,759
	•		======	
International Organizations and Conferences				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Contributions to international organizations 153	DA	E1E 700	EA1 CC7	
Appropriation, current	BA	515,792	501,667	^K 495,235
0.44	•	P4= 444	^ - 13,779	•
Outlays	0	517,121	505,743 4—13,779	493,191
Total Contributions to international organizations	BA	515,792	487,888	495,235
•	0	517,121	491,964	493,191
Con factuates at and of table	-		 	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	State	Con.		
International Organizations and				
Conferences—Con.				
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	55,400	47,400	
Outlays	0	53,446	47,400	* 51,00 0 51,000
•	٠ -	33,440	47,400	31,000
Total Contributions for international peacekeep-				
ing activities	BA	55,400	47,400	51,000
	0	53,446	47,400	51,000
Missions to international organizations 153				
Outlays	0	170	***************************************	*************************
International conferences and contingencies 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	8,910	9,600	к 7,339
Outlays	0	9,924	9,310	7,118
Total International conferences and contingen	-			
Total International conferences and contingen- cies	BA	8,910	9,600	7,33
UG3	0	9,924	9,310	7,11
	•			
International trade negotiations 153				
Outlays	0	1	***************************************	
Trust funds				
Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educa- tional, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation				
153				
Outlays	0	1	7	***************************************
Total Foderal funda International Organizations	-			
Total Federal funds International Organizations and Conferences	BA	580,102	544,888	EE2 E7
and contenences	0	580,322	548,674	553,57 4 551,30
	٠.			
Total Trust funds International Organizations and	_		_	
Conferences	0	1		
International Commissions	-			
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:				
Salaries and expenses 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,776	11,600	***************************************
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				^K 10,060
Outlays	0	9,805	11,368	10,240
Total Calarias and avnances	DA -	10 776	11 600	10.00
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	1 0,776 9,805	11,600 11,368	10,06 6 10,240
	U	3,003	11,300	10,240

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	State	e—Con.		
International Commissions—Con.	•			
Construction 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	672	2,400	
0.41		1 050	0.100	^K 2,557
Outlays	0	1,353	2,125	2,170
Total Construction	BA	672	2,400	2,557
	0 .	1,353	2,125	2,170
American sections, international commissions 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	3,464	3,685	
Outlays	0	3,055	3,677	* 3,755 3,746
	•			0,140
Total American sections, international commis- sions	BA	3,464	3,685	3,755
310113	0	3.055	3,677	3,746
International fighering commissions 202	•		 .	
International fisheries commissions 302 Appropriation, current	BA	8,876	9,100	
Appropriation, our continues	<i>0</i> 71	0,070	3,100	^K 9,900
Outlays	0	8,802	9,100	9,900
Total International fisheries commissions	BA	8,876	9,100	9,900
	0	8,802	9,100	9,900
Total Federal funds International Commissions	BA	23,788	26,785	26,278
rotal rotal a later later a commission	ő.	23,015	26,270	26,056
Other				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Migration and refugee assistance 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	335,650	325,500	
Outlays	0	335,722	329,022	* 337,680 334,168
Total Migration and refugee assistance	BA -	225 550	225 500	
Total migration and refugee assistance	0	335,650 335,722	325,500 329,022	337,680 334,168
United States emergency refuges and migration as	-			
United States emergency refugee and migration as- sistance fund 151				
Appropriation, current	BA		⁴ 25,000	
Outlays	0	349	24,945	5,000
International narcotics control 151				
Appropriation, current	BA	41,200	50,217	× 57,529
Outlays	0	33,257	43,874	49,621
Total International narcotics control	BA	41,200	50,217	57.529
	0	33,257	43,874	49,621
	-			70,02

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Stat	eCon.		
Other—Con.				
Anti-terrorism assistance 152				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,500	5,000	
0.11	•	040	4.500	^K 5,00
Outlays	0	246	4,500	4,50
Total Anti-terrorism assistance	BA	2,500	5,000	5,0
	0	246	4,500	4,5
U.S. bilateral science and technology agreements				
153	DA	1.000		
Appropriation, current	BA	1,683	***************************************	K 4,0
Outlays	0	1,683	2,000	4,0
Total U.S. bilateral science and technology				
agreements	BA	1,683		4,0
•	0	1,683	2,000	4,0
Compact of free association 151				
Appropriation, current	BA			^K 178,7
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	***************************************	••••••	120,5
Outlays	0	***************************************		299,2
Total Compact of free association	BA	***************************************	***************************************	299,2
	0	***************************************	***************************************	299,2
Soviet-East European research and training 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	***************************************	4,800	
Outlays	0		4,800	* 5,0 5,0
	Ū			
Total Soviet-East European research and train- ing	BA		4,800	5.0
115	0	***************************************	4,800	5,0
Payment to the Asia Foundation 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	9,900	9,600	
77.7		•	-1	× 9,7
Outlays	0	9,601	9,600	9,7
Total Payment to the Asia Foundation	BA	9,900	9,600	9,7
	0	9,601	9,600	9,7
Special assistance to refugees from Cambodia and				
Vietnam 609		_		
Outlays	0	2		***************************************
International Center, Washington, D.C. 153 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	2,240	4,420	9
Outlays	0	1,446	4,424	1,4
Fishermen's protective fund 376	_	,	•	·
Outlays	0	***************************************	61	***************************************
Total Federal funds Other	BA	393,173	424,537	719,20
	0	382,306	423,226	712,79

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Departmen	nt of	Sta	te—Con.		
Summary				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	2,722,576 2,569,922	3,231,798 2,877,631	3,394,99 7 3,368,917
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		v	2,303,322	2,077,001	3,300,31
	153	BA O	-2,240	-4,420	— <i>94</i> 3
Total Federal funds		BA	2,720,336	3,227,378	3,394,052
		0	2,567,682	2,873,211	3,367,972
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	•••••		638,594	669,580	588,993
Daduations for affection receipts		0	215,382	216,390	247,759
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	602	ВА			
nitiatunu transactions	002	0	- <i>2,301</i>	<i>-2,500</i>	-2,50¢
Total Trust funds		ВА	636,293	667,080	586,491
Total Trast Miles	•••••	Õ	213,081	213,890	245,259
Interfund transactions	153	BA	277 710	204.001	204.004
		0	-377,710	 384,001	394,290
		BA O			⁷ 107,000
	803	BA			·
	000	0	-41	-41	-4 1
Total Department of State		ВА	2,978,878	3,510,416	3,693,20€
		0	2,403,012	2,703,059	3,325,894
Department	t of	Tran	sportation		
Federal Highway Administration					
9 •					
Feneral linos					
Federal funds General and Special Funds:					
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety	401				
General and Special Funds:		ВА	13,020	14,066	13,639
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety		ВА	13,020	14,066 ^H — 164	•
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety			•	H — 164	^J — 13,639
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current			13, 020 12,799		⁷ — 13,63 9 12,690 ^H — 8
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current			•	^H — 164 14,218	⁷ — 13,63 9 12,690 ^H — 8
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays			12,799	14,218 H — 156	J — 13,639 12,690 H — 8 J — 12,690
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current		0	•	^H — 164 14,218	⁷ — 13,63 9 12,690 ^H — 8
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays Total Motor carrier safety		O BA	12,799	14,218 "—156 13,902	J — 13,639 12,690 H — 8 J — 12,690
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays Total Motor carrier safety Auto pedestrian separation demonstration project	401	O BA	12,799	14,218 "—156 13,902	J — 13,639 12,690 H — 8 J — 12,690
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays Total Motor carrier safety Auto pedestrian separation demonstration project Appropriation, current	401	O BA O	12,799	14,218 14,218 1–156 13,902 14,062	J — 13,635 12,690 H — 8 J — 12,690
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays Total Motor carrier safety Auto pedestrian separation demonstration project Appropriation, current Outlays	401	O BA O	12,799 13,020 12,799	14,218 H — 156 13,902 14,062	J — 13,635 12,690 H — 8 J — 12,690
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays Total Motor carrier safety Auto pedestrian separation demonstration project Appropriation, current	401	O BA O	12,799 13,020 12,799	14,218 14,218 1–156 13,902 14,062	J - 13,639 12,690 H - 8 J - 12,690
General and Special Funds: Motor carrier safety Appropriation, current Outlays Total Motor carrier safety Auto pedestrian separation demonstration project Appropriation, current Outlays	401	O BA O	12,799 13,020 12,799	14,218 14,218 1–156 13,902 14,062	J — 13,635 12,690 H — 8 J — 12,690

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspo	rtation—Con	ı .	
Federal Highway Administration—Con.				
Railroad-highway crossings demonstration projects 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	5,000	5,000	***************************************
Outlays	0	7,169	5,023	5,93
Access highways to public recreation areas on certain lakes 401		,	•	
Appropriation, current	BA	4,270	5,000	***************************************
Outlays	0	13,619	8,003	7,98
Waste isolation pilot project 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	5,800	16,400	
Outlays	0	32	5,587	6,97
Miscellaneous appropriations 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,000		***************************************
Outlays	0	284,791	218,915	181,71
Trust funds				
Federal-aid highways (trust fund) 401				
Contract authority, current	BA	150,000		***************************************
				⁷ — 100,00
Contract authority, permanent	BA	13,635,387	14,838,423	15,311,09
Liquidation of contract authority, current		(11,600,000)	(12,800,000)	(13,836,000
Outlays	0	10,226,764	12,791,000	13,457,00
Limitation on general operating expenses		(201,700)	(204,452)	(189,80
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(12,520,000)	(13,250,000)	(13,250,000
Total Federal-aid highways (trust fund)	BA O	13,785,387 10,226,764	1 4,838,423 12,791,000	15,211,0 9
Highway-related safety grants 401				
Contract authority, current	BA			^J — 10,00
Contract authority, permanent	BA	9,802	10,000	10,00
Liquidation of contract authority, current	•	(9,738)	(5,000)	(9,000
		(-,,	(-,,	· (9,000
Outlays	0	12,169	10,530	11,54
•				² — 11,54
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000
Total Highway-related safety grants	BA	9,802	10,000	
	0	12,169	10,530	
Frust fund share of other highway programs 401				
	ВА	10.000	10 000	
Appropriation, current	-	10,000 10,259	10,000	12.5
OutlaysHighway safety research and development 401	0	10,233	12,301	13,54
Appropriation, current	BA	8,500	8,500	9 54
Appropriation, Current	DA	0,000	0,300	8,50 5,00 – ⁷
Outlays	0	8,422	9,214	6,78
Outugo	v		7,214	<u> </u>
Total Highway safety research and development.	BA	8,500	8,500	3,50
	0	8,422	9,214	2,78

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspor	tation—Con.		
Federal Highway Administration—Con.	•			
Motor carrier safety grants 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	8,000	14,000	14,00 ⁷ 14,00
Outlays	0	1,671	18,842	14,00 14,00
Total Motor carrier safety grants	BA O	8,000 1,671	14,000 18,842	
Intermodal urban demonstration project 401				
Intermodal urban demonstration project 401 Appropriation, current	BA		2,750	
Outlays	0	114	950	1,18
Miscellaneous trust funds 151	•			-,
Appropriation, permanent	BA	6,800	8,820	8,65
Liquidation of contract authority, permanent	_	(113)	(846)	
Outlays	0	7,414	9,130	8,87
Miscellaneous trust fundsHighway 401 Outlays	0	1.433	2 040	2 10
Right-of-way revolving fund (trust revolving fund) 401	U	1,433	3,848	3,12
Outlays	0	— 17,803		***************************************
Limitation on direct loan obligations		(30,000)	(50,000)	(50,000
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administra-				
tion	BA	29,090	54.052	
•	0	318,410	254,340	207,00
Total Trust funds Endoral Highway Administra				
Total Trust funds Federal Highway Administra-	BA	13,828,489	14,892,493	15,223,25
(0)	Ő.	10,250,443	12,855,815	13,486,51
				
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration				
Federal funds				
eral and Special Funds:				
Operations and research 401	0.4	50.010		***
Appropriation, current	BA	56,316	58,519 ^G 367	54,717
			# — 767	
			-,0,	⁷ 3,040
Outlays	0	56,450	59,294	60,900
			4 2,800	A 3,200
			$^{H}-461$	H = 300
				³ 3,040
Total Operations and research	BA	56,316	58,119	57,757
	0	56,450	61,633	66,840
Motor carrier safety, NHTSA 401	•			
Appropriation, current	BA			⁷ 13,639
Outlays	0			⁷ 12,690
Miscellaneous safety programs 401				,
			5,000	2,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspor	tation—Con.		
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—Con.				
Trust funds				
Trust fund share of operations and research 401 Appropriation, current	ВА	21,984	23,831 # — 408	25,455
				⁷ 5,000
Outlays	0	22,647	24,970 # — 246	23,413 # — 162 ⁷ 4,003
Total Trust fund share of operations and re-			 	<u>.</u>
search	BA O	21,984 22,647	23,423 24,724	30,455 27,254
Highway traffic safety grants 401				
Contract authority, current	BA			⁷ 10,000
Contract authority, permanentLiquidation of contract authority, current	BA	148,100 (118,000)	176,500 (125,000)	132,000 (149,000)
Outlays	0	117,395	127,400 " — 50	7 (9,000) 155,248 # — 200
		(140.000)	(151 000)	⁷ 11,544
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(142,950)	(151,300)	(155,300)
Total Highway traffic safety grants	BA O	148,100 117,395	176,500 127,350	1 42,00 0 166,592
Motor carrier safety grants 401 Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O			⁷ 14,000
Total Federal funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	BA	56,316	58,119	71,396
·	0	57,951	66,633	81,530
Total Trust funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	BA O	170,084 140,042	199,923 152,074	1 86,455 207,846
Federal Railroad Administration		n		
Federal funds				
receial funds General and Special Funds:				
Office of the Administrator 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	11,680	10,700	10,287
Outlays	0	11,612	# — 100 13,032 # — 100	10,587
Total Office of the Administrator	BA	11,680	10,600	10,287

Account and functional code	·	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	insport	ation—Con.		
Federal Railroad Administration—Con.				
Railroad research and development 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	16,225	15,525 ^H — 170	10,38
Outlays	0 -	14,730	18,350 # — 170	17,90
Total Railroad research and development	BA	16,225	15,355	10,38
·	0	14,730	18,180	17,90
Rail service assistance 401	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	25,191	23,200 ^A 8,651 ^H 90	5,68
Authority to borrow, current	BA	60,782	***************************************	
Outlays	0	98,360	60,000 4 8,651 # — 90	35,74
Total Dail convice essistence	BA	95 072	21 761	E CO
Total Rail service assistance	0	85,973 98,360	31,761 68,561	5,68 35,74
Railroad safety 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	28,900	26,061 H — 140	27,26
Outlays	0	27,660	26,362 " — 140	29,59
Total Railroad safety	BA	28,900	25,921	27,26
······································	0	27,660	26,222	29,59
Conrail labor protection 603				
Appropriation, current	BA	61,000	15,000	
Outlays	0	57,806	45,500	18,30
Commuter rail service 401	•			
Outlays	0 .	•••••••	92	***************************************
Settlements of railroad litigation 401 Appropriation, current	BA	15,974		
Appropriation, current	UA	13,374	^ 105	***************************************
Authority to borrow, current	BA	26,905	432	
Outlays	0	42,879	432	
•	_		^ 105	
Total Settlements of railroad litigation	BA	42,879	537	
Total Sections of Tames Magazini	0 _	42,879	537	
Northeast corridor improvement program 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	100,000	27,800 ^H 200	
Outlays	0	241,134	240,000 " — 200	115,000
Total Northeast corridor improvement program	BA	100,000	27,600	
, , , ,	0	241,134	239,800	115,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nsport	tation—Con.		
Federal Railroad Administration—Con.				
Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation 401				
Appropriation, current	BA BA	818,598 1,119,635	684,000	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Outlays	0	1,957,069	691,904	200,00
Total Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation	BA	1,938,233	684,000	
	0 .	1,957,069	691,904	200,00
ublic Enterprise Funds: Alaska Railroad revolving fund Outlays	0	6,215	2,480	***************************************
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing funds 401 Appropriation, current	BA	64		
Outlays	0	45,424	40,220	18,34 ^ —7,20
Total Railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing funds	BA .	64		***************************************
•	0	45,424	40,220	11,14
Total Federal funds Federal Railroad Administra- tion	BA O	2,284,954 2,502,889	810,774 1,146,428	53,62 438,28
Urban Mass Transportation Administration	3			
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Administrative expenses 401				
Administrative expenses 401 Appropriation, current	BA	29,200	31,000 H — 265	26,81
Outlays	0	32,515	31,425 # — 239	26,82 # — 2
Total Administrative expenses	BA O	29,200 32,515	30,735 31,186	26,8 1 26,80
Research, training, and human resources 401 Appropriation, current	BA	54.800	51,000	
Outlavs	0	46,784	49,794	36,66
Interstate transfer grants-transit 401 Appropriation, current	BA	295,400	250.000	***************
Outlays	0	591,090	472,876	367,59
Washington metro 401				
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O	250,000 63,511	250,000 130,900	250,0 0 183,10
Formula grants 401	Ü	00,011	100,000	100,10
Appropriation, current	BA	2,388,592	2,449,500	
Outlays	0	1,394,950	1,648,387	1,074,21
Miscellaticons explica accounts 401				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspoi	tation—Con.	•	
Urban Mass Transportation Administration— Con.				
Trust funds				
Formula capital grants 401				
Contract authority, current	BA			1,100,000
Liquidation of contract authority, current	_			(55,000)
Outlays	0		••••••	55,00
Discretionary grants 401				
Contract authority, permanent	BA	1,250,000	1,100,000	
Liquidation of contract authority, permanent	^	(242,000)	(450,000)	(720,000
Outlays	0	233,196	359,188	612,12
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(1,225,000)	(1,120,000)	***************************************
Total Federal funds Urban Mass Transportation				
Administration	BA	3,017,992	3,031,235	276,810
	0	3,545,595	3,806,067	2,611,19
Total Trust funds Urban Mass Transportation				
Administration	BA	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,100,00
	0	233,196	359,188	667,124
Federal Aviation Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Operations 402				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,530,000	1,512,600	664,800
			$^{H}-18,888$	·
Outlays	0	2,313,363	1,556,056	693,600
			-H - 17,000	H = 1,888
Total Operations	BA	2,530,000	1,493,712	664,800
	0	2,313,363	1,539,056	691,712
Headquarters administration 402				
Appropriation, current	BA	56,900	66,900	16,357
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 		00,000	H — 1,065	10,00
Outlays	0	50,177	66,633	15,45
·			$^{H}-1,044$	$^{H}-21$
Total Headquarters administration	BA	56,900	65,835	16 25
Total Headqualters administration	0	50,177	65,589	16,35 7 15,434
	·			10,404
Facilities, engineering and development 402				
Outlays	0	10,455	5,753	2,523
Operation and maintenance, Metropolitan Washington				
Airports 402 Appropriation, current	DA	24 567	35 030	25 400
Appropriation, content	BA	34,557	35,932 ^H — 17	35,400
Outlays	0	33,459	35,376	35,215
Outuyo	٠	55,455	# 17	33,210
Total Operation and projections and the			 -	
Total Operation and maintenance, Metropolitan	D.A	24 553	25.015	AP 444
Washington Airports	BA	34,557 33,459	35,915 35,359	35,400
	0			35,215

Account and functional code	·	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspor	tation—Con.		
Federal Aviation Administration—Con.				****
Construction, Metropolitan Washington Airports				
Appropriation, current	BA	14,250	13,000	13,00
Outlays	0	18,042	22,684	20,00
Aircraft purchase loan guarantee program 402				
Appropriation, current	BA	8,720		
Outlays	0	31,543	667	••••••
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Aviation insurance revolving fund 402				
Outlays	0	—3,286	3.096	-3.41
•	·	0,200	0,000	0,11
Trust funds				
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust				
fund) 402				
Contract authority, permanent	BA	993,500	987,000	1,017,00
Liquidation of contract authority, current		(745,000)	(810,000)	(693,000
Outiays	0	693,898	760,000	775,00
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(800,000)	(925,000)	(1,017,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust				
fund) 402				
Appropriation, current	BA	750,000	1,370,000	1,146,50
O. Harr	^	202 520	H 10,000	045.00
Outlays	0	267,686	500,000 # 2,900	845,00 " 3.90
			2,300	
Total Facilities and equipment (Airport and				
airway trust fund)	BA	750,000	1,360,000	1,146,50
	0	267,686	497,100	841,10
Research, engineering and development (Airport and				
airway trust fund) 402				
Appropriation, current	BA	263,452	265,000	196,50
Outlays	0	146,219	300,000	196,10
Trust fund share of FAA operations 402				
Appropriation, current	BA		1,110,000	840,76
				^k 1,202,71
Outlays	0	256,973	1,110,000	2,043,47
Total Trust fund share of FAA operations	BA		1.110.000	2 042 47
total trust fully silate of the operations	0	256,973	1,110,000	2,043,47 2,043,47
	v	200,010	1,110,000	2,070,77
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administra-				
tion	BA	2,644,427	1,608,462	729,55
	0	2,453,753	1,666,012	761,47
Total Trust funds Federal Aviation Administration	BA	2.006.952	3,722,000	4,403,47
Total Trast lands Loadial Malaton Minnillstration	0	1,364,776	2,667,100	3,855,67
	J		=======================================	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspor	tation—Con.		
Coast Guard				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Operating expenses 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,690,542	1,750,297 ^H — 14,724	1,767,10
Outlays	0	1,657,500	1,718,400 # — 14,724	1,735,41
Total Operating expenses	BA	1,690,542	1,735,573	1,767,10
, , ,	0	1,657,500	1,703,676	1,735,41
Acquisition, construction, and improvements 403 Appropriation, current	BA	669,000	346,500	303,05
Outlays	0	467,989	^H — 500 525,000 ^H — 500	450,000
Total Acquisition, construction, and improve-	DA .	CC0 000	245 000	202.05
ments	BA O	669,000 467,989	346,000 524,500	303,05 450,00
Alteration of bridges 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	8,600	5,200 ^B 8.400	5,20
Outlays	0	14,750	10,000 # 5,000	3,40 ^B 3,40
Total Alteration of bridges	BA	8,600	13,600	5,20
	0	14,750	15,000	6,80
Retired pay 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	315,200	330,800	351,800 — 11,300
Outlays	0	310,728	299,800	350,800 — 11,300
Total Retired pay	BA	315,200	330,800	340,50
	0 _	310,728	299,800	339,50
Reserve training 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	55,355	58,833	27,359 * 34,143
			^G 1,468 ^H −441	
Outlays	0	54,811	60,301 # — 441	61,50
Total Reserve training	BA	55,355	59,860	61,502
	0 _	54,811	59,860	61,502

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING ((in	thousands o	fd	ollars)(Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Transpor	tation—Con.		
Coast Guard—Con.				
Research, development, test, and evaluation Appropriation, current	03 BA	22,500	23,000	23,00
Outlays	0	19,811	^H — 135 23,000	23,00
			"-135	
Total Research, development, test, and eval				
tion	BA O	22,500 19,811	22,865 22,865	23,00 23,00
Pollution fund 3	104			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		4,793	7.000	7.00
Outlays		2,543	7,000	7,00
Offshore oil pollution compensation fund 3	304	•	.,	.,
Appropriation, current	BA		1,000	1,00
Outlays		86	1,000	1,00
Deepwater port liability fund	304			
Appropriation, current	_	1,000	1,000	1,00
Outlays	0	***************************************	1,000	1,00
tragovernmental Funds:				
Court Camp, Camp	103			
Outlays		969		9:
	103			
Outlays	0	 9,302	5,000	5,01
Trust funds				
Boat safety 4	103			
Appropriation, current		12,500	13,625	28,62
Outlays	0	10,730	13,750	28,62
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(12,500)	(13,750)	••••••
Total manife Boneran Britishan	103 DA	10	00	•
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		1 8 2	80 50	8 5
Outlays	U 103	2	30	J'
Outlays	_	26	25	2
Total Federal funds Coast Guard	BA	2,766,990	2,517,698	2,509,36
rotal reueral funds Goast Guard	0	2,517,947	2,639,701	2,630,33
Total Trust funds Coast Guard	BA	12,518	13,705	28,70
	0	10,758	13,825	28,70
Maritime Administration				
Federal funds				
neral and Special Funds:				
	03			
Outlays		13,695	9,585	
	03			
Contract authority, permanent, indefinite		361,634	329,200	299,50
Liquidation of contract authority, current	••••	(361,634)	(329,200)	# /000 F00
Outlays	0	384,260	344,200	* (299,500) 310,17
footnotes at end of table.	-		,,	,

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nspor	tation—Con.		
Maritime Administration—Con.				
Research and development 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	11,385	2,900	
Outlays	0	10,005	12,200	* 9,90 0 11,300
Total Research and development	BA	11,385	2,900	9,900
total research and development	0	10,005	12,200	11,300
Operations and training 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	84,283	77,467	***************************************
			<i>u</i>	^K 59,312
Outlays	0	76,384	^н — 888 89,478 ^н — 8 88	69,574
Total Occuptions and Inciden	D4 .			
Total Operations and training	BA O	84,283 76,384	76,579 88,590	59,312 69,574
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Federal ship financing fund 403				
Outlays	0	23,351	85,369	3,900 13,500 –
Total Federal ship financing fund	0	23,351	85,369	-9,600
Vessel operations revolving fund 403		-		
Outlays	0	-616		
War risk insurance revolving fund 403	^	607	050	050
Outlays	0	 697	— 950	 95 0
Trust funds				
Special studies, services and projects 403 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	105	205	201
Outlays	0 0	185 317	385 385	385 385
Gifts and bequests 403	·	017	000	300
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	4	15	15
Outlays	0	8	15	15
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration	BA O	457,302 506,382	408,679 538,994	368,712 380,498
Total Trust funds Maritime Administration	BA	189	400	400
Total Trace Value Martine Hominiotration	0	325	400	400
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	•			
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation				
403 Outlavs	Λ	 2.548	211	200
Limitation on administrative expenses	0	2,348 (1,800)	-311 (1,842) P (20)	200 (1,890)
See footnotes at end of table.	=	 :		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	nsport	ation—Con.		
Office of the Inspector General				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 407				
Appropriation, current	BA	26,795	27,900	26,95
O.H	^	01 574	H -300	07.00
Outlays	0	21,574	27,939 # — 300	27,089
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	26,795	27,600	26,95
	0	21,574	27,639	27,089
Research and Special Programs Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Research and special programs 407				
Appropriation, current	BA	20,200	18,900	10,07: * 9,00
			⁴ 850	3,00
Outlays	0	21,121	19,400	19,05
			<u>^ 700</u>	A 150
Total Research and special programs	BA	20,200	19,750	19.07
,	0	21,121	20,100	19,20
Intragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund, Transportation Systems Center 407				
Outlays	0	<u> </u>		
Total Federal funds Research and Special Pro-				
grams Administration	BA	20,200	19,750	19,07
	0 ;	8,233	20,100	19,20
Office of the Secretary				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 407				
Appropriation, current	BA	41,275	50,000	50,69
Outlays	Λ	oc cco	^G 875	E0 004
Outrays	0	36,663	48,200 # —435	53,00
Total Salaries and expenses	BA .	41,275	50,875	50,699
	0	36,663	47,765	53,00

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Tra	anspo	rtationCon	•	
Office of the Secretary—Con.				
Payments to air carriers, DOT 402 Appropriation, current	ВА	46,286	52,000 ^ — 850 F — 2,710	
Liquidation of contract authority, current Outlays	0	(3,744) 40,920	53,009 4 — 850	
Total Payments to air carriers, DOT	BA O	46,286 40,920	48,440 52,159	
Transportation planning, research, and develop- ment 407 Appropriation, current	BA	4,878	5,700	5,458
Outlays		4,995	# — 65 5,760 # — 65	6,100
Total Transportation planning, research, and development	BA O	4,878 4,995	5,635 5,695	5,458 6,100
Transportation research activities overseas (special foreign currency program) 407 Outlays	0	······	19	•••••
Intragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund 407 Outlays	0	-7,754	-162	
Trust funds Gifts and bequests 407 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	ВА	26		******************
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary	BA O	92,439 74,824	104,950 105,476	56,153 59,100
Total Trust funds Office of the Secretary	BA	26		
Summary Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	11,396,505 12,005,010	8,641,319 10,271,079	4,111,637 7,215,909
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 908	BA O	5,318	5,700	- <i>7,500</i>
Proprietary receipts from the public 304	BA O	-16	<i>6,000</i>	-6,000
402	BA O BA	-51,718	- 52,917	ŕ
403	0	<i>−6,158</i>	-10,742	11,883

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	Tran	spor	tation—Con.		
Summary—Con.					
		BA			
	+	0		J -2,542	J — 236,31.
Total Federal funds		ВА	11,333,295	8,563,418	3,791,92
Total Totala Tulius		0	11,941,800	10,193,178	6,896,19
rust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		ВА	17,268,258	19,928,521	20,942,28
(10 shows in actor above)		0	11,999,540	16,048,402	18,246,25
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					, ,
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA	<i>−6,346</i>	-8.771	-8,00
		0	-0,040	-0,771	-0,00
		BA	<i> 547</i>	<i>—884</i>	-64
		O Ba			
		0 0	— <i>185</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>38</i>
Total Trust funds		BA	17 201 100	10.010.401	20 022 05
Total Trust Tunos		0	17,261,180 11,992,462	1 9,918,481 16,038,362	20,933,25 18,237,22
Total Department of Transportation	•••••	BA	28,594,475	28,481,899	24,725,17
·		0	23,934,262	26,231,540	25,133,41
Department	t of	the	Treasury		
Office of the Secretary					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Salaries and expenses	803	D.4	27.150	70.010	
Appropriation, current	•••••	BA	67,152	79,242 ^C 24	76,71
				₽ 633	
				^н — 969	
Outlays	•••••	0	66,778	77,395	75,68
				$\frac{H-891}{1}$	<u> </u>
Total Salaries and expenses		BA	67,152	78,930	76,71
		0	66,778	76,504	75,60
Presidential election campaign fund	806				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	34,770	37,000	37,00
Outlays		0	117,829	1,107	***************************************
Public Enterprise Funds:					
	155	_			
Outlays	•••••	0	— 246,009	— 280,252	288,56
ntragovernmental Funds:					
Working capital fund	803				
Outlays		0	1,408		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	e Tro	easury—Con.		
Office of the Secretary—Con.				
Trust funds				
Gifts and bequests 803 Appropriation, current, indefinite	ВА		1,000	*****************
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O		1,000	2,000 2,000
Total Gifts and bequests	BA O		1,000 1,000	2,000 2,000
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary	BA O	101,922 62,810	115,930 202,641	113,716 — 212,963
Total Trust funds Office of the Secretary	BA O		1,000 1,000	2,000 2,000
Office of Revenue Sharing				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 851 Appropriation, current	BA	7,278	7,941 ^D 72 ^H —90	7,785
0.11	^	0.505	7.450	^J - 1,785
Outlays	0	6,565	7,452 # — 84	7,245 # —6 - 1,750
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	7,278 6,565	7,923 7,368	6,000 5,489
Payments to State and local government fiscal assistance trust fund 851				
Appropriation, current	BA	4,566,700	4,566,700	4,566,700 - 4,566,700
Outlays	0	4,566,700	4,566,700	4,566,700 - 4,566,700
Total Payments to State and local government fiscal assistance trust fund	DA	A ECC 700	A 500 700	
HOCAL ADDISTANCE TRASE INHU	BA O	4,566,700 4,566,700	4,566,700 4,566,700	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	e Trea	sury—Con.		
Office of Revenue Sharing—Con.			<u>,</u>	
Trust funds				
State and local government fiscal assistance trust fund 851				
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA			^J 4,566,700
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	4,566,700	4,566,700	4,566,700
Outlays	0	4,566,588	4,610,073	4,576,170 - 3,414,095
Total State and local government fiscal assist-				
ance trust fund	BA	4,566,700	4,566,700	
	0	4,566,588	4,610,073	1,162,075
Total Federal funds Office of Revenue Sharing	BA	4,573,978	4,574,623	6,000
•	0	4,573,265	4,574,068	5,489
Total Trust funds Office of Revenue Sharing	BA	4,566,700	4,566,700	
Total Trust lands office of the foliate of anima	0	4,566,588	4,610,073	1,162,075
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 751				
Appropriation, current	BA	14,664	18,314	17,500
			^D 102 ^H — 75	
Outlavs	0	14,327	17,976	17.200
outajo	v	14,027	# _75	17,200
Total Calariae and avanages	BA	14,664	18.341	17 500
Total Salaries and expenses	0A	1 4,004 14,327	17,901	17,500 17,200
	•			
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 751				
Center 751 Outlavs	0	2,562	2.591	
vacajo	v	2,002	£,001	

BA

1**4,664** 16,889 1**8,341** 20,492 **17,500** 17,200

See footnotes at end of table.

Training Center.....

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department	of the	Trea	asury—Con.		
Financial Management Service					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Salaries and expenses	803				
Appropriation, current		BA	239,995	235,994	248,12
				4 6,600	
				^C 37 ^D 1.192	
				# —972	
Outlays		0	223,081	232,366	243,15
				^ 6,600	
				# — 972	
Total Salaries and expenses	•••••	BA	239,995	242,851	248,12
		0	223,081	237,994	243,15
Chrysler Corporation loan guarantee program	376				
Appropriation, current		BA		••••••	
Outlays		0	281	2	
Portfolio liquidation Appropriation, current	803	BA			J 72 06
Outlays		0			⁷ 73,96 7 66,56
HUD public housing interest subsidy payments	604	•			00,00
Appropriation, current		BA	***************************************	300,000	
Outlays		0	•••••	300,000	•••••
Claims, judgments, and relief acts	806	ВА	22E E17	200 420	201 17
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays		0 0	235,517 235,516	390,420 390,440	301,17 (301,17)
Advances to the railroad retirement account	601	Ū	200,010	550,440	301,17
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	525,000	••••••	
Outlays		0	525,000	••••••	
Interest on uninvested funds Appropriation, current, indefinite	908	ВА			^J 10
Appropriation, current, indefinite		BA	17,455	20,471	19,68
Outlays		0	17,250	20,471	19,68
•					$^{J}-1$
Total Interest on uninvested funds		BA	17.455	20,471	19,67
		0	17,250	20,471	19,67
Payment of Government losses in shipment	803	•			
Outlays		0	135	122	4
Postal savings system liquidation	806				
Appropriation, current		BA	-,		••••••
Outlays		0	1,000		
Energy security reserve Outlays	271	0	16,486	159,447	320,976
Biomass energy development	271	•	10,700	103,777	320,87
Outlays		0	1,082	900	800
Public Enterprise Funds:					
Business loan and investment fund	376				
Appropriation, current		BA			⁷ 2,596,870
Outlays		0			² 2,841,870

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	Tre	asury—Con.		
Financial Management Service—Con.				
Disaster loan fund 453				
Appropriation, current	BA			J 36,30
Outlays	0			482,0
Lease guarantees revolving fund 376	^			,,,
Outlays	0			⁷ 1,5
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund 376	DA			1100
Appropriation, current	BA			⁷ 13,5
Outlays	0			⁷ 18,0
Pollution control equipment contract guarantee revolv-				
ing fund 376 Outlays	0			J11.0
Outlays	U			, 11,0
ntragovernmental Funds:				
Fishermen's protective fund 376	_			
Outlays	0	566		***************************************
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds:				
(Other veterans benefits and services) 705	D.4	_	_	
(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)	BA	7	7	
(Outlays)	0	***************************************	7	
(Other general government) 806				
(Appropriation, permanent, indefinite)	BA	220	18	
(Outlays)	0	67	215	
Total Miscellaneous trust funds	BA	227	25	
	0	67	222	
Total Codoral funda Cinanaial Managament Con-				
Total Federal funds Financial Management Service.	BA	1,019,462	953,742	3,289,6
106	0	1,020,397	1,109,376	4,306,8
	U	1,020,007	1,103,370	7,000,0
Total Trust funds Financial Management Service.	BA	227	25	
	0	67	222	
Federal Financing Bank Activities				
Funds Appropriated to the President				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Foreign military sales credit, FFB (loan guarantee				
originations) 152				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	^Y 3,502,858	^y 3,146,960	Y 1,311,2
Outlays	0	^y 2,817,589	Y 2,340,260	¥ 282,0
ublic Enterprise Funds:				·
Overseas Private Investment Corporation, FFB (loan				
asset sales) 151				
Outlays	0	Y - 5,333	$^{Y} - 5.092$	y —5,1
·	٠			
Total Federal funds Funds Appropriated to the				
President	BA	3,502,858	3,146,960	1,311,2
	0	2,812,256	2,335,168	276,8

Department of the Federal Financing Bank Activities—Con. Department of Agriculture Federal funds Public Enterprise Funds: REA, FFB (loan asset sales) Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA 0			
Department of Agriculture Federal funds Public Enterprise Funds: REA, FFB (loan asset sales) 271	_			
Federal funds Public Enterprise Funds: REA, FFB (loan asset sales) 271	_			
Public Enterprise Funds: REA, FFB (loan asset sales) 271	_			
REA, FFB (loan asset sales) 271	_			
	_			
recivity to evityt, polliunoni, medicate	0			^J —7,287
	U	^Y 69,200	^Y 447,006	^y 260,358
Outlays		^y 69,200	^y 447,006	, —7,287 , 260,358
Total REA, FFB (loan asset sales)	BA	69,200	447,006	253,071
Total No. 110 (Iodii doset osloo)	0	69,200	447,006	253,071
REA, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 271				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	Y 2,395,039	Y 2,885,000	Y 2,432,000
Outlays	0	Y 1,648,189	^y 2,685,000	^y 2,222,000
sales) 351				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	^y 6,805,000	^y 5,332,000	⁷ — 760,000 ^Y 926,000
Outlays	0	0,000,000	0,002,000	7 - 760,000
		^Y 1,410,000	Y 1,175,000	$^{Y} - 324,000$
Total Agricultural credit insurance fund, FFB				
(loan asset sales)	BA O	6,805,000 1,410,000	5,332,000 1,175,000	166,000 1,084,000
Rural housing insurance fund, FFB (loan asset				
sales) 371				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	^Y 5,020,000	Y 4,445,000	^y 26,000
OutlaysRural development insurance fund, FFB (loan asset	0	^r 1,090,000	r 2,335,000	^v -180,000
sales) 452		V	W	
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	^Y 1,300,000 ^Y 320,000	^Y 1,183,814 Y 588.814	^y 360,282 ^y 360,282
Total Federal funds Department of Agriculture	BA	15,589,239	14,292,820	3,237,353
Total Teoeral funds Department of Agriculture	0	4,537,389	7,230,820	1,571,353
Department of DefenseMilitary				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds:				
DOD, Defense production guarantees, FFB (loan guar-				
antee originations) 051 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	^y 2,032	^Y 5,000	^Y 5,000
Outlays	0	r 2,032	^Y 5,000	y 5,000
Department of Energy				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Geothermal resources development fund, FFB (loan				
guarantee originations) 271 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	ВА	^y 6,234	^y 79,108	^Y 14.258
Outlays	Ö.	$^{Y} - 38,766$	y 79,108	y 13,908
See footnotes at end of table.				

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	e Trea	asury—Con.		
Federal Financing Bank Activities—Con.				
Alternative fuels production, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 271				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	^Y 404,500 ^Y 404,500	^y 273,700 ^y 273,700	
Total Federal funds Department of Energy	BA O	410,734 365,734	352,808 352,808	14,25 13,90
Department of Health and Human Services				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund, FFB (loan asset sales) 551				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays Health maintenance organization loan and loan guar-	BA O	^y –11,737	^Y 4,944 ^Y — 463	^y —5,79
antee fund, FFB (loan asset sales) 551 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	^Y 723 ^Y -2,662	^y 2,600 ^y -3,730	^Y 70 Y — 3,85
Total Federal funds Department of Health and Human Services	BA O	723 14,399	7,544 4,193	70 9,64
Department of Housing and Urban Development Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Community development grants, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 451				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	^Y 70,758 ^Y 31,000	^Y 11 3,000 ^Y 42,000	^Y 116,00 Y 25,00
Public Enterprise Funds: Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 604 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	^y 153,451		
OutlaysRevolving fund (liquidating programs), FFB (loan guarantee originations) 451	0	^r 111,658	^y — 32,280	^y 34,69
Outlays	0			^y −1,30
Total Federal funds Department of Housing and Urban Development	BA O	224,209 142,658	11 3,000 9,720	1 16,00 10,99
Department of Interior				
Department of Interior Federal funds				
•	0	^y —435	^y —468	r — 50

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Donoutmont of the	. T.			
Department of the	9 170	easury—con.	· 	·
Federal Financing Bank Activities—Con.				
Department of Transportation				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation, FFB (loan guarantee originations) Outlays	0	^у —880,000		
Public Enterprise Funds: Railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing fund, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 401				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	^Y 1,030 Y — 23,973	^Y 4,650 Y — 5,461	^Y 1,60
Total Federal funds Department of Transporta-	BA O	1, 030 903,973	4,650 - 5,461	
Department of the Treasury				
Federal funds				
ntragovernmental Funds: Federal Financing Bank 803	•	V 50 500		
Outlays	Ð	^y — 59,588		
General Services Administration				
Federal funds				
ntragovernmental Funds: Federal buildings fund, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 804 Outlays	0	^y —3,949	Y 4.410	Y 4 921
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	U	- 3,343	- 4,413	- 4,02
Federal funds				
Space flight, control, and data communication, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 255 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA O	^v 141,992 ^v 7,381	^v 67,021	^r — 107,216
Small Business Administration			•	•
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Small business investment companies, FFB (loan guarantee originations) 376				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA O	^Y 159,807 Y 55,967	^y 265,000 ^y 165,000	^r -1,025,28
originations) 376 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	ВА	^y 213,566	^y 360,000 y 345,000	^y 375,000

	_	_		
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in	thous	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of th	e Tre	asury—Con.		
Federal Financing Bank Activities—Con.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Small business development company loans, FFB (loan asset sales) 376 Outlays	0	^y —8,385	^y –10,000	^r 10,00
Total Federal funds Small Business Administration	BA 0	373,373 254,411	625,000 500,000	375,0 0 1,734,87
Tennessee Valley Authority Federal funds		-		
Public Enterprise Funds: Tennessee Valley Authority fund, Seven States Corp., FFB (loan guarantee originations) 271				
Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	^Y 137,063 ^Y 137,063	^Y 90,100 ^Y 90,100	^Y 87,40 Y 87,40
Total Federal funds Federal Financing Bank Ac-				
tivities	BA O	20,383,253 7,276,580	18,637,882 10,442,054	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms				
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751	0	7,276,580	10,442,054	77,10
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds General and Special Funds:	0		169,271 ^ 1,900 ^ 1,339	5,148,5 77,10
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751	O BA	7,276,580	10,442,054 169,271 41,900	169,5 166,1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751 Appropriation, current	O BA	7,276,580	169,271 ^A 1,900 ^D 1,339 "—397 165,722 ^A 1,860	169,54 169,54
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751 Appropriation, current	O BA O	7,276,580 159,553 158,263	169,271 ^A 1,900 ^D 1,339 ^H — 397 165,722 ^A 1,860 ^H — 397 172,113	77,10
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751 Appropriation, current	O BA O	7,276,580 159,553 158,263	169,271 ^A 1,900 ^D 1,339 ^H — 397 165,722 ^A 1,860 ^H — 397 172,113	169,54 169,54
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751 Appropriation, current	O BA O	7,276,580 159,553 158,263 158,263	10,442,054 169,271 ^1,900 P 1,339 H — 397 165,722 ^1,860 H — 397 172,113 167,185	169,5 166,1 166,2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal funds Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 751 Appropriation, current	O BA O	7,276,580 159,553 158,263	169,271 ^A 1,900 ^D 1,339 ^H — 397 165,722 ^A 1,860 ^H — 397 172,113	169,54 169,54

599,481 607,968

650,688

644,143

639,102

631,698

See footnotes at end of table.

Total Salaries and expenses...... BA

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of th	e Tr	easury—Con.		
United States Customs Service—Con.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Operation and maintenance, air interdiction program 751 Appropriation, current	BA O	56,000 6,744	44,425	60,4 2
Outlays Customs forfeiture fund 803	U	0,744	63,408	58,20
Appropriation, current	BA			8,00
	_		^A 6,000	•
Outlays	0		^ 6.000	8,00
Total Customs forfeiture fund	BA		6,000	8,00
	0		6,000	8,00
Customs services at small airports 806				
Appropriation, current	BA			7
Outlavs	0			7
			A 42	·
Total Customs services at small airports	ВА		42	7
rotal dations services at ontan anjoine	0		42	'n
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations 852				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	92,952	102,000	105.00
Outlays	0	76,854	102,000	105,00
Trust funds				
Refunds, transfers and expenses, unclaimed, abandoned and seized goods 803				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	6,772	7,322	7,98
Outlays	0	3,455	7,322	7,98
Total Federal funds United States Customs Serv-				
ice	BA O	748,433	803,155	812,60
	U	691,566	815,593	802,97
Total Trust funds United States Customs Service	BA	6,772	7,322	7,98
	0	3,455	7,322	7,98
Bureau of Engraving and Printing				
Federal funds				
tragovernmental Funds:				
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund 803				
Outlays	0	—16,880	3,000	15,000
	0	<u>16,880</u>	3,000	1

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	Trea	sury—Con.		
Bureau of the Mint				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 803				
Appropriation, current	BA	49,000	47,758	
			^н 87	^k 46,954
Outlays	0	40,564	46,805	46,015
	_	····	<u>н</u> — 85	<i>H</i> −2
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	49,000	47,671	46.954
·	0	40,564	46,720	46,013
Expansion and improvements 803	_			
Appropriation, current	BA	3,070		
Outlays	0	274	10,114	3,571
Coinage profit fund 803 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	40.835	105.056	2 050
Outlays	0	39,629	105,956 105,956	3,852 3,852
•	-			3,002
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Mint	BA	92,905	153,627	50,806
	0 =	80,467	162,790	53,436
Bureau of the Public Debt				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				

Internal	Revenue	Service

Administering the public debt

Federal funds

Appropriation, current.....

Outlays 0

Total Administering the public debt

General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 803				
Appropriation, current	BA	98,802	104,687 ^D 1,500	95,932
Outlays	0	96,435	^H — 198 100,417 ^H — 198	93,374
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	98,802	105,989	95,932

803

BA

196,427

181,455

196,427 181,455

96,435

197,955

^D 849 ^H — 52

194,858

H - 52

1**98,752** 194,806

100,219

197,225

193,301

197,225 193,301

93,374

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of	f the	Tre	asury—Con.		
Internal Revenue Service—Con.					
Processing tax returns Appropriation, current	803	ВА	932,436	982,457 ^D 4,704	998,24
Outlays		0	869,570	# — 781 956,923 # — 78 1	969,00
Total Processing tax returns		BA O	932,436 869,570	986,380 956,142	998,24 969,00
Examinations and appeals Appropriation, current	803	ВА	1,268,302	1,357,135 ^D 21,193	1,375,30
Outlays		0	1,250,884	^H — 1,588 1,352,743 ^H — 1,588	1,350,67
Total Examinations and appeals		BA O	1,268,302 1,250,884	1,376,740 1,351,155	1, 375,30 1,350,67
Investigation, collection and taxpayer service Appropriation, current	803	ВА	1,026,090	1,066,921 ^A 2,400 ^D 4,800	1,041,72
Outlays	•••••	0	1,018,711	^H — 1,633 1,060,682 ^A 2,400 ^H — 1,633	1,027,92
Total Investigation, collection and taxpayer sice		BA O	1,026,090 1,018,711	1,072,488 1,061,449	1, 041,72 1,027,92
	271				
Appropriation, current Outlays Payment where credit exceeds liability for tax		BA O	200 —6	1 00 100	***************************************
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays Refunding internal revenue collections, interest		BA O	1,192,901 1,192,901	1,054,000 1,054,000	1 ,255,00 0 1,255,000
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays		BA O	1,301,370 1,301,370	1,185,000 1,185,000	1,258,00 0
Appropriation, permanent, indefiniteOutlays		BA O	370,137 365,142	315,000 315,000	245,00 6 245,006
blic Enterprise Funds: Federal tax lien revolving fund Appropriation, current Outlays		BA O	5 .	^A 9,000	•••••
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service.		BA O	6,190,238 6,095,012	6,104,697 6,023,065	6,269,20 6,198,976

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thousands (of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	Tre	asury—Con.		
United States Secret Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 751				
Appropriation, current	BA	293,152	286,500	283,805
			^A 4,100 ^D 2.214	
			^H 1,465	
Outlays	0	258,480	281,504	277,044
			^ 4,100 # 1,465	
			-1,465	
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	293,152	291,349	283,80
	0	258,480	284,139	277,044
Contribution for annuity benefits 751				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	8,455	11,000	11,000
Outlays	0	8,455	11,000	11,000
Total Federal funds United States Secret Service.	BA	301,607	302,349	294,809
	0	266,935	295,139	288,044
Comptroller of the Currency				
Trust funds				
Assessment funds 376 Outlays	0	95	-3,056	—7,30
Outdy's	•	=====		
Interest on the Public Debt				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Interest on the public debt 901		100 100 701		
Appropriation, permanent Outlays	BA O	1 33,483,794 133,483,794	154,745,930 154,745,930	1 69,661,39 (
Interest on the public debt paid to trust funds 901	U	133,463,734	134,/43,530	103,001,33
Appropriation, current	BA		⁷ 2,000	J - 587,162
Appropriation, permanent	BA	20,353,889	25,552,070	29,735,77
Outlays	0	20,353,889	25,552,070	29,735,77
			, 2,000	⁷ – 587,16
Total Interest on the public debt paid to trust	-			
funds	BA	20,353,889 20,353,889	25,554,070	29,148,610
	0	20,333,869	25,554,070	29,148,610
Total Federal funds Interest on the Public Debt	BA	153,837,683	180,300,000	198,810,000
	0	153,837,683	180,300,000	198,810,000
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	187,620,125	212,335,211	215,179,63
Dadustians for afforthing receives	0	174,118,822	203,904,927	210,721,589
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions:				
Under current law 803	BA			
Onder Current law	0	-112	-100	-90

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department	of the	Tre	easury—Con.		
Summary—Con.					
	806	BA O	-11	40	- 40
	809	BA O	<i>—38,896</i>		***************************************
	908	BA O	- <i>5,203,977</i>	-4,675,841	<i>-4,660,694</i>
		BA O			^J — 384,000
From entities that are off-budget under	current 803	BA			
law	003	0	<i>— 170,412</i>	<i>201,390</i>	205,665
	809	BA O	24		***************************************
	908	BA 0	<i>— 15,207,703</i>	- 17,710,348	<i> 19,133,384</i>
Proprietary receipts from the public	151	BA 0	<i>—110,184</i>	-111,229	-111,229
	155	BA 0	- <i>83,553</i>	- <i>85,225</i>	- 86,929
	376	BA 0			J 694,650
	453	BA O			^J — 948,000
	803	BA O	<i>-82,196</i>	<i>- 153,714</i>	<i>53,752</i>
	000	BA O			J 473,000
	806	BA O		-42	<i>75</i>
	809	BA O	<i>473,824</i>	447,427	<i>— 445,753</i>
		BA O			J - 58,132
	901	BA O	<i>—15,376</i>	<i>5,430</i>	<i>5,430</i>
		BA O	<i>-2,443,271</i>	- <i>2,218,597</i>	- 1,998,350
Total Federal funds		BA O	163,790,586 150,289,283	186,725,828 178,295,544	185,920,458 181,462,416
ust funds:		DA	4 572 600	4 676 647	10.010
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	4,573,699 4,570,205	4,575,047 4,615,561	10,013 1,164,780
erfund transactions		BA O	760,141	 861,000	 867,000
		BA O	— 186,595	***************************************	
	601	BA O	-793,314	- 495,000	 497,000
	803	BA	206,642		- 267.944

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the	e Tre	asury—Con.		
Summary—Con.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
809	ВА			
	0	140	400	
851	BA O	4,566,700	-4,566,700	4,566,70
	BA			J A ECC 70
	0			⁷ 4,566,70
Total Department of the Treasury	BA	161,850,753	185,107,525	184,298,52
	0	148,345,956	176,717,755	180,995,25
Environmental Pr	otect	tion Agency		
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 304				
Appropriation, current	BA	579,800	656,275	343,07 * 311,62
			^D 5,423	V-1,0
Outlana	0	EQ4.061	H 1,863	C47.00
Outlays	0	584,961	631,510 # 1,602	647,38 # — 20
Total Salaries and expenses	ВА	579,800	659,835	654,69
•	0	584,961	629,908	647,17
Research and development:				
(Energy supply) 271				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	31,983	51,888	^x 61,86
(Outlays)	0	39,714	43,291	52,77
Total (Energy supply)	BA	31,983	51,888	61,86
	0	39,714	43,291	52,77
(Pollution control and abatement) 304				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	113,717	141,112	V 150 50
			^н —4,125	^k 150,53
(Outlays)	0	124,147	121,691	140,90
			H = 1,093	H = 2,14
Total (Pollution control and abatement)	BA	113,717	136,987	150,53
,	0	124,147	120,598	138,75
Total Research and development	BA	145,700	188,875	212,40
•	0	163,861	163,889	191,53

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Environmental (Protection	Agency—Co	n.	
Abatement, control, and compliance Appropriation, current	304 BA	443,900	460,500	148,330 ^K 347,170
Outlays	0	417,767	^H — 7,413 459,092 ^H — 2,298	488,844 " — 3,707
Total Abatement, control, and compliance	BA 0	443,900 417,767	453,087 456,794	495,500 485,137
Buildings and facilities Appropriation, current Outlays	0	2,600 3,650	12,000 4,565	5,000 5,195
Construction grants Appropriation, current	304 BA	2,435,000	2,400,000	^K 2,400,000
Outlays	0	2,622,960	2,740,000	2,650,000
Total Construction grants	BA 0	2,435,000 2,622,960	2,400,000 2,740,000	2,400,000 2,650,000
Scientific activities overseas (Special foreign cur program) Outlays	304 0	33	100	100
Operations, research, and facilities Outlays Payment to the hazardous substance response	trust	917	601	280
fund Appropriation, current Outlays		44,000 44,000	44,000 44,000	
Public Enterprise Funds: Revolving fund for certification and other services	s 304			
Outlays Trust funds		-251	15	15
Hazardous substance response trust fund Appropriation, current	304 BA	460,000	620,000	145,233 * 754,767
Outlays	0	285,279	450,000	670,000
Total Hazardous substance response trust f	und BA O	460,000 285,279	620,000 450,000	900,000 670,000
Miscellaneous contributed funds Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	304 BA 0	22 20	25	25
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	3,651,000 3,837,898	3,757,797 4,039,872	3,767,596 3,979,437
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	460,022 285,299	620,000 450,025	900,000 670,025
See footnotes at end of table.			•	•

Total Trust funds	Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	Environmental Protect	ction	Agency—Co	n.	
Proprietary receipts from the public 304 BA	Summary—Con.				
Total Trust funds	Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund transactions	Proprietary receipts from the public 304		-3,462	<i>28,000</i>	- 32,000
Total Environmental Protection Agency BA 4,063,560 4,305,797 4,635,	Total Trust funds				868,00 0 638,025
Commonstration Comm	Interfund transactions 304		— 44,000	44,000	
Real Property Activities Federal funds Intragovernmental Funds: Federal buildings fund 804 Appropriation, current BA 2,650 348 -7,225 -7,225 -7,225 -7,225 -7,225 -7,225 -7,225 -7,225 -7,204 Limitation on program level (obligations) (2,043,780) (2,256,180) (2,396,8 Total Federal buildings fund BA 2,650 348 -73, Personal Property Activities Federal funds Fed	Total Environmental Protection Agency	_			4,635,596 4,617,462
Intragovernmental Funds Federal buildings fund 804 Appropriation, current BA 2,650 348 347,225 47,225	General Services	Adr	ninistration		
Intragovernmental Funds: Federal buildings fund	Real Property Activities				
Rederal buildings fund	Federal funds				
BA 2,650 348					
Outlays	Federal buildings fund 804				
Limitation on program level (obligations) (2,043,780) (2,256,180) (2,396,8 Total Federal buildings fund. BA 2,650 348 (0.256,180) (0.256,	_11. 1	_	•		
Limitation on program level (obligations)	Outlays	0	9,055	^ 7,225	—73,76 5
Personal Property Activities Federal funds General and Special Funds: Personal property, operating expenses 804 Appropriation, current BA 161,774 161,000 164,	Limitation on program level (obligations)		(2,043,780)		(2,396,868)
Personal Property Activities Federal funds	Total Federal buildings fund	BA	2,650	348	
Federal funds Federal funds General and Special Funds: Personal property, operating expenses 804 Appropriation, current BA 161,774 161,000 164,		0	9,055	164,330	<u>73,765</u>
Personal property, operating expenses 804 Appropriation, current BA 161,774 161,000 164, 62,200 H 300	Personal Property Activities				
Personal property, operating expenses 804 Appropriation, current BA 161,774 161,000 22,200	Federal funds				
Appropriation, current BA 161,774 161,000 164, "2,200 " 300 Outlays 0 153,441 162,861 160, "Total Personal property, operating expenses BA 0 161,774 162,900 164, O 153,441 162,561 160, Intragovernmental Funds: General supply fund 804 Outlays 0 -75,300 4,600 3, " 30,848					
Outlays		DA	161 774	161 000	104.05
Outlays 0 153,441 162,861 160, Total Personal property, operating expenses BA 161,774 162,900 164, 0 153,441 162,561 160, Intragovernmental Funds: General supply fund 804 Outlays 0 -75,300 4,600 3, # - 30,848	Арргорнакон, синен	DA	101,//4		104,23/
Total Personal property, operating expenses BA 161,774 162,900 164, 0 153,441 162,561 160, 160, 160, 160, 160, 160, 160, 16		_		•	
0 153,441 162,561 160,	Outlays	U	153,441		160,989
Intragovernmental Funds: General supply fund	Total Personal property, operating expenses	_		162,900	164,257
General supply fund 804 Outlays		0	153,441	162,561	160,989
Outlays					
<u> </u>		0	75 000	4 000	2.004
Total General supply fund 075 30026 248 3	Outlays	U	— /5,300		3,800
7,000 —20,240 0,	Total General supply fund	0	75,300	-26,248	3,800
	Total Federal funds Personal Property Activities	_	161,774 78,141		164,257 164,789

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
General Services A	dminis	tration—Con	•	
Office of Information Resources Management				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Operating expenses, Office of Information Resources Management 804				
Appropriation, current	BA	29,273	33,867 F 400 H 45	30,63
Outlays	0	30,733	32,185 # _ 45	29,51
Total Operating expenses, Office of Information	D.A	20.070	22.422	
Resources Management	BA O	29,273 30,733	33,422 32,140	30,63 6 29,512
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Consumer information center fund 376 Appropriation, current	BA	1,348	1 1/0	1 24
Outlays	1	1,239	1,149 1,149 # — 63	1 ,24 9
Total Consumer information center fund	BA O	1,348	1,149	1,24
	U	1,239	1,086	1,24
Intragovernmental Funds: Federal telecommunications fund 804				
Outlays	0	-46,641	2,905 # — 415	2,90
Total Federal telecommunications fund	0	-46,641	2,490	2,90
Automatic data processing fund 804				
Outlays	0	12,518	4,240 # —145	3,710
Total Automatic data processing fund	0	12,518	4,095	3,710
Total Federal funds Office of Information Re-	D.A.	20.001	24 571	21.07/
sources Management	BA O	30,621 — 2,151	34,571 39,811	31,87 9 37,376
Federal Property Resources Activities	•			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Operating expenses, federal property resources service:				
(Defense-related activities) 054				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	23,339	26,885 # 150	29,334
(Outlays)	0	19,146	^H — 150 29,045 ^H — 150	28,748
Total (Defense-related activities)	BA O	23,339 19,146	26,735 28,895	29,334 28,748
ion fratrotec at and of table	-			

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
General Services Ad	lminis	tration—Cor] _	
Federal Property Resources Activities—Con.				
(General property and records management)				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	14,102	12,243 ^H — 57	11,41
(Outlays)	0	13,961	12,121 # — 57	11,18
Total (General property and records manage-				
ment)	BA O	14,102 13,961	12,186 12,064	11,41 11,18
Total Operating expenses, federal property re-				
sources service	BA O	37,441 33,107	38,921 40,959	40,74 39,93
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property 804		-		
Appropriation, current, indefinite	BA Ba	2 005	H - 1,832	2.00
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	0	2,895 2,282	6,000 6,000 # —1,832	3,66 3,66
Total Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property	BA	2,895	4,168	3,66
	0	2,282	4,168	3,66
Public Enterprise Funds: National defense stockpile transaction fund 054				
Outlays	0	70,099	99,481 - 153.481	•
Limitation on program level (obligations)		(120,000)	(185,000)	***************************************
Total National defense stockpile transaction fund	0	70,099	54,000	
William Langer Jewel bearing plant revolving fund 054				
Outlays	0	966		***************************************
Total Federal funds Federal Property Resources Activities	ВА	40,336	43,089	44,41
	0	104,522	99,127	43,60

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
General Services Ac	dminis	tration—Co	n.	
General Activities				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
General management and administration, salaries and				
expenses 804 Appropriation, current	BA	133,732	134.836	123,410
Typropriation, Carrons	.	200,202	^G 2,200	140,71
0.11	•	101 400	^H -403	100.05
Outlays	0	121,468	134,279 ^H — 403	120,959
Total General management and administration, salaries and expenses	ВА	133,732	126 622	199 416
salaries and expenses	0	121,468	136,633 133,876	123,41 0 120,959
Economic Opportunity Act close-out activities 506				
Economic Opportunity Act close-out activities 506 Reappropriation	ВА	1,000	***************************************	
Outlays	0	97	49	10
Office of Inspector General 804				
Appropriation, current	BA	19,686	21,296 ^H —35	19,305
Outlays	0	19,356	20,870	18,919
•		.,	$^{H}-35$,
Total Office of Inspector General	ВА	19,686	21,261	19,305
	0	19,356	20,835	18,919
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents				
802				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,171	1,170 ^H — 19	1,208
Outlays	0	1,080	— 19 1,147	1,184
VIII.	·	2,000	H _ 19	1,10
Total Allowances and office staff for former				
Presidents	BA	1,171	1,151	1,208
	0	1,080	1,128	1,184
Expenses, presidential transition 802				
Appropriation, current	BA	•••••••	-,	•••••
			-3,000	
Total Expenses, presidential transition	0	••••••	***************************************	
Public Enterprise Funds:	•			
Virgin Islands Corporation liquidation fund 804				
Outlays	0	214	—128	-91
Intragovernmental Funds:				
Working capital fund 804	۸	1 441	200	000
Outlays	0	1,441	-300 -300	—300
*			-	
Total Working capital fund	0	<u> </u>		- 300

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
General Services Ad	lmini	stration—Co	n.	
General Activities—Con.				
Trust funds				
Unconditional gifts of real, personal, or other property 804 Outlays	٥			,
Outlays	0			
Total Federal funds General Activities	BA O	155,589 140,346	1 59,045 155,452	1 43,92 3 140,681
Total Trust funds General Activities	0			1
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	390,970 329,913	399,953 595,033	384,475 312,682
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 804	ВА			
Froprietary receipts from the public 004	0	— <i>120,301</i> ————	<i> 224,096</i>	<i>— 198,99</i> 5
Total Federal funds	BA O	270,669 209,612	175,857 370,937	185,47 0 113,683
Frust funds: (As shown in detail above)	0			1
Total General Services Administration	BA O	270,669 209,612	175,857 370,937	185,476 113,684
National Aeronautics and	d Sp	ace Adminis	tration	
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Research and development:				
(Space flight) 253	DA.	421 700		
(Appropriation, current)	BA	431,700	^K 501,400	
		431,700 1,052,159	* 501,400 590,525	•
(Appropriation, current)		1,052,159 431,700	590,525 501,400	654,000 709,30 0
(Appropriation, current)	O BA	1,052,159	590,525	654,000 709,30 0
(Appropriation, current)	0 BA 0	1,052,159 431,700 1,052,159	590,525 501,400	654,000 709,30 0
(Appropriation, current)	O BA O	1,052,159 431,700	590,525 501,400	654,000 709,30 654,000
(Appropriation, current)	0 BA 0	1,052,159 431,700 1,052,159	590,525 501,400 590,525	654,000 709,30 654,000
(Appropriation, current) (Outlays) Total (Space flight) (Space science, applications, and technology) (Appropriation, current) (Reappropriation)	O BA O BA	1,052,159 431,700 1,052,159 1,283,000 20,000	590,525 501,400 590,525 ** 1,564,000	* 709,300 654,000 709,300 654,000 * 1,802,300

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
National Aeronautics and S	расе	Administration	on—Con.	
(Supporting space activities) 255				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	14,200	***************************************	***************************************
(Outlays)	0	172,851	^K 1 4,800 40,095	* 16,20 25,90
, ,,	_		·	
Total (Supporting space activities)	BA O	14,200 172,851	14,800 40,095	1 6,20 25,90
(Air transportation) 402				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	315,300	£ 242 400	K 254 00
(Outlays)	0	307,376	* 342,400 325,754	* 354,00 6 328,10
	DA		242.400	254.00
Total (Air transportation)	BA O	315,300 307,376	342,400 325,754	354,00 328,10
Total Research and development	ВА	2,064,200	2,422,600	2,881,80
	0	2,791,811	2,397,467	2,693,90
Space flight, control, and data communications:				
(Space flight) 253				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	3,098,300	2,806,100	V 0 701 00
(Outlays)	0	2,451,223	2,701,600	* 2,701,60 (2,723,10)
Total (Space flight)	ВА	3,098,300	2,806,100	
Total (Space liight)	0	2,451,223	2,701,600	2,701,60 0 2,723,100
(Supporting space activities) 255				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	674,000	795,700	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		•	·	^K 808,300
(Outlays)	0	463,391	719,600	847,400
Total (Supporting space activities)	BA	674,000	795,700	808,300
	0	463,391	719,600	847,40
Total Space flight, control, and data communica-				
tions	BA	3,772,300	3,601,800	3,509,90
	0	2,914,614	3,421,200	3,570,500
Construction of facilities:				
(Space flight) 253 (Appropriation, current)	BA	60,550	31,200	
(Appropriation, Currenc)	DA	00,330	31,200	^K 29,900
(Outlays)	0	26,316	52,300	45,739
Total (Space flight)	BA	60,550	31,200	29,900
	0	26,316	52,300	45,739
(Space science, applications, and technology)				
254				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	12,000	8,300	K 12 000
(Outlays)	0	427	6,300	* 1 3,000 8,958
	•			
Total (Space science, applications, and technolo-	ВА	12,000	8,300	12 000
gy)	0	12 ,000 427	6,300	1 3,000 8,958
	•	767	0,500	0,330

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
National Aeronautics and S	расе	Administratio	n—Con.	
(Supporting space activities) 255				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	58,950	85,200	
				^K 93,30
(Reappropriation)	BA			
(Outlays)	0	56,033	68,300	74,71
Total (Supporting space activities)	BA	126,647	85,200	93,30
	0	56,033	68,300	74,71
(Air transportation) 402				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	24,000	25,300	
(**************************************		,		^K 13,100
(Outlays)	0	26,009	40,100	32,886
Total (Air transportation)	BA	24.000	25,300	13.10
Total (All transportation)	0	26,009	40,100	32,88
Total Complementian of familiation	DA	000 107	150.000	
Total Construction of facilities	BA O	223,197 108,785	150,000 167,000	1 49,30 162,30
	·		107,000	102,00
esearch and program management:				
(Space flight) 253	ВА	E10 E47	EE7 000	
(Appropriation, current)	ÐA	510,547	557,200	^K 581,20
			^D 9,900	301,20
(Outlays)	0	498,485	570,000	581,20
Total (Space flight)	BA	510,547	567,100	581,20
Total (Space Ingitt)	0	498,485	570,000	581,20
(Cases existence annihilations and technology)				
(Space science, applications, and technology) 254				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	432.031	441,200	
(100,100	•	^x 449,60
			^D 7,800	
(Outlays)	0	427,020	442,800	449,60
Total (Space science, applications, and technolo-				
gy)	BA	432,031	449,000	449,60
	0	427,020	442,800	449,60
(Supporting space activities) 255				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	53,073	57,600	***************************************
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	•	^K 59,20
(0.4)	•	F	^D 1,000	
(Outlays)	0	54,036	57,700	59,20
Total (Supporting space activities)	BA	53,073	58,600	59,200
•	0	54,036	57,700	59,200

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
National Aeronautics and S	расе	Administrati	onCon.	
(Air transportation) 402				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	260,431	261,000	K 255 000
			^D 4.600	^K 255,000
			$^{H}-4,000$	
(Outlays)	0	252,882	264,800 H — 4,000	255,000
Total (Air transportation)	BA	260,431	261,600	255,000
	0	252,882	260,800	255,000
Total Research and program management	BA	1,256,082	1,336,300	1,345,000
, ,	0	1,232,423	1,331,300	1,345,000
Trust funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds 255				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	2	***************************************	***************************************
Outlays	0		46	
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	7 215 770	7 510 700	7 000 000
(AS SHOWN III GETAII ADOVE)	0	7,315,779 7.047.633	7,510,700 7,316,967	7,886,000 7,771,700
	_			
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	2		
(AS SHOWN III detail above)	0		46	
Total National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-				
tration	BA	7,315,781	7,510,700	7,886,000
	0	7,047,633	7,317,013	7,771,700
Office of Person	nel M	lanagement		
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 805 Appropriation, current	ВА	107,046	100 652	00 946
Appropriation, current	UA	107,040	106,653 [⊅] 917	99,846
			$^{H}-1,161$	
Outlays	0	98,538	112,794	101,499
Limitation payable under trust funds		(48,572)	$^{H}-1,161$	/E2 044\
Entitiation payable under trust fullus		(40,372)	(50,687) • (448)	(52,844)
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	107 በ46		3AS PP
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	107,046 98,538	106,409 111,633	
Total Salaries and expenses Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits 551	_		106,409	
Government payment for annuitants, employees health	_		106,409	99,846 101,499 1,606,165

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Office of Personnel	Man	agement—Co	on.	
Payment to civil service retirement and disability			-··· -· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
fund 805 Appropriation, current	ВА	4,146,571	4,366,868	4,407,234
		.,,	⁴ 40,965	
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	11,211,500	11,182,414	⁷ — 62,426 11,300,792
Outlays	0	15,358,071	15,549,282	15,708,020
			⁴ 40,965	J 62,420
Total Payment to civil service retirement and				
disability fund	BA	15,358,071	15,590,247	15,645,600
	0	15,358,071	15,590,247	15,645,600
Intergovernmental personnel assistance 806				
Outlays	0	-52	***************************************	
Intragovernmental Funds: Revolving fund 805				
Outlays	0	-2,321	-2,000	-350
Trust funds				
Civil service retirement and disability fund 602				
Appropriation, current	BA		⁴ 40,965	[,] 269,28
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	36,115,726	39,295,290	40,813,38
Outlays		21,890,542	23,114,953	24,733,32° 730,87°
Total Civil service retirement and disability fund.	BA	36,115,726	39,336,255	41,082,67
Total of the control of the and alcounty falls.	0	21,890,542	23,114,953	24,002,45
Employees health benefits fund 551				
Outlays Employees life insurance fund 602		49,694	—329,102	— 167,49
Outlays		—703,979	—719,069	724,12
Retired employees health benefits fund 551 Outlays	0	-116	-2,113	13
Outlays	v		-2,113	- 10.
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	16,971,456	17,038,209	17.351.61
,	0	16,845,783	17,173,657	17,374,33
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)		36,115,726	39,336,255	41,082,67
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	21,136,753	22,064,669	23,110,69
Intrafund transactions 602		- <i>200</i>	- <i>200</i>	- <i>20</i>
	0			
Total Trust funds	BA O	36,115,526 21,136,553	39,336,055 22,064,469	41,082,47 3 23,110,493
Interfund transactions COO	-			20,110,430
Interfund transactions 602	BA O	— 33,855	36,000	— 39,00 0
805	BA	— 15,358,071	— 15,590,247	15,708,020
	0	- 10,000,011	10,030,64/	13,7 90,920
See footnotes at end of table.				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Office of Personnel	Mana	agement—Co	n.	
Summary—Con.				
	BA			[,] 62,42
	0			
Total Office of Personnel Management	BA O	37,695,056 22,590,410	40,748,017 23,611,879	42,749,48 24,800,23
Small Business	Adm	inistration		
Federal funds				
Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 376				
Salaries and expenses 376 Appropriation, current	BA	225,543	233,840	- 224,00
TT		,	H — 3,781	•
Outlavs	0	258,338	303,840	⁷ — 126,87 9 264,09
Outays	v	200,000	# 3,781	204,03
				'-114,18
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	225,543	230,059	97,12
	0	258,338	300,059	149,90
White House Conference on Small Business 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	••••••	2,000	1,000 J — 1,000
Outlays	0		2,000	1,00
Total White House Conference on Small Business	BA		2,000	
	0	***************************************	2,000	***************************************
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Business loan and investment fund 376 Appropriation, current	BA	363,400	484,000	345,00
Appropriation, current	UA	303,400	707,000	⁷ —345,00
Outlays	0	390,102	489,000	290,00
				
Total Business loan and investment fund	BA O	363,400 390,102	484,000 489,000	•••••
	U	330,102	403,000	***************************************
Disaster loan fund 453	٥	A10 00A	97 000	204.00
Outlays	0	418,884	— 87,000	284,000 - 284,000
Total Disaster loan fund	0	418,884	— 87,000	
Lease guarantees revolving fund 376				
Outlays	0	750	900	900
-				J — 900

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Small Business A	dminist	ration—Con.		
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund 37	6	,,,,,,		
Appropriation, current	BA	8,910	8,910	8,000
Outlavs	0	15,974	15,000	³ — 8,000 12,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		20,011	20,000	³ — 12,000
Total Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	BA	8.910	8,910	
	0	15,974	15,000	
Pollution control equipment contract guarantee revol	<i>!</i> -			
ing fund 37				
Outlays	0	9,024	6,300	10,000 10,000 – ⁷
Total Ball the control out on the control				- 10,000
Total Pollution control equipment contract gua antee revolving fund		9,024	6,300	
unice revolving fund	•			
Summary				
ederal funds:			704.000	
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	597,853 255,304	724,969 726,259	97,125 149,905
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	•	200,001	720,200	140,000
Proprietary receipts from the public 37	6 BA 0	***************************************		305,000
	BA			ŕ
	0			³ 305,000
45	3 BA 0			- <i>366,000</i>
	BA			1 200 000
	0			3 366,000
Total Small Business Administration	BA	597,853	724,969	97,125
	0	255,304	726,259	149,905
Veterans /	\dminist	tration		
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: Compensation 7(.1			
Appropriation, current	_	9,952,512	10,047,481	10,186,000
,		, ,	^A 175,000	
Outlays	0	9,915,741	10.035,700	⁷ 342,80 0 10,194,000
Outlays	0	3,313,741	4 175,000	10,154,000
			,	³ 285,700
Total Compensation	BA	9,952,512	10,222,481	10,528,800
·	0	9,915,741	10,210,700	10,479,700
Pensions 70				
Appropriation, current		3,916,000	3,811,419	3,838,000
Outlays Burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance 70	-	3,874,220	3,846,600	3,833,000
	-	128,388	134,000	136,800
Appropriation, current	טת	120,500	107,000	100,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Veterans Admin	istrati	onCon.		
Reinstated entitlement program for survivors under Public Law 97-377 701				
Appropriation, current	ВА	51.000		
Outlays	0	44,802		
Readjustment benefits 702	v	77,002	2,323	•••••••
Appropriation, current	BA	1,443,200	1,137,800 444,200	1,026,00
Outlays	0	1,408,267	1,202,800 443,485	1,033,78 471
	-			/1
Total Readjustment benefits	BA	1,443,200	1,182,000	1,026,00
	0	1,408,267	1,246,285	1,034,50
	-			
Veterans job training 702				
Appropriation, current	BA	130,000		
Outlays	0	17,078	88,422	35,00
Veterans insurance and indemnities 701				
Appropriation, current	BA	7,400	11,000	9,75
Outlays	0	7,167	11,000	9,75
Medical care 703				
Appropriation, current	BA	8,244,414	8,792,165 ^C 4,110 ^D 68,414 ^H — 10,261	9,090,00
Outlays	0	8,123,794	8,752,282 "-10,261	9,051,70
Total Medical care	ВА	8,244,414	8.854.428	9,090,00
Total Model Care	0	8,123,794	8,742,021	9,051,70
Medical and prosthetic research 703				
Appropriation, current	BA	217,680	192,695 " 323	187,08
Outlays	0	186,289	223,669 # — 323	187,08
Total Medical and prosthetic research	BA -	217,680	192,372	187,08
Total medical and prostnetic research	0	186,289	223,346	187,08
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses 703				
Appropriation, current	BA	66,552	70,000 " — 2,109	55,879
Outlays	0	64,581	69,670 # — 2,109	57,37
Total Medical administration and miscellaneous				
operating expenses	BA	66,552	67,891	55,879
		64,581	,	,-,

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Veterans Admin	istratio	on—Con.		
General operating expenses 705				
Appropriation, current	BA	715,676	750,454 ^D 7,932 ^H — 4,334	749,41
Outlays	0	704,093	755,239 H — 4,334	748,85
Total General operating expenses	BA 0	715,676 704,093	754,052 750,905	749,41 748,85
Construction, major projects 703				
Appropriation, current	BA	345,692	568,194	417,20
Outlays	0	352,806	425,123	581,10
Construction, minor projects 703				
Appropriation, current	BA	185,378	200,200 H — 377	194,40
Outlays	0	122,663	140,123 # —377	156,70
Total Construction, minor projects	BA O	185,378 122,663	1 99,823 139,746	194,40 156,70
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities 703	-		·	-
Appropriation, current	BA	18,000	34,500	22,00
Outlays	0	5,154	18,064	24,12
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines 703				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	500 454	500 1,046	50 50
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemeteries 705	24			
Appropriation, current	BA	3,000	5,000	3,00
Outlays	0	849	2,600	2,60
Outlays	0	5,252	4,020	
iblic Enterprise Funds:			•	
Loan guaranty revolving fund 704				
Appropriation, current	BA	260,000	306,600	404,60 404,60
Outlays	0	369,847	425,000	383,50
Total Loan guaranty revolving fund	BA -	260,000	306,600	
Total Loan Sudianty ICTOITING IUIU	0 _	369,847	425,000	<u> -221,10</u>
Direct loan revolving fund 704 Outlays	0	 44,573	 48,716	 45,60
Canteen service revolving fund 705				
Outlays	0	1,224	 504	-30
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund 701 Outlays	0	—395	1,000	1,00
Veterans reopened insurance fund 701 Outlays	0	15,864	9,800	46,40

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate			
Veterans Administration—Con.								
Education loan fund	702							
Outlays		0	-6,780	—7.300	7.500			
		·	0,, 00	.,000	J _ 44			
Total Education loan fund		0	6,780	—7,300				
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund Outlays	702	0	24	8	—26			
Servicemen's group life insurance fund	701	Ü	24	Ů	-20			
Outlays		0	-27,010	28,200	20,100			
Special therapeutic and rehabilitation act fund			·	,	,			
Outlays		0	_72	—10	-10			
Intragovernmental Funds:								
Supply fund	705							
Outlays		0	—9,477					
Trust funds			·					
Post-Vietnam era veterans education account	702							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	224,776	218,000	171,000			
Outlays		0	155,996	185,000	211,000			
General post fund, national homes	705							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	13,447	14,000	15,000			
Outlays		0	10,479	12,500	13,500			
National service life insurance fund	701							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	1,248,781	1,248,900	1,297,200			
Outlays		0	922,003	981,600	1,042,700			
United States government life insurance fund	701							
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite		BA	23,279	20,900	18,800			
Outlays	701	0	51,879	49,200	45,700			
Veterans special life insurance fund Outlays		0	-57,992	67,000	- 64.50 0			
·		·						
Summary Federal funds:								
(As shown in detail above)		BA	25,685,392	26,344,260	26,258,821			
(AS SHOWN III detail above)	•••••	0	25,228,522	26,262,842	26,131,703			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		•	20,220,022	20,202,012	20,101,700			
Proprietary receipts from the public	703	BA						
		0			J 65,000			
	704	BA						
		0	<i> 59,070</i>	***************************************				
Total Federal funds		BA	25,626,322	26,344,260	26,193,821			
		0	25,169,452	26,262,842	26,066,703			
Frust funds:			_	-				
(As shown in detail above)		BA	1,510,283	1,501,800	1,502,000			
•		0	1,082,365	1,161,300	1,248,400			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:								
Proprietary receipts from the public	701	BA	<i> 441,491</i>	<i>— 393,100</i>	<i>413,450</i>			
respiretary receipts from the public								

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Veterans Adı	miniet	ration	Con		
Summary—Con.	iiiiii3t	ativii			
•	700 D				
•	702 B. O	۹	<i>— 175,678</i>	<i>— 167,000</i>	<i>— 101,800</i>
Total Trust funds	B. 0		893,114 465,196	941,700 601,200	986,750 733,150
Interfund transactions	701 B	A			
menulo transactions	0	•	— 1,916	 1,775	— 1,739
;	702 B 0	A	-40,174	-51,000	 69,200
Total Veterans Administration	В	Α :	26,477,346	27,233,185	27,109,632
	0		25,592,558	26,811,267	26,728,914
Other Indep	ende	nt Ag	encies		
ACTION		•			
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Operating expenses	506				
Appropriation, current	В	A	135,590	150,164 ^D 233	147,550
				$^{H}-1,139$	
Outlays	0		132,947	144,350 # — 625	148,216 # — 514
	_				-
Total Operating expenses	B 0	A 	1 35,590 132,947	1 49,258 143,725	147,550 147,702
Administrative Conference of the United States	i				
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
*	751				
Appropriation, current	B	Ą	1,123	1,468 ^D 12	1,450
Outlays	0		1,204	1,436	1,406
Total Salaries and expenses	_	4	1,123	1,480	1,450
	0		1,204	1,436	1,406
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses	305				
Appropriation, current		1	215	220	219
Outlays	_	-	168	216	217

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Ager	ncies—Con.		
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 303				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,561	1.546	1.200
Outlays	0	1,523	1,575	1,232
Trust funds		·	·	ŕ
Donations 303				
Appropriation, permanent	BA	3	5	:
Outlays	0	3	5	ì
outu)	•			
American Battle Monuments Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 705				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,462	11,065	10,954
Outlays	0	10,938	10,974	10,734
Trust funds				
Contributions 705				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	56	34	34
Outlays	0	57	34	34
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	•			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 751				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,900	2,000	1,930
Outlays	0	1,723	2,156	1,931
	=			
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Arms control and disarmament activities 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	18,628	19,468	
Outlays	0	17.007	19.174	* 1 9,468 19,408
•	-			
Total Arms control and disarmament activities	BA	18,628	19,468 19,174	19,468
	0	17,007		19,408

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Age	ncies—Con.		
Board for International Broadcasting				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Grants and expenses 154 Appropriation, current	BA	118,182	97,498	
Appropriation, current	DA	110,102	37,430	^K 142,125
Reappropriation	BA	•		
Outlays	0	105,197	110,665	121,225
Total Grants and expenses	BA	129,706	97,498	142,125
	0	105,197	110,665	121,225
Central Intelligence Agency				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Payment to the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability fund 054				
Appropriation, current	BA	86,300	99,300	101,400
Outlays	0	86,300	99,300	101,400
Civil Aeronautics Board				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 402				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	20,400 21,418	5,600 6,763	
U				
Commission of Fine Arts				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 451	D4	242	070	
Appropriation, current	BA	340	372 ^D 2	365
Outlays	0	333	374	365
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	340	374	365
·	0	333	374	365
Commission on Civil Rights				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 751				
Appropriation, current	BA	12,010	12,747	12,061
Outlays	0	11,622	^Д 122 12,766	12,150
Total Salaries and expenses	BA .	12,010	12,869	12.061
rotal dalaties and expellees	0	11,622	12,766	12,150
	;	· · · · · ·		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Age	ncies—Con.		
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and other Severely Handicapped				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 505	D4	207	714	
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	687 638	710 709	730 710
Commodity Futures Trading Commission				
Federal funds				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
General and Special Funds: Commodity Futures Trading Commission 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	26,739	27,292	27,222
Outlays	0	25,015	^D 272 27,151	26,814
Total Commodity Futures Trading Commission	BA	26,739	27,564	27,222
Total commonly ratures maning commission	0	25,015	27,151	26,814
Community Services Administration				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Community services program 506				
Outlays	0	<u>-11,620</u>	4,315	
Consumer Product Safety Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Product safety 554				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	35,250 33,630	36,000 36,899	33,70 0 33,815
Oddays	•		30,033	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Public broadcasting fund 503 Appropriation, permanent	DA	127 500	150 500	150 500
Outlays	BA O	137,500 137,500	150,500 150,500	1 59,500 159,500
District of Columbia	;			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Federal payment to the District of Columbia 852				
Appropriation, current	BA	485.812	533,343	532,170
Outlays	0	485,812	533,343	532,170
Loans to the District of Columbia for capital				
projects 852 Appropriation, current	ВА	116 000		
Outlays	0 0	115,000		
	•	110,000		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independe	nt Age	encies—Con.		
District of Columbia—Con.				
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	600,812 600,812	533,343 533,343	532,17 0 532,170
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	U	000,012	JJJ,J43	332,176
Proprietary receipts from the public 85	2 BA	21.144	24.442	24.00
	0	<i>—31,144</i>	<i> 34,000</i>	— <i>34,000</i>
Total District of Columbia	BA	569,668	499,343	498,170
Total District of Columbia	0	569,668	499,343	498,170
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 75	-			
Appropriation, current	BA	154,039	160,755 ^D 2,900	158,825
Outlays	0	152,007	165,118	159,242
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	154,039	163,655	158,825
·	0	152,007	165,118	159,242
Export-Import Bank of the United States				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Export-Import Bank of the United States 15	-		0.000.074	
Authority to borrow, current, indefinite Outlays		829,209 1,067,598	3,939,674 1,358,800	607,895
Limitation on administrative expenses		(16,899)	(18,900)	(18,000)
Limitation on direct loan obligations		(3,865,000)	(3,865,000)	
Interest rate subsidy program 15	-			
Outlays	0			
Total Federal funds Export-Import Bank of th				
United States	BA 0	829,209 1.067,598	3,939,674 1,358,800	603,155
	U	1,007,330	1,330,000	=======================================
Farm Credit Administration				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds:				
Revolving fund for administrative expenses 35.	_	2 125	20	
Outlays Limitation on administrative expenses		— 2,135 (20,551)	28 (22,092)	(21,175)
Emiliation on administrative expenses	•	(20,001)	(22,002)	(21,170)

Account and functional code			1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Indep	endent	Ager	ncies—Con.		
Federal Communications Commissi	on				
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Salaries and expenses	376				
Appropriation, current	••••••	BA	88,983	93,611	92,285
				^C 16 ^D 1,814	
Outlays		0	86,971	95,699	91,964
•		DA -	·		
Total Salaries and expenses		BA O	88,983 86,971	95,441 95,699	92,285 91,964
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporat	tion				
Trust funds					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	371				
Outlays		0	 247,674	1,000,000	-1,500,000
		=			
Federal Election Commission					
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Salaries and expenses	806				
Appropriation, current		BA	10,744	12,900	12,433
Outlays		0	10,467	^D 116 13,236	12,474
•		D4			
Total Salaries and expenses	•••••	BA O	1 0,744 10,467	1 3,016 13,236	12,433 12,474
Federal Emergency Management Age	ency	-			
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Salaries and expenses:					
(Defense-related activities)	054				
(Appropriation, current)		BA	65,887	68,928	39,053
				^A 3.100	^x 29,807
				^G 1,348	
				^H −786	
(Outlays)		0	67,685	71,400	66,546
				^ 3,100 # — 707	# _79
Total (Defense-related activities)		BA O	65,887	72,590	68,860
		U _	67,685	73,793	66,467

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Ager	icies—Con.		
Federal Emergency Management Agency—Con.				
(Disaster relief and insurance) 453				
(Appropriation, current)	BA	57,354	61,221 ^G 1.124	35,46 * 11,38
(Outlays)	0	57,657	60,821	46,21
Total (Disaster relief and insurance)	BA 0	57,354 57,657	62,345 60,821	46,84 46,21
Total Salaries and expenses	BA 0	123,241 125,342	134,935 134,614	1 15,70 112,68
Emergency management planning and assistance: (Defense-related activities) 054	•			
(Appropriation, current)	BA	234,564	252,178	115,39 * 89,31
(Outlays)	0	172,574	A -3,100 F -2,472 H -1,287 237,618 A -3,100	223,05
Total (Defense-related activities)	BA -	234,564	$\frac{H-1,094}{245,319}$	204,71
Total (Bereine Felated delivities)	0	172,574	233,424	222,86
(Disaster relief and insurance) 453 (Appropriation, current)	BA	82,213	79,041	13,30 * 14,33
(Outlays)	0	75,742	75,022	55,74
Total (Disaster relief and insurance)	BA 0	82,213 75,742	79,041 75,022	27,64 55,74
Total Emergency management planning and assistance	BA 0	316,777 248,316	324,360 308,446	232,36 278,60
Emergency food distribution and shelter program 605				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	110,000 57,956	70,000	
National insurance development fund 451 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite	BA	9,346	10,668	18,25
Outlays	0	13,767	11,086	16,73
National flood insurance fund 453 Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	98,596 145,532	59,885 65,474	78,24 : 73,06

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Age	encies—Con.		
Federal Emergency Management Agency—Con.				
Trust funds				
Gift and bequests, fire administration 451 Outlays	0	4	3	
Total Federal funds Federal Emergency Management Agency	BA O	657,960 590,913	529,848 589,620	444,568 481,102
Total Trust funds Federal Emergency Management Agency	0	4	3	
Federal Home Loan Bank Board				
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund 371				
Outlays	0	577	••••••	***************************************
Limitation on administrative expenses		(25,820)	(24,381)	(25,213)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund 371		(40,570)	(43,184)	(45,032)
Authority to borrow, current, indefinite	BA	700,000		
Outlays Limitation on administrative expenses	0	— 561,551 (1,245)	349,881 (1,343)	57,077 (1,404)
·		(1,243)	(1,343)	(1,404)
Total Federal funds Federal Home Loan Bank Board	ВА	700,000		
Doald	0	- 560,974	349,881	57,077
Fodoval Labor Polationa Authority				
Federal Labor Relations Authority				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 805				
Appropriation, current	BA	16,863	17,197 ^D 167	17,490
Outlays	0	16,684	17,328	17,044
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	16,863 16,684	17,364 17,328	17,490 17,044
Federal Maritime Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,946	12,292	11,606
Outlays	0	11,111	12,302	11,616

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Age	encies—Con.		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 505				
Appropriation, current	BA	23,258	23,611 ^D 234	22,768
Outlays	0	22,347	23,866	22,822
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	23,258 22,347	23,845 23,866	22,768 22,822
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 554 Appropriation, current	BA	3,858	3,837 ^D 36	3,709
Outlays	0	3,647	3,876	3,719
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	3,858 3,647	3,873 3,876	3,709 3,719
Federal Trade Commission Federal funds General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	64,150	64,311	
			A 3,811 C 12	^K 63,934
Outlays	0	65,864	^D 1,438 66,450 ^A 3,811	64,623
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	64,150 65,864	69,572 70,261	63,934 64,623
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust funds Harry S Truman memorial scholarship trust fund	•			
502				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	4,250 1,929	4,861 2,460	4,759 3,194
Historical and Memorial Agencies				
Other Historical and Memorial Agencies				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Christopher Columbus Quincentennary Jubilee Commission 376				
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	220	220	220 198
See footnotes at end of table.				

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Agen	cies—Con.		
Historical and Memorial Agencies—Con.				
Other Historical and Memorial Agencies— Con.				
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission: Sala-				
ries and expenses 806				
Appropriation, current	BA	20	21	
Outlays	0	22	24	:
Total Federal funds Other Historical and Memori-				
al Agencies	BA	240	21	2
	0	22	244	2:
	=			
Intelligence Community Staff				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Intelligence community staff 054				
Appropriation, current	BA	17,467	20,797	21,90
			^D 123	
A	•	15.004	E 51	100
Outlays	0 _	15,964	16,192	16,83
Total Intelligence community staff	BA	17,467	20,971	21,90
· ·	0	15,964	16,192	16,83
Intragovernmental Agencies				
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 806	DA	2 016	9 191	2.01
	ВА	2,016	2,131 ^D 17	2,0
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	BA 0	2,016 2,122	^D 17	
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 _	2,122	² 17 2,148	2,05
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 BA	2,122 2,016	2,148 2,148	2,05 2,0 5
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 _	2,122	² 17 2,148	2,05 2,0 5
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 BA	2,122 2,016	2,148 2,148	2,05 2,0 5
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses	0 BA	2,122 2,016	2,148 2,148	2,05 2,0 5
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Trust funds	0 BA	2,122 2,016	2,148 2,148	2,00 2,00 2,00
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122	2,148 2,148 2,148	2,0: 2,0: 2,0:
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Trust funds Contributions 806 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122	2,148 2,148 2,148	2,0: 2,0: 2,0:
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses **Trust funds** Contributions 806 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122	2,148 2,148 2,148	2,0: 2,0: 2,0:
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays	0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122	2,148 2,148 2,148	2,0: 2,0: 2,0:
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays	0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122	2,148 2,148 2,148	2,0: 2,0: 2,0:
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current Outlays	0 BA 0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122 262 261	2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 184 222	2,09 2,09 2,09 18
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 _ BA 0 _ BA 0 =	2,122 2,016 2,122 262 261	2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 2,22 2,300	2,09 2,09 2,09
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 BA 0 BA 0	2,122 2,016 2,122 262 261	2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 184 222	2,09 2,09 2,09
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 _ BA 0 _ BA 0 =	2,122 2,016 2,122 262 261	2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 2,22 2,300	2,09 2,09 2,09
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 BA 0 BA 0 =	2,122 2,016 2,122 262 261 2,700 2,689	2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 184 222 2,300 2,300	2,05 2,05 2,05
Salaries and expenses 806 Appropriation, current	0 _ BA 0 _ BA 0 =	2,122 2,016 2,122 262 261	2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 2,148 2,22 2,300 2,300	2,05 2,05 2,05 18 18

Account and functional code Other Independent		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
		ncies—Con.		
Intragovernmental Agencies—Con.				
Appalachian Regional Commission—Con.				
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	2,700	2,300	•••••
•	0	2,689	2,300	3
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	4,500	3,700	***************************************
(10 silotti ili dottali dotto)	0	4,228	4,740	2.81
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		•	•	•
Proprietary receipts from the public 452	BA	2 250	1 050	
	0	<i>— 2,250</i>	<i>— 1,850</i>	***************************************
Total Trust funds	BA	2,250	1,850	
Total Trust Turius	0	2,230 1,978	2,890	2,81
	-		2,000	
Interfund transactions 452	BA	- 2,250	1,850	***************************************
	0			
Total Appalachian Regional Commission	BA	2,700	2,300	
Total / pparaonal 1105/one/ ostilinosis	0	2,417	3,340	2.85
				
Delaware River Basin Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Salaries and expenses 301				
Salaries and expenses 301 Appropriation, current	ВА	191	172	16
Appropriation, current			D 2	16
	BA O	1 91		
Appropriation, current Outlays			D 2	16
Appropriation, current	0	126	174	16 16
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses	O BA	126	174 174	16 16
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission	O BA	126	174 174	16 16
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission	0 BA 0	126 191 126	174 174 174	16 16 16
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission Appropriation, current	O BA O	126 191 126 269	174 174 174 283	16 16 16
Appropriation, current	0 BA 0	126 191 126	174 174 174	16 16 16
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission Appropriation, current Outlays Total Federal funds Delaware River Basin Com-	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	174 174 174 283 283	16 16 16 27
Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	283 283 457	16 16 16 27 27
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission Appropriation, current Outlays Total Federal funds Delaware River Basin Com-	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	174 174 174 283 283	16 16 16 27 27
Appropriation, current Outlays Total Salaries and expenses Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission Appropriation, current Outlays Total Federal funds Delaware River Basin Com-	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	283 283 457	16 16 16 27 27
Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	283 283 457	16 16 16 27 27
Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	283 283 457	16 16 16 27 27
Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	283 283 457	16 16 16 27 27
Appropriation, current	O BA O BA	126 191 126 269 269	283 283 457	16 16 16 16 27: 27: 44:
Appropriation, current	O BA O BA O	126 191 126 269 269 460 395	283 283 283 457	16 16 16 27: 27: 44:

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Ager	ncies—Con.		
Intragovernmental Agencies—Con.				
Susquehanna River Basin Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 301				
Appropriation, current	BA	191	167 ^D 2	163
Outlays	0	127	169	163
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	191	169	163
	0	127	169	163
Contribution to Susquehanna River Basin Commission 301	_			
Appropriation, current	BA	230	230	230
Outlays	0 _	230	230	230
Total Federal funds Susquehanna River Basin				
Commission	BA	421	399	393
	0 =	357	399	393
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Interest payments 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	51,664	46,176	51,664
Outlays	0 _	32,623	51,664	51,664
Total Federal funds Intragovernmental Agencies	BA	57,329	51,550	54,558
	0 _	38,254	57,038	54,596
Total Trust funds Intragovernmental Agencies	BA	2,512	2,034	184
	0 =	2,239	3,112	2,997
International Trade Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 153				
Appropriation, current	BA	21,488	24,830	
			^D 549	^k 28,901
Outlays	0	22,588	24,035	28,922
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	21,488	25,379	28,901
		,		,_,

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—(Continued
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Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Ager	ncies—Con.		
Interstate Commerce Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 401				
Appropriation, current	BA	58,800	48,000	51,15
			⁴ 4,463	
Outlays	0	56,401	^D 1, 000 49,380	51 50
Outlays	U	30,401	45,360 4 4,163	51,58 430
	-			
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	58,800 50,401	53,463	51,15
	0 _	56,401	53,543	51,88
Payments for directed rail service 401				
Outlays	0	32	1,001	
Total Federal funds Interstate Commerce Com-				
mission	BA	58,800	53,463	51,15
	0	56,369	54,544	51,88
	=			
Japan-United States Friendship Commission				
Trust funds				
Japan-United States friendship trust fund 154				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,600	1,600	1.54
Outlays	0	2,285	2,500	2,45
	=			
Legal Services Corporation				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation 752				
Appropriation, current	BA	275,000	305,000	
Outlays	0	270,861	301,868	36,60
	=			
Marine Mammal Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 302				
	DA	929	929	78
Appropriation, current	BA			
	0 0	759	1,081	84
Appropriation, currentOutlays	2	759	1,081	84
Appropriation, current	2	759	1,081	84
Appropriation, currentOutlays	2	759	1,081	84
Appropriation, current Outlays Merit Systems Protection Board Federal funds	2	:	1,081	84
Appropriation, current Outlays Merit Systems Protection Board	2	759	1,081	84
Appropriation, current Outlays Merit Systems Protection Board Federal funds General and Special Funds:	2	759	1,081	
Appropriation, current Outlays Merit Systems Protection Board Federal funds Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 805 Appropriation, current	O =	19,895	20,477 ^D 194	20,34
Appropriation, current Outlays Merit Systems Protection Board Federal funds Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 805	0 =		20,477	20,34
Appropriation, current Outlays Merit Systems Protection Board Federal funds Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 805 Appropriation, current	O =	19,895	20,477 ^D 194	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Agen	ciesCon.		
Merit Systems Protection Board—Con.				
Office of the Special Counsel 805				
Appropriation, current	BA	4,444	4,583 ^D 44	4,594
Outlays	0 _	4,605	4,687	4,552
Total Office of the Special Counsel	BA O	4,444 4,605	4,627 4,687	4,59 4 4,552
Total Federal funds Merit Systems Protection			-	
Board	BA O	24,339 26,227	25,298 25,338	24,94 3 24,709
National Archives and Records Administration	=			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Operating expenses 804 Appropriation, current	BA	91,535	100,792 " 166	99,363
Outlays	0	85,567	95,083 " — 166	103,983
Total Operating expenses	BA 0	91,535 85,567	100,626 94,917	99,36 3
Trust funds	-			
National archives gift fund 804				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	1,352	184	33!
Outlays	0	396	370	430
National archives trust fund 804 Outlays	0	-376	—488	—512
Total Federal funds National Archives and	_			
Records Administration	BA	91,535	100,626	99,363
	0	85,567	94,917	103,983
Total Trust funds National Archives and Records	DA	1 250	104	225
Administration	BA 0	1,352 20	184 —118	335 82
National Capital Planning Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 451	D.4	0.475	0.070	0.000
Appropriation, current	BA	2,475	2,670 ^D 22	2,626
Outlays	0 _	2,370	2,692	2,626
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	2,475	2,692	2,626
	0 =	2,370	2,692	2,626

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Ager	ncies—Con.		
National Commission on Libraries and				
Information Science				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	674	720	
Outlays	0	733	783	8
Trust funds				
Contributions 503				
Outlays	0	1	2	
National Council on the Handisannad	=			
National Council on the Handicapped				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 506 Appropriation, current	BA	500	750	68
Outlays	0	268	692	70
•	=			
National Credit Union Administration				
Federal funds				
ublic Enterprise Funds:				
Operating fund 371	_			
Outlays	0	1,601	6,216	41
Credit union share insurance fund 371 Outlays	0	-33,615	—846,021	110,60
Central liquidity facility 371	v	- 55,015	-040,021	110,00
Authority to borrow, permanent	BA	381,155	46,120	20,00
Outlays	0	224,717	18,295	14,00
Limitation on direct loan obligations	_		(600,000)	(600,000
Total Federal funds National Credit Union Admin-				
istration	BA	381,155	46,120	20,00
	0	192,703	<u> </u>	-96,185
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	-			
National Endowment for the Arts				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds:				
National endowment for the arts: Grants and adminis-				
tration 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	162,223	163,660	
• "				^K 144,450
Outlays	0 _	145,389	163,221	161,157
Total National endowment for the arts	BA	162,223	163,660	144,450
	0	145,389	163,221	161,157
Trust funds	-			
Oifte and denstions (auto)				
Gifts and donations (arts) 503	DA	19	10	
Gifts and donations (arts) 503 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	1 3 20	40 26	30 40

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Age	ncies—Con.		
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities—Con.				
National Endowment for the Humanities				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: National endowment for the humanities: Grants and administration 503 Appropriation, current	BA	140,118	139,478	
Outlavs	0	139,118	154,160	* 126,000 131,458
Total National endowment for the humanities	BA 0	140,118 139,118	139,478 154,160	126,000 131,458
Trust funds Gifts and donations (humanities) 503 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O	757 540	700 870	200 600
Institute of Museum Services				
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Institute of Museum Services 503 Appropriation, current	ВА	20,150	21,560	 k 292
Outlays	0	17,141	25,078	16,495
Total Institute of Museum Services	BA O	20,150 17,141	21,560 25,078	292 16,495
Trust funds				
Gifts and donations (museum services) 503 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite Outlays	BA O		1 1	
National Institute of Building Sciences				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Payment to the National Institute of Building Sciences 376				
Appropriation, currentOutlaysPayment to the National Institute of Building Sciences	BA O	250 250		
trust fund 376 Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O	5,000 5,000		

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Age	encies—Con.		
National Institute of Building Sciences— Con.				.,,
Trust funds				
National Institute of Building Sciences trust fund 376				
Appropriation, current Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA Ba	5,000	500	50
Outlays	0		500	50
Total National Institute of Building Sciences				
trust fund	BA O	5,000	500 500	50 0
Summary				
Federal funds:		5.050		
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	5,250 5,250		
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	5,000	500 500	50 50
Interfund transactions 376	BA O	-5,000		
Total National Institute of Building Sciences	BA O	5,250 250	500 500	50
National Labor Relations Board				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 505 Appropriation, current	BA	122 504	127.064	120.00
другорнация, ситенс	DA	133,594	137,964 ^H — 1,070	130,89
Outlays	0	129,949	136,680 # —1,059	131,61 # —1
Total Salaries and expenses	BA O	133,594 129,949	136,894 135,621	130,89
National Mediation Board				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 505	_			
Appropriation, current	BA O	6,238	6,358 6.058	6,34 7
Outlays	U	5,267	0,008	5,95

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Age	ncies—Con.		
National Science Foundation				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Research and related activities 251				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,142,260	1,306,912	к 1.397.750
			H — 2,002	1,007,700
Outlays	0	1,125,021	1,262,812	1,344,000
			$^{H}-1,940$	H - 62
Total Research and related activities	BA	1,142,260	1,304,910	1,397,750
	0	1,125,021	1,260,872	1,343,938
U.S. Antarctic program 251				
Appropriation, current	BA	102,456	110,080	
			^E 750	^K 120,100
Outlays	0	31,943	107,546	113,704
Total U.S. Antarctic program	ВА	102,456	110,830	120,100
Total 6.5. Antarctic program	0	31,943	107,546	113,704
Calcatific activities average (appaid foreign autropay		<u> </u>		
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program) 251				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,900	2,800	
• "	•	0.510		K 1,000
Outlays	0	2,516	2,800	3,000
Total Scientific activities overseas (special for-				
eign currency program)	BA O	2,900 2,516	2,800 2,800	1, 000 3,000
	U	2,310	2,000	3,000
Science and engineering education activities 251				
Appropriation, current	BA	75,000	82,000	к 50.550
Outlays	0	29,746	53,000	74,000
Total Caianas and anginasting advantion activi				
Total Science and engineering education activi- ties	BA	75,000	82,000	50,550
	0	29,746	53,000	74,000
Tours tour to				
Trust funds				
Donations 251 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	ВА	5,675	5,000	5,000
Outlays	0	9,034	5,000	5,000
Total Federal funds National Science Foundation .	BA			
rotal reveral lunus mational science foundation.	ВА 0	1,322,616 1,189,226	1, 500,540 1,424,218	1,569,400 1,534,642
Total Total Cond. Not. 100 P. 100				
Total Trust funds National Science Foundation	BA O	5,675 9,034	5,000 5,000	5,000 5,000
	υ :	J,UJ4 	3,000	3,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Ager	ncies—Con.		<u> </u>
National Transportation Safety Board				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 407				
Appropriation, current	BA	21,048	21,700	21,559
Outlays	0	21,160	^Б 199 21,860	21,596
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	21,048	21,899	21,559
Total Galaries and expenses	0	21,160	21,860	21,59
Native Hawaiians Study Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 806	_			
Outlays	0 :	13	2	
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corpora- tion 451				
Appropriation, current	BA	16,012	15,512	14,66
Outlays	0	16,012	15,512	14,66
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	•			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 276				
Appropriation, current	BA	465,800	448,200	^K 429,00
			H 4,329	423,00
Outlays	0	462,084	455,000	438,00
			$^{H}-4,000$	H - 329
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	465,800	443,871	429,000
	0	462,084	451,000	437,67
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses. 554				
Appropriation, current	BA	5,982	6,143	5,742
Outlays	0	5,893	6,213	5,766

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Age	ncies—Con.		
Office of the Federal Inspector for the				
Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System				
Federal funds				
Seneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 276				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,963	1,401	86
Outlays	0	2,893	1,558	17
Panama Canal Commission	:			
Federal funds				
Seneral and Special Funds:				
Operations and facilities 403				
Appropriation, current	BA	413,725	429,846	
Outlays	0	381,352	421,255	* 446,78 444.00
Outlays	U	301,332	421,233 44,526	41,56
Total Apprehium and facilities	DA .	A12 70E		······································
Total Operations and facilities	BA O	413,725 381,352	429,846 425,781	446,78 445,56
	•			
Summary				
Federal funds:		***		
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	413,725 381,352	429,846 425,781	446,78 4 445,56
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	v	301,332	423,701	440,00
Proprietary receipts from the public 403	BA	405.054	421 702	447.07
	0		<i>— 431,763</i>	447,97.
Total Panama Canal Commission	BA	7,771	-1,917	-1.189
	0	<u>-24,602</u>		<u> </u>
Pennsylvania Avenue Development				
Corporation				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 451				
Appropriation, current	BA	2.275	2,254	2,221
, 		-,	^D 18	-,
Outlays	0	2,002	2,244	2,220
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	2,275	2,272	2,221
	0	2,002	2,244	2,220
Public development 451				
Appropriation, current	BA	9,600	4,410	3,250
Outlays	0	12,909	8,200	7,710
ublic Enterprise Funds:				
Land acquisition and development fund 451				
Outlays	0	-1,371	4,310	3,250

BUDGET A	CCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued

t Age	ncies—Con.		
RΔ			
0	-118	119	
BA	11,875	6,682	5,47
0	13,540	14,754	13,18
BA			
0	-118	119	
DA	970 000	1 040 500	20.12
0			39,12 39,12
	,	, ,	
D.4	V 444 454	V 4 444 444	
			Y 1,574,79
BA	- 300,234	- 320,101	^y 965,47 ^y 212,59
0			212,59
BA	918,971	1,402,824	1,787,38
0	360,254	320,161	1,178,06
BA	1,797,971	2,443,333	1,826,51
0	1,238,828	1,360,670	1,217,18
D.A	400 000	405 400	
=			392,20 392,00
U	415,170	400,000	332,00
0	— 72,525		
BA	***************************************	14,600	2,000
			⁷ 50,000
			3,047,00
U	2,330,331	2,894,600	3,050,000 50,000
-			
BA	2.530 351	2.895 600	3,099,000
0	2,530,351	2,894,600	3,100,000
	BAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBA	BA 11,875 0 13,540 BA 0 -118 BA 879,000 0 878,574 BA 7918,971 0 7360,254 BA 0 360,254 BA 1,797,971 0 1,238,828 BA 2,530,351 0 -72,525 BA 2,530,351 0 2,530,351	BA 11,875 6,682 0 13,540 14,754 BA 11,875 6,682 0 14,754 BA

Rail Industry Pension Fund	Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Milwaukee railroad restructuring, administration Outlays	Other Independent	t Ag	encies—Con.		
Outlays	Railroad Retirement Board—Con.				
Outlays					
Rail Industry Pension Fund		0	565	141	
Appropriation, current BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	Trust funds				
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	Rail Industry Pension Fund 601				
Outlays 0 5,728,062 2,319,025 2,381 Limitation on administration (56,046) (55,422) (55,422) Total Rail Industry Pension Fund BA 8,441,614 3,740,600 4,070 O 5,728,062 2,319,025 2,347 Railroad social security equivalent benefit account 601 BA 5,761,000 5,896 Appropriation, permanent, indefinite BA 5,561,000 5,896 5,742 Summary Federal funds: (As shown in detail above) BA 2,950,351 3,301,000 3,491 0 2,871,561 3,299,741 3,492 Trust funds: (As shown in detail above) BA 8,441,614 9,501,600 9,966 (As shown in detail above) BA 8,441,614 9,501,600 9,966 (As shown in detail above) BA 0 -2,425,622 -2,413,000 -2,437 (BA 0 -7,550 -94,000 -94,000 -94,000 -94,000	Appropriation, current	BA			⁷ 125,000
Limitation on administration	Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	8,441,614	3,740,600	3,945,000
Limitation on administration	Outlays	0	5,728,062	2,319,025	2,381,025 34,000
Railroad social security equivalent benefit account Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	Limitation on administration		(56,046)		(55,295)
Railroad social security equivalent benefit account Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	Total Rail Industry Pension Fund	RΔ	8 441 614	3 740 600	4.070.000
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	Total Hall Hadstry Felision Fulla				2,347,025
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite					
Outlays 5,596,956 5,742 Summary Federal funds: BA 2,950,351 3,301,000 3,491 (As shown in detail above) BA 3,41,614 9,501,600 9,966 (As shown in detail above) BA 3,41,614 9,501,600 9,966 (As shown in detail above) BA 0 5,728,062 7,915,981 8,089 Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 601 BA -2,425,622 -2,413,000 -2,437 603 BA -71,550 -94,000		RΔ		5 761 000	5,896,000
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)					5,742,820
(As shown in detail above)	•				
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)					
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	(As shown in detail above)				3,491,200 3,492,000
(As shown in detail above) BA 3,441,614 9,501,600 9,966 0 5,728,062 7,915,981 8,089 Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 601 BA 0 -2,425,622 -2,413,000 -2,437 603 BA 0 -71,550 -94,000 BA 0 3,230,890 5,408,981 5,582 Interfund transactions 601 BA 0 -2,496,540 -4,685,200 -4,873 BA 0 -2,496,540 -4,685,200 -4,873 BA 0 -2,496,540 -4,685,200 -4,873 BA 0 -50 BA 0		Ü	2,071,001	0,200,741	3,432,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions 601 BA 0 -2,425,622 -2,413,000 -2,437 603 BA 0 -71,550 -94,000					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	(As shown in detail above)				9,966,000
Intrafund transactions 601 BA	Deductions for offsetting receipts:	U	3,728,062	7,915,981	8,089,845
Total Trust funds	<u> </u>	BA			
Total Trust funds		0	<i> 2,423,622</i>	<i>-2,413,000</i>	<i>2,437,000</i>
BA 0 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70	603		<i>—71,550</i>	<i>-94,000</i>	
Total Trust funds		-			.1 70.000
O 3,230,890 5,408,981 5,582 Interfund transactions 601 BA 0 -2,496,540 -4,685,200 -4,873 BA 0 -50		0			• /0,000
0 3,230,890 5,408,981 5,582 Interfund transactions 601 BA 0 -2,496,540 -4,685,200 -4,873 BA 0 -50	Total Trust funds	RΔ	5 944 442	003 APP 3	7,459,000
0 —2,496,540 —4,685,200 —4,873 BA 0	Total Trust Turius				5,582,845
BA	Interfund transactions 601	BA	0.400.540	4 005 000	4.000.000
0		0	2,496, 5 40	— 4,685,200	 4,873,000
U		BA			J 50.000
Total Railroad Retirement Roard RA 6 209 253 5 510 400 6 027		0			⁷ 50,000
	Total Railroad Retirement Board	BA	6,398,253	5,610,400	6,027,200
0 3,605,911 4,023,522 4,151		0	3,605,911	4,023,522	4,151,845

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Agen	cies—Con.		
Securities and Exchange Commission				
Federal funds				
ieneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 376				
Appropriation, current	BA	94,000	105,337	
				^K 108,11
			^D 1,045	,
Outlays	0	91.950	104,231	⁷ — 85
Outlays	U	31,330	104,231	105,97 - 85
Total Salaries and expenses	BA -	94,000	106,382	107,26
Total Salaties and expenses	0 -	91,950	104,231	105,12
Selective Service System			-	
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 054				
Appropriation, current	BA	24,869	27,780	27,38
Outlays	0 =	22,419	27,600	27,38
Smithsonian Institution				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	156,683	162,415	180,52
			^C 262 ^D 1.644	
Outlays	0	156,029	163,638	178,72
Outays	-	100,023	100,000	170,72
Total Salaries and expenses	BA	156,683	164,321	180,52
	0 _	156,029	163,638	178,72
Museum programs and related research (special for-				
eign currency program) 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	7,040	8,820	2,50
Outlays	0	2,642	6,500	4,90
Construction and improvements, National Zoological				
Park 503	DA	2 500	A 0E1	4 0=
Appropriation, currentOutlays	BA O	3,500 2,231	4,851 3,492	4,85
Restoration and renovation of buildings 503	U	۷,۷۵۱	3,432	4,11
Appropriation, current	BA	9.000	13,475	14,14
Outlays	0	8,102	13,600	16,40
Construction 503	•	0,102	10,000	10,40
Appropriation, current	BA .			4,00
				1,00

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Ag	encies—Con.		
Smithsonian Institution—Con.				
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	34,639	36,085 ^C 86 ^D 277	36,704
Outlays	0	35,727	37,820	38,347
Total Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of				
Art	BA	34,639	36,448	36,704
	0	35,727	37,820	38,347
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars 503				
Appropriation, current	BA	2,586	2,658	2,852
0	^	0.404	^D 16	0.000
Outlays	0	2,424	2,674	2,852
Total Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson				
International Center for Scholars	BA	2,586	2,674	2,852
	0	2,424	2,674	2,852
Trust funds				
Canal Zone biological area fund 503				
Appropriation, permanent	BA	112	115	115
Outlays	0	130	115	115
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	213,448	230,589	245,572
	0	210,934	239,724	256,335
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	112	115	115
	0	130	115	115
Interfund transactions 803	BA	-3	-4	_4
	0			
Total Smithsonian Institution	BA	213,557	230,700	245,683
	0	211,061	239,835	256,446
Temporary Study Commissions				
Other Temporary Commissions				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial				
Salaries: Salaries and expenses 805				
Appropriation, current	BA		160	***************************************
Outlays	0		176	***************************************
Appropriation, current	ВА		400	***************************************
Outlays	0		340	60
Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of				
Civilians: Salaries and expenses 752	۸	4		
Outlays	0	4 .	••••••	

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Age	encies—Con.		
Temporary Study Commissions—Con.				
Other Temporary Commissions—Con.				
Motor Carrier Ratemaking Study Commission: Salaries				
and expenses 401 Outlays	^	539		
National Alcohol Fuels Commission: Salaries and expenses 271	0	338		
Outlays	0		21	
National Commission on Air Quality: Salaries and expenses 304 Outlays	0	21		
Outlays	0	21		***************************************
Total Federal funds Other Temporary Commis-	DA		500	
sions	BA O	564	560 537	6
Other Temporary Commissions				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds: National Council on Public Works Improvement				
806 Outlays	0	<u></u>	300	80
Temporary Study Commissions				
Other Temporary Commissions				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission: Salaries and expenses 806				
Appropriation, current	BA	18,805	20,321	20,17
Outlays	0	15,865	19,916	19,88
President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Prob- lems in Medicine: Salaries and expenses 551				
Outlays	0	4		***************************************
Total Federal funds Other Temporary Commis-				
sions	BA	18,805	20,321	20,170
	0	15,869	19,916	19,885
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 502	Λ	90		
Outlays	0	20	••••••	***************************************

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Agei	ncies—Con.		
Temporary Study Commissions—Con.				
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance—Con.				
Trust funds				
Grants, gifts and bequests 502 Outlays	0	28	8	
Total Federal funds Temporary Study Commissions	BA O	18,805 15,889	20,321 19,916	20,170 19,885
Total Trust funds Temporary Study Commissions.	0	28	19,310	13,003
Tennessee Valley Authority	-			
Federal funds				
Public Enterprise Funds: Tennessee Valley Authority fund:				
(Energy supply) 271 (Authority to borrow, permanent, indefinite)	BA	364,098	435,110	403,354
(Outlays)(Area and regional development) 452	0	184,838	535,000	165,000
(Appropriation, current)	BA	85,629	120,000	38,605
(Outlays)	0	166,293	^H - 1,538 145,000 ^H - 1 ,538	40,000
Total (Area and regional development)	BA 0	85,629 166,293	118,462 143,462	38,605 40,000
Total Tennessee Valley Authority fund	BA 0	449,727 351,131	553,572 678,462	441,959 205,000
Total Federal funds Tennessee Valley Authority	BA 0	449,727 351,131	553,572 678,462	441,959 205,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council	Ξ			
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Holocaust Memorial Council 806				
Appropriation, current	BA	1,864	1,990 ^D 13	1,950
Outlays	0 _	1,427	1,959	1,950
Total Holocaust Memorial Council	BA O	1,864 1,427	2,003 1,959	1,950 1,950
Trust funds				
Gifts and donations 806				
Appropriation, permanent Outlays	BA . 0 =	1 =	100 100	100 100

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independent	Agen	cies—Con.		
United States Information Agency				
Federal funds				
eneral and Special Funds:				
Salaries and expenses 154				
Appropriation, current	BA	475,013	545,856	***************************************
			^H −433	^x 585,0
Outlays	0	484,824	520,371	571,79
Outajo	Ū	404,024	H 433	3/1,/
Total Calarian and avnagage	BA -	47E 012	EAE 400	E0E 0
Total Salaries and expenses	0A	475,013 484,824	545,423 519,938	585,0 9 571,79
	-	101,021		
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 154				
gram) 154 Appropriation, current	BA	10,450	8,000	***************************************
Outlays	0	9,602	9,981	5,0
Educational and cultural exchange programs 154	•	3,552	٠,,٠٠٠	0,0
Appropriation, current	BA	100,850	130,000	***************************************
• "	•			^K 159,1
Outlays	0 _	45,570	147,168	156,68
Total Educational and cultural exchange pro-				
grams	BA	100,850	130,000	159,1
	0 _	45,570	147,168	156,68
National Endownment for Democracy 154				
Appropriation, current	BA	18,000		***************************************
0.11				^K 31,3
Outlays	0 _	6,401	10,439	29,2
Total National Endownment for Democracy	BA	18,000	••••••	31,30
	0	6,401	10,439	29,2
Radio broadcasting to Cuba 154				
Appropriation, current	BA	10,000	8,500	***************************************
			•	^K 11,20
Outlays	0 _	1,774	10,790	13,6
Total Radio broadcasting to Cuba	BA	10,000	8,500	11.20
•	0	1,774	10,790	13,6
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between	-			
East and West 154				
Appropriation, current	BA	18,362	19,000	
				^K 19,0
Outlays	0	19,374	19,016	19,00
Total Center for Cultural and Technical Inter-	-			
change Between East and West	BA	18,362	19,000	19,00
•	0	19,374	19,016	19,00

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independe	ent Ag	gencies—Con.		
United States Information Agency—Con.				
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities 15 Appropriation, current		31,000	85,000	•••••
Outlays	0	4,476	107,500	* 167,94 7 120,000
Total Acquisition and construction of radio faci				
ties		31,000 4,476	85,000 107,500	1 67,94 120,00
Trust funds		 -		
Miscellaneous trust funds 15	54			
Appropriation, permanent, indefinite	BA	3,215 2,247	1,723 3,547	61 4 2,20
Summary		-		
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	663,675 572,021	795,923 824,832	973,63 9 915,35
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	3,215 2,247	1,723 3.547	61- 2.20
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	U	2,247	3,347	2,20
Proprietary receipts from the public 15	64 BA 0	-114	-114	11
Total Trust funds	BA	3,101 2,133	1, 609 3,433	50 (2,09)
Total United States Information Agency	•			
total omicu states mormation Agency	DA	666,776 574,154	797,532 828,265	974,13 9 917,449
United States Institute of Peace				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: United States Institute of Peace 15 Appropriation, current			4 000	
Outlays			4,000 1,000	3,000
United States Metric Board				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses 37 Outlays		53	46	
United States Railway Association		=======================================		
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds:				
Administrative expenses 40	-			
Appropriation, current Outlays		2,100 2,425	2,100 3,300	
See footnotes at end of table.				

Account and functional cod	e		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Othe	er Independen	t Age	encies—Con.		
United States Railway Associ	ciation—Con.				
Public Enterprise Funds:					
Regional rail reorganization program			V 0 000		
Authority to borrow, permanent, i		BA O	^Y 3,092 Y — 13,862	Y = 3,500	
Total Federal funds United St		Ŭ			
ciation	•	BA	5,192	2,100	
		0	-11,437	-200	
United States Synthetic Fuel	s Corporation				***************************************
Federal funds					
Public Enterprise Funds:					
United States Synthetic Fuels Corpor					
Contract authority, permanent		BA	Y 17,565	Y 159,447	^y 320,97
Water Resources Co	uncil				
Federal funds					
General and Special Funds:					
Water resources planning	301		500		
Outlays	••••••	0	590		
Trust funds	201				
River Basin Commissions Outlays	301	0	-4		
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA	13,676,225	17,191,748	12,682,92
Doductions for affecting receipts		0	11,253,757	13,023,824	12,086,04
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the pub	lic 403	ВА			
; represent, seemple seem and pass		0	<i>— 405,954</i>	<i>— 431,763</i>	<i>-447,97</i>
	852	BA	<i>-31,144</i>	<i>-34,000</i>	-34,00
		0			
Total Federal funds	••••••••••••	BA O	13,239,127 10,816,659	16,725,985 12,558,061	12,200,95 11,604,07
		U		12,330,001	11,004,07
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	8,468,409	9,520,347	9,979,42
(AS SHOWN IN detail above)	••••••	0	5,501,054	6,936,115	6,607,00
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	***	٥.	• •		, ,
Intrafund transactions	601	BA O	- <i>2,425,622</i>	<i>-2,413,000</i>	-2,437,00
	603	BA	3	24.22-	
		0	<i>—71,550</i>	94,000	***************************************
		BA			J - 70,00
Proprietary receipts from the pub	lic 154	O Ba			, 0,00
Frohmerary receibre mour me han	104	0 0	-114	-114	-11

See footnotes at end of table.

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Other Independen	t Ag	encies—Con.		
Summary—Con.		<u> </u>		
452	BA O	<i> 2,250</i>	<i> 1,850</i>	
Total Trust funds	BA O	5,968,873 3,001,518	7,011,383 4,427,151	7,472,30 3 4,099,890
nterfund transactions 376	BA O	— 5,000		
452	BA O	- 2,250	— 1,850	
601	BA O BA	-2,496,540	 4,685,200	4,873,000
803	0 BA 0	-3	-4	⁷ —50,000
Total Other Independent Agencies	BA O	16,704,207 11,314,384	19,050,314 12,298,158	14,750,25 10,780,95
Allowa	ance	S		
Allowances for:				
Federal funds				
General and Special Funds: Coast Guard military pay raises Appropriation, current	BA		⁷ 6,000	⁷ 24,000
Outlays Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs	0		³ 6,000	³ 24,000
Appropriation, current	BA O			(
Appropriation, current Outlays	BA O		1,500,000 1,125,000	² 375,000
Total Federal funds Allowances for:	BA 0		1,506,000 1,131,000	24,00 0 399,000
Summary				
Federal funds:	D4		1 500 005	
Total Allowances	BA O		1,506,000 1,131,000	24,000 399,000

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Budget	Tota	als		
Federal funds:				·
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	757,016,753 692,562,822	825,954,028 772,674,277	803,972,748 782,524,453
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	U	032,302,022	112,014,211	102,324,433
(As shown in detail above):				
Intrafund transactions:	DA			
Under current law	BA O	- <i>5,252,574</i>	<i>4,714,704</i>	<i>-4,761,394</i>
	BA			
	0			³ — 384,000
From entities that are off-budget under current				
law	BA	<i>— 15.378.139</i>	<i>— 17,911,738</i>	<i>— 19.339.049</i>
Proprietary receipts from the public	O BA	, ,	, , , ==	,,-
Trophetary receipts from the public	0	<i>— 12,393,744</i>	<i>— 13,113,601</i>	— <i>11,860,394</i>
	BA			. 1770.000
	0		- 2,541	³ — 1,778,200
(Undistributed by agency):				
Intrafund transactions: Employer share, employee retirement (imput-				
ed) 951	ВА			
	0	<i>— 16,503,000</i>	***************************************	
Proprietary receipts from the public:				
Other interest 908	BA	<i>17,808</i>	***************************************	<i>953.000</i>
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental	0			.,
Shelf 953	BA	C CO2 C47	5 200 000	7 017 000
	0	0,093,347	5,302,000	/,31/,000
	₿A			
Sale of Conrail 954	BA			J 1 200 000
	0			^J — 1,200,000
Total deductions	BA	50.000.010		
	0	- 56,238,812	<i> 41,044,584</i>	<i>— 47,593,037</i>
Federal fund totals	BA	700,777,941	784,909,444	756,379,711
	0	636,324,010	731,629,693	734,931,416
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	360,738,656	422,121,961	448,621,847
,	0	327,223,321	369,617,104	383,812,915
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
(As shown in detail above): Intrafund transactions	BA			
madulu tanactoris	0	<i>-4,382,189</i>	<i>-4,148,700</i>	<i> 3,505,700</i>
	BA			, 70.000
	0			J — 70,000
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA	17.643.543	<i>— 19,063,376</i>	19 739 576
	0	17,070,070	- 10,000,070	-10,700,070

Account and functional code		1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Budget To	als-	Con.		
	BA O			J — 596,990
Total deductions	BA O	<i>- 22,025,732</i>	- <i>23,212,076</i>	<i>- 23,912,266</i>
Trust fund totals	BA 0	338,712,924 305,197,589	398,909,885 346,405,028	424,709,58 3 359,900,649
Interfund transactions (—): Interest received by trust funds	BA O BA O	20,353,889	25,552,070 2,000	- 29,735,773 - 587,162
Employer share, employee retirement: Under current law	BA O	- 6,763,698	- 24,493,641	-26,084,91
From entities that are off-budget under current law951	BA O BA	— 1,996,759	 2,500,641	, ,
Applied by agency above	0 BA 0	-60,625,921	 66,401,354	- 62,996,832
Total interfund transactions	BA O	— 89,740,267	—118,949,706	— 121,106,72
Budget totals∆	BA O	949,750,598 851,781,332	1,064,869,623 959,085,015	1,059,982,570 973,725,343

	1984	1985	1986
Account and functional code	actual	estimate	estimate

Budget Totals --- Con.

∆Budget totals are distributed as follows	∆Budget	totals	are	distributed	as	follows:
---	---------	--------	-----	-------------	----	----------

	198	85	198	36
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Federal funds:				
Enacted, pending and initial requests:				
Appropriations	795,263,523	756,115,020	805,782,468	787,278,262
Proposed to be included on budget (Y)	22,363,336	12,458,920	7,952,954	2,056,154
Legislative action required (L)	**************	107,200	 4,023,107	-3,783,162
Proposed in this budget:				
Supplemental requests:				
Programs:				
Under existing legislation (^)	5,807,292	1,716,569		3,674,623
Add. authorizing leg. req. (B)	33,400	30,000		3,400
Pay:	010.005	000 400		2.002
Wage-board pay raises (°)	212,295	209,493	***************************************	3,883
Civilian pay raises ()	805,599	811,577	***************************************	21,396
Military pay raises (E)	1,438,207	1,415,514		24,452
Rescission proposal (")	-1,706,967	— 854,442		— 404,620
To be proposed separately:	75,000	45,450		22,050
Under existing legislation (1)	156,343	- 297,624	5.763.567	- 6,770,985
Allowances	1,506,000	1,131,000	24,000	399,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-41,042,043	-41,042,043	- 44,230,837	- 44,230,837
Under proposed legislation (7)	-41,042,043	- 41,042,043 2,541	- 44,230,637 - 3,362,200	-3,362,200
officer proposed registation ()	- 2,341	-2,341	- 3,302,200	- 3,302,200
Total Federal funds	784,909,444	731,629,693	756,379,711	734,931,416
Trust funds:				
Enacted, pending and initial requests:				
Appropriations	422,030,903	369,568,885	448,997,273	389,868,827
Legislative action required (L)		***************************************	20,000	20,000
Proposed in this budget:				
Supplemental requests:				
Programs:				
Under existing legislation (^)	47,666	9,632	3,500,000	— 29,885
Pay:	101	174		10
Wage-board pay raises (°)	184	174	***************************************	10
Civilian pay raises (b)	316	309		7
Rescission proposal (#)	10,408	-3,196		-4,262
To be proposed separately: Under proposed legislation (')	E2 200	41 200	2 005 420	-6.041,782
Deductions for offsetting receipts	53,300 23.212.076	41,300 23,212,076	- 3,895,426 - 23,245,276	0,041,762 23,245,276
Under proposed legislation (7)			- 23,243,276 - 666,990	23,243,276 666,990
otioet brokosen tegistation (,)			- 000,330	-000,330
Total Trust funds	398,909,885	346,405,028	424,709,581	359,900,649
Interfund transactions (—)	_118,949,706	- 118,949,706	-121,106,722	-121,106,722
Budget totals	1,064,869,623	959,085,015	1,059,982,570	973,725,343

^A Supplemental under existing legislation.

⁸ Supplemental. Additional authorizing legislation required.

^C Supplemental for wage-board pay raises.

^D Supplemental for civilian pay raises.

E Supplemental for military pay raises.

F Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (—)

^G Proposed transfer from other accounts for pay raises.

H Rescission proposal.

Proposed for later transmittal under existing legislation.

Proposed for later transmittal under proposed legislation.

^{*} Additional authorizing legislation required.

^L Legislative action required.

YOff-budget under current law; proposed to be included on budget.

PART 9 SUMMARY TABLES

9-1

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EXPLANATION OF THE SUMMARY TABLES

Overview.—The tables in this part of the budget are organized as follows:

- Tables 1 through 12 are short summary tables of the budget.
- Tables 13 through 15 provide greater detail in support of financial data in the first three tables.
- Table 16 presents 5-year projections of the estimated costs of proposed legislation pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(12).
- Table 17 provides detailed information on direct loan and guaranteed loan activity within the Federal credit control system.
- Tables 18 through 24 are historical in nature, giving data, for earlier years, comparable to those data in the preceding tables, and also giving information on the national income accounts, the gross national product over a longer period, and the budget in constant (fiscal year 1972) prices.

Periods covered.—Due to the change in fiscal year required by the Congressional Budget Act, the following periods are covered by the various columns or stub entries:

- July 1 through June 30 for the 1976 and prior fiscal periods.
- July 1 through September 30, 1976, for the transition quarter (TQ).
- October 1 through September 30 for the 1977 and subsequent fiscal periods.

Presentation of data.—Beginning with fiscal year 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Charges for accruals are reflected in Department of Defense—Military and in subfunction 051 (Department of Defense—Military), and the accrual offset in subfunction 951 (employer share, employee retirement). Cash payments to retired military personnel are included in Department of Defense—Civil presentations and in subfunction 602 (Federal employee retirement and disability). Amounts for previous years are shown on a comparable basis.

The 1986 budget proposes abolishment of the off-budget status of off-budget Federal entities. It generally presents data for these accounts on-budget without separate identification. However, tables 1, 12, 20, 22, and 24 include additional entries that show currently on-budget and off-budget amounts separately. Outlays of currently off-budget Federal entities that are being proposed to be included on-budget are shown separately in a table in Part 6 of this volume.

The outlay totals for 1984 are less than Treasury outlay totals by \$15 million primarily due to adjustment in outlays of the Department of Interior payment to Papago trust and cooperative fund.

Allowances.—In Part 9 summary and other tables, allowances for pay raises in 1985 and 1987–1990 are shown for military personnel of the Department of Defense and in 1987–1990 for civilian employees of the Department of Defense. In addition, allowances for possible legislative initiatives now under consideration are shown for 1986–1990 for the Department. These allowances are included in the totals for the Department of Defense—Military and in subfunction 051. Allowances for pay raises for non-defense civilian employees in 1987–1990, for military pay raises for the Coast Guard in 1985–1990 and for contingencies for other requirements in 1985, are shown at the end of the tables.

In addition, an allowance equal to a 10 percent reduction from 1986 current services levels for the Legislative Branch is included (as an Executive Branch recommendation) in the totals for that branch for 1986-1990.

Undistributed offsetting receipts.—Offsetting receipts are generally deducted from budget authority and outlays at the subfunction and agency levels. However, in some cases, these amounts are undistributed, i.e., deducted from budget totals for the Government as a whole rather than from a single agency or subfunction to avoid distortion of agency or subfunction totals. These payments are for the employer share, employee retirement, rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), and the proposed sale of Conrail in 1986. There are also offsetting receipts that are deducted at the subfunctional level but presented as undistributed offsetting receipts in tables showing budget totals by agency. These are interest received by trust funds (subfunction 902) and interest received from OCS escrow account (subfunction 908). Accordingly, the undistributed offsetting receipt totals included in tables by agency are larger by the amount of the interest received by trust funds and the interest received from OCS escrow account.

Description of the tables.—Each table in this part is described below and references to related data found elsewhere in the budget documents are provided. Information on the concepts used in the tables is included in Part 7 of this volume.

• Table 1, Budget summary, provides a general overview of budget authority, receipts, outlays, and deficits for 1984-1988.

For budget authority, data are provided on amounts available through current action by Congress, and those amounts available without current action. Budget authority for accounts that are off-budget under current law and proposed to be included on-budget are reflected in both categories although most are available without current action by Congress. The

amounts available through current action by Congress are further distributed by amounts enacted and pending, proposed in this budget, and to be requested separately. The first table in Part 6 of this volume provides a further distribution of the amounts proposed in this budget into appropriations, supplemental requests, and rescission proposals.

A summary of the Federal credit budget and information on the Federal debt are also provided. Detailed data related to these totals are contained in the following Part 9 tables and throughout the budget.

- Table 2, Budget receipts by source and budget outlays by agency, 1984-1990, displays data on the composition of budget receipts by source, the distribution of outlays by the Legislative and Judicial Branches and major agency in the Executive Branch, and the deficit for these years.
- Table 3, Budget outlays by function, 1984-1990, distributes budget outlays by function. Supporting detail by function and agency for 1984-1986 is found in table 15 and historical data by subfunction from 1976 in table 20 of this part. Part 5 of this volume provides detail at the program level for 1984-1988.
- Table 4, Differences between current services and the budget: outlays by function, 1985-1990, provides a bridge between current services estimates of outlays, and estimated budget outlays. Differences are shown as changes in outlays by function. For further information on current services, see Special Analysis A, "Current Services Estimates" in the Special Analyses volume.
- Table 5, Budget authority by agency, 1984-1990, presents the distribution of budget authority by Legislative and Judicial Branches and major agency in the Executive Branch. For account level detail, see Part 8 of this volume.
- Table 6, Budget authority by function, 1984-1990, distributes budget authority by function. For detail at the program level, see Part 5 of this volume. For the subfunctional classification of budget authority in each account, see Part 8 of this volume.
- Table 7, Differences between current services and the budget: budget authority by function, 1985-1990, provides a bridge between current services estimates of budget authority and budget authority proposed in this budget by function. For further information, see Special Analysis A, "Current Services Estimates" of the Sepcial Analyses volume.
- Table 8, Budget authority and outlays available through current action by Congress, presents budget authority, including supplemental requests, for 1984-1986, that requires Congressional action during or immediately preceding the fiscal year

in which it becomes available. Outlays resulting from current action are also displayed. An addendum ties budget authority and outlays available through current action to budget totals. In most cases, amounts for accounts that are off-budget under current law become available as the result of previously enacted legislation (substantive legislation or prior appropriation acts) and do not require further action by Congress. Therefore, they are included in the portion available without current action by the Congress. The remaining off-budget amounts that are proposed to be included on-budget are included in the portion available through current action by Congress.

See table 1 for a distribution of budget authority available through current action into categories that reflect amounts that are enacted and pending, proposed in this budget, or to be requested separately. See table 9 for a distribution of the total amount enacted and pending, and proposed in this budget into categories that reflect amounts that are appropriations, contract authority, authority to borrow, and reappropriations and reauthorizations under the heading "Enacted, pending, or recommended herein."

- Table 9, Relation of budget authority to outlays, provides a bridge from budget authority to net obligations incurred to outlays for 1984-1986. References to other Part 9 tables that provide detail on data shown in this table are included. A chart on the relation of budget authority to outlays is shown in Part 6 of this volume.
- Table 10, Balances of budget authority, presents data on obligated and unobligated balances of budget authority for 1984-1986. Detailed information is available in a separate OMB report, "Balances of Budget Authority", which can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service shortly after the budget is transmitted.
- Table 11, Full-time equivalent of Federal civilian employment, provides full-time equivalent employment estimates for the major departments and agencies of the Executive Branch for 1983-1987. For additional information, see Special Analysis I, "Civilian Employment in the Executive Branch" in the Special Analyses volume.
- Table 12, Budget financing and the debt, shows the means of financing the Federal deficit, the gross debt held by Government agencies and the public, and the amount of debt subject to statutory limitation. Further data related to the totals are contained in Special Analysis E, "Borrowing and Debt" and in Part 6 of this volume.

- Table 13, Budget receipts by source, provides detailed data for 1984-1986 on the sources of receipts that are classified as budget receipts (also called governmental receipts). These receipts are offset against outlays to calculate the Federal deficit. Additional information on budget receipts is included in table 19 for 1976-1986 and in Part 4 of this volume.
- Table 14, Offsetting receipts by type, presents, by type, receipts for 1984-1986 that are deducted before arriving at total budget outlays. Offsetting receipts data are also included in Part 8 of this volume.
- Table 15, Budget outlays by function and agency, presents detailed data on budget outlays displayed first by function and subfunction, and then by agency for 1984-1986. For account level detail by agency and subfunction, see Part 8 of this volume.
- Table 16, Legislative proposals for major new and expanded programs, projection of costs, provides a description of major legislative proposals and a projection of costs for 1985-1990.
- Table 17, Credit budget: new direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments by agency, displays new obligations for direct loans and new commitments for guaranteed loans by agency for 1984-1986. Direct loans that are guaranteed by Federal agencies and disbursed by the Federal Financing Bank are attributed to the guaranteeing agencies and identified as FFB direct loans. Additional information can be found in Part 5 of this volume and Special Analysis F, "Federal Credit Programs" of the Special Analyses volume.
- Table 18, Controllability of budget outlays, 1976-1986, displays data classified as relatively uncontrollable and relatively ontrollable outlays.
- Table 19, Budget receipts by source, 1976-1986, includes historical data on budget receipts by source.
- Table 20, Budget outlays by function and subfunction, 1976–1986, includes historical data on outlays by function and subfunction. Data reflect establishment of a military retirement trust fund in 1985. Amounts for previous years are shown on a comparable basis. For 1976–1984, amounts have been adjusted to reflect imputed charges for accruals in subfunction 051 and the accrual offset in subfunction 951. Cash payments to retired military personnel for 1976–1986 are included in subfunction 602.
- Table 21, Federal transactions in the national income accounts, 1975-1986, includes historical data on a national income basis for receipts and expenditures. For a detailed analysis, see Special Analysis B, "Federal Transactions in the National Income Accounts" of the Special Analyses volume.

- Table 22, Federal finances and the gross national product, 1967-1988, displays receipts, outlays, deficits and Federal debt and shows these amounts as a percentage of the gross national product.
- Table 23, Composition of budget outlays in current and constant (fiscal year 1972) prices, 1966-1988, includes historical data on the composition of outlays for the defense and nondefense portions of the budget in current and constant dollars.
- Table 24, Budget receipts and outlays, 1789-1990, includes historical data and out-year estimates of total budget receipts, outlays, and surplus or deficit. As discussed previously, it includes additional entries that show currently on-budget and off-budget amounts separately.

Table 1. BUDGET SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
THE	BUDGET			
	548,371 6,628	554.213	609,350	670,509
	1,791	9,635	-3,421	— 3,751
572,820 —168,005	691,288 —183,207	708,017 192,612	734,226 — 197,144	791,505 — 205,271
949,751	1,064,870	1,059,983	1,143,011	1,252,992
(927,397)	(1,042,666)	(1,052,351)	(1,138,931)	(1,249,364
(22,354)	(22,204)	(7,632)	(4,080)	(3,628
			:	
666,457	736,859	793,729	861,676	950,376
851,781 (841,815)	959,085 (946,626)	973,725 (<i>972,224</i>)	1,026,625 (1,029,865)	1 ,094,761 (1,099,095
(9,966)	(12,459)	(1,501)	(-3,240)	(4,334
- 185,324 (-175,358)	- 222,226 (-209,767)	- 179,996 (- <i>178,495</i>)	164,949 (168,189)	— 144,385 (— <i>148,719</i>
(-9,966)	(-12,459)	(-1,501)	(3,240)	(4,334
THE CRE	DIT BUDGET			
30 003	51 904	24 240	22 745	19,856
	,	· '	·	80,908
109,892	125,923	101,448	101,283	100,763
	15,234 (4,344)	276 (584)	-3,730 (-692)	- 5,470 (-1,616
<i>(7,658)</i> 20,110	(10,890) 20,224	(<i>308)</i> 31,902	(-3,038) 32,583	(-3,854 32,114
26,433	35,458	31,626	28,853	26,643
FEDE	RAL DEBT			
		Ţ	Ţ	
1,576,748	1,841,077	2,074,231	2,308,278	2,546,38
1,570,740		1		
	544,936 572,820 —168,005 949,751 (927,397) (22,354) 666,457 851,781 (841,815) (9,966) —185,324 (—175,358) (—9,966) THE CRE 39,093 70,798 109,892 6,323 (—1,334) (7,658) 20,110 26,433	THE BUDGET 544,936	THE BUDGET 544,936	THE BUDGET 544,936

Table 1. BUDGET SUMMARY—Continued **FEDERAL DEBT—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Description	1983 actual	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate	1988 estimate
Federal Reserve System Others	155,527 986,244	155,122 1,157,467				
MEMORANDUM 5						
Debt subject to statutory limitation Debt not subject to	1,377,953	1,572,975	1,837,414	2,070,714	2,305,006	2,543,946
statutory limitation	3,933	3,973	3,663	3,517	3,272	2,442

¹ Includes an imputed charge (\$16,503 million) for accruals for military retirement contributions in 1984 to adjust data for comparability with the military retirement presentation beginning in 1985. Offsetting receipts equal to the imputed charge for accruals are included as deductions for offsetting receipts in 1984.
² These consist of intragovermental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.
³ Proposed to be included on-budget.
⁴ To avoid double counting, excludes guarantees (or commitments) of loans previously guaranteed or guarantees (or commitments) by one Government account.
⁵ For additional information on the Federal debt subject to statutory limitation, see table 12 of this part, Part 6 of this volume, and Special Analysis E, "Borrowing and Debt".

Table 2. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND BUDGET OUTLAYS BY AGENCY, 1984-90 (In billions of dollars)

	1984			Estin	nate		
	actual	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Budget receipts by source:							
Individual income taxes	296.2	329.7	358.9	392.5	433.6	475.5	512.0
Corporation income taxes	56.9	66.4	74.1	87.5	99.0	106.7	112.5
Social insurance taxes and contributions	241.7	268.4	289.4	309.5	346.5	376.5	409.
Excise taxes	37.4	37.0	35.0	35.0	33.6	33.1	33.
Estate and gift taxes	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.
Customs duties	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.4	14.0	14.
Miscellaneous receipts	17.0	18.0	18.6	19.5	19.6	19.5	20.
Total budget receipts	666.5	736.9	793.7	861.7	950.4	1,029.9	1,107.
Budget outlays by agency:							
Legislative branch 1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
The Judiciary	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.
Executive Office of the President	.1	.1	1.1	.1	.1	.1	1.
Funds appropriated to the President	8.5	11.1	12.1	12.4	12.0	11.6	10.
Agriculture	37.5	45.1	38.5	37.0	36.3	32.8	32.
Commerce 2		2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.
Defense—Military 3	220.8	246.3	277.5	312.3	348.6	382.3	418.
Defense—Civil	19.5	240.3 19.0	20.3	21.1	22.5	23.7	24.
Education		17.4		16.0	15.7	15.8	16.
_	15.5	11.0	16.9 9.3	10.0	11.0	11.5	10.
Energy	10.6					398.6	423.
Health and Human Services Housing and Urban Development	292.3 16.5	318.5 28.9	330.3 15.4	350.2 14.3	374.6 13.8	13.6	423. 14.
Interior	4.9		4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.
		5.0					4.
Justice Labor	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	23.
State	24.5 2.4	23.5 2.7	22.8	22.6 3.3	22.8 3.4	23.1	3.
		26.2	25.1		23.4	23.6	23.
Transportation Treasury 2	23.9 148.3	176.7	181.0	23.9 190.6	200.5	193.6	187.
Environmental Protection Agency		4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	193.0	4.
General Services Administration	4.1	1 '' :	1		4.0	1.2	† .
National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-	٠.۷	.4	.1	.2	,	.2	
tration	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.
Office of Personnel Management		23.6	24.8	26.0	27.3	28.5	29.
Small Business Administration 2		23.0	.1	20.0	21.3	20.5	29.
				20.0	27.4	27.7	28.
Veterans Administration		26.8	26.7 10.8	26.8	27.4	5.0	4.
Other agencies 4		12.3		8.0	6.3	2.9	4.
Allowances 5	_522	1.1 -57.9	.4 -67.6	_74.5	-78.3	-86.5	_ 94.
ought paren auserning receibre	- 32.3	-31.3	-07.0	-74.3	- 10.3	-00.3	- 34.
Total budget outless	051.0	050 1	072 7	1 000 0	1 004 0	1 127 4	1 100
Total budget outlays	851.8	959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1,094.8	1,137.4	1,190.

Includes allowance for 10 percent reduction beginning in 1986 (Executive recommendation).

Reflects proposed abolishment of the Small Business Administration on December 31, 1985 and transfer of activities to the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

^{*} Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.
* For all years includes amounts for the National Archives and Records Administration for activities formerly included in the General Services Administration.

⁵ Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises, military pay raises for the Coast Guard, and contingencies.

Note.—Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Amounts for 1984 are shown on a comparable basis.

Table 3. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1984-90

		,						
		1984 actual			Estir			
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
050	National defense	227.4	253.8	285.7	321.2	358.4	392.3	428.6
•••	Department of Defense-			500.7	000.0		****	1.20.0
	Military 1	(220.8)	(246.3)	(277.5)	(312.3)	(348.6)	(382.3)	(418.3)
	Other national defense	(6.6)		(8.2)	(8.9)	(9.8)		
150	International affairs	15.9	19.6	18.3	16.9	15.8	14.8	14.5
	General science, space and	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0		
	technology	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	11.1
270	Energy	7.1	8.2	4.7	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.3
	Natural resources and environ-	, . .	V		"-			
000	ment	12.6	13.0	11.9	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.0
350	Agriculture		20.0	12.6	9.0	8.3	4.6	3.8
	Commerce and housing credit		6.0	2.2	-1.2	-1.8	-3.3	-3.7
400	Transportation	23.7	27.0	25.9	24.6	24.2	24.4	24.4
	Community and regional devel-				20			
,,,,	opment	7.7	8.6	7.3	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.5
500	Education, training, employ-	i	0.0	""	0	J.,	•	0.0
000	ment, and social services	27.6	30.4	29.3	27.8	27.6	27.8	28.2
550	Health		33.9	34.9	35.7	37.3	39.0	40.8
	Social security and medicare		257.4	269.4	288.1	309.4	331.8	355.4
0.0	Social security		(191.1)	(202.2)	(215.9)	(230.1)	(244.7)	(259.9)
	Medicare		(66.3)	(67.2)	(72.2)	(79.2)	(87.1)	
600	Income security		127.2	115.8	118.9	123.4	127.2	130.6
	Veterans benefits and services		26.9	26.8	26.9	27.7	27.9	28.2
	Administration of justice		6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9
	General government		5.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
	General purpose fiscal assist-	0.1	0.0		1.0	0.0	0.0	
000	ance	6.8	6.6	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
900	Net interest		130.4	142.5	152.9	159.2	147.6	137.7
	Allowances		1.1	.4	.7	1.8	2.9	4.0
	Civilian agency pay raises 2			(*)	(.7)	(1.8)		(4.0)
	Contingencies for other re-		\ '	` '	(,	(=,	(=,	(,
	quirements		(1.1)	(.4)		İ	ļ	<u> </u>
950	Undistributed offsetting receipts		—32.3	37.5	-38.7	-39.0	-42.1	-45.0
	Employer-share, employee re-							
	tirement	(-25.3)	(-27.0)	(-29.0)	(-31.4)	(-34.2)	(-36.8)	(-39.5)
	Rents and royalties on the	· ·					'	
	Outer Continental Shelf	(-6.7)	(-5.3)	(-7.3)	(-7.3)	(-4.8)	(-5.4)	(-5.6)
	Sale of Conrail			(-1.2)			[*]	ļ
	Total budget outlays			973.7	1.026.6		1.137.4	1.190.0
	Total budget vallays	002.0	303.1	3,0.7		2,007.0	2,207.4	2,150.0

^{*50} million or less.

1 Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense—Military.

2 Includes allowances for military pay raises for the Coast Guard. Note. Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects the establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Amounts for 1984 are shown on a comparable basis.

Table 4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CURRENT SERVICES AND THE BUDGET: **OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1985-1990**

			Estin	nate		
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Current services estimates	960.4	1,024.5	1,109.3	1,200.1	1,262.8	1,332.8
Differences:						
National defense 1	.6	-8.9	-9.2	-10.1	-11.5	- 13.1
International affairs	.3	7	-2.1	-3.4	-4.4	— 5.0
General science, space and technology	_*	*	3	6	—.3	.1
Energy	5	-3.2	-3.8	-4.3	-4.5	-3.8
Natural resources and environment	_*	-1.3	—2.0	-2.1	-2.3	-2.8
Agriculture	_*	 5.5	-10.2	-12.3	-16.3	-16.3
Commerce and housing credit	_*	-3.1	-6.1	-6.8	—7.3	—7.5
Transportation	_*	-2.1	_4.4	-6.0	-6.8	—7.8
Community and regional development	1	—.9	-2.0	-2.6	-2.8	-2.7
Education, training, employment and						
social services	2	- 2.0	-4.5	5.3	-5.7	<u> </u>
Health	_*	-1.7	-3.5	-4.9	-6.5	8.1
Cooled assurity and medicare						
Social security and medicare:	_*	,		,	•	
Social security	_*	l	2	2	3	4
Medicare		-4.1	-6.3	- 8.3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total social security and medicare	_*	-4.2	6.5	-8.5	-11.0	13.8
Income security:						Į
General retirement and disability in-						
surance (excluding social securi-						
ty)	1	3	4	5	6	;
Federal employee retirement	.1	-1.3	2.2	— 2.8	—3.5	-4. 2
Unemployment compensation		_*	_*	*	*	*
Housing assistance	—.9	-1.7	- 2.5	—3.0	2.8	-2.7
Food and nutrition assistance	*	7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	1.3
Other income security	-*	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4
Total income security	1.0	- 5.0	-7.2	-8.7	-9.4	-10.2
Veterans benefits and services	_*	-1.1	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-3.
Administration of justice		-1.1 3	-1.3 3	5	4	
General government		9	8	-1.0	 9	-1.
General purpose fiscal assistance		-3.8		-5.1	-5.1	
Net interest		-3.3	-9.3	-15.5	-20.0	—26.
Allowances 2	<u>.</u>	-1.3	-2.5	-3.7	-4.8	_ 5.9
Undistributed offsetting receipts	1	-1.5 -1.5	-1.0	-1.6	-2.4	-2.9
Total differences	-1.4	- 50.8	-82.7	- 105.3	- 125.4	—142.7
Total budget outlays	959.1	973.7	1,026.6	1.094.8	1,137.4	1,190.0

^{*50} million or less.

¹ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense-Military.

² Includes allowances for civilan agency pay raises, military pay raises for the Coast Guard, and contingencies.

Table 5. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY, 1984-90

December of the other water	1984			Estir	nate		
Department or other unit	actual	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Legislative branch 1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
The Judiciary		1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Executive Office of the President	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	<u></u>	1.1
Funds appropriated to the President	15.6	14.2	13.4	13.2	12.3	12.0	11.1
Agriculture	31.2	42.7	36.9	36.5	36.6	33.5	33.9
Commerce 2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.6
Defense—Military 3		284.7	313.7	354.0	401.6	438.8	477.7
Defense—Civil	19.2	30.0	32.6	35.9	39.2	42.2	44.9
Education	15.4	18.4	15.5	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.5
Energy		11.4	9.7	11.4	12.0	12.3	12.8
Health and Human Services		331.2	348.9	377.4	423.5	461.5	501.8
Housing and Urban Development		31.0	7.0	8.1	11.6	11.8	12.1
Interior	4.9	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Justice	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
Labor	34.8	27.3	27.3	28.2	28.0	27.4	28.1
State		3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Transportation		28.5	24.7	24.5	24.1	24.1	24.0
Treasury 2	161.9	185.1	184.3	196.8	206.5	200.2	194.5
Environmental Protection Agency	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5
General Services Administration	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administra-			!	ļ]
tion	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.2	9.1	9.5
Office of Personnel Management	37.7	40.7	42.7	45.1	47.7	50.0	52.1
Small Business Administration 2		.7	.1	<u> </u>			
Veterans Administration	26.5	27.2	27.1	27.5	28.1	28.5	28.9
Other agencies 4	16.7	19.1	14.8	13.2	13.3	13.0	12.8
Allowances 5		1.5	*	.8	1.8	2.9	4.0
Undistributed offsetting receipts:							
Interest received by trust funds	20.4	25.6	29.1	-34.2	- 39.3	— 44.4	—49.0
Interest received from Outer Continental		İ			1	ļ	İ
Shelf escrow account			1.0	-1.6			ļ
Employer share, employee retirement	-25.3	-27.0	—29.0	-31.4	-34.2	-36.8	-39.5
Rents and royalties on the Outer Conti- nental Shelf	6.7	-5.3	-7.3	_7.3	-4.8	-5.4	-5.6
Sale of Conrail			-1.2			ļ	
Total undistributed offsetting receipts	52.3	57.9	67.6	—74.5	—78.3	-86.5	— 94.0
Total budget authority	949.8	1,064.9	1,060.0	1,143.0	1,253.0	1,317.5	1,391.8

^{*\$50} million or less.

Includes allowance for ten percent reduction beginning in 1986 (Executive recommendation).

Reflects proposed abolishment of the Small Business Administration on December 31, 1985 and transfer of activities to the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

For all years includes amounts for the National Archives and Records Administration for activities formerly included in the General Services Administration.

Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises, military pay raises for the Coast Guard, and contingencies.

Note.—Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Amounts for 1984 are shown on a comparable

Table 6. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, 1984-90

		1984 actual			Estim	ates		
	**************************************	1984 actuar	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
050	National defense	265.2	292.6	322.2	363.3	411.5	448.9	488.1
	Department of Defense—		2,2.0			122.0		
	Military 1	(258.2)	(284.7)	(313.7)	(354.0)	(401.6)	(438.8)	(477.7)
	Other national defense	(7.0)	(7.8)	(8.5)	(9.3)	(9.9)	(10.1)	(10.4)
150	International affairs	24.6	26.7	20.6	20.0	19.1	19.0	18.5
250	General science, space, and						i	
	technology	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.0	11.0	11.5
270	Energy	7.9	8.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
	Natural resources and environ-				i	1	ļ	
	ment	12.3	12.2	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	8.5
350	Agriculture	11.8	22.6	13.0	12.3	11.6	8.0	7.3
370	Commerce and housing credit	13.3	12.4	7.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	6.0
400	Transportation	29.3	29.2	25.5	25.3	24.9	24.9	24.8
450	Community and regional devel-							
	opment	8.9	8.0	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.3
500	Education, training, employ- ment, and							
	social services		31.4	26.9	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.7
	Health	31.6	33.6	34.7	36.2	37.9	39.7	41.5
570	Social security and medicare		270.9	288.7	314.9	357.8	394.3	433.1
	Social security		(199.4)	(207.0)	(223.8)	(264.3)	(292.9)	(323.6)
	Medicare	(63.2)	(71.5)	(81.7)	(91.1)	(93.5)	(101.3)	(109.5)
	Income security		162.0	144.1	152.1	162.1	167.4	173.2
	Veterans benefits and services		27.3	27.4	27.8	28.4	28.6	29.0
	Administration of justice		6.7	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1
	General government	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
850	General purpose fiscal assist-					17	10	1.0
	ance	6.8	6.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
	Net interest		130.4	142.5	152.9	159.2	147.6	137.7
920	Allowances		1.5	*	.8	1.8	2.9	4.0
	Civilian agency pay raises 2		(*)	(*)	(8.)	(1.8)	(2.9)	(4.0)
	Contingencies for other re-	}	(1.5)		ļ			
050	quirements	-32.0	-32.3	37.5	-38.7	39.0	-42.1	AE O
300	Undistributed offsetting receipts	1						45.0
	Employer share, employee re-	(-25.3)	(-27.0)	(-29.0)	(-31.4)	(-34.2)	(-36.8)	(-39.5)
	tirement		,,	, ,	`,			-
	Rents and royalties on the Outer Con-	[ļ	
	tinental Shelf	/ 67	/ 521	/ 721	/ 721	/ 401	(54)	/ 561
	Sale of Conrail	(-0./)	(-0.3)	(-1.3)	(-7.3)	(-4.6)	(-3.4)	(-0.0)
	Saic UI WHIAII			(-1.2)				
	Total budget author-						Ì	
	íty	949.8	1,064.9	1 060 0	1,143.0	1.253.0	1,317.5	1.391.8

^{*\$50} million or less.

Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense—Military.

Includes allowances for military pay raises for the Coast Guard.

Includes allowances for military pay raises for the Coast Guard.

Note: Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects the establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Amounts for 1984 are shown on a comparable basis.

Table 7. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CURRENT SERVICES AND THE BUDGET: **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, 1985-1990**

			Esti	nate		
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Current services estimates	1,065.8	1,130.2	1,227.6	1,353.1	1,435.7	1,524.1
Differences:						
National defense 1		-11.4	8.7	10.0	-11.8	-13.4
International affairs	.7	-3.9	-4.2	-5.7	-4.9	5.5
General science, space and technology	_*	_*	4	5	*	.1
Energy	5	—3.4	-3.5	-3.6	-3.8	-2.1
Natural resources and environment		-2.1	- 3.0	-3.6	-4.2	5.0
Agriculture	*	5.4	-7.2	9.4	-16.1	— 13.9
Commerce and housing credit	*	-2.5	-4.7	-4.2	-5.1	-5.6
Transportation	_*	-4.6	5.9	—7.4	-8.1	9.0
Community and regional development	3	-2.8	3.0	-3.0	3.0	-2.9
Education, training, employment and						
social services	—.5	5.1	-5.3	-5.8	-6.1	-6.5
Health	_*	— 2.3	-3.7	- 5.1	-6.5	-8.1
Social security and medicare:						
Social security		.2	4	2	.4	5
Medicare		- .9	-1.3	-2.3	-3.4	5.3
Total social security and medicare	*	7	-1.7	2.4	-3.0	-5.8
Income security:						
General retirement and disability in-						
surance (excluding social secur-						
ity)		.1	1	2	2	3
Federal employee retirement	.2	1	2	_*	.4	6
Unemployment compensation		.1	.2	.2	.3	.2
Housing assistance		—10.0	-9.4	-6.8	6.8	6.8
Food and nutrition assistance	_* _*	7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3
Other income security	_*	—1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4
Total income security	4	-11.8	-11.8	-9.2	— 8.9	9.0
Veterans benefits and services	*	1.5	-2.5	-2.9	-3.0	-3.4
Administration of justice	*	4	4	–.5	5	5
General government	*	9	9	9	9	-1.3
General purpose fiscal assistance	_*	- 5.0	5.0	-5.1	-5.1	- 5.2
Net interest	1	-3.3	-9.3	-15.5	-20.0	-26.5
Allowances 2	*	-1.4	2.6	—3.7	4.9	6.0
Undistributed offsetting receipts	1	-1.5	1.0	-1.6	2.4	—2.9
Total differences	9	-70.2	-84.6	-100.1	-118.2	- 132.3
Total budget authority	1,064.9	1,060.0	1,143.0	1,253.0	1,317.5	1,391.8

^{*50} million or less.

¹ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense---Military.

² Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises, military pay raises for the Coast Guard, and contingencies.

Table 8. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS
(In millions of dollars)

	8	Budget authorit	y	Outlays			
Department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	
Legislative branch	1,629	1,627	1,597	1,324	1,478	1,421	
The Judiciary	819	1,038	1,139	788	919	1,008	
Executive Office of the President	109	115	111	81	97	92	
Funds appropriated to the President	17,295	14,329	13,557	3,449	6,070	6,025	
Agriculture	25,487	26,327	24,391	22,837	24,396	22,965	
Commerce 1	2,024	1,887	1,775	1,171	1,251	1,204	
Defense—Military 2	258,551	285,366	314,359	146,071	159,072	172,763	
(Imputed accruals for military retirement contributions) 3	(16,503)						
Defense—Civil	19.237	2.928	2.893	18.186	2,203	1.796	
Education		18,465	15,538	5,337	6,704	5.386	
Energy	14.848	15,750	12.184	6,969	8,561	6,956	
Health and Human Services	70,610	74,408	71,271	62.698	63,908	60,491	
Housing and Urban Development	16,673	16,286	5.073	885	612	932	
Interior	5.168	5.263	4,346	3,472	3.634	3,235	
Justice	3,461	3.837	3.809	2,747	3,195	3.287	
Labor	16,108	6.065	5,685	8,109	2,497	2.687	
State		3.004	2,928	1,930	2,059	2,172	
Transportation		11,112	8,268	7,352	6,048	4,964	
Treasury 1	9,580	10,179	2,832	8,907	9,495	3,110	
Environmental Protection Agency	4,111	4,378	4,668	963	1,100	1,099	
General Services Administration	388	394	381	323	497	322	
National Aeronautics and Space Admin-	1						
istration	7,316	7,511	7,886	5,130	5,338	5,621	
Office of Personnel Management		5,897	6,320	5,526	5,706	5,887	
Small Business Administration 1		725	97	536	663	97	
Veterans Administration	25,685	26,344	26,259	22,422	23,180	23,406	
Other independent agencies 4	9,222	12,048	7,187	5,574	6,097	5,178	
Allowances 5		1,506	24		1,131	24	
Total	544,936	556,789	544,578	342,786	345,913	342,127	
MEMORANDUM							
Appropriations to liquidate con- tract authority: ⁶ Agriculture	9,607						
Housing and Urban Development	10,495	190	_1 446				
		28	-1,740				
Interior		. 20	[• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		***************	p	
Interior Transportation		14.069	15,042	1		1	

Table 8. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY **CONGRESS—Continued**

		Budget authority			Outlays			
Department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate		
ADDENDUM								
Portion available through current action by Congress	544,936	556,789	544,578	342,786	345,913	342,127		
by Congress	572,819	691,287	708,017	446,058 177,834	530,534 199,528	533,308 221,162		
Outlays from unobligated balances 7 Deductions for offsetting receipts:		***************************************		53,109	66,317	69,740		
Intragovernmental transactions Proprietary receipts from the public	131,256 36,749	145,725 37,482	-149,167 -43,445	- 131,256 36,749	145,725 37,482	— 149,167 — 43,445		
Total budget authority and outlays	949,751	1,064,870	1,059,983	851,781	959,085	973,725		

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

¹ Reflects proposed abolishment of the Small Business Administration on December 31, 1985 and transfer of activities to the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

2 Includes allowances for military pay raises for Department of Defense.

3 An imputed charge for accruals for military retirement contributions is included in Defense-Military to adjust data for comparability with the military retirement presentation beginning in 1985. Offsetting receipts equal to the imputed charge for accruals are included as deductions for offsetting receipts.

4 For all years includes amounts for the National Archives and Records Administration for activities formerly included in the General Services Administration.

The allowances for military pay raises for the Coast Guard and contingencies.

Excluded from budget authority above.

Outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authority are included as outlays from balances.

Table 9. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

Description	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Budget authority available through current action by Congress:			
Enacted, pending, or recommended herein:			
Appropriations 1 2	529,701	539.654	551,826
Controot authority	10 102	10,729	
Contract authority	10,183		1,59
Authority to borrow	3,421	4,507	78
Reappropriations and reauthorizations	1,632	109	
To be requested separately:			
Appropriations 1		2,141	8,92
Contract authority			-13
Authority to borrow		-350	-57
Total budget authority available through cur-			
rent action by Congress (table 8)	544,936	556,789	544,57
Budget authority available without current action by Congress			
(permanent authorizations):			
Appropriations 1	518,770	610,925	658,57
Contract authority		30.525	30,49
Authority to borrow		49.838	18,93
Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 14):	20,070	43,030	10,33
Introductions for Uniscitling Touchpts (table 14):	121 256	145 705	140 16
Intragovernmental transactions	-131,256	-145,725	-149,16
Proprietary receipts from the public	-36,749	-37,482	—43,44
Total budget authority for the year (table 5)	949,751	1,064,870	1,059,98
Unobligated balances and adjustments:			
Unobligated balances:	1		
Brought forward at start of year (table 10)	383,529	420,709	447.54
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.) 3	- 20,680	-20,206	- 12.07
Carried forward at end of year (table 10)	420,709	 447,540	- 494,23
··			
Obligations incurred, net 4	891,891	1,017,833	1,001,21
Obligated balances:			Ĭ
Brought forward at start of year, funded (table 10)	521,775	553,343	581.89
Adjustments in expired accounts	-1 251	-2.042	– 92
Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1,251 -7,291	-28,156	-6.72
Deficiency appropriations	-1,231	— <u>2</u> 0,130	27
Carried forward at end of year (table 10)	-553,343	- 581.893	-602.01
Budget outlays (table 3)	-	959,085	973,72
MEMORANDUM	031,701	333,003	3/3,/2
	ł	(
Federal funds included above:			
Budget authority available through current action by Congress	542,269	552,242	538,41
pudget authority available through current action by congress	700,778	784,909	756,38
Budget authority 5			
Budget authority 5 Obligations incurred, net 5	666,889	783,418	759,36
Budget authority s	666,889	783,418 731.630	759,3 734.9

^{* 500} thousand or less.

1 Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority:

	1984	1985	1986
	actual	estimate	estimate
Enacted, pending, or recommended herein	44,484	38,176 455	40,580 1.446

² Includes an imputed charge (\$16.503 million) for accruals for military retirement contributions in 1984 to adjust data for comparability with the military retirement presentation beginning in 1985. Offsetting receipts equal to the imputed charge for accruals are included as deductions for offsetting receipts.
³ Includes redemption of agency debt and capital transfers to the general fund, as well as proposed and enacted rescissions of unobligated balances.
⁴ For additional information on obligations incurred, net, see the OMB report "Object Class Analysis", which can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service shortly after the budget is transmitted.
⁵ Amounts are net of intrafund transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.

Table 10. BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Department or other unit	Start	1984	End	1984	End	1985	End	1986
Department of ourer unit	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated
Legislative branch	409	264	413	384	436	346	432	329
The Judiciary		85	101	96	116	109	135	115
Executive Office of the		00				100		
President	19		21	*	19		20	ļ
Funds appropriated to the	38.917	26 205	40.848	21 000	42.442	32.173	43.947	31.917
President		26,305		31,006				
Agriculture		2,579	15,026	3,366	12,043	1,592	6,981	2,452
Commerce 1		382	1,488	372	1,290	311	1,054	342
Defense—Military 2	128,634	43,386	153,459	51,620	191,915	51,516	223,951	55,667
Defense—Civil ³	995	666	792	516	2,301	10,030	2,277	22,321
Education	11,398	2,467	12,271	1,236	13,154	1,155	12,020	814
Energy	9,107	2,044	8,342	2,119	8,968	1,522	8,932	974
Health and Human Services	19,426	40,366	20,451	46,546	22,086	57,563	22,573	75,678
Housing and Urban		,	,	•	,	•		'
Development	213,302	60,515	214.641	58.013	195.120	50,736	190,328	39,529
Interior	2.366	2.052	2,453	1.813	2,643	1,362	2,175	1.274
Justice		282	566	429	750	210	788	127
Labor		10.332	4,514	18.377	4.373	20.764	4.110	25,332
State	494	1.794	598	2.214	1.123	2,497	1,151	2,835
Transportation	29.837	9,324	33,092	10,718		10,781	35,012	10,639
					35,278			
Treasury 1	1,750	30,439	1,898	28,326	2,086	22,957	1,051	22,957
Environmental Protection	10.045	1 050	10.750	700	10.507	050	10 540	
Agency	10,245	1,258	10,753	722	10,507	856	10,540	840
General Services Administration	659	1,129	839	934	824	661	917	640
National Aeronautics and Space					١			
Administration	1,346	793	1,321	1,001	1,922	594	2,107	523
Office of Personnel								
Management	2,107	113,895	2,161	128,942	2,321	145,918	2,482	163,706
Small Business								1
Administration 1	56	1,218	180	1,417	215	1,381		
Veterans Administration	3,628	11,929	3,905	12,454	4,124	12,626	4,559	12,568
Other independent agencies:		1	,	, i	'			
Export-Import Bank	6,421	399	4,956		5,802		2,937	450
Federal Deposit Insurance	',		.,		.,		,	
Corporation	171	13,614	4,888	9,144	4,888	10,144	4,888	11.644
Federal Home Loan Bank		,	1,000	-,	,,,,,,	,	.,	
Board	1.264	3,715	2,364	3,877	3.187	2,704	4.314	1.520
Railroad Retirement Board		7	496	2,587	503	4,097	527	6,056
All other independent		· ·		-,00,	"	1,00		0,000
agencies 4	9,678	2,290	10,507	2,480	11.080	2,936	11,806	2,985
Allowances 5	0,0.0		10,00.	-,.00	375	2,000	22,000	
Total		383,529	553,343	420,709	581,893	447,540	602,014	494,234
MEMORANDUM								
Federal funds			487,864	200,051	509,463	181,332	526,526	166,287
Trust funds	56,001	196,686	65,479	220,658	72,430	266,208	75,488	327,947
Total	521,775	383,529	553,343	420,709	581,893	447,540	602,014	494,234
		1		1	,	1	1	1

^{*500} thousand or less.

1 Reflects proposed abolishment of the Small Business Administration in 1986 and transfer of activities to the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

2 Includes balances of allowances for military pay raises for Department of Defense.

3 Includes obligated balances of \$1,504 million and unobligated balances of \$21,418 million in 1986 due to the establishment of the military retirement trust fund.

4 For all years includes amounts for the National Archives and Records Administration.

5 Includes halances of allowances for contingencies.

⁵ Includes balances of allowances for contingencies.

Table 11. FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT OF FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1

			Fiscal year		
	1983 actual ²	1984 actual ²	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1987 estimate
Agriculture	109,773	108,598	108,986	98,800	91,745
Commerce 3	32,715	32,305	33,633	33,704	34,168
Defense—civil functions	30,973	28,681	28,798	28,548	28,348
Education	5,360	5,025	4,840	4,579	4,187
Energy	16,984	16,708	16,500	15,979	15,779
Health and Human Services	141,715	136,969	132,717	128,844	123,083
Housing and Urban Development	13,779	12.437	12,174	11,438	11,234
Interior	73,451	73,245	73,244	70,748	69,748
Justice	55,686	58,244	61,668	63,650	63,919
Labor	18,968	18,577	18,598	18,073	17,806
State		24,139	25,134	25,908	25,882
Transportation		61,130	61,583	60,474	58,248
Treasury ³		123,155	123,585	122,660	123,472
Environmental Protection Agency	10.883	11.412	12,576	13,081	12.901
National Aeronautics and Space Administra-	10,000	,	55,51.5	1 20,000	,
tion	22.246	22,080	22.000	21,800	21,800
Veterans Administration	216,848	218,545	221,304	218,216	216,089
Other:	220,010	220,010			
Agency for International Development	5.169	5.115	5.108	4,875	4.825
General Services Administration 4		25,572	25,865	25,335	24,467
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		3,441	3,491	3,491	3,491
Office of Personnel Management		5,710	5.822	5,510	5,419
Panama Canal Commission		8,137	8,410	8,300	8,300
Small Business Administration 3		4,238	4,200		-,
Tennessee Valley Authority		31.952	32,500	32,500	32,500
United States Information Agency	7,906	8,167	8,751	9,100	9,240
Miscellaneous 4	39,625	41.414	41.992		41.135
Estimated nondefense lapse					
Contingencies					
•					
Civilian agency employment Defense—military functions 5	1, 092,034 984,806	1,084,996 1.011.532	1,082,544 1,010,217	1, 067,649 1,020,321	1,047,786 1.024.000
verence—minitary runotions			1,010,217		
Subtotal		2,096,528	2,092,761	2,087,970	2,071,786
Postal Service Employment 6	646,094	662,111	682,774	696,945	710,426
Total, Executive Branch	2,722,934	2,758,639	2,775,535	2,784,915	2,782,212

Excludes developmental positions under the Worker-Trainee Opportunity Program (WTOP) as well as certain statutory exemptions.
 Data are estimated for portions of Defense-civil functions as well as for the Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors and the International

Trade Commission.

3 For 1986–87, reflects proposed abolition of the Small Business Administration in 1986 and transfer of activities to the Departments of * FOR 1980-07, Tellecus proposed abstraction of the National Archives and Records Administration formerly included in the General Services Administration.

4 For 1984-1987, reflects adjustments for the National Archives and Records Administration formerly included in the General Services Administration.

5 Section 904 of the 1982 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 97-86) exempts the Department of Defense from full-time equivalent employment controls. Data shown are estimated.

6 Includes the Postal Rate Commission.

Table 12. BUDGET FINANCING AND DEBT

(In millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING

	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	(— 175,358)	-222,226 (-209,767) (-12,459)	
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public: Decrease or increase (—) in Treasury operating cash balance Increase or decrease (—) in:	6,631	10,426	
Checks outstanding, etc. ²	5,447 1,930 498	9,410 453 559	9,406 — 2,503 471
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public	14,507	20,848	7,374
Total requirements for borrowing from the public	— 170,817	201,378	172,622
Change in debt held by the public	170,817	201,378	172,622
Nonbank investors	164,822 6,400 405		

DEBT, END OF YEAR

	1983 actual			
Gross Federal debt:				
Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies	1,377,211 4,675	1,572,267 4,481	1,836,725 4,352	2,070,034 4,197
Total gross Federal debt	1,381,886	1,576,748	1,841,077	2,074,231
Government agencies The public	240,114 1,141,771	264,159 1,312,5 89	327,110 1,513,967	387,642 1,686,589
Federai Reserve SystemOthers	155,527 986,244	155,122 1,157,467		

DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION, END OF YEAR

Total debt subject to statutory limi- tation ³	1,377,953	1,572,975	1,837,414	2.070,714
Debt issued by Treasury Treasury debt not subject to limitation	 605	1,572,267 — 603 1.312	1,836,725 603 1.292	2,070,034 — 603 1.283
Dobt issued by Trassum	1 277 211	1 570 067	1 026 726	2 070 02

¹ Proposed to be included on-budget ² Besides checks outstanding, includes accrued interest payable on Treasury debt, miscellaneous liability accounts, allocations of special drawing risk, and, as an offset, cash and monetary assets other than the Treasury operating cash balance, miscellaneous asset accounts, and profit on sale of gold. ³ The statutory debt limit is established at \$1,823.8 billion (Public Law 98-475).

Table 13. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Net individual income taxes Corporation income taxes:	279,345 81,632 360,977 64,771	1985 estimate 302,859 92,904 	1986 estimate 331,741 100,568 — 554
Withheld	81,632 360,977	92,904	100,568
Other	81,632 360,977	92,904	100,568
Other	81,632 360,977	92,904	100,568
Proposed legislation	360,977		
Refunds		395,763	
Refunds		1 333.703 1	431,755
Net individual income taxes	* .,	66,086	-72,866
	296,206	329,677	358,889
Existing law	74,179	79,488	88,462
Proposed legislation		73,400	-750
	-17,286	-13,085	-13,624
NEIUIUS	-17,200	-13,003	-13,024
Net corporation income taxes	56,893	66,403	74,088
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds): Employment taxes and contributions:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	152,444	172,741	186,230
Proposed legislation		l	260
Disability insurance	15,907	16,521	17,797
Proposed legislation		,	24
Hospital insurance	40.262	45,069	51,104
Proposed legislation		.,,,,,,	76
Railroad retirement:			
Social Security equivalent account		1,496	1,504
Railroad retirement 1	3,321	2,231	2,336
Total employment taxes and contributions		238,058	259,331
` *	211,333	230,030	200,001
Unemployment insurance: State taxes deposited in Treasury 2	19,036	19,407	17,991
Proposed legislation			81
Federal unemployment tax receipts 2	5,899	5,940	6,938
Proposed legislation	202	239	15 234
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 2		233	50
Total unemployment insurance	25,138	25,586	25,309
Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	4,494 86	4,634 89	4,691 93
Proposed legislation			12
Total other retirement contributions	4,580	4,723	4,797
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	241,651	268,367	289,436
Excise taxes: Federal funds: Alcohol taxes:	2.500	4 120	4 204
Distilled spirits	3,566	4,138	4,204
Beer	1,516	1,674	1,605
Wines	320	274	276
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	22 87		21 80
Total alcohol taxes	5,315	6,027	6,026
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes	4,623	4,678	2,586
Cigars	30	32	32
Cigarette papers and tubes	2	2	2
Other	8	6	6
Refunds	-3	_5	_3

Table 13. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Total tobacco taxes	4,660	4,713	2,623
Gasoline	İ		
Firearms, shells, and cartridges			
	38		
Finking rada assala ata	64	76	81
Fishing rods, creels, etc Pistols and revolvers	38 22	25	28
Bows and arrows	8	7	8
Gas guzzier tax	9	11	14
Windfall profit tax	9,056	6,598	5,027
Refunds	- 229	<u>81</u>	- 58
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	9,006	6,636	5,100
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
General and toll telephone and teletype service	2,035	2,170	2,386
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	.71		, ,
Employee pension plans	11 152]] 126	11 123
Tax on foundations	56	135 64	123
Other	3	2	03
Refunds	-99	– 20	<u> _20</u>
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	2,165	2,369	2,578
Undistributed Federal tax deposits and unapplied collections	1,134	-41	-38
Total Federal fund excise taxes	22,279	19,704	16,289
Trust funds: Highway:			
Gasoline	8,910	9,211	9,401
Trucks, buses, and trailers	865	1,248	1,241
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber Diesel fuel used on highways	332 1,630	201	218
Use-tax on certain vehicles	180	2,293 427	2,567 355
Truck parts and accessories	-28		
Lubricating oils			
Refunds	-142	-63	162
Total highway trust fund	11,743	13,318	13,621
Airport and airway:			
Transportation of persons	2,181	2,550	2,772
Waybill tax Tax on fuels	134 106	188	211 122
International departure tax	80	116 90	93
Tires and innertubes	*		30
Refunds	-2	-2	-2
Total airport and airway trust fund	2,499	2,942	3,196
Aquatic resources trust fund	12	136	145
Black lung disability insurance trust fund	518	576	599
Proposed legislation			223
Inland waterway trust fund	39 261	40 272	15
Proposed legislation	201	LIL	859
Post-closure liability trust fund	9	7	
Total trust fund excise taxes	15,082	17,291	18,709
Total and a total	37,361	36,995	34,998
Total excise taxes			
Total excise taxes	6,010	5,603	5,345

Table 13. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

Source	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Miscellaneous receipts: 5			
Miscellaneous taxes	108	118	121
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	15,684	16,419	16,932
Alternative fuels production	12	14	12
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees	247	259	265
Patent and copyright fees	*		
Registration and filing fees	241	259	262
Coal mining reclamation fees	215	219	229
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc	46	46	41
Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial services		117	122
Proposed legislation			40
Fees for legal and judicial services	4		
Proposed legislation			13
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	817	899	972
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	328	529	569
Proposed legislation	320		100
Restitutions, reparations, and recoveries under military occupation	2	1	
Gifts and contributions	35	42	41
Refunds and recoveries.		-20	$-\tilde{20}$
Total miscellaneous receipts		18,004	18.630
Total budget receipts	666,457	736,859	793,729
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	418.095	459.314	493.534
Trust funds 6	338,103	396,495	421.302
Interfund transactions 6	-89.740	-118,950	

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

In 1985 and 1986, rail pension fund.

2 Deposits by States are State payroll taxes that cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

3 Represents employer and employee contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

4 Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in customs duties are: 1984, \$30 million; and 1985, \$30 million.

5 Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1984, \$126 million; 1985, \$144 million; and 1986,

^{\$155} million.

* Includes impact of the shift of off-budget Federal entities to on-budget status under proposed legislation.

Note.—Estimates for 1985 and 1986 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 14. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE

Туре	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS	:		
Federal intrafund transactions:			
Distributed by agency:			
Under current law:	E 204	4 070	E 045
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	5,204 49	4,676 39	5,045 101
From entities that are off-budget under current law	15,378	17,912	19,339
Undistributed by agency:]	'	,
Employer share, employee retirement:	10 502		1
Military retirement fund (imputed)			
Total Federal intrafunds	37,134	22,626	24,484
Trust intrafund transactions:			
Distributed by agency:	0.400	0.401	
Railroad retirement/social security ¹	2,426 1,957	2,401 1,748	2,434 1,142
	ļ		
Total trust intrafunds distributed by agency		4,149	3,576
Total intrafund transactions	41,516	26,775	28,060
Interfund transactions:	Ì	!	
Distributed by agency:		ļ	
Federal fund payments to trust funds: Contributions to insurance programs:			ĺ
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	6.878	3,742	5.762
Military retirement fund		9,551	10,054
Supplementary medical insurance	16,811	17,898	18,266
Hospital insurance	1,106	1,363 1,903	1,084 1.984
Railroad industry pension	2,530	992	1,304
Civilian supplementary retirement contributions	15,736	15,974	15,933
Unemployment insurance	3,973	1,517	327
Other	348	403	191
State and local government fiscal assistance	4,567	4,567	ļ
Other	150	204	175
Subtotal	52,099	58,114	54,892
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Repayment of loans or advances to trust funds	7,105	6,661	6,473
Charges for services to trust funds		270	268
Other		1,356	1,364
Subtotal	8,527	8,287	8,105
Total interfunds distributed by agency	60,626	66,401	62,997
Undistributed by agency:			
Employer share, employee retirement:			
Under current law:	2 542	2 661	2 571
Civil service retirement and disability insuranceOld-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance (contribution as	3,542	3,661	3,571
employer) ²	3,182	3,723	4,023
Military retirement fund		17,017	18,232
Other Federal employees retirement	40	92	259
Civil service retirement and disability insurance	1,829	2,321	2,675
Hospital insurance		180	201

Table 14. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE—Continued

(III Inmorts or Gonars)			
Туре	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Total employer share, employee retirement interfunds undistributed by agency	8,760	26,994	28,961
Interest received by trust funds	20,354	25,554	29,149
Total interfund transactions undistributed by agency	•	52,548	58,110
Total interfund transactions			121,107
Total intragovernmental transactions		145,725	149,167
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC			
Distributed by agency:			
Interest: Interest on loans, Foreign Assistance Act	361	301	310
Other interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections	973	936	1,148
Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts	1,206 749	1,055 804	875 820
·			
Total interest	3,289	3,096	3,152
Dividends and other earnings	15	5	5
Rents: Rent and bonuses from land leases, etc	72	83	129
Rent of land and other real property	30	55	58
Rent of equipment and other personal property	26	29	29
Total rents	128	167	216
Royalties	974	996	997
Sale of products: Sale of timber and other natural land products	842	1,287	1.175
Sale of minerals and mineral products	1,580	1,176	1,141
Sale of power and other utilities	642	778	1,098
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense	82	154	54
Total sale of products	3,147	3,394	3,468
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits:			0 101
Medicare premiums and other charges (trust fund)	4,942 1,852	5,547 1.548	6,121
Nuclear waste disposal revenues	330	1,120	401
Veterans life insurance (trust funds)	441 406	393 432	413 448
Other 3	997	952	2,285
Total fees and other charges	8,968	9,992	9,668
Sale of Government property:			
Sale of land and other real property 3	180	221	199
Sale of equipment and other personal property: Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	11.237	12.100	12,400
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	79	83	87
Total sale of property	11,496	12,404	12,686
Realization upon loans and investments: Dollar repayments of loans, Agency for International Development	372	224	245
Foreign military credit sales	1 86	324 93	345
Dollar conversion of foreign currency	110	111	111
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	84	85 131	1,105
Total realization upon loans and investments		745	+
total realization upon loans and investments	/10	/45	1,747

Table 14. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Туре	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Recoveries and refunds ³	367	512	1,133
Miscellaneous receipt accounts 3	937	869	902
Total proprietary receipts from the public distributed by agency	30,037	32,180	33,975
Undistributed by agency: Other interest: Interest received from Outer Continental Shelf escrow account Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf:			953
Rents and bonuses	3.150	1,675 3,627	3,972 3,345 1,200
Total proprietary receipts from the public undistributed by agency	6,711	5,302	9,470
Total proprietary receipts from the public 4	36,749	37,482	43,445
Total offsetting receipts	168,005	183,206	192,612

*\$500 thousand or less. Note: Receipts are "under current law" unless otherwise stated.

	1984	1985	1986
	actual	estimate	estimate
Federal funds	19,105	18,418	23,109
	17,644	19,063	20,337

Interchange receipts between the social security and railroad retirement funds place the social security funds in the same position they would have been if there were no separate railroad retirement system.

Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.

Consists of:

Consists of:

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE			
051 Department of Defense—Military:			
Military personnel 1		67,546	72,798
Operation and maintenance		74,569	79,648
Procurement		69,706 į	83,045
Research, development, test, and evaluation		27,786	33,988
Military construction		4,209	5,296
Other 2	1,306	2,760	3,336
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	2	5	_5
Allowances		446	77
Deductions for offsetting receipts		—723	687
Total 051	220,840	246,305	277,505
053 Atomic energy defense activities:			
Department of Energy	6,120	6,991	7,700
054 Defense-related activities:			
Department of Defense—Civil	(9,551	10,054
General Services Administration	88	83	29
Other independent agencies:			20
Central Intelligence Agency	86	99	101
Federal Emergency Management Agency	240	307	289
Intelligence Community Staff	16	16	17
Selective Service System	22	28	27
Deductions for offsetting receipts		9.551	10,054
- •			
Total 054		533	464
Total national defense	227,413	253,830	285,669
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS			
151 Foreign economic and financial assistance:			
Funds appropriated to the President 2	3,515	3,789	3,758
Department of Agriculture	1,085	1,791	1,307
Department of State	369	398	688
Department of Transportation (trust funds)	7	9	9
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	5	_5	-5
Deductions for offsetting receipts		— 459	—479
Total 151	4,478	5,523	5,278
152 International security assistance:			
Funds appropriated to the President	E 102	7 000	0.000
Papartment of State	5,192	7,926	9,026
Department of State		2 240	200
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	2,818	2,340 —93	282 — 99
Deductions for offsetting receipts			
Total 152	7,924	10,177	9,213
153 Conduct of foreign affairs:			
Funds appropriated to the President	41	42	3€
Department of Justice		1	1
Department of State 2	2,181	2,453	2,654
Other independent agencies:			
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	17	19	19
		1 04	200
International Trade Commission		24	29

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
United States Institute of Peace		1	3
Deductions for offsetting receipts.		-388	288
Total 153	1,882	2,152	2,454
154 Foreign information and exchange activities: Other independent agencies:			<u>-</u>
Board for International Broadcasting	105	111	121
Japan-United States Friendship Commission (trust funds) United States Information Agency ²	2 574	2 828	918
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_*	*	*
Total 154	682	941	1,041
155 International financial programs: Funds appropriated to the President ²	11,408	11,897	12,536
Department of the TreasuryOther independent agencies: Export-Import Bank of the United	— 246	—280	— 289
States	1,068	1,359	603
Deductions for offsetting receipts	<u>— 11,320</u>	- 12,185	-12,487
Total 155	910	790	364
Total international affairs	15,876	19,583	18,349
250 GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY			
251 General science and basic research: Department of Energy	650	687	697
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation 2	1,198	1,429	1,540
Total 251	1,849	2,116	2,237
253 Space flight: National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,028	3,914	4,004
254 Space, science, applications, and technology: National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,687	1,890	2,144
255 Supporting space activities: Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) ³ National Aeronautics and Space Administration ²	7 746	- 67 886	— 107 1,007
Total 255	754	819	900
Total general science, space, and technology	8,317	8,740	9,285
270 ENERGY			
271 Energy supply: Funds appropriated to the President		*	
Department of Agriculture	226	31	28
Department of Agriculture (off-budget under current law) ³ Department of Energy ²	— 1 4,854	5,144	2,797
Department of the Interior	4,634	3,144	1
Department of the Treasury	18	160	322
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) ³	2,200 40	3,575 43	2,576 53
Other Temporary Commissions	•	*	
Tennessee Valley Authority	185	535	165

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Total 271	Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
272 Energy conservation:	Deductions for offsetting receipts	 4,331	-4,548	-2,773
Department of Energy 519 518 26	Total 271	3,252	4,949	3,170
Department of Housing and Urban Development	272 Energy conservation:			
Total 272 527 545 274 Emergency energy preparedness: Department of Energy (off-budget under current law) 3 2,329 1,630 1,645	Department of Energy	519	518	346
274 Emergency energy preparedness: 189 276 2,329 1,630 1,645 1	Department of Housing and Urban Development	8	26	35
Department of Energy 189 276	Total 272	527	545	381
Department of Energy (off-budget under current law) s 2,329 1,630	274 Emergency energy preparedness:			
Total 274	Department of Energy			237
276 Energy information, policy, and regulation: Department of Energy.	Department of Energy (off-budget under current law) ³	2,329	1,630	148
Department of Energy	Total 274	2,518	1,906	385
Department of Energy	276 Energy information, policy, and regulation:			
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Department of Energy	541	572	297
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System				
Deductions for offsetting receipts -217 -261		462	451	438
Deductions for offsetting receipts		2	,	1
Total 276	Deductions for offsetting receipts	-		
Total energy	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
301 Water resources: Department of Agriculture 2 243 304 Department of Defense—Civil 2 3,096 3,118 2 Department of State 14 17 Other independent agencies: Delaware River Basin Commissions * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	ľ			736
Department of Agriculture 2	Total energy	7,086	8,164	4,671
Water Resources Council 2	Department of the Interior 2	14 *	· ' '	980 16
Deductions for offsetting receipts	Susquenanna River Basin Commission		•	•
2		- -		— 623
2	Total 301	4,068	4,293	·
Department of the Interior 2 993 1,045				3,566
Department of State	Department of Commerce	35	-,	2,274
Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission	Department of Commerce	35	18	2,274
Total 302	Department of Commerce	993	18 * 1,045	2,274
303 Recreational resources: Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce	993 9 1	18 * 1,045 9	2,274 977 10
Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Department of State Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission. Deductions for offsetting receipts	993 9 1 -2,127	18 * 1,045 9 1 -2,599	2,27 ⁴ 977 10 — 2,54
Department of the Interior 2	Department of Commerce Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Department of State Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission. Deductions for offsetting receipts	993 9 1 -2,127	18 * 1,045 9 1 -2,599	2,274 977 10 1 — 2,543
Preservation 2 2 2 2 Deductions for offsetting receipts	Department of Commerce Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Department of State Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission. Deductions for offsetting receipts Total 302 303 Recreational resources: Department of Agriculture.	993 9 1 -2,127 1,302	18 * 1,045 9 1 -2,599 979	2,27 ⁴ 977 10 —2,543 719
	Department of Commerce Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Department of State Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission. Deductions for offsetting receipts Total 302 303 Recreational resources: Department of Agriculture Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Other independent agencies: Advisory Council on Historic	35 993 9 1 -2,127 1,302 38 7 1,595	18 * 1,045 9 1 -2,599 979 42 18 1,645	2,274 977 10 1 -2,543 719 41 1,443
Total 303	Department of Commerce Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Department of State Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission. Deductions for offsetting receipts Total 302 303 Recreational resources: Department of Agriculture Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 2 Other independent agencies: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2	35 993 9 1 -2,127 1,302 38 7 1,595	18 * 1,045 9 1 1 -2,599 979 42 18 1,645 2	2,274

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
304 Pollution control and abatement:			
Department of Agriculture	. 5	9	11
Department of Transportation	. 3	9	9
Environmental Protection Agency 2	4,083	4,447	4,597
Other independent agencies:	1 1		
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin		*	
Other temporary commissions	1	70	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_47	-78	38
Total 304	4,044	4,387	4,579
306 Other natural resources:			
Department of Commerce 2	963	1.089	1,08
Department of the Interior 2		658	59
Deductions for offsetting receipts		_4	-19
Total 306		1,744	1,66
Total natural resources and environment	12,591	13,024	11,88
50 AGRICULTURE			
351 Farm income stabilization:		·	
Department of Agriculture 2	10,467	17,169	12.02
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3		1,175	-1,08
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration	_2	*	
Total 351	. 11,877	18,344	10,93
352 Agricultural research and services:			
Department of Agriculture 2	1,816	1,912	1,78
Deductions for offsetting receipts		-91	- 90
Total 352	1,736	1,821	1,69
Total agriculture	13,613	20,165	12,629
70 COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT			
371 Mortgage credit and deposit insurance:			
Department of Agriculture		2,229	2,49
Department of Housing and Urban Development	. 951	-913	-1,48
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) ³	1,090	2,335	-18
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (trust funds)	248	-1,000	-1,50
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	-561	350	5
National Credit Union Administration		-822	_9
Total 371		2.179	_71
	0,700	2,270	,,,
372 Postal Service:			
Other independent agencies: Postal Service	879	1,041	3
Postal Service (off budget under current law) ³		320	1,17
Total 372			
	1,239	1,361	1,21
376 Other advancement of commerce:			_
Legislative branch	. 59	88	9
Department of Commerce ² ⁴		816	80
Department of Housing and Urban Development		-4	_:
Department of State	1	*	

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	254	500	1,735
General Services Administration	674	813	150
Small Business Administration 4	25	27	27
Other independent agencies:	İ		
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	87	96	92
Federal Communications Commission	66	70	65
Federal Trade Commission		*	*
Other Historical and Memorial Agencies	5	*	
National Institute of Building Sciences			
Securities and Exchange Commission		104	105
United States Metric Board 2	*	*	
Deductions for offsetting receipts		63	760
Total 376		2,447	1,702
			
Total commerce and housing credit	6,917	5,987	2,206
00 TRANSPORTATION			
401 Ground transportation:		*	
Department of Agriculture (trust funds)	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Department of the Interior (trust funds)	10,000	43	17.67
Department of Transportation 2		18,586	17,67
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3 Other independent agencies:	—904	_5	!
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	33	52	5:
Interstate Commerce Commission	56	55	5
Other temporary commissions	i		
United States Railway Association	1	3	
United States Railway Association (off-budget under current law) ³	-14	_4	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-1	-i	
Total 401	16,158	18,729	17,76
402 Air transportation:			
Department of Transportation 2	3,859	4,385	4,61
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		627	61
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics Board		7	
Deductions for offsetting receipts		 53	-5
Total 402	·	4,966	5,17
	4,413	4,300	3,17
403 Water transportation:	1		Ì
Department of Transportation 2	3,030	3,184	3,03
Other independent agencies:			
Federal Maritime Commission		12] 1
Panama Canal Commission	381	426	44
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_412	—445	69
Total 403	3,010	3,176	2,79
407 Other transportation:			1
Department of Transportation	64	101	10
Other independent agencies:	04	101	10
National Transportation Safety Board	21	22	,
			2
Total 407	85	123	12
Total transportation	23,669	26,994	25,86

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
450 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1	
451 Community development:			
Department of Housing and Urban Development	4,443	4,774	4,544
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	31	42	24
Other independent agencies:	. 1		
Commission of Fine Arts		*	*
Federal Emergency Management Agency 2	14	11	17
National Capital Planning Commission		3	3
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	16	16	15
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation 2	13	15	13
Totai 451	4,520	4,861	4,616
452 Area and regional development:			
Funds appropriated to the President	213	184	152
Department of Agriculture		1,260	1.154
Department of Agriculture (off-budget under current law) 3		70	98
Department of Commerce 2	218	241	156
Department of Health and Human Services	7	1	-2
Department of the Interior 2	1,108	1,154	1,114
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	320	589	360
Other independent agencies:			
Appalachian Regional Commission 2	7	7	3
Tennessee Valley Authority		143	40
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—273	—283	-282
Total 452	3,034	3,366	2,792
453 Disaster relief and insurance:		<u>-</u>	
Funds appropriated to the President ²	243	200	194
Department of Agriculture	15	11	13
Department of Commerce		*	12
Department of the Treasury 4			482
Small Business Administration 4		-87	
Other independent agencies: Federal Emergency Management		0,	
Agency	279	201	175
Deductions for offsetting receipts			948
Total 453	119	326	84
Total community and regional development		8,553	7,323
	1,013	0,000	7,020
500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
E01 Florendam according a discount of day to			
501 Elementary, secondary, and vocational education:	C 000	7 200	7 401
Department of Education 2	050	7,392	7,422
Department of the Interior	258	269	248
Total 501	6,520	7,661	7,670
502 Higher education:			
Department of Education	7,404	8,552	8,01
Department of Housing and Urban Development	-1	-18	-2
Other independent agencies:		_	
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation (trust funds)		2	3
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance 2		*	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-23	-31	-33

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

(IN IRRAINIS OF OUNAIS)			
Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Total 502	7,383	8,506	7,959
503 Research and general education aids:			
Legislative branch ²	171	191	197
Department of Commerce	17	19	13
Department of Education ²	375	286	256
Other independent agencies:			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	138	150	160
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science 2	1	1 [*
National Endowment for the Arts 2	145	163	161
National Endowment for the Humanities 2	140	155	132
Institute of Museum Services	17	25	16
Smithsonian Institution	211	240	256
Deductions for offsetting receipts	5	_5	
Total 503	1,210	1,225	1,187
504 Training and employment:			
Department of Commerce	1	2	
Department of Health and Human Services	265	267	60
Department of Labor 2	4,378	5,030	4,871
Tota! 504	4,644	5,298	4,931
505 Other labor services: Department of Labor	481	544	518
Other independent agencies:	401	344	310
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and other Severely Handicapped	1	1	1
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	22	24	23
National Labor Relations Board	130	136	132
National Mediation Board	5	6	6
Total 505	639	711	679
506 Social services:			
Department of Education	1,435	1,127	1,154
Department of Ledcador	5,625	5.753	5,556
Department of Housing and Urban Development	3,023	3,733	3,330
General Services Administration	*		*
Other independent agencies:			
ACTION	133	144	148
Community Services Administration	-12	4	
National Council on the Handicapped	*	1	1
Total 506	7,185	7,032	6,863
Total education, training, employment, and social services	27,579	30,434	29,288
550 HEALTH			
551 Health care services:		ľ	
Legislative Branch	-3	3	
Department of Health and Human Services ²	23,215	26,109	26,756
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	-14	_4	-10
Office of Personnel Management 2	1,342	1,143	1.460
Other independent agencies: Other temporary commissions	*		2,10
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-18	_7	_7
Total 551		27 244	20 200
ru(d) 331	24,522	27,244	28,202

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
552 Health research:			
Department of Health and Human Services	4,380	4,962	5,205
Department of Housing and Urban Development	-1	-1	_1
Total 552	4,379	4,961	5,204
553 Education and training of health care work force:	,		
Department of Health and Human Services	388	478	459
554 Consumer and occupational health and safety:		Ī	
Executive Office of the President	_*	* [
Department of Agriculture	338	361	340
Department of Health and Human Services	390	416	420
Department of Labor	357	371	359
Other independent agencies:	337	3/1	30.
Consumer Product Safety Commission	34	37	34
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	4	4	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	6	6	6
Deductions for offsetting receipts			-115
Total 554	1,129	1,196	1,059
Total health	30,417	33,879	34,920
70 SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE			
571 Social security:			
Department of Health and Human Services 2	187,744	197,348	209.940
Deductions for offsetting receipts	9,521	-6,242	—7,69
Total 571	178.223	191.107	202,245
	170,220	101,101	202,210
572 Medicare:	00.500	01.004	00.00
Department of Health and Human Services ²	80,586	91,064	92,629
	- 23,046	<u>-24,808</u>	-25,471
Total 572	57,540	66,256	67,158
Total social security and medicare	235,764	257,363	269,404
00 INCOME SECURITY		İ	
601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding Social Security):			
Department of Health and Human Services	1.057	1.039	991
Department of Labor 2	1,250	1,209	1.015
Department of the Treasury	525	1,203	•
Other independent agencies:	323		•••••••
Railroad Retirement Board 2	8.672	11,216	11,582
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-6,062	-7,959	-8,007
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5,441	5,504	5,580
Total 601	- 0,111	3,007	0,000
Total 601	1		
602 Federal employee retirement and disability:	*	*	4
602 Federal employee retirement and disability: Legislative branch (trust funds)	1		3
602 Federal employee retirement and disability: Legislative branch (trust funds)	3	4	17 Q00
602 Federal employee retirement and disability: Legislative branch (trust funds)	3 16,471	4 15,860	
602 Federal employee retirement and disability: Legislative branch (trust funds)	3 16,471 219	4 15,860 207	233
602 Federal employee retirement and disability: Legislative branch (trust funds)	3 16,471	4 15,860	17,800 233 244 23,278

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY-Continued

(III IIIIIIIII OI OONAIS)			
Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Total 602	38,054	38,641	41,518
603 Unemployment compensation: Department of Labor 2 Department of Transportation Other independent agencies: Railroad Retirement Board Deductions for offsetting receipts	29,060 58 - 72 - 10,625	23,215 46 * 6,481	21,322 18 —5.047
<u> </u>			
Total 603	11,126	16,780 49 25,038 300	16,294 42 12,297
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	112	-32	-35
Total 604	11,270	25,355	12,304
605 Food and nutrition assistance: Department of Agriculture Other independent agencies: Federal Emergency Management Agency	17,997 58	18,594 70	18,268
· ·			
Total 605 609 Other income security: Department of Health and Human Services. Department of State	18,055 20,234 *	18,664 21,242	18,268 20,551
Department of the Treasury	1,193	1,054	1,255
Total 609		22,296	21,806
Total income security		127,240	115,769
700 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES 701 Income security for veterans: Veterans Administration ² Deductions for offsetting receipts		15,149 395	15,551 —435
Total 701	14,400	14,754	15,135
702 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: Department of Defense—Civil (trust funds) Veterans Administration ²		* 1,512	1,273
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-216	-218	_171
Total 702	1,359	1,295	1,110
703 Hospital and medical care for veterans: Veterans Administration	8,861	9,621	10,059
Deductions for offsetting receipts	ļ 		65
Total 703	8,861	9,621	9,994
704 Veterans housing: Department of Housing and Urban Development Veterans Administration Deductions for offsetting receipts	325	—19 376	— 21 — 267
Total 704	244	358	288
705 Other veterans benefits and services: Department of Defense—Civil ²	37	51	4(

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of the Treasury (trust funds)		*	
Veterans Administration ²	707	766	765
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission ²	11	11	11
Deductions for offsetting receipts	4	_4	5
Total 705	751	823	871
Total veterans benefits and services	25,614	26,850	26,769
750 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE			
751 Federal law enforcement activities:			
Department of Education	58	64	55
Department of Health and Human Services	18	17	16
Department of Housing and Urban Development	28	34	39
Department of Justice	1,878	2,193	2,164
Department of the Treasury	1,057	1,190	1,161
Other independent agencies:		,	•
Administrative Conference of the United States	1	1	1
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	2	2	2
Commission on Civil Rights	12	13	12
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	152	165	159
Other temporary commissions	*		
Total 751	3,205	3,681	3,610
752 Federal litigative and judicial activities:			
Legislative branch	15	23	24
The Judiciary	863	1,020	1,126
Department of Justice	676	847	879
Other independent agencies:	0,0	047	0,0
Legal Services Corporation	271	302	37
Other temporary commissions	*	002	•
Total 752	1,825	2,192	2,066
753 Federal correctional activities:	1,020	2,132	2,000
Department of Justice 2	494	580	632
754 Criminal justice assistance:			
Department of Justice	136	233	280
Total administration of justice	5,660	6,686	6,587
800 GENERAL GOVERNMENT			
801 Legislative functions:			
Legislative branch 2	1,319	1,464	1,588
Allowance			-171
Total 801	1,319	1,464	1,417
802 Executive direction and management:			
Executive Office of the President	95	117	110
Funds appropriated to the President		11/	110
General Services Administration	1	1	i
Total 802	97	119	112
LATAL X(1)			

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
803 Central fiscal operations:			
Department of the Treasury 2 4	3,773	4,159	4,10
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3 5			
Deductions for offsetting receipts		626	-1,00
Total 803	3,254	3,533	3,10
804 General property and records management:			
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3] _4	_4 \	_
General Services Administration 2		510	28
Other Independent Agencies:			
National Archives and Records Administration	86	95	10
Deductions for offsetting receipts	120	-224	-1
Total 804	201	376	1
	"		
805 Central personnel management:	15.454	15 700	157
Office of Personnel Management	15,454	15,700	15,7
Other independent agencies:	*	*	
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay		į	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		17	
Merit Systems Protection Board		25	
Other temporary commissions			
Deductions for offsetting receipts	15,358	15,590	-15,6
Total 805	139	153	1
806 Other general government:			
Legislative branch	27	22	
The Judiciary	*	*	
Department of the Interior 2		209	
Department of the Treasury 2	354	391	3
Department of the Treasury (Federal Financing Bank) 3	- <u>*</u>	_*	_
Office of Personnel Management.	_*	_	-
Other independent agencies:			
Federal Election Commission	10	13	
Other historical and memorial agencies		*	
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 2		2	
Native Hawaiians Study Commission		*	
Other temporary commissions.		20	
United States Holocaust Memorial Council ²		2	
Deductions for offsetting receipts		-75	_
Total 806		586	3
Total 000		300	
9 Deductions for offsetting receipts	513	448	5
Total general government		5,782	4,8
	3,033	3,762	4,0
60 GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE			
851 General revenue sharing:	1		
Department of the Treasury 2	9,140	9,184	1,1
Deductions for offsetting receipts	4,567	-4,567	
Total 851		4,617	1,1
	4,373	4,017	1,1
852 Other general purpose fiscal assistance:			}
Department of Agriculture	203	239	1
Department of Defense—Civil	6	1 -	I

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Department of Energy Department of the Interior Department of the Treasury Other independent agencies: District of Columbia Deductions for offsetting receipts	976 442 601	1 772 417 533 —34	1 708 350 532 34
Total 852	2,197	1,934	1,629
Total general purpose fiscal assistance	6,770	6,552	2,797
900 NET INTEREST			-
901 Interest on the public debt: Department of the Treasury Deductions for offsetting receipts	-15	180,300 — 5	198,810 —5
Total 901	153,822	180,295	198,805
902 Interest received by trust funds: Deductions for offsetting receipts	– 20,354	 25,554	 29,149
908 Other interest: Department of the Treasury Deductions for offsetting receipts		1,205 — 25,520	1,278 28,384
Total 908	-22,410	-24,315	—27,106
Total net interest	111,058	130,426	142,550
Allowances for: Civilian agency pay raises 6 Contingencies for other requirements			24 375
Undistributed offsetting receipts: Employer share, employee retirement: Interfund transactions	-8,760 -16,503	— 26,994	— 28,961
Total employer share, employee retirement	1		— 28,961
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf		-5,302	7,317 1,200
Total outlays	851,781	959,085	973,725
Federal funds 8	-89,740	731,630 346,405 —118,950 959,085	734,931 359,901 —121,107 973,725

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

Includes an imputed charge (\$16,503 million) for accruals for military retirement contributions in 1984.

Includes both Federal and trust funds.

Off-budget under current law; proposed to be included on-budget.

Reflects proposed abolishment of the Small Business Administration on December 31, 1985 and transfer of activities to the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

Miscellaneous outlays not attributed to any single program.

Allowance for military pay raises for the Deast Guard.

Offsetting receipts (—\$16,503) equal to the imputed accruals for military retirement contributions in 1984.

Adjusted for inclusion of transactions from entities that are off-budget under current law and proposed to be included on-budget.

Note: In order to reflect the transactions of the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) on behalf of other agencies, budget authority and outlays of the FFB account are shown in Part 8 of this volume under the Department of the Treasury and are identified by the agency, account title, and subfunction of the account being serviced.

Table 16.—LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR MAJOR NEW AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS IN THE 1986 BUDGET, PROJECTIONS OF COSTS*

(in millions of dollars)

				Estir	nates			Frederick
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Explanation Explanation
Environmental Protection Agency: Hazardous substance response fund (superfund).	BA 0	620 450	900 670	1,125 925	1,200 1,115	1,150 1,150	1,175 1,160	This proposal would reauthorize and greatly expand the on-going national effort to clean up abandoned hazardous waste sites. Taxes on industry would be increased in order to finance the program at the expanded level.
State: Compact of Free Association	BA 0		299 299	146 146	148 148	150 150	151 151	This proposal would provide funds necessary to implement the proposed Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

[&]quot;This table is supplied to meet the requirements of section 221(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510). The economic assumptions used to prepare these estimates are shown in Part 3, "Economic Assumptions and the Budget". These estimates do not reflect the effects of experience gained in operating the programs or reductions in the costs of other programs that might come about if the proposals were adopted. Since the assumptions upon which these estimates are based may change, they do not represent a commitment of specific funding levels in future years.

Table 17. CREDIT BUDGET: NEW DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS AND GUARANTEED LOAN **COMMITMENTS BY AGENCY**

	Dire	ect Loan Obligatio	ons	Guaranteed Loan Commitments				
Department or other unit	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate		
Funds Appropriated to the President	2,672 4,401	6,268	7,224	242	310	195		
Agriculture	14,681 1,002	19,263 1,325	10,853 300	4,777	5,881	8,020		
Commerce 1	39	24	12	79	47	***************************************		
Education		1,129	877	7,597	7.941	7,547		
Energy	1	36	20	6	85	80		
Health and Human Services	21	14	17	250	250	100		
Housing and Urban Development 2 FFB direct loans	2,636 87	15,425 225	2,199	30,794		32,737		
Interior	67	90	60	19	45	20		
Labor	1	2	2					
Transportation	1,184	294 2	165	189	309	310		
Treasury 1		_	684					
Environmental Protection Agency		6	11					
National Aeronautics and Space Ad- ministration: FFB direct loans	142	Ť						
Small Business Administration 1	1,065 478	1,326 680		2,998	3,310	•••••		
Veterans Administration Other independent agencies:	1,077	1,009	800	16,465	15,174	15,429		
District of Columbia Export-Import Bank	115 1,467	3,865		7,149	10,000	12,000		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora- tion	5,658	180	150					
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FSLIC)	656	90	148	223	246	351		
National Credit Union Administra- tion	462	503	563	9	1	***************************************		
Tennessee Valley Authority FFB direct loans	60 137	58 90	66 87					
United States Synthetic Fuels Cor-		•••••			78	419		
Total	39,093	51,904	24,240	70,798	74,018	77,208		
ADDENDUM Secondary guaranteed loans ²				39,665	53,460	51,110		

Note: Loans guaranteed by Federal agencies and disbursed by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) are identified in this table as FFB direct loans.

Reflects proposed abolishment of the Small Business Administration on December 31, 1985 and the transfer of activities to the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.
 Commitments by GNMA to guarantee securities that are backed by toans previously insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, or Farmers Home Administration (secondary guarantees) are excluded from the totals and shown as a methorandum entry.

Table 18. CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS, 1976-86

					Ac	tual					Esti	mate
	1976	TQ	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Relatively uncontrollable under present law: Open-ended programs and fixed costs: Payments for individuals:												
Social security and railroad retirement Federal employees' retirement and insur-	74.7	20.4	86.0	94.5	105.0	120.0	141.2	157.4	171.8	179.3	192.0	203.4
ance	21.2	5.7	24.0	26.7	29.9	34.7	40.5	44.4	47.3	49.0	49.9	54.1
Unemployment assistance	18.5	3.3	14.2	10.8	9.7	16.8	18.2	22.1	29.7	16.9	15.4	14.8
Medical care	25.1	6.7	30.1	34.3	39.9	47.2	57.2	65.6	73.5	79.9	91.9	96.8
Assistance to students	5.7	.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.6
Food and nutrition assistance	1.9 14.0	.4 3.5	2.8 15.0	2.7 15.8	3.0 15.5	3.5 17.5	3.5 19.3	3.0 19.5	3.3 20.9	3.6 21.0	3.9 21.9	4.1
Public assistance and related programs All other relatively uncontrollable pay-	14.0	3.0	15.0	13.6	15.5	17.5	19.5	19.5	20.9	21.0	21.9	22.4
ments for individuals	1.9	.4	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
					 							
Subtotal, payments for individuals	162.9	41.2	177.9	190.6	209.5	246.6	287.6	320.1	353.8	357.4	382.7	403.1
Net interest	26.7	6.9	29.9	35.4	42.6	52.5	68.7	85.0	89.8	111.1	130.4	142.9
General revenue sharing	6.2 1.1	1.6 .5	6.8 3.8	6.8	6.8 3.6	6.8 2.8	5.1 4.0	4.6	4.6 18.9	4.6 7.3	4.6 15.0	4.6 12.3
Farm price supports (CCC)Other open-ended programs and fixed costs	3	3 2	-2.0	5.7 5	2.6	2.0	2.3	11.7	-2.3	-1.6	-3.6	-4.0
		2	-2.0	5	- 2.0	2.0	2.3	-1.4	-2.3	-1.0	-3.0	4.0
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs	196.6	50.0	216.4	238.1	259.9	310.7	367.8	419.9	464.8	478.8	529.1	558.9
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obliga-												
National defense	17.9	7.7	18.5	28.2	30.9	36.5	41.4	56.9	68.3	79.5	91.3	109.2
Civilian programs	35.8	13.4	40.3	48.7	54.4	66.7	67.2	64.5	60.4	65.8	75.7	78.0
, •		 				 						
Total, outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations	53.7	21.1	58.8	76.9	85.3	103.2	108.6	121.5	128.7	145.3	167.0	187.1
												
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays.	250.3	71.1	275.2	314.9	345.3	413.8	476.4	541.4	593.5	624.1	696.1	746.1
Relatively controllable outlays: National defense	53.8	8.9	56.9	55.9	61.9	67.6	90.5	120.8	149.6	147.8	162.4	176.3

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Civilian programs	72.1	17.1	80.9	91.0	98.0	111.0	108.2	86.0	76.4	95.2	115.1	78.8
controllable payments for individuals)(Other)	(3.9) (68.2)	(1.0) (16.1)	(4.3) (76.7)	(4.6) (86.4)	(4.9) (93.2)	(5.2) (105.8)	(6.0) (102.2)	(6.6) (79.4)	(7.2) (69.2)	(7.3) (87.9)	(7.9) (107.2)	(8.1) (70.7)
Total, relatively controllable outlays 2	125.9	26.0	137.8	146.9	159.9	178.7	198.7	206.8	226.0	243.0	277.5	255.1
Off-budget under current law ³ Undistributed employer share, employee re-	7.3	1.8	8.7	10.4	12.5	14.2	21.0	17.3	12.4	10.0	12.5	1.5
tirement ⁴	-11.7	2.9	-12.5	-13.5	-14.2	- 15.8	-17.9	-19.9	-23.5	-25.3	-27.0	29.0
Total budget outlays	371.8	96.0	401.2	458.7	503.5	490.9	678.2	745.7	808.3	851.8	959.1	973.7
MEMORANDUM—Percent of total outlays					ĺ							
Relatively uncontrollable under present law: Open-ended programs and fixed costs:			(<u>.</u>				
Payments for individualsOther	43.8 9.1	43.0 9.1	43.5 9.4	41.6 10.3	41.6 10.0	41.7 10.8	42.4 11.8	42.9 13.4	43.8 13.7	42.0 14.2	39.9 15.3	41.4 16.0
Total open-ended programs and fixed costs	52.9	52.1	52.9	51.9	51.6	52.6	54.2	56.3	57.5	56.2	55.2	57.4
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obliga- tions	14.4	21.9	14.4	16.8	17.0	17.5	16.0	16.3	15.9	17.1	17.4	19.2
Total relatively uncontrollable outlays Relatively controllable outlays Off-budget under current law ³ Undistributed employer share, employee re-	67.3 33.9 2.0	74.0 27.1 1.9	67.2 33.7 2.1	68.7 32.0 2.3	68.6 31.8 2.5	70.0 30.2 2.4	70.2 29.3 3.1	72.6 27.7 2.3	73.4 28.0 1.5	73.3 28.5 1.2	72.6 28.9 1.3	76.6 26.2 0.2
tirement 4	-3.2	-3.0	-3.1	2.9	-2.8	_2.7	-2.6	-2.7	-2.9	-3.0	-2.8	-3.0
Total budget outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excluding prior year contracts and obligations for activities shown as "open-ended programs and fixed costs."

² In addition to amounts provided under current law, includes the effect of proposed legislation as follows: for open-ended programs and fixed costs, —\$0.2 billion in 1985 and —\$12.2 billion in 1986 (all of which is for crivitian programs); and for other relatively controllable programs, \$1.0 billion in 1985 and —\$1.3 billion in 1986 (of which \$0.6 billion in 1985 and \$0.2 billion in 1986 is for national defense and \$0.4 billion in 1985 and \$0.5 billion in 1986 is for civilian programs).

³ Proposed to be included on-budget. These amounts are not identified by the controllability classification.

⁴ Includes -\$0.7 billion in 1986 from proposed legislation.

Table 19. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1976-86

Source	Actual									Estimate	
South Co	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Individual income taxes	131,603 41,409	157,626 54,892	180,988 59,952	217,841 65,677	244,069 64,600	285,917 61,137	297,744 49,207	288,938 37,022	296,206 56,893	329,677 66,403	358,889 74,088
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds): Employment taxes and contributions: Old-age and survivors insurance Disability insurance Hospital insurance Railroad retirement	58,703 7,686 11,987 1,525	68,032 8,786 13,474 1,908	73,141 12,250 16,668 1,822	83,410 14,584 19,874 2,190	96,581 16,639 23,217 2,312	117,757 12,418 30,340 2,457	122,840 20,626 34,301 2,917	128,972 18,348 35,641 2,805	152,444 15,907 40,262 3,321	172,741 16,521 45,069 3,727	186,490 17,821 51,180 3,840
Total employment taxes and contributions	79,901	92,199	103,881	120,058	138,748	162,973	180,686	185,766	211,933	238,058	259,331
Unemployment insurance	8,054	11,312	13,850	15,387	15,336	15,763	16,600	18,799	25,138	25,586	25,309
Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions Contributions for non-Federal employees	2,760 54	2,915 59	3,174 62	3,428 66	3,660 59	3,908 76	4,140 72	4,351 78	4,494 86	4,634 89	4,691 105
Total other retirement contributions	2,814	2,974	3,237	3,494	3,719	3,984	4,212	4,429	4,580	4,723	4,797
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	90,769	106,485	120,967	138,939	157,803	182,720	201,498	208,994	241,651	268,367	289,436
Excise taxes: Federal funds: Alcohol	5,318 2,484 2,810	5,295 2,393	5,492 2,444 2,118	5,531 2,492 1,785	5,601 2,443 6,934 585	5,606 2,581 23,252 2,689	5,382 2,537 18,407 2,344	5,557 4,136 12,135 2,258	5,315 4,660 8,906 3,398	6,027 4,713 6,543 2,421	6,026 2,623 4,995 2,644
Total Federal fund excise taxes	10,612	9,648	10,054	9,808	15,563	34,128	28,670	24,086	22,279	19,704	16,289

Trust funds: Highway	938		••••••	222		6,305 21 237 20 128	6,744 133 491 30 244	8,297 2,165 494 29 230	11,743 2,499 12 518 39 261	13,318 2,942 136 576 40 272	13,621 3,196 145 822 51 874
Total trust fund excise taxes		7,900	8,323	8,937	8,766	6,711	7,642	11,214	15,082	17,291	18,709
Total excise taxes	16,963	17,548	18,376	18,745	24,329	40,839	36,311	35,300	37,361	36,995	34,998
Estate and gift taxes	5,216 4,074	7,327 5,150	5,285 6,753	5,411 7,439	6,389 7,174	6,787 8,083	7,991 8,854	6,053 8,655	6,010 11,370	5,603 11,809	5,345 12,342
Miscellaneous receipts: Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve System Other miscellaneous receipts	5,451 2,576	5,908 623	6,641 778	8,327 925	11,767 981	12,834 956	15,186 975	14,492 1,109	15,684 1,281	16,419 1,586	16,932 1,698
Total miscellaneous receipts 2	8.027	6,531	7,419	9,251	12,748	13,790	16,161	15,601	16,965	18,004	18,630
Total budget receipts	298,060	355,559	399,740	463,302	517,112	599,272	617,766	600,562	666,457	736,859	793,729
MEMORANDUM Federal funds	201,099 132,509 -35,548	241,312 151,503 37,256	270,670 166,467 — 37,397	316,366 188,072 —41,136	350,856 212,106 — 45,850	410,422 240,601 — 51,751	409,253 270,138 — 61,625	382,432 319,363 —101,233	418,095 338,103 —89,740	459,314 396,495 —118,950	493,534 421,302 —121,107

<sup>Net of refunds.
Includes both Federal and trust funds.
Adjusted for the inclusion of transactions from entities that are off-budget under current law and proposed to be included on-budget.
Note: Excludes the transition quarter.</sup>

Table 20. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND SUBFUNCTION, 1976-86 1

Funding		Actual									nate
Function	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE:											
051 Department of Defense—Military:	20.546	22.070	25 552	27.245	40.007	47.041	EE 170	CO 00C	C4 150	C7 F4C	70 700
Military personnel Operation and maintenance		33,672 30,587	35,553 33,578	37,345 36,424	40,897 44,770	47,941 51,864	55,170 59,674	60,886 64,915	64,158 67,369	67,546 74,569	72,798 79,648
Procurement	15,964	18,178	19,976	25,404	29,021	35,191	43,271	53,624	61,879	69,706	83,045
Research, development, test, and	10,004	10,170	10,070	20,101	20,021	00,101	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	00,021	01,070	00,700	00,040
evaluation	8,923	9,795	10,508	11,152	13,127	15,278	17,729	20,554	23,117	27,786	33,988
Military construction	2,019	1,914	1,932	2,080	2,450	2,458	2,922	3,524	3,706	4,209	5,296
Family housing		1,358	1,405	1,468	1,680	1,721	1,993	2,126	2,413	2,658	2,805
Other 2	402	-206	-602	-201	969 (969)	-614	-18	-1,198	-1,801	169	-74
(on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	(-402)	(-206)	(-602)	(-201)	(-303)	(-614)	(-18)	(-1,199) (1)	(— 1,803) (2)	(—174) (5)	(— 79) (5)
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				***************************************	***************************************			[4/	12/	197	
051 Subtotal, Department of De-	00.070	05 000	100 240	112 670	120.076	152 020	100.741	204 420	220 040	246 205	222 505
fenseMilitary(on-budget under current law)	88,078 <i>(88,078)</i>	95,298 <i>(95,298)</i>	102,348 <i>(102,348)</i>	113,672 (113,672)	130,976 (130,976)	153,838 (153.838)	180,741 (180,741)	204,430 <i>(204,429)</i>	220,840 <i>(220,838)</i>	246,305 <i>(246,300)</i>	277,505 <i>(277,500)</i>
(off-budget under current law)		(33,230)	(102,540)	(113,072)	(130,370)	(100,000)	(100,741)	(1)	(2)	(5)	(5)
053 Atomic energy defense activities	1.565	1.936	2.070	2.541	2.878	3,398	4.309	5,171	6,120	6,991	7,700
054 Defense-related activities	-23_	7	76	129	142	277	259	301	453	533	464
TOTAL 050 NATIONAL DEFENSE	89.619	97,241	104,495	116,342	133,995	157,513	185,309	209.903	227.413	253,830	285,669
(on-budget under current law)	(89,619)	(97,241)	(104,495)	(116,342)	(133,995)	(157,513)	(185,309)	(209,902)	(227,411)	(253,825)	(285,664)
(off-budget under current law)			***************************************	***************************************				(1)	(2)	(5)	(5)
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:											
151 Foreign economic and financial										ļ	
assistance	2,636	2,823	2,647	2,910	3,626	4,131	3,772	3,955	4,478	5,523	5,278
(on-budget under current law)	(2,636)	(2,784)	(2,651)	(2,914)	(3,630)	(4,136)	(3,778)	(3,960)	(4,484)	(5,528)	(5,283)
(off-budget under current law)		(39)	(-4)	(-4)	(-4)	(-5)	(-5)	(-5)	(-5)	(-5)	(-5)
152 International security assistance	2,683	3,075	3,926	3,655	4,763	5,095	5,416	6,613	7,924	10,177	9,213

(on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) 153 Conduct of foreign affairs 154 Foreign information and exchange activities	(1,896) (787) 727 382 4	(1,666) (1,409) 982 386 —913	(2,464) (1,462) 1,128 423 -642	(2,362) (1,293) 1,310 465 881	(2,831) (1,932) 1,366 534 2,425	(3,150) (1,945) 1,346 525 2,007	(3,128) (2,288) 1,630 571 911	(3,755) (2,858) 1,766 602 -1,089	(5,106) (2,818) 1,882 682 910	(7,837) (2,340) 2,152 941 790	(8,931) (282) 2,454 1,041 364	
TOTAL, 150 INTERNATIONAL AF- FAIRS(on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	6,433 (5,645) (787)	6,353 (4,905) (1,448)	7,482 (6,025) (1,458)	7,459 (6,171) (1,289)	12,714 (10,786) (1,928)	13,104 (11,164) (1,940)	1 2,300 (10,016) (2,283)	11,848 (8,995) (2,852)	15,876 (13,063) (2,812)	19,583 (17,248) (2,335)	18,349 (18,073) (277)	
250 GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: 251 General science and basic research	1,034 2,000 980 358 (358)	1,078 2,252 1,006 400 (343) (57)	1,160 2,260 972 534 (354) (180)	1,298 2,217 1,153 567 (383) (184)	1,381 2,594 1,346 512 (405) (107)	1,477 3,053 1,384 555 (444) (111)	1,607 3,543 1,457 593 (473) (120)	1,644 4,053 1,486 751 (562) (189)	1,849 4,028 1,687 754 (746) (7)	2,116 3,914 1,890 819 (886) (-67)	2,237 4,004 2,144 900 (1,007) (107)	SUMMARY TABLES
TOTAL, 250 GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY	4,373 (4,373)	4,736 (4,679) (57)	4,926 (4,746) (180)	5,235 (5,051) (184)	5,832 (5,725) (107)	6,469 (6,358) (111)	7,200 (7,080) (120)	7,935 (7,745) (189)	8,317 (8,310) (7)	8,740 (8,807) (—67)	9,285 (9,392) (—107)	8
270 ENERGY: 271 Energy supply	3,530 (2,457) (1,072) 51 (51) 65 (65)	4,841 (3,225) (1,616) 143 (143) 123 (123)	6,075 (3,920) (2,155) 221 (221) 897 (897)	7,165 (4,848) (2,317) 252 (252) 1,021 (1,021)	8,363 (4,520) (3,843) 569 (568) (1) 342 (342)	10,186 (5,297) (4,889) 730 (729) (1) 3,280 (3,280)	8,247 (3,084) (5,162) 516 (518) (-2) 3,877 (191)	6,135 (2,421) (3,714) 477 (477) 1,855 (215)	3,252 (1,032) (2,219) 527 (527) 2,518 (189)	4,949 (1,374) (3,575) 545 (545) 1,906 (276)	3,170 (593) (2,576) 381 (381) 385 (236)	9-49

Table 20. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND SUBFUNCTION, 1976-86 1—Continued (In millions of dollars)

•					Actual					Esti	mate
Function	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
(off-budget under current law)							(3,687)	(1,641)	(2,329)	(1,630)	(148)
276 Energy information, policy, and											' '
regulation	558	664	798	742	882	971	887	886	790	764	736
TOTAL, 270 ENERGY	4,204	5,770	7,992	9,180	10,156	15,166	13,527	9,353	7,086	8,164	4,671
(on-budget under current law)	(3,131)	(4,154)	(5,837)	(6,863)	(6,312)	(10,277)	(4,680)	(3,999)	(2,538)	(2,959)	(1,946)
(off-budget under current law)	(1,072)	(1,616)	(2,155)	(2,317)	(3,844)	(4,890)	(8,847)	(5,354)	(4,548)	(5,205)	(2,725)
300 NATURAL RESOURCES AND EN- VIRONMENT:											
301 Water resources	2,742	3,213	3,431	3,853	4,223	4,132	3,948	3,904	4,068	4,293	3,566
ment	615	589	1,029	821	1,043	1,191	1,084	1,503	1,302	979	719
303 Recreational resources	868	985	1,408	1,487	1,677	1,597	1,435	1,454	1,581	1,622	1,361
304 Pollution control and abatement	3,067	4,279	3,965	4,707	5,510	5,170	5,012	4,263	4,044	4,387	4,579
306 Other natural resources	891	966	1,151	1,266	1,405	1,478	1,519	1,548	1,595	1,744	1,660
TOTAL, 300 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	8,184	10,032	10,983	12,135	13,858	13,568	12,998	12,672	12,591	13,024	11,884
350 AGRICULTURE:											
351 Farm income stabilization	2,249	5,735	10,228	9,895	7,441	9,783	14,344	21,323	11,877	18,344	10,937
(on-budget under current law)	(1,574)	(4,485)	(6,588)	(4,850)	(3,459)	(3,993)	(13,289)	(20,628)	(10,467)	(17,169)	(12,021)
(off-budget under current law)	(675)	(1,250)	(3,640)	(5,045)	(3,982)	(5,790)	(1,055)	(695)	(1,410)	(1,175)	(-1,084)
352 Agricultural research and services	921	1,052	1,129	1,340	1,398	1,540	1,599	1,578	1,736	1,821	1,691
TOTAL, 350 AGRICULTURE	3,170	6,787	11,357	11,236	8,839	11,323	15,944	22,901	13,613	20,165	12,629
(on-budget under current law)	(2,495)	(5,537)	(7,717)	(6,191)	(4,857)	(5,533)	(14,889)	(22,206)	(12,203)	(18,990)	(13,713)
(off-budget under current law)	(675)	(1,250)	(3,640)	(5,045)	(3,982)	(5,790)	(1,055)	(695)	(1,410)	(1,175)	(-1,084)

370 COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT: 371 Mortgage credit and deposit insurance. (on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) 372 Postal Service. (on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	3,759 (1,209) (2,550) 2,805 (1,720) (1,085) 1,056 (868) (188)	-175 (-3,280) (3,105) 2,094 (2,267) (-173) 1,174 (1,115) (58)	3,570 (210) (3,360) 1,282 (1,778) (-496) 1,402 (1,348) (54)	2,253 (-677) (2,930) 896 (1,787) (-891) 1,537 (1,469) (68)	5,602 (3,696) (1,906) 1,246 (1,677) (-431) 2,542 (2,415) (127)	4,696 (651) (4,045) 1,432 (1,343) 2,078 (1,959) (119)	4,016 (1,216) (2,800) 154 (707) (-553) 2,085 (1,943) (142)	3,880 (2,125) (1,755) 1,111 (789) (322) 1,690 (1,508) (182)	3,766 (2,676) (1,090) 1,239 (879) (360) 1,913 (1,659) (254)	2,179 (—156) (2,335) 1,361 (1,041) (320) 2,447 (1,947) (500)	-713 (-533) (-180) 1,217 (39) (1,178) 1,702 (3,437) (-1,735)	
TOTAL, 370 COMMERCE AND HOUS- ING CREDIT(on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	7,619 (3,796) (3,823)	3, 093 (102) (2,990)	6,254 (3,337) (2,917)	4,686 (2,579) (2,107)	9,390 (7,788) (1,601)	8,206 (3,953) (4,253)	6,256 (3,867) (2,389)	6,681 (4,422) (2,259)	6,917 (5,213) (1,705)	5,987 (2,831) (3,155)	2,206 (2,943) (—737)	SUMMARY
400 TRANSPORTATION: 401 Ground transportation	9,602 (<i>9,300</i>) (<i>302</i>) 2,531 1,542 65	10,226 (10,037) (189) 2,786 1,741 76	10,431 (10,355) (76) 3,243 1,787 61	12,115 (12,051) (64) 3,355 1,969 93	15,274 (15,077) (197) 3,723 2,229 104	17,074 (17,090) (-16) 3,814 2,381 110	14,321 (14,266) (55) 3,526 2,687 90	14,265 (14,316) (-52) 4,000 2,969 99	16,158 (17,076) (-918) 4,415 3,010 85	18,729 (18,738) (-9) 4,966 3,176 123	17,766 (17,775) (-9) 5,175 2,792 127	RY TABLES
TOTAL, 400 TRANSPORTATION	13,739 (13,438) (302)	14,829 (14,640) (189)	1 5,521 (15,445) (76)	17,532 (17,468) (64)	21,329 (21,132) (197)	23,379 (23,395) (-16)	20,625 (20,570) (55)	21,334 (21,385) (-52)	23,669 (24,587) (—918)	26,994 (27,003) (-9)	25,860 (25,869) (-9)	
450 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: 451 Community development	2,772 (2,765) (6) 2,149 (1,481)	3,411 (3,406) (5) 2,961 (2,292)	3,298 (3,302) (-4) 5,672 (4,900)	4,000 (3,995) (5) 4,868 (3,938)	4,907 (4,878) (29) 4,303 (3,152)	5,070 (5,036) (34) 3,818 (2,679)	4,608 (4,565) (43) 3,841 (2,702)	4,353 (4,293) (60) 3,208 (2,644)	4,520 (4,489) (31) 3,034 (2,699)	4,861 (4,819) (42) 3,366 (2,707)	4,616 (4,592) (24) 2,792 (2,334)	9-51

Table 20. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND SUBFUNCTION, 1976–86 1—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

F. M.					Actual					Estin	nate
Function	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
(off-budget under current law) 453 Disaster relief and insurance	<i>(668)</i> 522	<i>(669)</i> 649	<i>(773)</i> 2,871	<i>(931)</i> 1,611	(1,151) 2,043	(1,139) 1,680	<i>(1,139)</i> —102	(564) —1	<i>(335)</i> 119	<i>(659)</i> 326	(458) 84
TOTAL, 450 COMMUNITY AND RE- GIONAL DEVELOPMENT (on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	5,442 (4,767) (675)	7,021 (6,348) (674)	11,841 (11,072) (769)	1 0,480 (9,544) (936)	11,252 (10,072) (1,180)	10,568 (9,395) (1,173)	8,347 (7,166) (1,181)	7,560 (6,936) (624)	7,673 (7,307) (366)	8,553 (7,852) (701)	7,323 (6,841) (482)
500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EM- PLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERV- ICES: 501 Elementary, secondary, and voca- tional education	4,200	4,638	5,186	6,123	6,908	7.157	6.780	6,294	6,520	7.661	7,670
502 Higher education	2,823 (2,663) (160)	3,209 (3,104) (105)	3,721 (3,486) (235)	5,058 (4,528) (530)	6,726 (5,656) (1,070)	8,866 (6,911) (1,955)	7,206 (6,506) (700)	7,231 <i>(7,231)</i>	7,383 <i>(7,383)</i>	8,506 (8,506)	7,959 <i>(7,959)</i>
aids	772 6,288 301 4,526	885 6,877 374 5,122	1,022 10,784 410 5,588	1,131 10,833 488 6,592	1,197 10,345 551 6,116	997 9,241 587 6,861	1,041 5,464 589 5,950	1,055 5,295 599 6,133	1,210 4,644 639 7,185	1,225 5,298 711 7,032	1,187 4,931 679 6,863
TOTAL, 500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES	18,910 (18,750) (160)	21,104 (20,999) (105)	26,710 (26,475) (235)	30,223 (29,693) (530)	31,843 (30,773) (1,070)	33,709 (31,754) (1,955)	27,029 (26,329) (700)	26,606 (26,606)	27,579 (27,579)	30,434 (30,434)	29,288 (29.288)
550 HEALTH: 551 Health care services	11,725	13,031	13,928	15,988	18,003	21,205	21,786	23,008	24,522	27,244	28,202

(on-budget under current law)	(11,669)	(12,975)	(13,889)	(15,971)	(17,981)	(21,197)	(21,776)	(23,023)	(24,536)	(27,248)	(28,212)	
(off-budget under current law)	(56)	(56)	(39)	(17)	(22)	(8)	(10)	(-14)	(-14)	(-4)	(-10)	
552 Health research	2,341	2,543	2,822	3,023	3,442	3,836	3,948	3,973	4,379	4,961	5,204	1
553 Education and training of health												1
care work force	982	981	930	583	719	779	670	578	388	478	455	
554 Consumer and occupational				***				4 000				
health and safety	686	747	844	899	1,006	1,047	1,041	1,081	1,129	1,196	1,059	
TOTAL, 550 HEALTH	15,734	17,302	18,524	20,494	23,169	26,866	27,445	28,641	30,417	33,879	34,920	
(on-budget under current law)	(15,677)	(17,246)	(18,485)	(20,477)	(23,148)	(26,858)	(27,435)	(28,655)	(30,432)	(33,883)	(34,930)	
(off-budget under current law)	(56)	(56)	(39)	(17)	(22)	(8)	(10)	(-14)	(-14)	(-4)	(-10)	
F70 000141 0F011D1TV AND 14FD1												
570 SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDI- CARE:			İ									
571 Social security	73,90.3	85,068	93,861	104.073	118,548	139,585	155,964	170,724	178,223	191,107	202,245	18
572 Medicare	15,834	19,345	22,768	26,495	32,090	39,149	46,567	52,588	57,540	66,256	67,158	
	10,001				- 52,000		10,001	02,000	- 0.,0.0	00,200	0.,200	SUMMARY
TOTAL, 570 SOCIAL SECURITY AND						1						15
	00.700		440.000	100 707	150 000	170 700	000 500				000 101	154
MEDICARE	89,736	104,414	116,629	130,567	150,638	178,733	202,532	223,311	235,764	257,363	269,404	ì
	89,736	104,414	116,629	130,567	150,638	178,733	202,532	223,311	235,764	257,363	269,404	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY:	89,736	104,414	116,629	130,567	150,638	178,733	202,532	223,311	235,764	257,363	269,404	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability	89,736	104,414	116,629	130,567	150,638	178,733	202,532	223,311	235,764	257,363	269,404	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social securi-	89,736 3,248	3,558	116,629 3,365	4,373	150,638 5,082		202,532 5,571	223,311 5,581				RY TABLES
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability					· ·	178,733 5,439			235,764 5,441	257,363 5,504	269,404 5,580	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)					· ·						5,580 41,518	ł
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469	3,558	3,365	4,373	5,082	5,439	5,571	5,581	5,441	5,504	5,580	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677	4,373 22,658	5,082 26,594	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752	5,571 34,325	5,581 36,507	5,441 38,054	5,504 38,641	5,580 41,518	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452	3,558 17,719 15,255	3,365 19,836 11,767	4,373 22,658 10,741	5,082 26,594 18,023	5,439 31,277 19,656	5,571 34,325 23,728	5,581 36,507 31,464	5,441 38,054 18,421	5,504 38,641 16,780	5,580 41,518 16,294	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499 (2,499)	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968 (2,968)	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677	4,373 22,658 10,741 4,367 (4,367)	5,082 26,594 18,023 5,632	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752	5,571 34,325 23,728 8,738	5,581 36,507 31,464 9,998	5,441 38,054 18,421 11,270	5,504 38,641 16,780 25,355	5,580 41,518 16,294 12,304 (12,339) (-35)	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499 (2,499) 7,959	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968 (2,968) 8,527	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677 (3,677)	4,373 22,658 10,741 4,367 (4,367)	5,082 26,594 18,023 5,632 (5,514) (119) 14,016	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752 (6,942) (810) 16,205	5,571 34,325 23,728 8,738 (8,043) (696) 15,581	5,581 36,507 31,464 9,998 (9,556) (443) 17,952	5,441 38,054 18,421 11,270 (11,158) (112) 18,055	5,504 38,641 16,780 25,355 (25,387) (-32) 18,664	5,580 41,518 16,294 12,304 (12,339) (-35) 18,268	ł
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499 (2,499)	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968 (2,968)	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677 (3,677)	4,373 22,658 10,741 4,367 (4,367)	5,082 26,594 18,023 5,632 (5,514) (119)	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752 (6,942) (810)	5,571 34,325 23,728 8,738 (8,043) (696)	5,581 36,507 31,464 9,998 (9,556) (443)	5,441 38,054 18,421 11,270 (11,158) (112)	5,504 38,641 16,780 25,355 (25,387) (-32)	5,580 41,518 16,294 12,304 (12,339) (-35)	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499 (2,499) 7,959	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968 (2,968) 8,527	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677 (3,677)	4,373 22,658 10,741 4,367 (4,367)	5,082 26,594 18,023 5,632 (5,514) (119) 14,016 17,191	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752 (6,942) (810) 16,205 19,394	5,571 34,325 23,728 8,738 (8,043) (696) 15,581	5,581 36,507 31,464 9,998 (9,556) (443) 17,952	5,441 38,054 18,421 11,270 (11,158) (112) 18,055	5,504 38,641 16,780 25,355 (25,387) (-32) 18,664	5,580 41,518 16,294 12,304 (12,339) (-35) 18,268 21,806	ì
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499 (2,499) 7,959 12,157 60,784	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968 (2,968) 8,527 13,017	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677 (3,677) 8,926 13,917 61,488	4,373 22,658 10,741 4,367 (4,367) 10,787 13,433	5,082 26,594 18,023 5,632 (5,514) (119) 14,016 17,191 86,539	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752 (6,942) (810) 16,205 19,394	5,571 34,325 23,728 8,738 (8,043) (696) 15,581 19,774	5,581 36,507 31,464 9,998 (9,556) (443) 17,952 21,096	5,441 38,054 18,421 11,270 (11,158) (112) 18,055 21,427 112,668	5,504 38,641 16,780 25,355 (25,387) (-32) 18,664 22,296	5,580 41,518 16,294 12,304 (12,339) (-35) 18,268	TABLES
600 INCOME SECURITY: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	3,248 15,469 19,452 2,499 (2,499) 7,959 12,157	3,558 17,719 15,255 2,968 (2,968) 8,527 13,017 61,044	3,365 19,836 11,767 3,677 (3,677) 8,926 13,917	4,373 22,658 10,741 4,367 (4,367) 10,787 13,433 66,359	5,082 26,594 18,023 5,632 (5,514) (119) 14,016 17,191	5,439 31,277 19,656 7,752 (6,942) (810) 16,205 19,394	5,571 34,325 23,728 8,738 (8,043) (696) 15,581 19,774	5,581 36,507 31,464 9,998 (9,556) (443) 17,952 21,096	5,441 38,054 18,421 11,270 (11,158) (112) 18,055 21,427	5,504 38,641 16,780 25,355 (25,387) (-32) 18,664 22,296	5,580 41,518 16,294 12,304 (12,339) (-35) 18,268 21,806	ł

Table 20. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND SUBFUNCTION, 1976–86 1—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Funchise					Actual					Esti	nate
Function	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
700 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES:											
701 Income security for veterans	8,350	9,216	9,745	10,780	11,688	12,909	13,710	14,250	14,400	14,754	15,135
rehabilitation	5,531	3,710	3,365	2,760	2,342	2,254	1,974	1,625	1,359	1,295	1,110
703 Hospital and medical care for veterans	4.046	4,708	5,254	5,611	6,515	6,965	7.517	8,272	8,861	9.621	9,994
704 Veterans housing 705 Other veterans benefits and serv-	-72	-145	28	154	_23	201	102	3	244	358	-288
ices	578	549	585	627	665	662	682	696	751	823	817
TOTAL, 700 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES	18,433	18,038	18,978	19,931	21,185	22,991	23,958	24,846	25,614	26,850	26,769
750 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: 751 Federal law enforcement activities. 752 Federal litigative and judicial ac-	1,498	1,673	1,831	1,992	2,237	2,437	2,529	2,887	3,205	3,681	3,610
tivities	697	842	943	1,130	1,347	1,491	1,517	1,627	1,825	2,192	2,066
753 Federal correctional activities	208 921	240 847	307 729	337 710	342 656	361 473	364 294	418 167	494 136	580 233	632 280
TOTAL, 750 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	3,324	3,602	3,810	4,169	4,582	4,762	4,703	5,099	5,660	6,686	6,587
800 GENERAL GOVERNMENT: 801 Legislative functions 802 Executive direction and manage-	678	849	909	921	1,038	1,041	1,181	1,196	1,319	1,464	1,417
ment	68 1,511 <i>(1,778)</i>	76 1,875 <i>(1,761)</i>	73 2,001 <i>(2,082)</i>	81 2,174 <i>(2,284)</i>	97 2,614 <i>(2,465)</i>	100 2,616 <i>(2,537)</i>	96 2,593 <i>(2,606)</i>	96 3,053 <i>(3,045)</i>	97 3,254 <i>(3,313)</i>	119 3,533 <i>(3,533)</i>	112 3,105 <i>(3,105)</i>

TOTAL, 900 NET INTEREST	26,711	29,878	35,441	42,615	52,512	68,734	84,995	89,774	111,058	130,426	142,550	9-55
900 NET INTEREST: 901 Interest on the public debt 902 Interest received by trust funds 908 Other interest	37,063 7,800 2,552	41,900 8,139 3,883	48,695 8,530 4,724	59,837 9,951 7,271	74,781 12,045 10,224	95,503 13,811 12,958	117,190 16,066 16,130	128,619 17,102 21,743	153,822 20,354 22,410	180,295 25,554 24,315	198,805 29,149 27,106	
TOTAL, 850 GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE(on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	7,232 (7,232)	9,569 (9,494) (75)	8,442 (9,599) (—1,157)	8,369 (8,369)	8,582 (8,582)	6,854 (6,854)	6,390 (6,390)	6,452 (6,452)	6,770 (6,770)	6,552 (6,552)	2,797 (2,797)	
850 GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL AS- SISTANCE: 851 General revenue sharing	6,240 992 <i>(992)</i>	6,762 2,807 <i>(2,732)</i> <i>(75)</i>	6,830 1,612 <i>(2,769)</i> (-1,157)	6,854 1,515 (1,515)	6,835 1,747 <i>(1,747)</i>	5,140 1,713 <i>(1,713)</i>	4,575 1,816 <i>(1,816)</i>	4,620 1,831 <i>(1,831)</i>	4,573 2,197 <i>(2,197)</i>	4,617 1,934 <i>(1,934)</i>	1,168 1,629 <i>(1,629)</i>	SUMMARY TABLES
TOTAL, 800 GENERAL GOVERNMENT (on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law)	2,519 (2,762) (—244)	3,267 (3,028) (239)	3,576 (3,529) (47)	3,928 (3,948) (—21)	4,448 (4,251) (197)	4,582 (4,490) (92)	4,532 (4,536) (-5)	4,789 (4,784) (5)	5,053 (5,117) (-64)	5,782 (5,787) (-5)	4,845 (4,850) (-5)	SU
(off-budget under current law) 804 General property and records management (on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) 805 Central personnel management (on-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) (off-budget under current law) 809 Deductions for offsetting receipts	(-268) 84 (61) (24) 107 393 (393) -322	(114) 175 (108) (67) 100 448 (390) (58) - 256	304 (176) (128) 129 448 (448) (-*) -289	(110) 299 (210) (90) 127 523 (524) (-*)198	327 (287) (40) 154 569 (560) (9)	(79) 144 (131) (13) 159 745 (746) (-*) -222	238 (230) (8) 136 504 (504) (-*) -216	196 (200) (-3) 115 768 (768) (-*) -636	201 (205) (-4) 139 557 (557) (-*) -513	376 (381) (-4) 153 586 (586) (-*) -448	182 (186) (-5) 143 390 (390) (-1) -504	
	(-200)	(114)	(-81)	(~110)	(148)	(79)	(-12)	(9)	(-00)		•••••	ı

Table 20. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND SUBFUNCTION, 1976-86 1-Continued (in millions of doltars)

Funding					Actual					Est	imate
Function	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
928 Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs											
Other requirements										1,125	375
TOTAL, 920 ALLOWANCES										1,131	399
950 UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS: 951 Employer share, employee retire-											
ment	-11,724	—12,505	-13,461	-14,209	15,842	17,903	—19,849	23,484	25,263	- 26,994	-28,961
953 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf954 Sale of Conrail		-2,374	2,259	-3,267	-4,101	-10,138	-6,250	— 10,491	6,694	5,302	-7,317 -1,200
TOTAL, 950 UNDISTRIBUTED OFF- SETTING RECEIPTS	- 14,386	— 14,879	— 15,720	— 17,476	— 19,942	- 28,041	- 26,099	- 33,976	-31,957	- 32,296	-37,478
TOTAL BUDGET OUTLAYS	371,779	409,203	458,729	503,464	590,920	678,209	745,706	808,327	851,781	959,085	973,725
(On-budget current law) (Off-budget current law)		(400,504) (8,700)	(448,370) (10,359)	(490,997) (12,467)	(576,675) (14,245)	(657,204) (21,005)	(728,375) (17,331)	(795,969) (12,357)	(841,815) (9,966)	(946,626) (12,459)	(972,224) (1,501)
MEMORANDUM											
Federal Funds	130,099	304,459 142,000 37,256	342,355 153,771 — 37,397	374,867 169,733 — 41,136	433,468 203,302 — 45,850	496,182 233,778 — 51,751	543,437 263,894 61,625	613,277 296,282 —101,233	636,324 305,198 89,740	731,630 346,405 —118,950	734,931 359,901 121,107

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

1 Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Amounts for previous years are shown on a comparable basis.

2 Includes allowances for military pay raises for Department of Defense.

3 Allowance for military pay raise for the Coast Guard.

Note.—All entries labeled "off-budget under current law" are proposed to be included on budget. Excludes the transition quarter.

Table 21. FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1975-86

(In billions of dollars)

Description					Ac	tual					Estin	nate
Description	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax accruals Contributions for social insurance	127.5 41.8 22.2 91.9	137.2 52.5 24.3 101.0	166.3 58.9 24.5 116.2	186.5 67.3 27.2 133.3	222.6 76.1 29.1 153.1	250.4 69.9 35.5 170.0	289.4 69.3 53.5 197.0	311.4 50.9 50.3 213.9	294.1 53.8 51.0 228.3	303.2 70.1 55.2 259.1	340.6 75.7 56.1 286.1	368.8 93.1 57.1 307.6
Total receipts, national income basis	283.4	314.9	365.9	414.3	480.8	525.9	609.2	626.4	627.1	687.6	758.5	826.6
EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS Purchases of goods and services Defense Nondefense Transfer payments Domestic ("to persons") Foreign Grants-in-aid to State and local governments Net interest paid Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises Wage disbursements less accruals	117.9 (80.2) (37.7) 134.5 (131.4) (3.1) 48.4 21.7 6.0 .4	125.1 (84.4) (40.7) 156.8 (153.8) (3.0) 57.5 25.2 6.2	139.8 (91.3) (48.4) 169.8 (166.6) (3.2) 66.3 28.4 6.9	150.4 (97.8) (52.6) 182.2 (178.7) (3.5) 74.7 33.5	164.1 (108.2) (55.9) 201.8 (197.8) (4.1) 79.1 40.6	189.3 (126.0) (63.3) 239.4 (234.6) (4.8) 86.7 50.7	218.4 (147.0) (71.4) 279.5 (273.7) (5.7) 90.1 67.7 12.5 1	250.6 (173.0) (77.6) 310.6 (304.5) (6.1) 83.4 82.3	273.2 (196.7) (76.5) 344.6 (338.3) (6.3) 85.7 90.3 22.2	285.2 (215.4) (69.8) 348.4 (340.7) (7.7) 90.8 109.7 23.9 — .1	326.8 (241.5) (85.3) 371.2 (361.0) (10.2) 100.0 129.6 20.8	354.9 (271.7) (83.2) 387.5 (377.6) (9.9) 96.1 142.8
Total expenditures, national income basis	328.8	370.7	411.2	450.4	495.6	576.5	668.2	740.0	816.4	857.9	948.5	992.7
Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-), national income basis	- 45.4	55.8	45.2	36.1	14.8	-50.7	—58.9	113.6	- 189.3	170.3	190.0	-166.1

^{*\$50} million or less. Note.—Excludes the transition quarter.

Table 22. FEDERAL FINANCES AND THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1967-88

(Dollar amounts in billions)

		Budget	receipts			Out	ays				Surplus or o	deficit (-)			Federal debt,	end of year	
Fiscal year	Gross national			To	tal	On-budg currer		Off-budg current	et under	To	tal	On-budg current		To	al	Held by 1	he public
1,000,700	product	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
1967 1968	777.3 831.3	148.8 153.0	19.1 18.4	157.5 178.1	20.3 21.4	157.5 178.1	20.3 21.4			-8.6 -25.2	1.1 3.0	-8.6 -25.2	1.1 3.0	341.3 369.8	43.9 44.5	267.5 290.6	34.4 35.0
1969	910.6 968.8 1,031.5 1,128.8 1,252.0	186.9 192.8 187.1 207.3 230.8	20.5 19.9 18.1 18.4 18.4	183.6 195.6 210.2 230.7 245.7	20.2 20.2 20.4 20.4 19.6	183.6 195.6 210.2 230.7 245.6	20.2 20.2 20.4 20.4 19.6		*	3.2 -2.8 -23.0 -23.4 -14.9	.4 .3 2.2 2.1 1.2	3.2 -2.8 -23.0 -23.4 -14.8	.4 .3 2.2 2.1 1.2	367.1 382.6 409.5 437.3 468.4	40.3 39.5 39.7 38.7 37.4	279.5 284.9 304.3 323.8 343.0	30.7 29.4 29.5 28.7 27.0
1974	1,379.4 1,479.9 1,640.1 1,862.8 2,091.3	263.2 279.1 298.1 355.6 399.7	19.1 18.9 18.2 19.1 19.1	269.4 332.3 371.8 409.2 458.7	19.5 22.5 22.7 22.0 21.9	267.9 324.2 364.5 400.5 448.4	19.4 21.9 22.2 21.5 21.4	1.4 8.1 7.3 8.7 10.4	.1 .5 .4 .5	-6.1 -53.2 -73.7 -53.6 -59.0	.4 3.6 4.5 2.9 2.8	-4.7 -45.2 -66.4 -44.9 -48.6	.3 3.1 4.0 2.4 2.3	486.2 544.1 631.9 709.1 780.4	35.3 36.8 38.5 38.1 37.3	346.1 396.9 480.3 551.8 610.9	25.1 26.8 29.3 29.6 29.2
1985 estimate 1986 estimate 1987 estimate		463.3 517.1 599.3 617.8 600.6 666.5 736.9 793.7 861.7	19.7 20.1 20.8 20.3 18.6 18.6 19.0 18.9	503.5 590.9 678.2 745.7 808.3 851.8 959.1 973.7 1,026.6	21.4 22.9 23.5 24.5 25.1 23.8 24.8 23.2 22.6	491.0 576.7 657.2 728.4 796.0 841.8 946.6 972.2 1,029.9	20.8 22.4 22.8 23.9 24.7 23.5 24.5 23.2 22.6	12.5 14.2 21.0 17.3 12.4 10.0 12.5 1.5 -3.2	.5 .6 .7 .6 .4 .3 .3 .*	-40.2 -73.8 -78.9 -127.9 -207.8 -185.3 -222.2 -180.0 -164.9	1.7 2.9 2.7 4.2 6.4 5.2 5.7 4.3 3.6	-27.7 -59.6 -57.9 -110.7 -195.4 -175.4 -209.8 -178.5 -168.2	1.2 2.3 2.0 3.6 6.1 4.9 5.4 4.3 3.7	833.8 914.3 1,003.9 1,147.0 1,381.9 1,576.7 1,841.1 2,074.2 2,308.3	35.4 35.5 34.8 37.7 42.9 44.0 47.6 49.4 50.7	644.6 715.1 794.4 929.4 1,141.8 1,312.6 1,514.0 1,686.6 1,850.8	27.3 27.8 27.5 30.5 35.4 36.7 39.1 40.2 40.7
1988 estimate	4,921.7	950.4	19.3	1,094.8	22.2	1,099.1	22.3	-4.3	1	_ 144.4	2.9	—148.7	3.0	2,546.4	51.7	1,994.4	40.5

^{*0.05%} or less.

¹Proposed to be included on-budget.

²The off-budget deficits under current law are equal to the off-budget outlays under current law but with the opposite sign.

Table 23. COMPOSITION OF BUDGET OUTLAYS IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (FISCAL YEAR 1972) PRICES: 1966-88 1

(In billions of dollars)

				Current	prices						Con	stant (fiscal)	year 1972) pi	ices		
					Nonde	efense							Nonde	tense		
Fiscal year	Total budget outlays	National defense	Total non- defense	Payments for individuals	All other grants *	Net interest	Other	Undistrib- uted offsetting receipts	Total budget outlays	National defense	Total non- defense	Payments for individuals	All other grants ²	Net interest	Other	Undistrib- uted offsetting receipts
1966	134.5	58.1	76.4	36.8	8.6	9.4	28.2	-6.5	183.0	81.3	101.7	46.3	12.4	12.2	40.3	-9.5
1967	157.5	71.4	86.0	42.9	10.4	10.3	29.7	-7.3	207.6	96.8	110.8	52.5	14.4	12.9	41.3	-10.3
1968	178.1	81.9	96.2	49.5	12.5	11.1	31.1	—8.0	224.7	105.7	119.0	58.7	16.4	13.5	41.2	-10.8
1969	183.6	82.5	101.1	57.1	13.0	12.7	26.3	—8.0	220.3	101.6	118.7	65.0	16.0	14.7	33.1	-10.1
1970	195.6	81.7	114.0	64.6	15.4	14.4	28.1	-8.6	220.3	94.0	126.3	70.2	17.7	15.8	32.8	10.1
1971	210.2	78.9	131.3	80.4	17.7	14.8	28.5	-10.1	222.7	84.9	137.8	83.5	18.8	15.5	30.9	-11.0
1972	230.7	79.2	151.5	92.9	20.6	15.5	32.2	-9.6	230.7	79.2	151.5	92.9	20.6	15.5	32.2	—9.6
1973	245.7	76.7	169.0	104.5	28.1	17.3	32.5	—13.4	233.3	71.8	161.4	100.3	26.5	16.6	30.4	-12.5
1974	269.4	79.3	190.0	120.1	28.7	21.4	36.5	-16.7	238.0	69.6	168.5	106.7	24.9	19.1	32.6	-14.8
1975	332.3	86.5	245.8	153.5	33.3	23.2	49.4	13.6	266.4	69.2	197.2	124.3	25.8	18.9	38.9	-10.7
1976	371.8	89.6	282.2	180.1	39.4	26.7	50.4	-14.4	279.5	67.0	212.5	137.5	28.4	20.3	36.9	-10.6
1977	409.2	97.2	312.0	196.3	46.1	29.9	54.5	-14.9	286.3	67.3	219.0	140.4	30.8	21.2	36.6	-10.0
1978	458.7	104.5	354.2	210.9	53.7	35.4	69.9	15.7	300.2	67.2	233.0	141.7	33.1	23.6	44.6	10.0
1979	503.5	116.3	387.1	232.8	55.9	42.6	73.2	-17.5	304.4	69.5	234.9	144.0	31.4	26.1	43.9	10.5
1980	590.9	134.0	456.9	277.4	59.4	52.5	87.5	-19.9	324.4	71.3	253.1	156.1	30.2	29.6	48.5	-11.1
1981	678.2	157.5	520.7	323.4	57.8	68.7	98.9	-28.0	337.1	74.6	262.5	166.4	27.0	35.2	47.4	—13.
1982	745.7	185.3	560.4	356.7	50.3	85.0	94.6	-26.1	346.1	80.2	266.0	172.2	22.1	40.6	43.1	-11.9
1983	808.3	209.9	598.4	395.3	50.8	89.8	96.5	—34.0	360.1	86.5	273.6	183.2	21.3	41.3	42.9	15.1
1984	851.8	227.4	624.4	399.8	53.2	111.1	92.2	-32.0	366.3	90.0	276.2	179.6	21.3	49.2	40.0	-13.9
1985 estimate	959.1	253.8	705.3	427.3	59.0	130.4	120.7	-32.3	397.0	96.8	300.2	185.5	22.6	55.7	49.6	—13. 2
1986 estimate	973.7	285.7	688.1	442.7	53.6	142.6	85.4	—36.3	386.5	104.7	281.9	184.2	19.7	58.4	34.1	-14.
1987 estimate	1,026.6	321.2	705.5	467.4	50.2	152.9	73.6	—38.7	390.3	112.7	277.6	186.5	17.6	60.0	28.2	-14.8
1988 estimate	1,094.8	358.4	736.4	497.4	49.5	159.2	69.3	—39.0	399.1	120.3	278.8	190.9	16.7	60.1	25.3	-14.3

Note: Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Amounts for previous years are shown on a comparable basis.

¹ Includes outlays that are off-budget under current law and proposed to be included on-budget.

² Grants to State and local governments excluding those for payments for individuals.

Table 24. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789-1990 1 (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Budget receipts	Budget outlays	Budget surplus or deficit (—)	Fiscal year	Budget receipts	Budget outlays	Budget surplus or deficit ()
1789-1849	1,160	1,090	+70	1968	152,973	178,134	- 25,161
1850-1900	14,462	15,453	 991	1969	186.882	183,640	+3,242
1901–1905	2,797	2,678	+119	1970	192,812	195,649	-2,837
1906-1910	3.143	3.196	—52		•		
1911–1915	3.517	3,568	-49	1971 1972	187,139 207,309	210,172 230,681	23,033 23,373
1916–1920	17,286	40,195	- 22,909	1972	230,799	245,707	23,373 14,908
			·	1974	263,224	269,359	-6,135
1921–1925	20,962	17,323	+3,639	1975	279,090	332,332	-53,242
926	3,795	2,930	+865	1976	298,060	371,779	-73.719
927	4,013	2,857	+1,155	TQ	81,232	95,973	-14,741
1928	3,900	2,961	+939	1977	355,559	409,203	53,644
929	3,862	3,127	+734	1978	399,740	458,729	- 58,989
1930	4,058	3,320	+738	1979	463,302	503,464	-40,161
931	3,116	3,577	 462	1980	517,112	590,920	—73,808
932	1,924	4,659	—2,735	1981	599,272	678,209	— 78,936 — 78,936
933	1,997	4,598	-2.602	1982	617,766	745,706	-127.940
1934	3.015	6,645	-3,630	1983	600,562	808,327	-207,764
1935	3,706	6,497	-2.791	1984	666,457	851,781	- 185,324
1936	3,997	8,422	-4,425	1985 est	736,859	959,085	- 222,226
l937	4,956	7,733	-2,777	1986 est	793,729	973,725	— 179,99 6
1938	5,588	6,765	-1,177	1987 est	861,676	1,026,625	- 164,94
939	4,979	8,841	— 3,862	1988 est	950,376	1,094,761	144,38
1940	6,548	9,468	-2,920	1989 est		1,137,390	— 107,456
1041	0 712	12.652	4 041	1990 est		1,190,030	82,357
941	8,712	13,653	 4,941				
	14634	25 127	20 503	44	^		Decident
	14,634 24,001	35,137 78,555	20,503 54,554	Memora	ndum: Comp	onents of the L	Budget
1943	24,001	78,555	 54,554	Метога	ndum: Compo	Оп-рис	iget
1943 1944	24,001 43,747	78,555 91,304	54,554 47,557	Memoral	Off-budget under	On-buc und	iget er
1943 1944 1945	24,001	78,555	54,554 47,557 47,553	Memoral Fiscal year	Off-budget	Оп-рис	iget er
1943 1944 1945	24,001 43,747 45,159	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232	54,554 47,557		Off-budget under	On-buc und	iget er law
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296	78,555 91,304 92,712	54,554 47,557 47,553 15,936 +- 4,018		Off-budget under	On-buc und	iget er law Surplus or
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496	54,554 47,557 47,553 15,936		Off-budget under current law	On-bud und current	iget er law Surplus
943 944 945 946 947 948 949	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796		Off-budget under current law	On-bud und current	dget er law Surplus or deficit (—)
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays	On-buc und current Outlays	surplus or deficit (–)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088	On-buc und current Outlays 245,647	Surplus or deficit (—) — 14,84: — 4,68: — 45,15:
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447	On-bus und current Outlays 245,647 267,912	Surplus or deficit (-) -14,84 -4,68 -45,15 -66,41
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187	Surplus of deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504	Surplus of deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 - 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370	Surplus of deficit (-) -14,84 -4,68 -45,15 -66,41 -12,95 -44,94 -48,63
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 - 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997	Surplus or deficit (-) - 14,84! - 4,68! - 45,15: - 66,415: - 12,95: - 44,94! - 48,63! - 27,69:
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675	Surplus or deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405	-54,554 -47,557 -47,553 -15,936 +4,018 +11,796 +580 -3,119 +6,102 -1,519 -6,493 -1,154 -2,993 +3,947 +3,412 -2,769	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204	Surplus or deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098	-54,554 -47,557 -47,553 -15,936 +4,018 +11,796 +580 -3,119 +6,102 -1,519 -6,493 -1,154 -2,993 +3,947 +3,412 -2,769 -12,849	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375	Surplus or deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412 - 2,769 - 12,849 + 247	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969	Surplus of deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492 94,388	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245	-54,554 -47,557 -47,553 -15,936 +4,018 +11,796 +580 -3,119 +6,102 -1,519 -6,493 -1,154 -2,993 +3,947 +3,412 -2,769 -12,849 +247 -3,335	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357 9,966	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969 841,815	Surplus or deficit (-)
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492 94,388 99,676	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245 97,723 106,821	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412 - 2,769 - 12,849 + 247 - 3,335 - 7,146	1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357 9,966 12,459	On-bus und current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969 841,815 946,626	Surplus of deficit (-) -14,84: -4,68: -45,15: -66,41: -12,95: -44,94: -48,63: -27,69: -59,56: -57,93: -110,60: -175,35: -209,76
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492 94,388 99,676 106,560	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245 97,723 106,821 111,316	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412 - 2,769 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 2,769 - 12,849 - 2,769 - 7,146 - 4,756	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357 9,966 12,459 1,501	On-bus und current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 940,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969 841,815 946,626 972,224	Surplus or deficit (-) - 14,849 - 4,631 - 12,959 - 44,949 - 48,630 - 27,699 - 59,56 - 57,93 - 110,600 - 175,35 - 209,76 - 178,499
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492 94,388 99,676 106,560 112,613	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245 97,723 106,821 111,316 118,528	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412 - 2,769 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 7,146 - 4,756 - 5,915	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357 9,966 12,459 1,501 -3,240	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969 841,815 946,626 972,224 1,029,865	Surplus or deficit (-) - 14,84! - 4,68! - 45,15: - 66,41: - 12,95: - 44,94! - 48,63! - 27,69: - 59,56: - 57,93: - 110,60: - 175,35: - 209,76: - 178,49: - 168,18!
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492 94,388 99,676 106,560 112,613 116,817	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245 97,723 106,821 111,316 118,528 118,228	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412 - 2,769 - 12,849 + 247 - 3,335 - 7,146 - 4,756 - 5,915 - 1,411	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357 9,966 12,459 1,501 —3,240 —4,334	On-bus und current 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969 841,815 946,626 972,224 1,029,865 1,099,095	Surplus of deficit (-) - 14,84' - 4,68 - 45,15 - 66,41 - 12,95' - 44,94 - 48,63' - 27,69 - 57,93 - 110,60 - 175,35 - 209,76 - 178,49 - 168,18 - 148,71
1943	24,001 43,747 45,159 39,296 38,514 41,560 39,415 39,443 51,616 66,167 69,608 69,701 65,451 74,587 79,990 79,636 79,249 92,492 94,388 99,676 106,560 112,613	78,555 91,304 92,712 55,232 34,496 29,764 38,835 42,562 45,514 67,686 76,101 70,855 68,444 70,640 76,578 82,405 92,098 92,245 97,723 106,821 111,316 118,528	- 54,554 - 47,557 - 47,553 - 15,936 + 4,018 + 11,796 + 580 - 3,119 + 6,102 - 1,519 - 6,493 - 1,154 - 2,993 + 3,947 + 3,412 - 2,769 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 7,146 - 4,756 - 5,915	Fiscal year 1973	Off-budget under current law Outlays 60 1,447 8,088 7,307 1,785 8,700 10,359 12,467 14,245 21,005 17,331 12,357 9,966 12,459 1,501 -3,240	On-bus undo current Outlays 245,647 267,912 324,245 364,473 94,187 400,504 448,370 490,997 576,675 657,204 728,375 795,969 841,815 946,626 972,224 1,029,865	Surplus fer law Surplus of deficit (-) -14,84 -4,68 -45,15 -66,41 -12,95 -44,94 -48,63 -27,69 -59,56 -57,93 -110,60 -195,40 -175,35 -209,76 -178,49 -168,18

Data for 1789-1939 are for the administrative budget: data for 1940 and all following years are for the unified budget. In calendar year 1976, the Federal fiscal year was converted from a July 1-June 30 basis to an Oct. 1-Sept. 30 basis. The TQ refers to the transition quarter from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976.

¹ Includes outlays (and deficits) that are off-budget under current law and proposed to be included on-budget. These transactions began in 1973.

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