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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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1	LETTER	TO REAGAN	2	3/30/1984	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

*call  
Bill Richardson*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



April 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM TO MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
Deputy Chief of Staff and  
Assistant to the President

FROM: Frank J. Donatelli *(FD)*  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

SUBJECT: Your resignation

I thought you would be pleased to know that I attended a meeting of heads of conservative organizations today and was told that several major gun organizations will soon be calling for your resignation over remarks recently attributed to you by the Washington Post on the gun issue.

Congratulations!

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1984

Fee

Full  
7/21

FOR: MR. MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: DR. DANIEL RUGE

*Dan*

The attached is self-explanatory. Eric Louie will have a copy for the advance because it will help with Xian.

# PROJECT HOPE

THE PROJECT HOPE HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION CENTER, MILLWOOD, VIRGINIA 22646/(703) 837-2100

Office of the President

March 30, 1984

Daniel A. Ruge, M.D.  
Physician to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dan:

My thanks for a very enjoyable luncheon last Monday. You were more than courteous in making certain that I would be neither delayed nor lost, for which I am most grateful. I thought it may be important for you to know more of both the background and commitments we have made to the Peoples Republic of China so that you could be fully aware of this vitally important program. As I indicated to you, we have been provided with assistance from some White House staff and Mike Deaver has been provided with a very limited briefing. You may wish to share this more detailed information with him.

Last spring Project HOPE was invited to send representatives to China through a combined invitation of the universities of Zhejiang, which is located in Hangzhou, the Second Medical College, located in Shanghai, the Beijing Medical College located in Beijing and the Xian Medical College located in Shaanxi province. The invitation resulted from the visits of several faculty representatives from some of these schools to our campus in Millwood, Virginia, as well as in response to a gift of 75,000 recently published medical, nursing, dental and allied health textbooks provided to these universities. These textbooks were provided to HOPE by major American medical book publishers.

The gift was valued at more than \$2 million and was significant in that these were the first modern texts, in these areas, that the Chinese had been able to obtain in any number since 1948. The three major recipient universities in turn distributed the duplicates to more than 60 other hospitals, clinics and libraries so that the impact of the gift was felt throughout China. We are continuing this program thanks to the generosity of American book publishers and are extending it to the engineering faculties as well at these same universities. The coordinating university will be Zhejiang University which is located in Hangzhou province.

The primary health care system of China, through the use of the "barefoot doctors" and rural health clinics, has achieved a high degree of success. Accessibility to both preventive measures, as well as routine therapeutic care at that level, has been remarkably effective, and the population is

relatively well served. The serious weaknesses within the system are acknowledged to be in the tertiary care centers where, as a result of the cultural revolution of the seventies, little progress was made and deficiencies were accentuated. These problems can and will be eventually solved, for the Chinese themselves are well aware of them, and are candidly identifying most of the deficiencies within the system. China's commitment to the technology of the United States is clear. This is manifested by the vast numbers of graduate students sent to study in the United States.

During a month long visit we reviewed the requests of the Chinese for a variety of technical assistance projects in the health and health related fields. Suffice to say, their need is so great that our initial efforts will be directed at both what they feel are their priorities and at what we feel Project HOPE teaching and training staff can do best.

We will be concentrating, therefore, in the fields of biomedical (clinical) engineering, neonatology, pediatric and adult intensive care, pediatric open heart surgery, medical education administration, hospital administration, nursing education (curriculum revision) and dental surgery. This is a very full order and I am certain that our reasoning for accepting these responsibilities is important to you.

First you must appreciate that the national government of China has chosen the route of identifying various medical colleges as the pilot centers for introducing needed models or reforms and then designating these centers as the place where other Chinese educators will be trained so that they may take the lessons back to their own schools.

A second basis for priority establishment is the Chinese recognition that they will never achieve economic viability without controlling their population growth. Thus each family that is restricted to one child finds that child a treasure and his or her health of paramount importance.

Third, China is introducing modern technology at a very rapid rate, too rapid almost to immediately absorb the impact. In the field of medicine and related sciences, there is a tremendous lack of biomedical technicians and clinical engineers, hence the request that HOPE introduce the training it has done so well in other countries in this field.

Without going into too much detail, let me simply outline for you the commitments we have made:

I. Zhejiang Medical College in Hangzhou

- A. The development of a training program in clinical engineering which will be done in combination with the medical college and the engineering school of that university.
- B. A model pediatric intensive care unit to be installed at the Children's Hospital in Hangzhou for the training of both local personnel and personnel which will come in from other areas of China.

- C. A neonatology training unit which will be used in the same manner as the intensive care unit. They already have the concept and have remodeled an appropriate area in the hospital for this unit.
- D. Assistance in the improvement of pediatric open heart surgical techniques. A residency program is already in progress but the procedures taught are limited by the skills currently available to the chief of the surgical unit. This will also include the upgrading of operating room and recovery room nursing techniques.
- E. The development of a Learning Resource Center so as to coordinate the production and use of all their teaching materials, audio-visual aids, etc., which are currently being developed and utilized in a disorganized, departmental manner.
- F. Zhejiang University will also coordinate all continuing library development and book distribution which result from HOPE activities.

## II. Shanghai

- A. Pediatric open heart surgery. The Xin Hua Children's Hospital has been designated as the official training center for pediatric cardiac surgery in all of China. Their staff has already trained units from five universities including the unit in Zhejiang. The extent of the training is limited by both the techniques they know and the diagnostic capabilities which they have. They are anxious to expand this capability and we are convinced that the basic skill of the staff will make this possible. This too will include the training of all collateral personnel.
- B. Pediatric intensive care training has the same requirements the unit in Zhejiang.
- C. Clinical engineering which will also be carried out in conjunction with the Jia Tung Engineering School in Shanghai. These programs will be carried out in conjunction with Zhejiang University on a consortium basis.

## III. Beijing

- A. In Beijing we will assist in the development only of an adult intensive care unit. The reason for this undertaking is that seven Chinese physicians and nurses have recently returned to Beijing from participation in training programs in the United States. There is no adult intensive care unit in Beijing and it would thus appear their training programs will have been wasted unless we respond to this request.

## IV. Xian

A. Xian Medical College has been designated by the national government as the model center for the following programs for which they have asked our assistance.

1. Medical Education Administration
2. Hospital Administration
3. Nursing Education and Curriculum Revision
4. Dental Surgical Techniques

These four disciplines at Xian are similar to projects in other nations in which HOPE has had vast experience and success over the past 25 years.

In responding to the Chinese initiatives, Project HOPE became the first private voluntary organization which has acknowledged Chinese requests for long-term assistance. We feel the impact of this effort will be significant for it responds to both scientific and humanitarian needs. As you know, the President has made the improvement of relations with China a cornerstone of his foreign policy. He is a firm believer in the fact that this can best be done by people-to-people relationships and private sector cooperation. We are committing our energies and skills for a five-year period and we have determined the cost to Project HOPE when the program is in full swing will be in the vicinity of between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 a year. We are primarily dependent upon private support and have received commitments for approximately \$300,000 worth of scientific equipment from: Hewlett-Packard, \$70,000; KAYPRO, \$10,000; Ohio Medical, \$50,000, Bear Medical, \$10,000; Timeter, \$10,000; General Electric, \$50,000; Hudson, \$10,000; C.R. Bard, \$15,000; Lederle, \$8,000; Abbott Labs, \$10,000; Shiley (Pfizer Subsidiary), \$3,000; Johnson & Johnson, \$10,000; and 3M, \$50,000. We have other requests pending as well.

Some advance personnel are on site, but the initial group of teachers will be arriving in May, probably immediately after your visit. The physicians are volunteering their time and will be supported by some long-term auxiliary health professionals.

The Chinese, for their part, are providing at all program sites housing and maintenance for all program participants, the cost of all internal travel in China, the provision of office space, telephone and other utilities. When it is essential for us to bring Chinese medical personnel to this country, the Chinese pay for all of their own transportation until they reach the United States, upon their arrival, we at Project HOPE, assume the same basic cost as the Chinese assume for their own personnel.



Should you have any further questions on this particular program prior to your departure, please don't hesitate to ask.

Sincere personal regards,

*Bill*

William B. Walsh, M.D.

WBW:fm

File

April 5, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

The President might want to consider a cancellation of the trip to Peking as now scheduled; it would seem to be ill-advised for several reasons.

No doubt he will be "used" by the coterie there for their own purposes. There is no compelling reason for a high-level visit, the economic enticement factor/policy to the contrary notwithstanding. (To paraphrase Lenin, we may be selling Peking the rope for them to use to hang our Asian allies.) The negative political impact on those allies can be severe--the Philippines, for one, for example. And the embarrassment to the Free Chinese and the ROC will be extreme, just because the President is who he is. Finally, the trip is injudicious in an election year because it makes the GOP vulnerable to such cynical comment as: "a junket at the taxpayer's expense."

I recommended to Mr. Allen in 1981 a China policy of benign neglect (de facto) and I believe that advice is still correct. There is no reason to adhere to a pro-Peking mindset which treats the mainland in relationships the same as we do the Soviets because in the case of China there is an attractive alternative government extant--that not being the case vis-a-vis the USSR. "Modernizing" China, with its unstable sociopolitical hierarchy, is, by years, premature. And "playing cards" in a nebulous balance of power context is being less than strategic-minded because more useful opportunities thus are sacrificed and such action is only provocative to the Soviet Union.

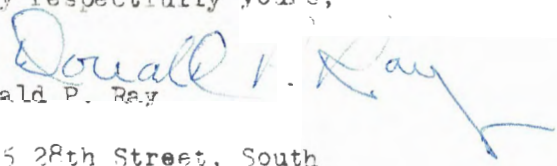
I hope our China policy, in any case, will not lead to an ending of the Chinese civil war favorable to communism; sometimes I am not too sanguine in this respect. I have flashbacks of wrongdoing, such as the sneak diplomacy massacre of the Free Chinese by the previous administration, all deliberately planned for when Congress would be in recess. Perhaps, a new strategic concept is needed for Asia--one minimizing "conflicts of interest" for the Free States of the area.

Mr. Deaver--page 2

Incidentally, since the TRA in effect regrettably made a non-state of the Republic of China, your office might want to consider an ammendment to the Act providing for a charge d'affaires in Taipei, thus restoring state status at such level of representation.

I hope you will consider it to be well-advised to cancel the Peking trip.

Very respectfully yours,

  
Donald P. Ray

1505 28th Street, South  
Arlington, Virginia 22206

EPR/s

March 31, 1984

Mr. Michael Deaver  
Presidential Assistant  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, D.C., 20006

File

Dear Mr. Deaver,

Since you are the presidential assistant, we would appreciate your conveying to the president our strong support to his opposition of the bill now in congress to move the U. S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Jerusalem is too important to allow it to become a political capital of one side of the mideast conflict. It is one of the most sensitive issues dividing the Arabs and the Israelis. If we move our embassy it will be a terrible blow to our attempted neutrality and power in the mideast.

Also, please convey to President Reagan that we hope he will work toward improving Soviet-American relations. We were happy with his conciliatory speech of January 16th.

Recently, Armand Hammer, the chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum returned from a trip to Moscow. While in Moscow he met with Konstantin Chernenko and also attended Yuri Andropov's funeral.

Mr. Hammer strongly believes the Soviet leadership wants to improve Soviet-American relations. However, before the Russians will agree to a summit meeting and the resumption of the disarmament talks, the United States must first show concrete gestures of sincerity. Until we do this they will not agree to a summit meeting or return to the disarmament talks.

The Soviets walked out of the disarmament talks. We must now allow them to save face and get themselves off the hook. They are looking for some practical good-will gestures from the White House. If the president wants to demonstrate improvement before the November election, he will have to devise some way of meeting the Soviets halfway.

Mr. Hammer suggests that the president follow up his conciliatory speech by offering to ratify the treaties on nuclear weapons limitation and testing. The Soviets have suggested several ideas to show that we are serious, such as a delay in deployment of additional new American missiles in Western Europe, etc.

We as concerned citizens, strongly urge President Reagan to work toward a summit meeting with the Soviet leadership and resumption of the disarmament talks. It would be in the best interests of this nation if both goals could be accomplished as soon as possible, prior to the elections in November. We hope the president will make some gestures to the Soviets prior to his trip to China.

Sincerely,

Robert J. & Linda Lyons  
1301 S. W. Franklin Ct.  
Ankeny, Iowa, 50021

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1 LETTER

2 3/30/1984 B6

TO REAGAN

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### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL SITTMANN

RE: Correspondence from Ambassador Charles Price

DATE: April 10, 1984

I have passed this information on to Anne Stanley, the Regional Campaign Director for the Midwest Region.

I'm sure she will find it useful.



*Bill  
pass on Lee A.*

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
LONDON, ENGLAND

CHARLES H. PRICE II  
AMBASSADOR

March 26, 1984

Mr. Michael Deaver  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mike,

The attached memorandum was prepared at my request after a visit here with our Governor, Kit Bond. Much of it is perhaps not germane to the forthcoming campaign but the principal message I am attempting to convey is that while the farm-belt has traditionally been supportive of Republican administration and the President in particular, there are problems that those in this sector are experiencing which need to be addressed politically.

Perhaps you can see that this information is provided to the Reagan-Bush Headquarters as well as the RNC.

Thank you for your assistance, all the best.

Sincerely,

CHP/mr



March 22, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Ambassador

FROM: Turner L. Oylor 

SUBJECT: U.S. agricultural income with notes on the agricultural situation in Missouri

REF: Your request March 21, 1984

U.S. - General Situation

Net farm income in 1983 is expected to be \$22 billion or 30 percent below 1981. Government expenditures on price supports of \$19 - 20 billion in the 1982/83 fiscal year will be equivalent to nearly 85 percent of net farm income.

Agribusiness has also had a difficult time in 1983.

1. Fertilizer sales declined 15 percent.
2. Pesticide sales declined 14 percent.
3. Tractors declined 7.5 percent.
4. Other machinery declined 25.0 percent.

Note: During the 1979-83 period farm machinery sales declined by 55 to 60 percent.

Reduced incomes in recent years were due to a decline in prices for basic agricultural products. This was due to:

1. weather conditions in 1981 and 1982 which were favorable in the U.S. as a whole, and a huge crop was harvested;
2. U.S. agricultural exports declined in 1982/83 by more than 20 percent from 1980/81 due to a strong dollar; prolonged world recession; and financial problems in Eastern Europe and in developing countries



## Missouri

The situation in Missouri was made even more difficult by:

1. low prices for corn and soybeans;
2. a prolonged drought in 1983.

### The Governor's Concern

Average farm income in Missouri, according to the Director of Agriculture, Jim Boillot, was down from \$11,000 in 1982 to \$784 in 1983 and could be negative in 1984.

Jim Boillot noted:

1. the failure of the Administration to utilize Farm Home Administration (FHA) funds in an expeditious manner;
2. that other considerations, i.e., general U.S. budget situation, have negatively impacted on agricultural programs;
3. there is not an appreciation by some to the impact of weather and low prices on the ability of farmers to survive.

He concluded:

Softness of support in the Midwest farming and agribusiness community is based on the feeling that there is a lack of concern by the Administration regarding the extent of the economic hardships absorbed by the region. John Block is doing an excellent job in representing agriculture, but his efforts to support agriculture have run into funding problems from other government agencies.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/10/84

TO: MICHAEL K. DEEVER

For your information.

MDT

**MARGARET D. TUTWILER**  
Office of James A. Baker III  
456-6797

RAY SHAMIE  
FOR  
U.S. SENATE

267 SUMMER STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02210  
(617) 338-6077

*M. Richardson  
(4/4/84)*

PRESS ADVISORY

APR 9 1984

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, April 4, 1984

The attached letter from Elliot Richardson was delivered to the Ray Shamie Headquarters on April 2. The attached letter from Ray Shamie to Elliot Richardson was hand delivered today to the Richardson campaign headquarters.

for  
**Senator ELLIOT  
RICHARDSON**

---

---

2 April 1984

Mr. Ray Shamie  
267 Summer Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Dear Ray:

In response to the President's recent call to us for party unity and adherence to the 11th Commandment, I would like to take this opportunity to state my intention to honor his request. I agree with the President -- our Party's chances for capturing this Senate seat will depend, in large part, on whether we have a unified Party after our primary in September.


In this spirit, Ray, I am calling on you to join me in affirming the following points:

- \* The candidates, campaign staffs, and all those involved with the campaigns, will uphold the 11th Commandment -- "Thou shalt not speak ill of another Republican."
- \* The loser will endorse the winner of our primary.
- \* The loser will appear at a Unity Breakfast following the primary and that this meeting be scheduled now.
- \* The loser of the primary will mail an endorsement letter to all of his donors and volunteers asking them to support the winner of the primary.

I feel that it is important that we commit ourselves to these points in writing, so that we will be on record for Republican Party unity. Among them all, the most important point is that we pledge ourselves to honor the President's request that we observe the 11th Commandment.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Elliot L. Richardson

cc: Senator Richard Lugar

RAY SHAMIE  
FOR  
U.S. SENATE

267 SUMMER STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02210  
(617) 338-6077

April 4, 1984

Mr. Elliot Richardson  
308 Boylston Street  
Boston, MA 02116

Dear Elliot:

Thank you for your letter of April 2.

I received the letter the same day I read about it in The Boston Globe, so please understand my answering it publicly.

First of all, let me assure you that I share your desire for party unity. To achieve unity by cheating the public of a full and open debate, of course, would result in a hollow unity that would only set back the Party.

Let me answer your four suggestions directly.

You proposed that we agree in advance that "the loser will endorse the winner of the primary." I heartily agree.

You proposed that "the loser will appear at a Unity Breakfast following the primary and that this meeting be scheduled now." I would amend that to a Unity Luncheon. I don't know about you, but I hope to be celebrating into the wee hours.

You proposed that "the loser of the primary will mail an endorsement letter to all of his donors and volunteers asking them to support the winner of the primary." I agree.

You proposed "Thou shalt not speak ill of another Republican." I try not to speak ill of any honorable person, Republican or Democrat or Independent. When I ran against Ted Kennedy two years ago I was complimented in the press for not challenging him on a personal level, and surely this is only to be expected.

If you mean something beyond this, I must ask you to be more clear. For instance, in 1976 you stated that nominating Ronald Reagan as President Ford's running mate "would strain my loyalties." Last month, at your press conference announcing your candidacy for the Senate you said that I could be considered a "Johnny-come-lately" to state politics. Would these instances be covered by your definition?

April 4, 1984  
Mr. Elliot Richardson  
Page Two

Out of fairness, I should also ask is it speaking ill of you, on my part, to suggest that your absence from the state for 16 years might make you less qualified to represent the thinking of the people of Massachusetts? If so, we have a difference of opinion.

I will not enter into a compact that would deny the people of Massachusetts a full and open debate on the relevant, important differences between us.

I'm sure the President would agree with what I might call Ray Shamie's Twelfth Commandment: Thou shalt not shirk thy duty to present to the voters factual, legitimate differences that enable them to make their best informed judgment.

Assuming that you also agree, I would like to propose something that would truly advance our Party by helping to change its stereotype of being a social club for a privileged few: that you and I set aside one week in June, July and August to personally campaign, day and evening, in predominately Democratic areas.

By making this as competitive and open a contest as possible - seeking Democratic votes, as well as Republican and Independent votes - we will advance our Party's chances without limiting the public's right to know.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,



Ray Shamie

cc. President Ronald Reagan  
Senator Richard Lugar  
News Media



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CURRENT BUDGET ESTIMATES

APRIL 1984

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### GENERAL NOTES

1. All years referred to are fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.
2. Details in the tables and text of this document may not add to the totals due to rounding.



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## INTRODUCTION

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the President to transmit to the Congress by April 10 of each year a report updating the previous budget. This report fulfills that requirement. The report contains revised budget estimates for 1984 through 1989. The revisions are due largely to an update of economic assumptions and technical reestimates since the budget was issued on February 1.

This report is an update of the Presidential policy published in the February budget. It does not include any estimates of the budgetary effects that might result from alternative deficit reduction proposals that are currently being negotiated with the Congress. It does include a few changes arising from separate Presidential initiatives and completed Congressional action since the budget was issued.

## BUDGET TOTALS

Table 1 compares the revised budget totals to the February budget estimates.

The deficit in 1984 is currently estimated to be \$177.8 billion, \$5.9 billion less than the February budget estimate. This decrease results from a \$2.6 billion increase in receipts, and a \$3.3 billion decrease in outlays. These reestimates reflect actual tax collection and spending experience through the first five months of the fiscal year.

The deficit in 1985 is now estimated to be \$179.0 billion, \$1.4 billion less than the February budget estimate. Outlays in 1985 are now estimated to be \$932.0 billion, \$6.6 billion more than the February estimate. The current estimate of receipts is \$753.1 billion, \$7.9 billion more than the February estimate.

The revised estimates of the deficits for 1986 through 1989 are higher than in the February budget.

Table 1.--BUDGET TOTALS  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Outlays</u>	<u>Deficit (-)</u>
1983 actual.....	600.6	796.0	-195.4
1984 estimate:			
February budget.....	670.1	853.8	-183.7
Current.....	672.7	850.5	-177.8
1985 estimate:			
February budget.....	745.1	925.5	-180.4
Current.....	753.1	932.0	-179.0
1986 estimate:			
February budget.....	814.9	992.1	-177.1
Current.....	818.8	999.5	-180.7
1987 estimate:			
February budget.....	887.8	1,068.3	-180.5
Current.....	890.6	1,075.4	-184.7
1988 estimate:			
February budget.....	978.3	1,130.3	-152.0
Current.....	981.0	1,137.3	-156.3
1989 estimate:			
February budget.....	1,060.3	1,183.7	-123.4
Current.....	1,063.3	1,191.9	-128.6

Memorandum: Including  
outlays of off-budget  
Federal entities

1983 actual.....	600.6	808.3	-207.8
1984 estimate:			
February budget.....	670.1	870.0	-199.9
Current.....	672.7	865.7	-193.0
1985 estimate:			
February budget.....	745.1	940.3	-195.2
Current.....	753.1	946.9	-193.8
1986 estimate:			
February budget.....	814.9	1,000.9	-185.9
Current.....	818.8	1,008.3	-189.5
1987 estimate:			
February budget.....	887.8	1,075.5	-187.7
Current.....	890.6	1,082.8	-192.2
1988 estimate:			
February budget.....	978.3	1,138.0	-159.7
Current.....	981.0	1,145.1	-164.1
1989 estimate:			
February budget.....	1,060.3	1,188.5	-128.2
Current.....	1,063.3	1,196.9	-133.5

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## ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The economic assumptions used for these budget estimates, which are shown in Table 2, have been modified slightly. They reflect actual data for the end of calendar year 1983 and the beginning of 1984 -- data that have become available since the estimates for the budget were prepared. The major changes from the February budget assumptions are: somewhat higher gross national product (GNP), reflecting the faster-than-anticipated real growth in the first quarter of this year; a slightly lower unemployment rate; and somewhat higher interest rates.

Real GNP growth is now expected to be 5.0% from the fourth quarter of 1983 to the fourth quarter of 1984, compared to 4.5% projected in February. Unemployment is now expected to fall to 7.5% in the last quarter of this year, compared to the earlier projection of 7.7%, and the 91-day Treasury bill rate for the same period has been revised upward from 8.3% to 8.8%.

For 1985 and beyond, assumptions for the real growth rate are the same as in the February budget. Unemployment rates are slightly lower and interest rates somewhat higher.

Table 2.--ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS  
(calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	Actual	Estimates					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Major economic indicators:							
Gross national product (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter):							
Current dollars.....	10.5	10.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.4
Constant (1972) dollars.....	6.2	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
GNP deflator (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter).....	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5
Consumer Price Index (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter) 1/.....	2.9	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5
Unemployment rate (percent, fourth quarter) 2/.....	8.4	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.5	5.8	5.7
Annual economic assumptions:							
Gross national product:							
Current dollars:							
Amount.....	3310	3660	3993	4340	4704	5083	5471
Percent change, year over year.....	7.7	10.6	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.6
Constant (1972) dollars:							
Amount.....	1535	1626	1693	1761	1831	1904	1978
Percent change, year over year.....	3.4	5.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Incomes:							
Personal income.....	2742	2996	3239	3520	3800	4075	4379
Wages and salaries.....	1665	1810	1955	2119	2307	2508	2722
Corporate profits.....	208	256	294	320	357	379	393
Price level:							
GNP deflator:							
Level (1972=100), annual average.....	215.6	225.0	235.9	246.5	256.9	266.9	276.6
Percent change, year over year.....	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6
Consumer Price Index 1/:							
Level (1967=100), annual average.....	297.4	309.5	323.6	338.2	352.4	366.2	379.5
Percent change, year over year.....	3.0	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6
Unemployment rates:							
Total, annual average 2/.....	9.5	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7
Insured, annual average 3/.....	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2
Federal pay raise (percent) 4/.....	---	3.5	3.5	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills (percent) 5/.....	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.1	6.2	5.5	5.1
Interest rate, 10-year Treasury notes (percent).....	11.1	11.8	10.0	8.6	7.2	6.1	5.6

1/ CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers. Two versions of the CPI are published. The index shown here is that currently used, as required by law, to calculate automatic cost-of-living increases for indexed Federal programs. The manner in which this index measures housing costs will change significantly in 1985.

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

3/ 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.

4/ General schedule pay raises normally become effective in October--the first month of the fiscal year. Thus, the October 1986 pay raise will set new pay scales that will be in effect during fiscal year 1987. In 1984 and 1985, however, general schedule and military pay raises occur in January. The military pay raises are 4.0% and 5.5%, respectively. Also, an October 1985 pay raise of 5.6% (military and general schedule) is projected.

5/ 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.

RECEIPTS

The current estimate of 1984 receipts is \$672.7 billion, \$2.6 billion greater than the February budget estimate. Receipts in 1985 are currently estimated at \$753.1 billion, which is \$7.9 billion above the February budget estimate of \$745.1 billion. Estimates of receipts for 1986 through 1989 have been revised upward by \$2.7 to \$3.9 billion. These revisions are the net effect of technical reestimates, the adjusted economic assumptions, and policy changes, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3.--CHANGE IN BUDGET RECEIPTS  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
February budget estimate.....	670.1	745.1	814.9	887.8	978.3	1,060.3
Changes due primarily to:						
Technical reestimates.....	1.6	1.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-1.2
Economic assumptions.....	3.0	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.2
Policy.....	<u>-2.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total, changes	<u>2.6</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Current estimate....	672.7	753.1	818.8	890.6	981.0	1,063.3

Technical reestimates, based in large part on collection experience to date, increase receipts in 1984, 1985, and 1986 and reduce receipts in each subsequent year.

The adjusted economic assumptions increase receipts by \$3.0 to \$4.5 billion in each year. These increases are primarily the effect of higher income and payroll taxes, reflecting higher nominal incomes.

In the February budget, the administration proposed legislation to establish a special fund to hold monies recovered by the Federal Government from petroleum pricing and allocation violations under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. It was estimated that \$2.0 billion would be collected in 1984. Due to the prospect of delays in both legislation and litigation, it is now estimated that this money will be collected in 1985.

## OUTLAYS

Changes in outlays are due mostly to technical reestimates since the original February budget. The slightly adjusted economic assumptions and a few policy changes also lead to changes in outlay estimates. Table 4 shows the major revisions.

Technical reestimates.--Numerous technical factors have altered the February budget estimates. The largest outlay increase arises from lower offsetting receipts from rents and bonuses on outer continental shelf (OCS) lands. Changes in the leasing schedule reduce these receipts, and therefore increase outlays by \$1.0 billion in 1984 and \$0.8 billion in 1985. A change in estimation methods for expected OCS receipts in subsequent years increases outlays by progressively larger amounts -- from \$1.7 billion in 1986 to \$3.6 billion in 1989.

Technical reestimates for Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) programs reduce outlays by \$1.5 billion in 1984 mostly due to a decline in net lending, based on recent experience. Outlays increase by larger amounts in each of the following three years, however, because of higher-than-anticipated participation in CCC crop price support programs, especially for corn.

Outlays for social security are lower than estimated in February because of a downward revision of both the expected number of beneficiaries and average benefits.

Outlays for medicare in 1984 and 1985 are also lower than estimated in February, due to estimated lower hospital costs per case. For 1986 and beyond, however, an assumed increase in hospital admissions yields outlay increases rising to \$2.1 billion in 1989.

Outlay reductions for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) exceed \$0.5 billion each year due to higher estimates for insurance assessment income as deposits grow, and for liquidation income as the assets of failed banks are sold.

Revisions to debt management assumptions, together with other technical changes, increase outlays for net interest by \$1.1 billion in 1984 and \$2.4 billion in 1985. The net effect of all other technical reestimates is to decrease estimated outlays by \$2.5 billion in 1984 and \$0.9 billion in 1985.

Table 4.--CHANGE IN BUDGET OUTLAYS  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
February budget estimate.....	853.8	925.5	992.1	1068.3	1130.3	1183.7
Changes due primarily to:						
Technical reestimates:						
OCS receipts.....	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.6
Commodity Credit Corp.....	-1.5	1.7	3.5	2.1	---	---
Social security.....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-1.3	-1.6
Medicare.....	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.1
Federal Deposit Ins. Corp...	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5
Net interest:						
Direct technical reestimates.....	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.2
Effect of revised borrowing due to all technical reestimates....	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	---	0.4	0.8
Other.....	-2.5	-0.9	-0.2	*	0.1	0.1
Subtotal, technical reestimates.....	-3.6	2.1	5.0	5.6	5.1	6.8
Adjusted economic assumptions:						
Net interest:						
Interest rate effect.....	0.6	5.2	4.8	3.2	2.0	1.7
Effect of revised borrowing due to adjusted economic assumptions.....	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
Unemployment compensation...	-1.4	-2.2	-2.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.1
Social security.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3
Food stamps.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Subtotal, economic assumptions.....	-0.6	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
Policy:						
Commodity Credit Corp.....	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	---	---
Food for Peace.....	0.2	0.2	---	---	---	---
Net interest:						
Effect of revised borrowing due to policy changes.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other.....	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Subtotal, policy changes..	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total, changes.....	-3.3	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.9	8.2
Current estimate.....	850.5	932.0	999.5	1075.4	1137.3	1191.9

\* \$50 million or less.



Adjusted economic assumptions.--The major outlay changes caused by the adjustments in economic assumptions are for net interest. Interest rates in 1984 and 1985 are now expected to be somewhat higher than projected in February. This causes outlays for net interest to rise by \$0.6 billion in 1984 and \$5.2 billion in 1985. The cost of debt service on all deficit changes induced by adjusted economic assumptions decreases outlays by \$0.2 billion in 1984 and \$0.5 billion in 1985. (The combined effect of technical and economic changes and revised borrowing is to increase net interest outlays by \$1.2 billion in 1984 and \$6.9 billion in 1985.)

The \$1.4 billion decrease in estimated outlays for unemployment compensation in 1984 reflects a decline in the total unemployment rate for calendar year 1984 (from 7.8% assumed in February to 7.6% assumed now). Unemployment rates for 1985 through 1987 are now assumed to be lower than the rates projected in February, which reduces outlays in those years as well.

A slight downward adjustment to the consumer price level reduces the social security cost-of-living increase, and thus estimated outlays, in 1985 and in later years.

Policy changes.--Since February, policy changes have caused estimated outlays to be \$1.0 billion higher in 1984 and \$1.5 billion higher in 1985.

Under the farm bill recently agreed to by the Congress and administration, CCC outlays increase by \$0.4 billion above the budget estimates in both 1984 and 1985. Under the same bill and a recently enacted supplemental appropriation, outlays for the Food for Peace program increase in both 1984 and 1985 by \$0.2 billion to provide emergency food relief to 18 countries in drought-stricken Africa, and to meet other needs.

Other smaller policy changes increase outlay estimates by \$0.2 billion in 1984 and \$0.4 billion in 1985. These estimates reflect the likelihood that the Congress will not enact several administration proposals as rapidly as originally assumed.

## BUDGET AUTHORITY

The current estimate of budget authority in 1985 is \$1,014.5 billion, \$7.9 billion more than the February estimate. Most of the change is caused by higher than anticipated outlays for interest payments, for which budget authority is automatically appropriated.

Table 5 shows the changes for 1984 through 1989. They are primarily for the same programs and for the same reasons as described in the outlays section. The major exceptions are for social security, medicare and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The changes for social security and medicare due to adjusted economic assumptions result from higher estimated trust fund receipts.

Under technical reestimates, the large and offsetting changes for social security and medicare in 1986 and 1987 result from a change in the anticipated timing of payments from social security to medicare. The change for CCC is due to a technical revision in appropriations scorekeeping.

Apart from the 1984 increase in Food for Peace for Africa and elsewhere, since February there have been few changes to budget authority as a result of Congressional or administration policy.

Table 5.--CHANGE IN BUDGET AUTHORITY  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
February budget estimate.....	912.5	1006.5	1100.3	1181.2	1268.2	1345.1
Changes due primarily to:						
Technical reestimates:						
OCS receipts.....	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.6
Commodity Credit Corp.	---	---	2.3	---	---	---
Social Security.....	0.4	-0.4	-4.9	4.4	0.2	0.1
Medicare.....	*	0.1	4.7	-4.3	-0.2	*
Export-Import Bank....	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-*	-*	-*
Other.....	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
Subtotal, technical reestimates.....	-*	-0.8	3.7	2.9	3.4	4.4
Adjusted economic assumptions:						
Unemployment compensation.....	-1.8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-1.6
Social security.....	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9
Medicare.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	-*	*
Food stamps.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other.....	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Subtotal, economic assumptions.....	0.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6
Policy:						
Food for Peace.....	0.4	*	---	---	---	---
Other.....	0.9	*	0.1	*	*	*
Subtotal, policy changes.....	1.3	*	0.1	*	*	*
Net interest <u>1/</u> .....	<u>1.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total, changes.....	<u>2.7</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Current estimate.....	915.2	1014.5	1111.4	1190.8	1278.3	1355.4

\* \$50 million or less.

1/ Includes effect of technical reestimates, higher interest rates and revised borrowing requirements.

## CREDIT BUDGET

The credit budget is the total of new direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments. The budget authority and outlays associated with credit programs are presented in other sections of this document.

As shown in Table 6, the current estimates of the credit budget are above the February budget estimates by \$0.9 billion in 1984 and by \$3.7 billion in 1985. Between 1986 and 1989, the estimates are \$2.0 to \$0.1 billion above the February levels. The changes are due largely to the effect of technical reestimates for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and the Veterans Administration (VA), and policy changes that affect agricultural programs.

Direct loan obligations.--Total direct loan obligations in 1984 show almost no change from the February budget estimate but are estimated to be higher by \$2.6 billion in 1985 and by lesser amounts from 1986 through 1989.

Policy changes from February budget levels for CCC programs that result from the farm bill recently agreed to by the Congress and the administration are: for CCC export credit loans, an increase of \$0.2 billion in 1985; and for commodity loans, an increase of \$0.4 billion in 1986 and a decrease of \$0.3 billion in 1987. The farm bill also results in increases from budget estimates of the Farmers Home Administration's agricultural credit insurance fund (ACIF) direct loans -- \$0.7 billion in 1984, and \$0.2 billion annually during 1985-1989.

Technical reestimates due to different expectations of participation in CCC programs result in a decrease of \$0.8 billion in 1984, and increases of \$2.4 billion in 1985, \$1.6 billion in 1986, and \$1.0 billion in 1987.

An estimated increase of \$0.6 billion in 1984 VA direct loans is due to a greater number of property acquisitions, resulting from a decision to delay for seven months an administration proposal to pay guarantee claims of mortgagors, rather than purchase properties at foreclosure. - Finally, a decrease of \$0.6 billion in 1984 Export-Import Bank direct loan obligations reflects lower use than previously estimated.

Guaranteed loan commitments.--The farm bill agreement results in increases from February budget estimates of \$0.5 billion in 1984 and \$1.1 billion in 1985 for CCC export credit guarantees.

The estimate of 1984 guaranteed student loans (GSL) has increased \$0.2 billion due to an anticipated slippage in the effective date of legislation, proposed by the administration, that would provide for needs-test requirements for GSL eligibility.

The February budget should have included \$0.6 billion in 1984 ACIF economic emergency loans. This correction is included in the current estimates. Its effect is partially offset by the farm bill agreement, which reduces guaranteed loan commitments by \$0.3 billion.

Table 6.--CHANGE IN THE CREDIT BUDGET  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
February credit budget estimate:						
Direct loan obligations.....	37.9	31.7	32.3	32.0	32.4	31.9
Policy changes:						
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).....	---	0.2	0.4	-0.3	---	---
Agricultural credit insurance fund (ACIF)..	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Technical reestimates:						
Commodity Credit Corp...	-0.8	2.4	1.6	1.0	---	---
VA loan guaranty.....	0.6	---	---	---	---	---
Export-Import Bank.....	-0.6	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Subtotal, changes.....	<u>-*</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Current estimate.....	37.8	34.3	34.4	32.9	32.5	32.0
February credit budget estimate:						
Guaranteed loan commitments....	97.4	98.8	96.9	99.7	103.1	103.6
Policy changes:						
CCC export credit.....	0.5	1.1	---	---	---	---
Guaranteed student loans	0.2	---	---	---	---	---
ACIF.....	-0.3	---	---	---	---	---
Technical reestimates:						
ACIF.....	<u>0.6</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Subtotal, changes.....	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Current estimate.....	98.3	99.9	96.9	99.7	103.1	103.6
<hr/>						
February credit budget totals...	135.2	130.5	129.3	131.7	135.5	135.6
Total changes.....	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Current credit budget totals....	136.1	134.2	131.3	132.6	135.6	135.7

\* \$50 million or less.

OFF-BUDGET FEDERAL ENTITIES

Since February, estimated outlays of off-budget Federal entities have decreased by \$1.0 billion in 1984, remained unchanged in 1985 and 1986, and increased by \$0.2 billion annually in 1987 through 1989. Most of the 1984 decrease is due to a technical reestimate of lower demand for loans guaranteed by the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) and financed by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB).

The recent farm bill agreement between the Congress and the administration causes estimates for agricultural credit insurance fund (ACIF) loan asset sales to increase by \$0.7 billion in 1984 and \$0.2 billion annually in 1985 through 1989. A technical reestimate of the disbursement rate for Small Business Administration loans financed by the FFB causes an outlay decrease of \$0.3 billion in 1984.

For the Postal Service, estimates of outlays decrease \$0.4 billion in 1984 and \$0.2 billion in both 1985 and 1986 due to additional mail revenue and lower capital investment.

Table 7.--CHANGE IN OUTLAYS OF OFF-BUDGET FEDERAL ENTITIES  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
February budget estimate.....	16.2	14.8	8.8	7.2	7.6	4.8
Changes:						
Federal Financing Bank (FFB):						
Rural Electrification Admin....	-1.2	*	*	*	*	---
Agricultural credit insurance fund.....	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Small Business Administration.	-0.3	-*	*	*	*	*
Alternative fuels.....	*	-*	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, FFB.....	-0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund.....	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Postal Service.....	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	---	---	---
Current estimate.....	15.2	14.8	8.8	7.4	7.8	5.0

\* \$50 million or less.

Table 8.--BUDGET RECEIPTS BY MAJOR SOURCE  
(in billions of dollars)

	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Individual income taxes.....	288.9	293.3	328.4	364.1	401.6	447.3	490.7	296.0	331.9	366.7	404.1	450.2	493.6
Corporation income taxes.....	37.0	66.6	76.5	87.9	97.9	103.9	107.9	65.7	77.0	87.6	97.5	103.4	107.4
Social insurance taxes and contributions.....	209.0	239.5	270.7	297.8	324.1	362.2	394.8	241.5	271.2	298.1	323.5	361.2	394.0
Excise taxes.....	35.3	38.2	38.4	34.1	33.4	33.9	34.5	37.5	38.3	34.1	33.4	33.9	34.5
Estate and gift taxes..	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.7	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.7
Customs duties.....	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.3	11.1	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.4	12.3
Miscellaneous receipts.	15.6	17.5	16.0	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.0	18.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.8
Total budget receipts.....	600.6	670.1	745.1	814.9	887.8	978.3	1,060.3	672.7	753.1	818.8	890.6	981.0	1,063.3



Table 9.--OUTLAYS BY AGENCY  
(in billions of dollars)

Department or Other Unit	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Legislative Branch.....	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
The Judiciary.....	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Executive Office of the President.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	5.5	8.1	11.1	12.1	12.6	12.6	11.9	7.6	11.3	12.3	12.6	12.5	11.9
Agriculture.....	46.4	34.8	37.7	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.3	34.0	40.6	40.0	38.8	36.8	36.9
Commerce.....	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Defense - Military:													
Including accruals...	(204.4)	(231.0)	264.4	301.8	339.2	369.8	398.8	(231.0)	264.4	301.8	339.2	369.8	398.8
Excluding accruals...	205.0	231.0	---	---	---	---	---	231.0	---	---	---	---	---
Defense - Civil:													
Including military retirees.....	(18.9)	(19.6)	20.0	21.1	22.5	23.9	25.2	(19.6)	20.0	21.1	22.5	23.9	25.2
Excluding military retirees.....	2.9	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	---
Education.....	14.6	16.1	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.2	16.2	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.3
Energy.....	8.4	8.8	9.9	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.9	8.2	9.5	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.0
Health and Human Services.....	276.6	296.0	318.1	340.3	366.3	394.0	421.0	295.4	317.2	339.0	365.0	393.0	421.0
Housing and Urban Development.....	15.3	15.9	15.2	15.1	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.1	15.5	15.1	16.6	16.8	16.8
Interior.....	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Justice.....	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Labor.....	38.1	27.1	26.4	25.5	25.0	23.8	23.5	25.3	24.3	23.6	24.1	24.1	23.6
State.....	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3
Transportation.....	20.6	25.3	26.2	27.4	28.0	27.9	27.8	25.1	26.2	27.5	28.1	28.0	27.9
Treasury.....	116.4	137.7	149.5	162.8	173.2	177.1	177.7	139.3	157.2	169.7	179.8	183.6	184.3
Environmental Protection Agency.....	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6
General Services Administration.....	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
NASA.....	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.0
Office of Personnel Management.....	21.3	22.6	23.7	25.2	26.9	28.6	30.2	22.6	23.8	25.3	27.0	28.7	30.3
Small Business Administration.....	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Veterans Administration	24.8	25.8	26.7	27.8	28.9	30.0	30.9	25.9	26.6	27.6	28.8	29.9	30.8
Other Agencies.....	10.3	10.8	10.1	9.0	8.4	7.6	6.9	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.1	6.5
Allowances.....	---	---	0.9	4.0	6.3	8.5	10.9	---	0.9	4.0	6.3	8.5	10.9

Table 9.--OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (continued)  
(in billions of dollars)

Department or Other Unit	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Interest received by trust funds.....	-17.1	-19.4	-22.6	-26.2	-30.2	-34.2	-39.1	-19.8	-23.7	-27.9	-32.4	-36.7	-41.6
Interest received by Outer Continental Shelf escrow account Employer share, employee retirement:	---	---	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	---	---	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	---	---
Including accrual offset.....	(-23.5)	(-25.3)	-27.9	-31.6	-34.2	-37.1	-39.8	(-25.3)	-27.8	-31.5	-34.1	-37.0	-39.6
Excluding accrual offset.....	-8.1	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf...	-10.5	-8.7	-7.4	-11.3	-11.6	-11.0	-12.2	-7.7	-6.6	-9.6	-9.0	-8.0	-8.6
Total undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Including accrual offset.....	(-51.1)	(-53.4)	-58.3	-70.5	-76.9	-82.3	-91.1	(-52.9)	-58.6	-70.5	-76.4	-81.6	-89.8
Excluding accrual offset.....	-35.7	-36.9	---	---	---	---	---	-36.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total on-budget outlays.....	796.0	853.8	925.5	992.1	1,068.3	1,130.3	1,183.7	850.0	932.0	999.5	1,075.4	1,137.3	1,191.9
ADDENDUM:													
Off-budget outlays...	12.4	16.2	14.8	8.8	7.2	7.6	4.8	15.2	14.8	8.8	7.4	7.8	5.0
Total outlays.....	808.3	870.0	940.3	1,000.9	1,075.5	1,138.0	1,188.5	865.7	946.9	1,008.3	1,082.8	1,145.1	1,196.9

Note: Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Entries in parentheses show amounts for 1983 and 1984 on a comparable basis.

Table 10.--OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION  
(in billions of dollars)

	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
ational defense:													
Including accruals...	(209.9)	(237.5)	272.0	310.6	348.6	379.7	409.1	(237.6)	272.0	310.6	348.6	379.7	409.1
Excluding accruals...	210.5	237.5	---	---	---	---	---	237.6	---	---	---	---	---
International affairs...	9.0	12.5	17.5	17.9	18.8	18.9	18.3	13.1	17.6	17.9	18.8	18.8	18.3
General science, space and technology...	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.8	8.2	8.7	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.8
Energy...	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7
Natural resources and environment...	12.7	12.3	11.3	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.1	12.4	11.5	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.2
Agriculture...	22.2	10.7	14.3	12.0	11.9	11.4	10.9	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.0	11.5	11.0
Commerce and housing credit...	4.4	3.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	-0.6	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation...	21.4	25.1	27.1	28.3	28.9	28.7	28.8	25.9	27.0	28.4	29.0	28.9	28.8
Community and regional development...	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.5	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5
Education, training, employment, and social services...	26.5	28.7	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.7	27.8	28.4	28.0	27.8	27.6	27.7	27.8
Health...	28.7	30.7	32.9	34.7	37.2	39.9	42.7	30.5	32.7	34.5	37.1	39.8	42.5
Social security and medicare:													
Social security...	170.7	179.2	190.6	204.2	218.8	233.7	248.6	179.1	190.2	202.9	217.3	231.9	246.7
Medicare...	52.6	61.1	69.7	76.5	84.8	93.8	103.3	60.5	69.5	76.7	85.2	94.7	105.2
Total social security and medicare...	223.3	240.2	260.3	280.7	303.7	327.5	351.9	239.6	259.6	279.6	302.5	326.6	352.0
Income security:													
Including military retirees...	(122.2)	(112.5)	114.4	117.9	122.0	125.8	129.3	(111.6)	112.7	116.1	121.1	126.3	129.7
Excluding military retirees...	106.2	96.0	---	---	---	---	---	95.1	---	---	---	---	---
Veterans benefits and services...	24.8	25.8	26.7	27.8	28.9	30.2	31.0	26.0	26.6	27.7	28.8	30.1	30.8
Administration of justice...	5.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4
General government...	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
General purpose fiscal assistance...	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2
Net interest...	89.8	108.2	116.1	124.2	130.9	130.8	126.3	109.5	123.0	129.8	135.7	135.3	130.6
Allowances...	---	---	0.9	4.0	6.3	8.5	10.9	---	0.9	4.0	6.3	8.5	10.9

Table 10.--OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION (continued)  
(in billions of dollars)

	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Undistributed													
offsetting receipts:													
Employer share,													
employee retirement:													
Including accrual													
offset.....	(-23.5)	(-25.3)	-27.9	-31.6	-34.2	-37.1	-39.8	(-25.3)	-27.8	-31.5	-34.1	-37.0	-39.6
Excluding accrual													
offset.....	-8.1	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---
Rents and royalties													
on the Outer													
Continental Shelf...	-10.5	-8.7	-7.4	-11.3	-11.6	-11.0	-12.2	-7.7	-6.6	-9.6	-9.0	-8.0	-8.6
Total undistributed													
offsetting receipts:													
Including accrual													
offset.....	(-34.0)	(-34.0)	-35.3	-42.9	-45.8	-48.1	-52.0	(-33.0)	-34.4	-41.2	-43.2	-44.9	-48.2
Excluding accrual													
offset.....	-18.6	-17.5	---	---	---	---	---	-16.5	---	---	---	---	---
Total on-budget													
outlays.....	796.0	853.8	925.5	992.1	1,068.3	1,130.3	1,183.7	850.5	932.0	999.5	1,075.4	1,137.3	1,191.9
ADDENDUM:													
Off-budget outlays.....	12.4	16.2	14.8	8.8	7.2	7.6	4.8	15.2	14.8	8.8	7.4	7.8	5.0
Total outlays.....	808.3	870.0	940.3	1,000.9	1,075.5	1,138.0	1,188.5	865.7	946.9	1,008.3	1,082.8	1,145.1	1,196.9

Note: Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Entries in parentheses show amounts for 1983 and 1984 on a comparable basis.

Table II.--BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY  
(in billions of dollars)

Department or Other Unit	Actual 1983	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate						
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Legislative Branch.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
The Judiciary.....	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	
Executive Office of the President.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	3.3	16.5	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.1	16.7	13.0	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.1	
Agriculture.....	56.4	27.8	35.0	35.5	35.7	36.3	36.2	28.3	35.4	38.1	36.2	36.8	36.8	
Commerce.....	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	
Defense - Military:														
Including accruals...	(238.7)	(258.1)	305.0	349.6	379.2	411.5	446.1	(258.1)	305.0	349.6	379.2	411.5	446.1	
Excluding accruals...	239.5	258.2	---	---	---	---	---	258.2	---	---	---	---	---	
Defense - Civil:														
Including military retirees.....	(19.6)	(19.2)	29.9	33.4	36.8	40.3	43.4	(19.2)	29.9	33.4	36.8	40.3	43.4	
Excluding military retirees.....	3.4	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	
Education.....	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	
Energy.....	9.3	9.7	10.8	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6	9.6	10.3	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.8	
Health and Human Services.....	280.2	295.0	324.8	354.8	386.5	434.5	475.4	297.1	325.4	356.1	388.0	436.2	477.3	
Housing and Urban Development.....	16.0	13.7	10.5	12.9	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.1	16.7	12.9	16.6	14.0	14.3	
Interior.....	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	
Justice.....	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	
Labor.....	36.4	36.2	28.0	28.7	30.9	31.6	32.0	34.5	27.2	27.9	30.3	30.8	30.6	
State.....	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	
Transportation.....	26.3	28.6	28.6	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.5	28.8	28.6	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.7	
Treasury.....	117.1	137.9	149.7	162.9	173.2	176.8	177.4	139.5	157.5	170.0	180.0	183.4	184.0	
Environmental Protection Agency.....	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	
General Services Administration.....	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
NASA.....	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	
Office of Personnel Management.....	35.7	37.8	40.9	45.5	48.9	52.3	55.5	37.8	41.3	46.1	49.6	52.9	55.9	
Small Business Administration.....	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Veterans Administration	25.3	26.3	27.2	28.3	29.5	30.5	31.3	26.1	27.1	28.2	29.4	30.3	31.2	
Other Agencies.....	10.7	16.0	16.5	15.9	14.8	14.5	13.2	14.9	16.5	16.1	15.2	14.9	13.8	
Allowances.....	---	---	1.0	4.2	6.4	8.6	11.0	---	1.0	4.2	6.4	8.6	11.0	

Table 11.--BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY (continued)  
(in billions of dollars)

Department or Other Unit	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Undistributed													
offsetting receipts:													
Interest received by trust funds.....	-17.1	-19.4	-22.6	-26.2	-30.2	-34.2	-39.1	-19.8	-23.7	-27.9	-32.4	-36.7	-41.6
Interest received by Outer Continental Shelf escrow account, Employer share, employee retirement:													
Including accrual offset.....	(-23.5)	(-25.3)	-27.9	-31.6	-34.2	-37.1	-39.8	(-25.3)	-27.8	-31.5	-34.1	-37.0	-39.6
Excluding accrual offset.....	-8.1	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf...	-10.5	-8.7	-7.4	-11.3	-11.6	-11.0	-12.2	-7.7	-6.6	-9.6	-9.0	-8.0	-8.6
Total undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Including accrual offset.....	(-51.1)	(-53.4)	-58.3	-70.5	-76.9	-82.3	-91.1	(-52.9)	-58.6	-70.5	-76.4	-81.6	-89.8
Excluding accrual offset.....	-35.7	-36.9	---	---	---	---	---	-36.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total on-budget budget authority....	866.7	912.5	1,006.5	1,100.3	1,181.2	1,268.2	1,345.1	915.2	1,014.5	1,111.4	1,190.8	1,278.3	1,355.4
ADDENDUM:													
Off-budget budget authority.....	21.2	29.1	24.7	12.4	10.0	10.1	8.2	27.8	24.8	12.6	10.3	10.3	8.4
Total budget authority.....	887.9	941.6	1,031.2	1,112.7	1,191.2	1,278.3	1,353.3	943.0	1,039.3	1,124.0	1,201.1	1,288.6	1,363.8

Note: Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Entries in parentheses show amounts for 1983 and 1984 on a comparable basis.

Table 12.--BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION  
(in billions of dollars)

	Actual 1983	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>National defense:</b>													
Including accruals...	(245.0)	(265.3)	313.4	359.0	389.1	421.6	456.4	(265.3)	313.4	359.0	389.1	421.6	456.4
Excluding accruals...	245.8	265.3	---	---	---	---	---	265.3	---	---	---	---	---
International affairs..	7.2	23.0	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.4	21.3	22.5	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.4	21.5
General science, space and technology.....	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
Energy.....	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Natural resources and environment.....	13.3	11.6	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.6	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5
Agriculture.....	31.0	4.2	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.7	4.2	21.1	14.0	11.4	11.5	10.7
Commerce and housing credit.....	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.6	6.6	6.8
Transportation.....	27.0	29.4	29.5	30.2	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.6	29.5	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.6
Community and regional development.....	8.7	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	28.2	31.2	27.5	27.8	27.9	27.9	28.0	31.2	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.9	28.1
Health.....	25.0	31.6	31.8	34.7	37.3	40.0	42.8	31.6	31.4	34.6	37.1	39.8	42.7
<b>Social security and medicare:</b>													
Social security.....	184.1	175.9	198.6	213.2	227.0	271.8	302.2	177.4	199.2	209.8	232.9	273.9	304.2
Medicare.....	46.4	62.8	70.2	82.0	96.8	96.1	104.0	63.1	70.4	88.9	92.6	95.9	104.1
<b>Total social     security and     medicare.....</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>238.7</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>323.8</b>	<b>368.0</b>	<b>406.2</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>269.7</b>	<b>298.7</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>369.8</b>	<b>408.3</b>
<b>Income security:</b>													
Including military retirees.....	(134.9)	(134.1)	139.2	151.6	163.3	169.3	176.4	(133.2)	139.3	151.6	163.4	169.3	175.8
Excluding military retirees.....	118.7	117.6	---	---	---	---	---	116.6	---	---	---	---	---
Veterans benefits and services.....	25.4	26.3	27.3	28.4	29.6	30.5	31.4	26.2	27.2	28.3	29.4	30.4	31.2
Administration of justice.....	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
General government.....	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
General purpose fiscal assistance.....	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2
Net interest.....	89.8	108.2	116.1	124.2	130.9	130.8	125.3	109.5	123.0	129.8	135.7	136.3	130.6
Allowances.....	---	---	1.0	4.2	6.4	8.6	11.0	---	1.0	4.2	6.4	8.6	11.0

Table 12.--BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION (continued)  
(in billions of dollars)

	Actual	February Budget Estimate						Current Estimate					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Undistributed													
offsetting receipts:													
Employer share,													
employee retirement:													
Including accrual													
offset.....	(-23.5)	(-25.3)	-27.9	-31.6	-34.2	-37.1	-39.8	(-25.3)	-27.8	-31.5	-34.1	-37.0	-39.6
Excluding accrual													
offset.....	-8.1	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---	-8.8	---	---	---	---	---
Rent and royalties on													
the Outer													
Continental Shelf...	-10.5	-8.7	-7.4	-11.3	-11.6	-11.0	-12.2	-7.7	-6.6	-9.6	-9.0	-8.0	-8.6
Total undistributed													
offsetting receipts:													
Including accrual													
offset.....	(-34.0)	(-34.0)	-35.3	-42.9	-45.8	-48.1	-52.0	(-33.0)	-34.4	-41.2	-43.2	-44.9	-48.2
Excluding accrual													
offset.....	-18.6	-17.5	---	---	---	---	---	-16.5	---	---	---	---	---
Total on-budget													
budget authority..	866.7	912.5	1,006.5	1,100.3	1,181.2	1,268.2	1,345.1	915.2	1,014.5	1,111.4	1,190.8	1,278.3	1,355.4
ADDENDUM:													
Off-budget budget													
authority.....	21.2	29.1	24.7	12.4	10.0	10.1	8.2	27.8	24.8	12.6	10.3	10.3	8.4
Total budget authority.	887.9	941.6	1,031.2	1,112.7	1,191.2	1,278.3	1,353.3	943.0	1,039.3	1,124.0	1,201.1	1,288.6	1,363.8

Note: Beginning in 1985, the budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Entries in parentheses show amounts for 1983 and 1984 on a comparable basis.



Table 13.--BUDGET FINANCING AND DEBT OUTSTANDING  
(in billions of dollars)

	1983	1984 Estimate		1985 Estimate	
	Actual	February	Current	February	Current
<u>Budget Financing</u>					
Budget surplus or deficit (-).....	-195.4	-183.7	-177.8	-180.4	-179.0
Deficit (-), off-budget Federal entities.....	-12.4	-16.2	-15.2	-14.8	-14.8
Total deficit (-).....	-207.8	-199.9	-193.0	-195.2	-193.8
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public:					
Decrease or increase (-) in cash and other monetary assets.....	-9.7	17.1	17.1	---	---
Increase or decrease (-) in liabilities for:					
Checks outstanding, etc.....	2.5	-1.0	-0.9	1.5	1.1
Deposit fund balances.....	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Seigniorage on coins.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public.....	-4.6	16.9	17.0	2.2	1.8
Total, requirements for borrowing from the public.....	-212.3	-183.0	-176.0	-193.0	-192.0
Change in debt held by the public.....	212.3	183.0	176.0	193.0	192.0
<u>Debt Outstanding, End of Year</u>					
Gross Federal debt:					
Debt issued by Treasury.....	1,377.2	1,587.1	1,583.4	1,824.0	1,823.5
Debt issued by other agencies.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Total, gross Federal debt.....	1,381.9	1,591.6	1,587.8	1,828.4	1,827.8
Held by:					
Government agencies.....	240.1	266.8	270.1	310.6	318.1
The public.....	1,141.8	1,324.8	1,317.8	1,517.8	1,509.8
<u>Debt Subject to Limit, End of Year</u>					
Debt issued by Treasury.....	1,377.2	1,587.1	1,583.4	1,824.0	1,823.5
Treasury debt not subject to limit.....	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Agency debt subject to limit.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total debt subject to limit <u>1/</u> .....	1,378.0	1,587.8	1,584.0	1,824.7	1,824.1

The statutory debt limit is \$1,490 billion (Public Law 98-161).