ing economic growth. Such calculations might well be made by the social accountants as part of regular periodic statistics on national income and wealth. And the Commission would endorse the publication of such estimates in a special tabulation released with the budget, once reliable and useful data were available.

EFFECT OF THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, the Commission's recommendations on coverage of the budget described in this chapter (and interpreted further in some respects in Chapters 5 and 6) will provide a useful, logical, and quite comprehensive definition of the budget. In general, the coverage of what in the future should be called *the budget* would be close to the coverage of the present consolidated cash budget although there are a few differences as indicated in Table 1. However, as described in the following chapter, the timing with which transactions will be recorded in the budget recommended by the Commission differs in several very important respects from the cash budget.

TABLE 1.—*Effect on the budget of exclusions recommended by the Commission (compared to present consolidated cash budget)*

[Fiscal years. In billions of dollars]

	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
RECEIPTS			
District of Columbia Government	−0.3	−0.3	−0.3
Total effect on receipts	−.3	−.3	−.3
EXPENDITURES			
Federal land banks	−.6	−.6	−.4
Federal home loan banks	−1.3	−1.0	.6
District of Columbia Government	−.3	−.3	−.4
Transactions with International Monetary Fund	−.1	......	......
Deposit funds, net (other than Comptroller of the Currency)[1]	.5	.2	.1
Total effect on expenditures[2]	−1.8	−1.7	−.1
Increase in budget surplus (+) or deficit (−)	+1.5	+1.4	−.2

[1] Amounts are approximate only; actual exclusions will be determined as the result of the recommended study by the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget.

[2] Includes minor amounts for excess of annexed budget net expenditures for 3 Government-sponsored enterprises over figures shown in present consolidated cash budget.