

mates can be made without much difficulty, as has been done in preparing the figures in Table 2 and in Chapter 9. The comparability of budget totals over a period of time is important. The Commission feels it is far better to use approximations than to have the past budget totals precise in terms of accounting support but seriously defective from the standpoint of comparisons of the budget totals for different years. More specifically, the Commission sees no objection to including, in reports of budget totals for prior years, adjustment lines below the present accounting figures and just above the budget total lines, representing estimated timing adjustments. Two timing adjustment lines would be appropriate on the receipts side, one for the excess of corporation income tax accruals over cash deposits and one for other revenues. Two timing adjustment lines would also be appropriate on the expenditure side, one for the Department of Defense and one for all the other agencies of the Government combined.

TABLE 2.—*Effect on the budget of changes in timing recommended by the Commission (compared to present consolidated cash budget)*¹

[Fiscal years. In billions of dollars]

	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
RECEIPTS			
Excess of tax accruals over cash deposits:			
Corporation income taxes.....	-0.7	-3.9	-0.7
Other taxes.....	- .2	.1	1.1
Total effect on receipts.....	- .9	-3.9	+ .4
EXPENDITURES			
Change in checks outstanding and accrued interest.....	- .2	1.2	.7
Excess of accrued expenditures over checks issued:			
Defense.....	2.0	- .6	- .1
Nondefense.....	1.7	² 1.1	² 1.1
Total effect on expenditures.....	+3.5	+1.7	+1.6
Increase in budget surplus (+) or deficit (-).....	-4.4	-5.5	-1.2

¹ Figures in this table, to a greater extent than most other figures in this Report, are derived from statistical rather than accounting estimates, even for 1966.

² Represents average of available data for prior years.