REAPPROPRIATIONS—Spending authorizations, made by the Congress, which continue the availability of unused balances which would otherwise expire.

RECEIPTS—In the present administrative and consolidated cash budgets, money or checks received by the Federal Government, except as a result of refunds or reimbursements. In the budget recommended by the Commission, receipts would be on an accrual basis, representing the aggregate amount due the Federal Government, except for refunds or reimbursements of expenditures.

RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC—A statement combining administrative budget transactions with those of trust funds, deposit funds, and Government-sponsored enterprises (with the elimination of certain intragovernmental transactions) to show the flow of cash between the Federal Goverment and the public. Often referred to as the cash or consolidated cash budget.

REVOLVING FUND—A fund established to finance a continuing cycle of operations in which expenditures generate receipts, which are available for expenditure without further action by the Congress. The net excess of expenditures over receipts is included in the budget as an expenditure (or a negative expenditure if receipts exceed expenditures).

SEIGNIORAGE—Profits received by the Government from coinage operations resulting from the excess of the face value of the coins over the cost of the metals used in them.

SERVICING OF DEBT—Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of borrowed funds.

SOCIAL BENEFITS AND SOCIAL COSTS—The benefits or costs of a project or program (often estimated or imputed) accruing to the public as a whole. Not limited to a monetary expression of budget receipts or costs.

SPECIAL ANALYSES—Special explanations of budget data published in or with the budget document to reveal the details of particular aspects of the budget. Presently there are *Special Analyses* covering such items as Federal grants-in-aid, credit programs, and public works programs.

SPECIAL FUNDS—Federally owned funds, other than the public enterprise funds, which are credited with earmarked receipts. The reclamation fund is a major example.

"SPEED-UP"—Legislative or administrative action to reduce the time lag between accrual and payment of tax liabilities.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—Appropriations made by Congress after an initial appropriation to cover expenditures beyond original estimates.

SURPLUS OR BUDGET SURPLUS—The excess of budget receipts over expenditures.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT—A combined receipt and expenditure account established to hold temporarily funds which are later refunded or paid into some other fund of the Government upon administrative or legal determination as to the proper disposition thereof.

TAX AND LOAN ACCOUNTS—Treasury accounts maintained with designated commercial banks for the deposit of money raised by the Treasury through financing operations and certain taxes. These deposits are subject to call by the Treasury for transfer to Federal Reserve banks when necessary to replenish balances in the Treasurer's general checking accounts from which disbursements are made.

TAX LIABILITIES—Taxes accrued to date but not yet paid by taxpayers to the Government.

TIMING ADJUSTMENTS—Reconciliations needed to change budget receipt or expenditure totals based on one stage in transactions to totals which reflect a different stage.