

# NUCLEAR REGULATORY. COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

July 14, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Daniel J. Donoghue, Director

Office of Administration

FROM:

Edwin G. Triner, Director

Division of Budget and Resources Analyses, CON

SUBJECT:

PAY RAISE INCREASES AND INFLATIONARY FACTOR

The following data are provided in response to your memo of July 10, 1981 to the Controller, subject above:

A. Percentage of pay raise increases adopted by the NRC

Date	Executive Order Number	Percentage	
1 y 0 October 9, 1979	12165 12248	7.05% 9.10%	

Please note that percentage rates are not consistently applied throughout the General Schedule Salary Tables. Data on Executive orders of September 1977 and October 1978 will be forthcoming.

B. Inflation factors supplied to program offices for use in budget development:

FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
None	6.5%	6%	6%

For your information, OMB assumed a range of Consumer Price Indices when the FY 1978 budget was put together. See attachment.

Edwin G. Triner, Director Division of Budget and Resources Analyses Office of the Controller

Attachment

cc: L. Barry, CON

W. Miller, LFMB,

(5)

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## CURRENT SERVICES TOTALS

### Economic Assumptions

Current services estimates are provided under four sets of economic ssumptions, based on two inflation paths and two unemployment aths (see table 1). Estimates for major functions are shown for all our economic paths where changes in the economic assumptions have Tificant impact. For illustrative purposes, details within major anctions are shown only for Path I. This is done only as a matter of onvenience, and it is not intended to imply that Path I is the most kely path.

#### able 1. ALTERNATIVE ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	1975	A.	umptio	n.
	act.	1976	1977	1971
h I - Higher inflation, higher unemployment:				
NP deflator 1	1,516	1,695	1,890	2, 105
onsumer Price Index 1	7.1	4.7	6.5	6.5
	7.0	5.1		6,5
Vernologies	-1.8	6.3	- 6.5 5.2	4.5
Wigher inflation, lower unemployment:	8.5	7.7	6.9	6.5
Net deflator I	1,516	1,695	1,905	2, 150
onsumer Price Index 1	7.1	4.7	6.5	6.5
		.5.1_	6.5	6.5
nemoloument	-1.8	6.3		6.0
Lower inflation, higher unemployment:	8.5	7.6	6.4	5.5
ominal CNP.		2.5		,,,
NP deflator I	1,516	1,695	1.874	2,057
ansumer Price Index 1	7.1	4.7	5.0	5.0
cal GNP growth rate !	7.0	5.1	5.0	. 5.0
	-1.8	6.3	5.2	4.5
IV-Lower inflation, lower unemployment:	8.5	7.7	6.9	6.5
NP deflator I	1,516	1,695	1.889	2, 102
ensumer Price Index 1	7.1	4.7	5.0	5.0
	7.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
cal CNP arouth rate 1	-1.8	6.3	6.0	6.0
nemployment rate	8.5	7.6	6.4	5.5

ercent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter.

ercent shange, December over December, reent change, year over year

#### Summary

Based on the alternative economic assumptions in table 1, curren services outlays for 1978 range from \$447 billion to \$453 billion Current services receipts and, therefore, deficits are particularly sensitive to the economic assumptions used. Receipts for 1378 would vary by almost \$20 billion, ranging from \$396 ' illion to \$415 billion. The resulting deficits for 1978 under Path I through IV assumptions would be \$49 billion, \$33 billion, \$56 billion, and \$42 billion, respectively.

Detailed receipt and outlay estimates were made using Path I economic assumptions.

Table 2. ALTERNATIVE TOTAL RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS ND DEFICITS (In billions of dollars)

	Receipts	Outleye	w who
1976 actual			man job
Touristics and the second seco	300.0	36 6	-65 6
1977 current so vices base estimate:	81.8	94.5	-12.7
Path I	355.3	412.9	-57.6
	357.8	412.0	-54/2
D .1 11/	353.6	412.9	-5913
1978 current services estimate:	355. 5	412.0	-5615
Path I	404.5	453.2	-48.8
	415.5	448.0	-3216
	396.0	452.2	-56.2
Path IV	404.7	447.1	-4214

1 This document does not include detailed data for the transition quarter because they do not he any analytic usefulness in developing or evaluating 1978 current services estimates,

As shown on Table 3, alternative economic assumptions can have a major influence on budget outlays and receipts. The use of the lower unemployment and inflation rates shown in the section on economic assumptions would reduce outlays by as much as \$6.1 billion from those under Path I and increase receipts by up to \$11.0 billion.