

BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Fiscal Year 2004

THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004 contains the Budget Message of the President and information on the President's budget and management priorities, including assessments of agencies' performance.

Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004 contains analyses that are designed to highlight specified subject areas or provide other significant presentations of budget data that place the budget in perspective.

The Analytical Perspectives volume includes economic and accounting analyses; information on Federal receipts and collections; analyses of Federal spending; detailed information on Federal borrowing and debt; baseline or current services estimates; and other technical presentations. It also includes information on the budget system and concepts and a list of Federal programs by agency and account, as well as by budget function.

Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004 provides data on budget receipts, outlays, surpluses or deficits, Federal debt, and Federal employment over an extended time period, generally from 1940 or earlier to 2008. To the extent feasible, the data have been adjusted to provide consistency with the 2004 Budget and to provide comparability over time.

Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004—Appendix contains detailed information on the various appropriations and funds that constitute the budget and is designed primarily for the use of the Appropriations Committee. The Appendix contains more detailed financial information on individual programs and appropriation accounts than any of the other budget documents. It includes for each agency: the proposed text of appropriations lan-

guage, budget schedules for each account, new legislative proposals, explanations of the work to be performed and the funds needed, and proposed general provisions applicable to the appropriations of entire agencies or group of agencies. Information is also provided on certain activities whose outlays are not part of the budget totals.

Performance and Management Assessments, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004 contains evaluations and analyses of programs and management at federal departments and agencies.

AUTOMATED SOURCES OF BUDGET INFORMATION

The information contained in these documents is available in electronic format from the following sources:

CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains all of the budget documents and software to support reading, printing, and searching the documents. The CD-ROM also has many of the tables in the budget in spread-sheet format.

Internet. All budget documents, including documents that are released at a future date, will be available for downloading in several formats from the Internet. To access documents through the *World Wide Web*, use the following address:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget

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GENERAL NOTES

- 1. All years referred to are fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.
- 2. Detail in this document may not add to the totals due to rounding.
- 3. At the time of this writing, 11 of the 13 appropriations bills for 2003 were not enacted, and the programs covered by them were operating under a continuing resolution. For these programs, references to 2003 spending, excluding current services or baseline estimates, in the text and tables reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals. The baseline estimates for the programs covered by the unenacted bills reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

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1. BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION

A year and a half ago, the Administration began an effort to improve budgeting and management to achieve better results—and to do so consistently. It was called the President's Management Agenda. One of the major problems identified was lack of budget and performance integration (see box). For seven years, agencies had developed Strategic Plans and Annual Plans under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). But these plans were not integrated into the budget, and

the budget drives policy making, allocates resources, and provides incentives to program managers. The budget showed dollars requested, but not the cost of producing an output or achieving a goal. As a result, the plans were not linked to reality and driven by the cycle of budget preparation and execution. Also as a result, budget dollars could not be allocated systematically to achieve the best outcomes per dollar spent.

At the Start: Budget and Performance Were Not Integrated

- Past and planned results were not shown with budget requests, let alone linked in a cost-and-results relationship.
- Program managers responsible for achieving results often did not control the resources they use or have flexibility to use them efficiently.
- Performance and cost data were recorded in separate systems and not integrated to provide timely, analytical feedback to decision-makers and managers.
- Americans could not readily assess program results, and could not compare performance and cost across programs.

The Administration is using complementary approaches to strengthen the link between budget dollars and results achieved.

Using Performance Information to Make Budget **Decisions.** One of these approaches focuses on the use of performance information to make budget decisions. Starting with the Budget for 2003, the Administration collected and used all of the performance information available in making budget decisions; this increased demand for performance information. For this Budget, the Administration created a new Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which was applied to individual programs comprising about 20 percent of agency budgets. The PART questionnaire asked about the program's purpose, performance measures, alignment with budget, and results, as well as its planning and management practices. The PART summarizes but does not create information. To the extent that it is influential in making budget decisions, however, it creates demand from policy makers, program managers, and program advocates for the kind of information used to make the rating. The Administration plans to improve the PART this year and apply it to more programs.

Linking Performance and Cost in a Performance **Budget.** The other approach will create a framework of information and incentives covering all programs in the agency and across government. Agencies have been asked for a revised strategic plan (draft due in March 2003) that would be a template for their 2005 budget. This places the plan in a realistic context, requiring the agencies to focus their goals and set priorities. The plan is to analyze how all of the programs that influence each goal exert their influence—and how well they do it. Performance measures must include the outcomes desired (measuring progress in carrying out the program's purpose) and outputs produced (the tools used). To the extent possible, the full annual budgetary cost of resources to produce these outputs are to be requested in separately identified lines in the budget along with measures of what is produced-ready for monitoring and analysis of the effect of resources on performance. (This link between cost and production is routine in business, but rare in government.) Performance results, cost, and evaluations would provide feedback for a cycle of using linked performance and cost data year-round to improve budgeting and management.

An Assessement of Progress

This is an ambitious list. Yet precisely these objectives are behind the Standards for Success by which the Budget and Performance Integration Initiative is rated on the President's Management Agenda scorecard. In the summer of 2001, the standards were created, reviewed by outside experts, and approved by the President's Management Council—the Chief Operating Officers of the major agencies. The "Scorecard Standards for Success" are reprinted at the end of the chapter "Progress on the President's Management Agenda" in the new *Performance and Management Assessments* volume of this Budget.

The Budget and Performance Integration Initiative is one of the most challenging of the items on the President's Management Agenda. While no green status scores have been achieved yet, gains in a half-dozen departments and independent agencies testify to fundamental improvement in their ability to relate resource requests to results produced. Nine agencies out of 24 have reached yellow status for this Initiative, and several others have made notable strides toward linking budget dollars with improvements for citizens.

OMB Director Daniels testified in September 2002, "I see this as a common sense idea upon which people of different philosophies should agree. For those who think that government does too much, costs too much, and is too big, basing funding on results makes sense. But those who believe government should be more active, should have greater influence on people's lives, also should want resources invested in programs that produce results."

The remainder of this chapter has three sections. The first section describes the approach of increasing the use of performance measures to make budgetary and management decisions. The second describes the substantial progress made in the past year in building an information and incentive framework to support continuing improvement in results. The third describes the ways in which the other four Management Agenda initiatives interrelate with the Integration Initiative.

Budgeting and Managing for Results. Eager to make government work better, last year the Administration used all of the performance information it could gather in making decisions for the 2003 Budget. It also began a transition to place the burden of proof on agencies and advocates to supply evidence of program effectiveness instead of assuming effectiveness in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

For the 2004 budget, emphasis broadened to creating better ratings of program effectiveness and using them to make budget, policy, and management decisions. To make ratings more systematic, OMB developed a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), a diagnostic

questionnaire that was used to rate programs that comprised about 20 percent of each agency's total budget. Common performance measures were developed in several program areas and used for cross-cutting comparisons. The first section of this chapter analyzes this effort to use ratings to budget and manage for results.

Foundation for Results. To create a foundation for continual improvement in government effectiveness, agencies increased collaboration among planning, budget, financial, and program staff. Some agencies began to give program managers control over resources, while making them accountable for achieving results. Agencies are revising Strategic Plans to be delivered to OMB in March. They are refining goals, improving outcome measures, and relating programs to outcomes.

These forthcoming plans, according to OMB guidance, are to be considered the template for an integrated "performance budget" for 2005. The annual performance plan and the budget justification will become an integrated document organized by strategic plan goals. For each goal, the plan analyzes the relationships from goal to outcomes to programmatic effects on outcomes to resource requests.

Half of the agencies took steps toward creating an integrated performance budget this year—ahead of schedule—showing programs in relation to the strategic goals they are intended to achieve. These early performance budget justifications reveal efforts to link full cost to program activities, and to explain how program activities work together to achieve the agency's goals.

To encourage efficient use of resources, the budget needs a uniform measure of the full annual cost of the resources used that will be charged to each program and activity. As it has before, the Administration will propose to reflect program costs more accurately by moving toward charging program costs to the appropriate programs, including the accruing costs of retirement and retiree health care benefits. The Administration has also developed proposals to charge for support services, capital assets, and hazardous substance cleanup where these resources are used. These proposals do not change total budget outlays, budget concepts, or public-private cost comparisons. However, they would provide a better assessment of program costs.

A Complementary Management Agenda. Budget and Performance Integration is one of five interrelated initiatives in The President's Management Agenda. The others are Strategic Management of Human Capital, Competitive Sourcing, Expanded Electronic Government, and Improved Financial Performance. They are all interrelated .They all give program managers the ability to deliver services more effectively. The third section of this chapter shows some of their progress toward making federal programs more effective.

BUDGETING AND MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Testifying before Congress in May 2001, the Director of OMB signaled his intention to focus on performance. "Our main focus....will be working toward full integration of budget and performance information, and using performance data to help make program and budget decisions."

Budgeting for Results, 2003. OMB staff and agencies followed up, collecting evidence on which programs were improving desired outcomes. Budget decisions were influenced by performance information. For each agency, the Budget included a table listing selected programs with an assessment of the program's effectiveness and a brief explanation of the assessment.

The results of this performance-oriented process of policy development and budget allocation were analyzed a year ago in Chapter 1 of *Analytical Perspectives*. Five analytical categories were discussed. First were programs that had been identified in the review process as effective—yielding real benefits for Americans. Many of them received increased funding, including the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which produces gross domestic product (GDP) statistics; Health Centers; drug treatment; the Job Corps; and the National Science Foundation.

In the second category, the review process compared programs for similar purposes and identified some as comparatively more effective. Funding was shifted toward these programs. In the third category, performance measures were used to set targets for better results, with or without more funding. A fourth use of performance measures was to provide incentives to states and other recipients who achieved the most with federal grants, or to charge costs so management decisions would balance cost against results. And fifth, performance measures were used to drive improvements in efficiency in programs and support services.

Like the scorecard system, the immediate use of existing performance measures to make budget decisions was a motivational success. Agencies saw that having good performance measures and being able to demonstrate effectiveness, or at least improvement, in performance was going to make a real difference in their budgets. Performance became a factor to address in agency budget development.

Budgeting with the PART, 2004. Shortly after the 2003 Budget was published, OMB set out to strengthen the process for assessing the effectiveness of programs by making it more rigorous, systematic, and transparent. OMB staff developed a questionnaire, the PART, designed to provide a consistent tool for rating programs. Questions are designed to be answered "yes" or "no", and require a brief narrative, including evidence to support the answer. In scoring, half of the grade depends on program results.

The story of the development and application of the PART can be found in "A Tool to Evaluate Federal Programs," in the new *Performance and Management Assessments* volume of this Budget. It includes a one-page summary of the PART for each rated program, scorecards showing the status and progress of each of the five Management Agenda Initiatives for each agency, and a chapter "Progress on the President's Management Agenda." Upon publication of the 2004 Budget, all of the completed PARTs will be posted on the OMB website, www.OMB.gov.

The PART was not designed to obviate the need for the many other judgments that must go into budget decision making, such as setting priorities. While a high PART score, good performance measures, and documented influence on outcomes give programs an advantage in budget decisions, as shown by the examples below, they are demonstrably not the only factors considered.

The PART was applied to 234 programs of different types, sizes, and expected levels of effectiveness. Of the programs rated, 6 percent were found effective; 24 percent moderately effective; 15 percent adequate; and 5 percent ineffective. The remaining 50 percent of programs were given a new rating, developed in December after discussion with the President's Management Council, called "results not demonstrated." This rating was applied to programs for which adequate long-term and short-term performance measures have not been established, or where there is no data to indicate how the program is performing under the measures that have been established. It was applied regardless of the program's numerical score.

Availability and Use of Performance Information

"....there are important questions to be asked regarding the availability and use of performance information at each stage of the traditional budget process—i.e., budget preparation, budget approval, budget implementation or execution, as well as audit and evaluation....a limited scope of inquiry risks missing important opportunities for applying and capturing the benefits from performance-informed budgeting."

Performance Information and Budgeting In Historical and Comparative Perspective Rita M. Hilton and Philip G. Joyce

Effective Programs. In the 2004 Budget, the PART-rated programs in the topmost "effective" category all received budget increases, or were held level.

- As they were last year, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (the producer of GDP statistics), and the Health Centers were in this top category. Their budget increases were significant. Health Centers, moreover, had low cost per patient and the next to highest number of patient visits per worker in the common measures assessment. Two programs rated effective last year, the WIC nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and the Job Corps, were not included in the PART evaluation this year. Both got funding increases.
- Newly rated effective programs that got budget increases above 6 percent included the Energy Conservation Improvement program in the Department of Defense (funding was doubled), the International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation program in the Department of Energy, the National Weather Service in the Department of Commerce, and NASA's Mars Exploration program.
- Other programs deemed effective included coin production at the United States Mint, bank regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, thrift regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Advanced Simulation and Computing program in the Department of Energy, basic research in the Department of Defense and the Medicare Integrity program at the Department of Health and Human Services.
- There were 56 programs in the moderately effective category. Budget outcomes were more varied, but on balance were favorable. Three out of five got increased funding; about one in five, a reduction

Ineffective and Results-Not-Demonstrated Programs. The PART assessments were often particularly valuable when programs were deemed ineffective or simply without demonstrable results. Some of these programs have been funded for many years without regard to whether they achieved program goals. PART reviews have led to reform proposals in the Departments of Education and Labor.

• The PART rated the Vocational Education State Grant program ineffective. In high schools, na-

- tional evaluations and annual performance data show that vocational education has little or no benefit for student academic performance, job skills, or postsecondary degrees. In community colleges, there is no accountability for how the funds are used and no meaningful connection to student outcomes. The reform proposal in this Budget will give States and school districts the flexibility to design high quality programs, provided they meet strict accountability standards for student performance. They may also use this funding for Elementary and Secondary Education Title I programs. Postsecondary school funding will be distributed competitively to community and technical colleges and will be based on a rigorous assessment that student outcomes are being achieved.
- Overlapping programs at the Department of Labor would be similarly reformed: the Workforce Investment Act adult program, the dislocated worker program, and the Employment Service state grants would be folded into a single block grant that would allow the States and the Secretary to target resources where most needed. Underexpended resources will be shifted to where they will do more good. Overlap with Department of Education programs will be minimized by using the Department of Labor's youth formula resources for out-of-school youth and non-school programs.

Use to Improve Management. The PART improved program management this year. As OMB and agencies began answering questions together, different views about the program's purpose sometimes emerged; these were sometimes clarified in the ensuing discussion or even reconciled. There were discussions about program planning, analyzing how the program could best influence its desired outcome, and what initiatives might be taken to remove obstacles. Ideas for improving management were considered. Indeed, some agencies and programs applied the PART themselves for this purpose.

In a wider context, many of the PART summaries—for effective as well as ineffective programs—included recommendations for program improvement. These recommendations, accessible on OMB's website, will encourage program improvements throughout the agencies next year.

Expanding Use of These Tools. The Administration plans to improve these tools and expand their use. Given the fact that use of the PARTs for budget decisions creates a demand for information to respond to these questions—and given the parallels between these questions and the GPRA planning and budget integration tasks described in the next section—there may be useful additional information to be gained if some of the PART questions addressed these tasks more precisely.

• Given the high proportion of programs without good performance measures, it is vital to communicate the importance of including outcome measures in the Strategic Plan that show how the program is making a difference for Americans. Since programs influence outcomes, but do not control them, and often influence them only after a lag, it is also important to measure intermediate out-

- comes or characteristics of outputs that monitor the route by which the program affects the desired outcome. And finally, in order to match resources with the tools that programs use to influence these outcomes, it is important to include output measures. As shown in Chart 1.1, outputs and outcomes are complements, not alternatives; outputs are needed in the equation to relate resources to outcomes.
- One PART question asks: "Is the program budget aligned with the program goals in such a way that the impact of funding, policy, or legislative changes on performance is readily known." That question can be read in different ways, and could usefully be subdivided so that one question can specifically relate to the database changes the agencies need to link cost and performance.

Chart 1-1. Budget for Outputs Justified by Their Influence on Outcomes Outputs

Inputs Outcomes
Budget Resources Net impacts

- Budget "obligations by program activity" can be aligned with an output or cluster of related outputs intended to influence a single outcome, so that cost can be "matched" with outputs produced.
- Outcomes, which have an unstable relationship with cost, can be explained using these outputs and their characteristics, other federal outputs, external factors, and time lags in analytical equations.

FOUNDATION FOR RESULTS

It is a major undertaking to institutionalize a reform as profound as infusing a performance orientation into federal budgeting and management.

Integration starts with increasing collaboration among planning, budget, financial, and program staffs. Program managers must be given authority—program management authority, budget authority for full cost, and staff supervision—and then held accountable for

results. The agency's Strategic Plan should capture the overarching purposes of the agency in a limited number of strategic goals. It should have outcomes that measure progress toward the goals and should explain how each program contributes toward the desired outcomes. Activities that contribute to the same outcome should coordinate and monitor progress. The agency should develop a "performance budget," organized like its Stra-

tegic Plan, that matches resources with outputs and justifies resources requested by their effectiveness at influencing the desired outcomes. In the past year, most agencies have made progress in implementing some of these changes, and each of them has been implemented by some agencies.

Collaboration. Breaking down the "stovepipes" that separate planning, budgeting, financial management, and evaluation is essential to integration. A plan is only realistic if it drives a budget request; a budget request is not meaningful unless justified by a plan. Budgets are more meaningful when they tell the cost of producing an output or achieving a performance goal. Budgeting and accounting form a continuum, with the budget reporting proposals and the accounting reporting what happened. Moreover, the next year's plan and budget should build on the past record of cost and performance.

Wherever progress is reported in this section of the chapter, its foundation is greater collaboration among such staff units, and between them and the operating programs.

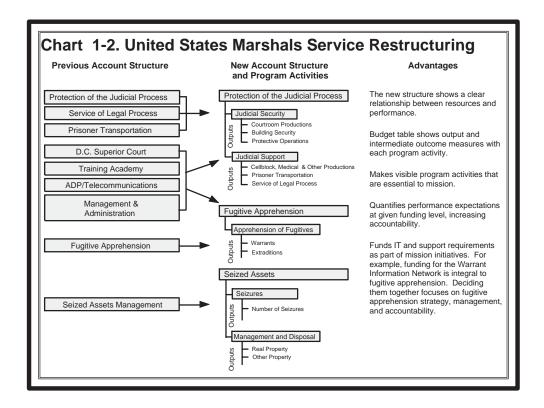
- For example, in the Department of Justice, planning, budget, and financial management teams at all departmental levels worked together. They identified major program activities ("decision units"), and requested budget authority to reflect the full cost of outputs produced by each of the decision units.
- The Department of State, which is just beginning to use its new Strategic Plan to manage for results, has merged its budget staff and planning staff into an office called Resource Management to link budget and performance on a daily basis.
- And the Department of Transportation, where the budget submission was formatted as a performance budget, pulled it all together with help from the planning and budget staffs under the leadership of the Chief Financial Officer.

Strengthening Programs. A program manager who is authorized to manage the program, controls budget authority that covers the full cost of resources used, and has authority over program staff can focus his attention on getting results. With this combination of authority and some flexibility, a program manager has the tools necessary to be accountable for results, efficiently producing effective outputs.

The other four Management Agenda initiatives all help to strengthen programs. Aligning staff with programs, and giving managers more flexibility to hire staff and reward good work, are key goals of the Strategic Management of Human Capital Initiative. Giving program managers flexibility in buying support goods and services is a key goal of the Competitive Sourcing Initiative. Increasing program effectiveness by electronic delivery of services is a goal of the Electronic Government Initiative. Providing programs with timely financial information and more accurate financial management are key goals of the initiative to Improve Financial Performance. Together, these changes focus programs on good management, make them increasingly effective, and attract civil servants to opportunities to do worthwhile work under conditions that permit doing it well.

What the integration initiative contributes to this process may seem technical, but it is actually just common sense budgeting. It seeks to align budget accounts with programs, and to align sub-accounts with an output or cluster of related outputs. In each of these accounts or sub-accounts, budget authority would be requested to cover the full cost of the resources used. This would link budgetary cost with outputs, which is the first step in routine comparison of costs and benefits.

- The *Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)* has completely restructured its budget so that accounts are aligned with their programs. The 2004 budget justification shows how the old account structure transforms into the new; it also shows how each account in the new structure contributes to the Department's strategic goals and objectives. VA consulted with its Congressional Committees on these changes and has included the changes in the 2004 budget database. The new structure, VA believes, will improve delivery of services to veterans.
- The *Department of Justice* worked at a finer level of detail. Within each account, they aligned "obligations by program activity," in effect, sub-accounts, with one or more related outputs. They show the outputs, the full cost of producing them, and the outcomes they are designed to influence. These changes also are in the 2004 budget database. Chart 1–2 provides an example of the new account and program activity structure in the United States Marshals Service.



• The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) modified its account and program activity structure to show the full cost of its programs. NASA's budget development was a paper-less electronic process, and it is carried down to the project level at which NASA will manage

Harnessing Programs to Strategic Goals. For the past seven years, GPRA has required agencies to produce a Strategic Plan every three years, explaining the agency's mission and its strategic goals, and discussing how these goals will be achieved over the long term. Plans are generally grounded in the major laws that the agency implements. In crafting a plan, the agency is required to consult with the Congress, with other agencies, and OMB, and to conduct outreach to the public. The plans should be analytical—explaining how agency programs will help reach their goals, and what external factors may affect success.

Draft revised Strategic Plans are due to OMB in March 2003, and most agencies are far along in preparing their revisions. OMB Circular A-11 instructions for preparation are unchanged, but for one significant addition: these plans are intended to provide the template for a fully integrated performance budget for 2005. Instead of separate instructions for a performance plan and a budget justification, the instructions will require an integrated performance budget.

This change brings a dose of reality to strategic plans. Do the agency's programs really achieve their goals? Are they designed and coordinated for that purpose? Is there a place for everything, and if not, what should be done about it? Is it possible, in sum, to present each goal, the outcomes that assess progress toward the goal outcome, and what the agency does to influence each outcome? As agencies acquire an overview of themselves, they are increasingly focusing their goals, improving their strategies for achieving goals, and shifting the balance and coordination of their program portfolio to get better results. This transformation is particularly impressive in agencies that are large, diverse, and decentralized.

- The *Department of Health and Human Services* is developing a "One HHS" plan with goals which stretch across the Department and are designed to improve public health for everyone. Its goals include promoting healthy behavior and other preventive steps, strengthening the public health system to respond to bioterrorism, enhancing the capacity and productivity of health research, improving the quality of health care services, and increasing access. Considerable thought has gone into selecting these goals, the strategies to achieve them, and the right combination of program activities to get the most public benefit for the cost.
- The *Department of the Interior* is also crafting a Strategic Plan to integrate its decentralized activities. The four major sectors of its plan are resource protection, resource use, recreation, and

serving communities. This framework is useful in searching for the right balance among these categories, and also in comparisons to identify the most cost effective way of achieving goals within each. Programs in many bureaus are participating in achieving Departmental goals.

• Sorting through programs to determine the best strategy is no easy job. The *Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)* has already done a good job of figuring out what combination of services and housing is needed to prevent and reduce chronic homelessness. HUD has just begun to think about extending the same strategic approach to some other major policy goals.

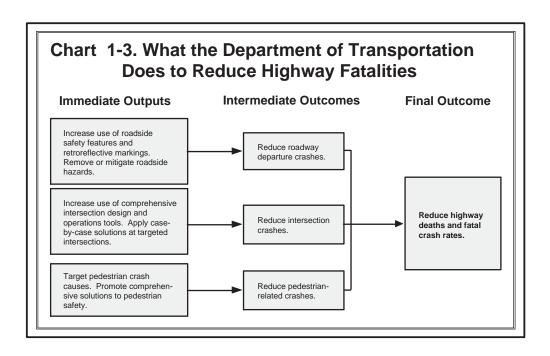
Using Performance to Manage. In agencies where developing good performance measures is particularly difficult, the Departments of Defense and State have developed Strategic Plans, chosen performance measures, and are beginning to use them to coordinate and monitor progress.

- The **Department of Defense** (**DoD**) has crafted a balanced scorecard to assess four risks and identify the right balance in responding to them in order to minimize overall risk. The risks are: force management risk, operational risk, future challenges risk, and institutional risk. In each area, five to eight measures have been chosen which will be calculated and monitored by each DoD component, and reported to the Secretary at least quarterly. They are collectively called "the Secretary's instrument panel," which acknowledges that he is using them to steer. But primary responsibility for performance tracking, linkage of plans, outputs, and resources, and scorecards have been "cascaded" down to all DoD components. Specific performance metrics are also being reported by the military services and defense agencies. The Secretary's greatly revised Annual Defense Report and Congressional Justifications are incorporating all of these metrics and linkages.
- The *Department of State and USAID* are merging their 2003 Strategic Plans into one consolidated document that will link all foreign operation and international affairs programs. The new Strategic Plan framework has four high-level strategic objectives and a reduction from 20 to 12 strategic goals for better focus and clarity. Each of the Department's missions around the globe, and each regional or functional office in the Department, was asked to select five priority performance goals and describe specific outcomes they would achieve in support of each. Coordinating these outcomes

with other program managers working toward the same goal throughout the Department, at overseas missions, and at the interagency level creates a virtual team and an implicit strategy for moving toward that goal. The restructuring of the Department's 2004 Performance Plan better conveys the linkages among policy priorities, budget decisions, and program outcomes. Efforts are also underway to automate the Mission and Bureau Performance Plan processes to streamline performance information with direct linkage to resources.

Creating a Performance Budget. Perhaps the best way to sum up the accomplishments of the past year is to look at the first attempts to create an integrated performance budget. The art of creating an integrated performance budget is not yet fully developed or uniformly applied. But the structure of a performance budget—explaining goals, how they will be achieved, and what resources are required—encourages an analytical justification which answers key questions in an organized format.

- The *Department of Labor* started from a good Strategic Plan with many useful performance measures, created collaborative teams, and plunged into the task of creating a performance budget for the whole department. It was based on a uniform format, and included tables showing full cost and how much was funded by accounts other than the main program account.
- The **Department of Transportation (DOT)** also started from a good Strategic Plan, and decided early to capitalize on that plan by presenting an integrated performance budget. Tables were structured by strategic goal, performance goal, and account. The highway safety goal, for example, commits to reducing highway fatality rates from 1.7 per hundred million vehicle miles in 1996 to 1.0 million by 2008. It analyzes the causes of fatalities and explains precisely what contributions it plans from 16 programs to help reduce them. One-third of all fatalities result from vehicles leaving the road and hitting something or overturning. Solutions range from road engineering to rumble strips and reflective markers. Heavy trucks are a disproportionate cause of fatalities; in response, road inspections will be increased and commercial driver education improved. The entire section on highway safety leaves the reader with a solid sense that DoT has a thoughtful plan for reducing fatalities. Chart 1-3 was included in DoT's thorough analysis of the causes of traffic fatalities.



An Integrated Database. OMB has begun a multiyear effort systematically to collect and publish integrated budget and performance information. When the project is complete, information will be routinely available to Congress and the public on how much agencies are spending on outputs and other performance goals.

As agencies improve budget alignment and request resources where they are used, OMB, Treasury and the agencies may find new ways to simplify the collection of data linking performance with cost. This would move the government toward an integrated 21st century information system. This collaboration includes finding an Architecture—a blueprint for developing a strategic information database—that is effective in advancing Budget and Performance Integration and all of the other Management Agenda initiatives.

Charging Full Annual Budgetary Cost

To make good budgetary choices, decision makers require not only measures of benefits, but a matching, uniform measure of full annual budgetary cost. In preparing their 2004 budgets, several agencies moved in that direction.

- NASA has traced all of its costs to the program activities for which they are used, even allocating overhead. For each program activity, they propose to request budget authority for all associated costs. The Department of Justice has done that too, and the Department of Veterans Affairs has done it at the more aggregated program level while tracking appropriations within the program total. These agencies are giving programs flexibility to get the best inputs and incentives to achieve results. They are also providing better information to decision makers.
- The Department of Labor, the Small Business Administration, and other agencies have calculated the costs that would be associated with their activities and show them in text tables in their budget justification. Labor shows how much is financed in the program's account and how much is financed elsewhere. These agencies are providing decision makers with better information.

The first set of agencies has voluntarily agreed to charge salaries and expenses, the full cost of support goods and services, and an allocation for overhead to programs, and the second set of agencies to *show* those costs. But in neither case will the agency charge or show costs that are not charged to the agency. Legislation is needed for that purpose.

In October 2001, the Administration transmitted to the Congress legislation to charge the employer's share of the full accruing cost of retirement benefits to federal employers as they are earned. "Budgeting and Managing for Results: Full Funding of Retiree Costs Act of 2001" would charge to salary and expense accounts in all federal agencies the employer's share of the accruing cost of pensions, retired pay, and retiree health care. Existing liabilities of the retirement funds for these benefits would be amortized by mandatory payments from the general fund, and the benefit payments would continue to be mandatory.

Agencies have made full accrual payments to the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) and the Military Retirement System (MRS) since the mid-1980s. The Civil Service Retirement System and associated Foreign Service and Central Intelligence Agency systems, which are for employees hired earlier, are only partly funded. At the time the legislation was transmitted, Congress had recently enacted a law to shift health care for Medicare-eligible military retirees to an accrual basis. Retired pay for the three small uniformed services (the Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officers), and retiree health care for civilians and for military retirees who are not Medicare-eligible, is not accrued at all.

The Administration will work with the Congress to enact legislation that charges federal employers their full share of the accruing cost of all retiree benefits as those benefits are earned, and to amortize the unfunded liabilities of the retirement funds by payments from the general fund. The legislation would not change total budget outlays or the deficit; the benefits are already required by law. The amounts involved are shown as memorandum items in the Budget Appendix.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) supported these concepts in a report on Accrual Budgeting: Experiences of Other Nations and Implications for the United States (February, 2000). The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) reviewed them in The President's Proposal to Accrue Retirement Costs for Federal Employees (June, 2002). The Comptroller General, Association of Government Accountants, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants supported the proposal.

Charging Full Annual Budgetary Cost—Continued

Charging appropriately for retiree benefits would go a long way to permitting agencies to charge programs uniformly for the full annual budgetary cost of the resources they use. Legislation to cover two other types of cost would be needed to complete the job.

- Some agencies, notably the Departments of Energy and Defense, acquire assets that generate hazardous substances which the agency is required by law to clean up at the end of the asset's operating life. Currently, these costs are paid long after the asset is acquired and after its period of use as well. Good budgeting requires that the estimated cost be considered when the asset is acquired and when it is used.
- From the standpoint of showing the cost of usage, capital assets are also problematic. From a program's perspective, the cost may be: 1) zero if they are financed centrally, 2) the program's share of the acquisition cost if it is allocated among programs, 3) the rental value if office space is rented from GSA, or 4) a substantial bite out of their budget for an occasional capital acquisition. One way to show a uniform annual cost for the use of capital without changing the Constitutional requirement to get an appropriation up front would be to create agency Capital Acquisition Funds (CAF). Following good budget practice, the CAF would request budget authority (BA) up front to acquire assets, and outlays would be recorded in the budget when payment was made. The BA would be in the form of authority to borrow from Treasury. The CAF would then borrow for the period of the asset's useful life, charge programs each year in proportion to asset use, and make the mortgage payments to Treasury.

Discussions along these lines have been held with GAO, CBO, and others with encouraging interest. Draft legislation has been developed, discussed with agencies, and improved. As agencies make progress in developing performance budgets and improving the alignment of budget accounts and sub-accounts with program outputs, the advantage of having a fully uniform budgetary measure of the annual cost of running programs and producing outputs becomes greater. Such a measure would permit continual comparison of cost with benefits among similar programs and over time. These changes, like the ones for retiree costs, can be made without changing the basic budget concepts of BA, obligations, and outlays or the deficit or surplus of the budget as a whole.

A COMPLEMENTARY MANAGEMENT AGENDA

Each of the other Management Agenda initiatives makes programs more efficient and effective. Each encourages more cross-cutting collaboration to coordinate programs so that they influence outcomes effectively. Collectively, all the initiatives highlight the importance of top management policy development and oversight. This final section of the chapter discusses the complementarities of these initiatives with Budget and

Performance Integration. It also notes particular examples of progress agencies have made in the past year.

Chart 1–4 provides a perspective on the relationships of the other Initiatives and the Integration Initiative. Budgetary and human resources would be aligned with programs and reported by financial management; all elements focus on getting and rewarding results.

Chart 1-4. The Management Agenda

 Getting results: effective delivery of services should be the focus of all government decisions.

Budgeting --- align structure, allocate for results

Managing is in the spotlight.

Staffing

align structure, reward performance

Acquisition

performance-based, competitive

deliver integrated services and data

Reporting --> align results, make them transparent

 Program managers would be accountable for efficiently producing effective outputs.

Strategic Management of Human Capital

A large proportion of the federal workforce will become eligible to retire by 2005—40 percent of all workers, and 71 percent of senior executives. A key factor in attracting new entrants into federal service is shaping their jobs so that they carry out clear and worthwhile missions—and do so under conditions which give them a chance to be effective. Surveys show that many young people are avoiding federal service because they believe they are more likely to be able to "make a difference" in the non-profit or private sectors.

For agencies to meet policy goals and objectives, both human and budgetary resources need to be aligned with programs and activities that produce results. Managers should be given the authority they need to get the job done, including more flexibility to hire and manage personnel. Reducing layers of review and program overlap is equally important to improve performance and results. Both the Integration and Human Capital Initiatives support linking rewards to individual and group success in reaching performance goals. Changes like these raise the prospect that civil servants will feel they can be effective.

Progress So Far. Perhaps the greatest change the Human Capital Initiative has made so far is to develop in agencies the understanding that human capital management is a tool to propel mission accomplishment. People are assets for the organization; they become more valuable with investment in their special skills

and knowledge. At the same time, organizations need to think strategically about the abilities they will need to meet future challenges. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has been helping agencies to elevate the level of analysis that supports this approach. Agencies have collected data to assess what skills will be needed in future years, analyze what the gaps are, identify where leadership succession needs urgent attention, and set priorities for training and development programs.

Few agencies have moved into the implementation stage of better managing their human capital, which explains why most are still red in status. But this year, they will begin implementing their new human capital plans. To help, OPM is restructuring itself to be more responsive to agency needs, and is working closely with OMB and Executive Branch agencies. It offers policy guidance and links to exemplary products on its website.

The Administration is continually evaluating each agency's progress and the hiring, classification, pay, performance management, and other human capital tools that are available to help agencies become as productive as possible. Several personnel reforms, including authorities to streamline and speed up the hiring process, were enacted as part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Rewarding top performers and those with critical skills is preferable to the traditional practice of evenly spreading raises across the federal workforce regardless of performance or contribution. For 2004, the Administration proposes to allow managers to increase pay beyond annual raises for high-performing employees. A new \$500 million fund will be established in OPM and allocated among agencies based on plans submitted to and approved by OPM. The Administration also proposes to eliminate the current pay structure for senior managers and increase their pay ceiling. Under this proposal, each agency will adjust pay for its senior managers on the basis of individual performance, which will help address the current lack of meaningful senior manager appraisal systems.

Examples of Success. While few agencies are implementing strategies to address all six standards for success in human capital management, there are numerous examples of impressive change.

- The Social Security Administration (SSA) is an example of effective leadership planning and knowledge management. SSA uses succession planning, hiring and retention flexibility, aggressive developmental programs, and cost/benefit analysis of training. It anticipates vacancies, targets critical positions to designate "understudies," and is managing the retirement wave with early-out flexibility.
- The Department of Veterans Affairs provided automated data tools to help managers and staff with workforce planning. It assesses organizational and geographic needs in relation to goals, documents barriers to its efforts, and seeks ways around them.
- The Department of Labor worked with consultants to identify competencies for mission-critical occupations and devised strategies to address its competency gaps.
- The Departments of Energy, Health and Human Services, and Labor have linked performance expectations for their executives to agency strategic goals and objectives. These new Senior Executive Service appraisal systems are designed to distinguish and reward top performers.
- The Department of Transportation adopted an effective human capital strategy for staffing the new Transportation Security Administration (TSA). It hired tens of thousands of federal screening employees, and at the same time embraced its authority to conduct screening pilot projects at five airports utilizing contract screeners. TSA decided for the long term to harness the law enforcement resources of state and local governments to staff airport checkpoints, rather than hiring 3,000 of its own officers. Finally, TSA aggressively outsourced most administrative activities.

The Human Capital Initiative has become a powerful agent for change in the past year. It has the attention and support of agency heads, and agencies are making headway toward meeting the initiative's standards for success.

Competitive Sourcing

The Competitive Sourcing and Integration Initiatives share the goal of giving program managers more flexibility—in this case, by increasing the ease with which they can acquire the support goods and services needed to accomplish their mission. The previous cumbersome and limited process for acquiring support is being replaced by one which makes competition recurrent, simplifies the competitive process, and permits the use of a "best value" cost and technical trade-off in selecting the winning source.

These changes are intended to bring innovation and efficiency into public services, to build an environment in which agencies explore new options, and to encourage learning from commercial practices. They are expected to improve contract administration information systems and increase the use of electronic commerce.

OMB is revising its old, burdensome Circular No. A-76, "Performance of Commercial Activities," drawing on testimony from numerous congressional hearings, participation on the Commercial Activities Panel, chaired by Comptroller General Walker, and responses to OMB's Federal Register request (67 FR 69769) for agency and public comments. The revision seeks to encourage federal managers and employees performing commercial activities to compete (often for the first time—to demonstrate their professional capabilities in much the same way as their commercial private sector counterparts do on a recurring basis. Both public-private and private-private competitions for commercial work will be based on the principles of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

Principles of Competition. The proposed revisions to Circular A-76 are designed to facilitate broader and more strategic use of competitive sourcing as a management tool for improving agency performance. The major proposed revisions include:

- 1. Requiring agencies to presume that all activities are commercial in nature unless an activity is justified as inherently governmental. To reinforce this presumption, agencies are required to submit annual inventories of their inherently governmental positions, using a more concise definition of "inherently governmental."
- 2. Eliminating the "grandfather clause" that currently permits public reimbursable service providers working under commercial inter-service support agreements (ISSAs) in existence prior to March 1996 to perform work indefinitely without being subject to competition. Agencies relying on public reimbursable providers will be required to develop plans for competing work done by these commercial ISSAs.
- 3. Establishing standards for conducting competitions. Public-private competitions take too long—longer on average than private-private competitions. The revised Circular establishes time limits and requires agencies to report when these are exceeded. Agencies, for example, will be permitted the same time-frames to develop an in-house offer as the agency is prepared to give to private sector offerors.

4. Requiring that agencies generally comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) in conducting competitions. The general principles of the FAR are well established and enjoy widespread familiarity within the procurement community. Greater application of FAR-type principles and practices throughout the Circular is intended to bring public-private competitions closer to mainstream source selection and reduce confusion that may currently make it more difficult for parties to compete.

5. Accountability for in-house performance after a contract is awarded is now required that is similar to what is expected of private sector contractors. Agencies relying on an in-house provider or a public reimbursable provider will be required to document changes to the solicitation, track actual costs, and terminate for failure to perform.

Alternative Approaches. The new focal point will be on "standard competitions," or direct conversions when appropriate. Recognizing that agency needs cannot be met through a "one-size-fits all" approach, the Circular's guidance is broader and more accommodating than the procedures developed over the years for conducting cost comparisons. For example, when conducting a standard competition, agencies will have three options for considering non-cost factors.

- An agency may conduct a source selection where the decision is based on the low cost of offers that have been determined to be technically acceptable.
- Alternatively, the agency may conduct a "phased evaluation process." During the first phase, technical factors are considered, and offerors may propose performance standards different from those specified in the solicitation. If the agency determines that the proposed alternative performance standards are appropriate and are within the agency's current budget, the agency could issue a formal amendment to the solicitation and allow revised submissions. The technically qualified offerors and the in-house offeror would then compete based on price against the revised performance standard.
- Finally, if non-cost factors are likely to play a more dominant role, agencies may conduct an "integrated evaluation process" with cost-technical tradeoffs similar to those authorized by FAR Part 15. Private sector offers, public reimbursable providers, and in-house providers may submit higher performance standards than the solicitation. If the in-house offer is not among the most highly rated proposals, it could be eliminated from the competitive range. The Circular recognizes that this integrated evaluation technique may not be appropriate for all needs and should be tested before wider application is authorized.

Expanding Electronic Government

Expanding Electronic Government focuses directly on improving the government's effectiveness. It helps programs work together to improve outcomes, such as better educational achievement and better health care. It coordinates services to citizens, businesses, and government by common internet sites. And it has a yet undeveloped potential to improve not just the use of information technology, but the overall organization and effectiveness of federal programs. This Initiative strongly supports the work of the Budget and Performance Integration Initiative.

Improving Program Outcomes. Two of the E-government initiatives under way are directly related to agency efforts to use performance information to improve budget and management decisions.

- A Performance-Based Data Management Initiative is under way to streamline the collection of performance data so that it will provide accurate and timely information to help inform state, local, and federal management of education programs.
- The Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense are working jointly to improve services to veterans. DoD's eligibility and enrollment system will be the base for veterans' enrollment, providing seamless services as veterans leave the military. The two Departments are working together on computerized patient records, which will improve the quality of patient care, since many veterans and their families use both systems.

Coordinating Service Delivery. The most visible and effective of the E-government initiatives deliver services via the internet directly to citizens, businesses, or government. Agencies that provide similar services must work together to deliver them in seamless, coordinated, electronic form. Information about the service and often the service itself can be delivered this way in minutes or hours instead of weeks or months.

- FirstGov.gov is the American citizens' gateway to the federal government. Last year, it was completely redesigned to provide government services within "three clicks." The Office of Citizen Services was created to facilitate one-stop shopping for citizens who do business electronically with the government. This strategy has increased the number of site visitors by 50 percent. Last summer, FirstGov.gov was named by Yahoo "One of the Top 50 Most Incredibly Useful Web Sites."
- GovBenefits.gov provides one-stop access to information and services of almost 200 government programs representing more than \$1 trillion in annual benefits. GovBenefits.gov receives over 500,000 visitors per month and appears on USA Today's list of "Hot Sites."
- *IRS Free Filing* is a new point of access to free online tax preparation and electronic filing services provided by Industry Partners to reduce tax-payer burden and costs. As of January 2003, this service is available to a substantial majority of taxpayers at www.firstgov.gov or www.irs.gov.
- Recreation.gov provides online access to America's National Parks and public recreation areas. The

site links to 1900 federal, state, and local parks and recreation centers; it has over 750,000 site visitors per month.

Similarly, federal internet sites deliver effective services to businesses, governments, and federal agencies.

- Businesses are helped by E-government projects that make it easier to comment on proposed regulations, identify the regulations that affect them, and find opportunities to sell to the government and expand their international trade.
- State and local governments use E-Grants.gov to apply for federal grant programs. A single electronic application will allow grant applicants to enter identifying information once; using a single identifier for each grantee allows the government to track and oversee grantees.
- Federal agencies are supported by many E-government projects. Common sites have been created for hiring, security clearance, training, and employee payroll. Other sites help with acquisitions, travel, and intra-governmental payments.

Sharpening the Focus of What Government Does. The Expanding Electronic Government Initiative seeks to rationalize the use of information technology across the federal government. Its initial focus was on reducing overlap and redundancy in IT investments. To assess commonalities across government—and to categorize the data in IT systems in useful ways—the Federal Enterprise Architecture team developed a Business Reference Model that identifies different lines of business. It was used to question possible redundancies in the funding requests for new and expanded IT investment submitted for the 2004 Budget.

Additional uses for the Federal Enterprise Architecture are under consideration, including recording the outcomes that agencies are attempting to influence and the outputs they produce. The value of a common Architecture across the federal government that could support all of the Management Agenda has become increasingly clear. To make a lasting E-Government transformation, it would be useful to integrate with categories that have been developed with the Congress for budget justification and execution and that are already in agency IT systems, providing considerable historical data for analysis and comparison.

As agencies revise their Strategic Plans to create performance budgets, they are focusing goals, measuring outcomes, and coordinating programs to achieve them. Goals in different agencies overlap; the same process of increasing focus and coordination is needed across agencies. By recording the new agency goals and measures in relation to each other, a modern Architecture could evolve. E-government projects would help them to come together to achieve their common goals, rationalizing not only the use of IT but the strategies for achieving outcomes. The same evolving Architecture could also be the key to a 21st century integrated budget, performance, and accounting system providing rapid analytical feedback for government decision making.

Improving Financial Management

The Improved Financial Performance initiative complements the Budget and Performance Integration Initiative because successful financial performance ensures that accurate and timely financial information is available to measure past activities, affect current operations, and better predict the outcome of planned activities. In fact, to meet the standards for success fully under the Improved Financial Performance Initiative—to get a "green" score—requires that agency financial and performance systems be integrated. Integration makes the true cost of programs more transparent.

More Integrated Financial and Performance Information. A major step toward integration of financial and performance information was taken this year. For 2002, agencies must submit combined Performance and Accountability Reports that contain the audited financial statements and performance results for the same period. More importantly, the due date for this report moves from February 27, as was the case in 2001, to November 15 in 2004. In short, performance results and audited financial information for 2004 will be available 45 days after the close of the fiscal year, and in time to inform the 2006 budget process.

OMB also requires agencies to produce comparative and quarterly reports. To meet these more frequent and accelerated due dates, agencies must reinvent their business processes, develop estimating techniques and methods, and improve their underlying systems. In addition to meeting these reporting requirements, these new systems must be sufficiently robust to provide budget, financial, and performance information to support day-to-day operations and decision-making.

Better Cost Measurement. A number of agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency are beginning to implement full cost accounting systems. Cost accounting helped the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Justice, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to calculate budget requests for each of their programs and activities as they restructured their budget accounts and "program activity" lines in this budget (discussed earlier in this chapter). As more agencies align their budgets with strategic plans, the demand for sound cost information will escalate because it is essential for measuring program performance and improving program effectiveness.

Using Performance Information. One example of managing integrated financial and performance information is in an area of particular vulnerability, erroneous payments. Federal agencies make hundreds of billions of dollars of benefit payments each year. Today, the 57 Federal programs responsible for distributing more than \$1.2 trillion each year in benefit payments must submit with their budgets an estimate of their erroneous payments and goals for reducing them. These agencies will also report on their expected performance against these goals.

Results are already apparent. The National Food Stamp erroneous payment rate fell from 8.9 percent

in 2000 to 8.6 percent in 2001, its lowest ever, and the Department of Agriculture is aggressively enforcing its quality control program in states with high error rates. Also, for the first time ever, California and Michigan, with Food Stamp payment error rates of 17.4 percent and 12.5 percent respectively, are being assessed cash sanctions called for under the law. And Medicare reported a continued decrease in its erroneous payment rate from 6.8 percent in 2000 to 6.3 percent in 2001.

Conclusion

A year and a half ago, the Administration embarked on a Management Agenda intended to make government results-oriented. At that time, there was little assessment of the effectiveness of existing programs. Performance information was not consistently at hand when budget decisions were made. Costs and results were not linked; budget requests were not organized to fund a plan to achieve specific results. A great deal has been accomplished since then to increase the influence of performance information on budgeting and management. However, the Management Agenda has only been partly fulfilled. More still needs to be done to make government routinely effective.



2. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Introduction

The economy passed through nearly all the stages of a business cycle over the last three years. Growth slowed sharply in the second half of calendar year 2000 as the expansion that began in 1991 entered its final phase. That expansion finally gave way in 2001 to a mild recession lasting most of the year. An economic recovery began late in 2001, but it has proceeded unevenly and at an overall slower pace than the typical upturn, entailing rising unemployment and job losses.

In a typical business expansion, the economy establishes a virtuous circle. An initial burst of growth generates employment gains, falling unemployment, and rising consumer confidence, in the process creating additional jobs and income. Businesses then boost capital spending to meet the rising demands, generating still more jobs and income. Restored investor confidence pushes up equity prices, helping to hold down the cost of capital and supporting increased investment. A stock market rally, in fact, usually precedes the business recovery in anticipation of the imminent upturn in activity and profits.

This time, however, the stock market continued to fall even as the economy began to expand; consumer and investor confidence remained depressed; and job growth was lackluster, limiting the growth of income, spending, and investment. Although the actual fourth quarter growth rate will not be available until after the budget goes to press, it appears that growth in the final quarter of 2002 was well below the average for the first four quarters of the upturn. As 2002 ended, the expansion appeared to be losing momentum.

In response, on January 7th, the President proposed a comprehensive growth and jobs creation package designed to strengthen the expansion and raise the potential for long-term growth. Thus as 2003 begins, the foundation for a sustained expansion is in place: inflation is low, productivity growth is high, and monetary and fiscal policies are focused on fostering faster growth of aggregate demand and supply. To be sure, a great deal of uncertainty remains about the economic outlook due to domestic and international concerns. Nonetheless, most private- and public-sector forecasters, including the Administration, expect these restraints on growth to be overcome by the favorable fundamental forces that will propel this expansion for years to come.

This chapter begins with a review of recent fiscal and monetary policy actions and related economic developments. The chapter goes on to present the Administration's economic assumptions for the 2004 Budget and compares them with the projections of the Congressional Budget Office and private-sector economists. The Administration's assumptions are close to those of the

other forecasters. Consequently, the assumptions provide a sound and prudent basis for the budget projections. The subsequent sections of the chapter describe the revisions to the economic assumptions since last year's Budget and how changes in the assumptions, policies and technical factors since last year have affected the budget outlook. The next section presents cyclical and structural components of the budget balance. The chapter concludes with estimates of the sensitivity of the budget to changes in economic assumptions.

Policy Actions

Fiscal Policy: In June 2001 the President signed into law the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (EGTRRA). The Act was designed to provide long-term benefits to the economy. It provided for a phase-in of tax relief over several years, thereby reducing disincentives in the tax system and making it more conducive to work, saving, and investment. Although focused on the long-term, EGTRRA also turned out to be the appropriate policy from a cyclical perspective. By providing significant immediate tax relief to all income tax payers early on in the recession, EGTRRA helped minimize the depth and the duration of the downturn.

Because of EGTRRA, beginning in July 2001, 86 million taxpayers were sent rebate checks totaling \$36 billion. This sum reflected the creation of a new, lower 10 percent tax bracket. At the same time, income tax withholding schedules were reduced to incorporate the first stage of a multi-year lowering of marginal income tax rates for those in the 28 percent tax bracket and higher. In January 2002, withholding schedules were lowered to incorporate the new 10 percent tax bracket.

In addition to lowering income tax rates, EGTRRA phased in reductions in the marriage penalty, increased the Child Tax Credit, included measures to promote saving for education and retirement, and phased out the taxation of estates and gifts. All in all, EGTRRA lowered tax liabilities by about \$56 billion in calendar year 2001, \$78 billion in 2002, and \$80 billion in 2003. The next two stages of the phase-in of marginal tax rate reductions under EGTRRA were scheduled for January 2004 and 2006.

In March 2002, the President signed the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act to support the nascent and still vulnerable recovery. The Act promoted business investment and assisted unemployed workers. The Act allows businesses to expense 30 percent of the value of qualified new capital assets, including equipment and software, for a limited time ending on September 11, 2004. The remaining 70 percent is depreciated according to existing schedules. The expensing provisions pro-

vide a temporary incentive for businesses to invest during the first fragile years of the expansion. The Act also provided up to 13 weeks of additional unemployment benefits for those who had exhausted their regular State unemployment insurance benefits.

On January 7, 2003, the President proposed a substantial new growth and jobs creation package to strengthen the Nation's economic security by insuring that the economy quickly achieves strong, self-sustaining growth. The plan reduces income taxes and lowers the cost of capital to business. Combined, the components of the package will raise after-tax incomes of households, increase consumer spending, improve consumer and investor confidence, support the stock market, and stimulate business investment. Over fiscal years 2003-2013 inclusive, the package is estimated to provide \$671 billion in tax relief. In addition, the package provides \$3.6 billion during 2003-2004 to help unemployed workers find new jobs. The extension of unemployment insurance, called for by the President and passed by Congress in early January, provides unemployed workers who have exhausted their normal benefits about \$7 billion in additional benefits in 2003.

The package accelerates to the beginning of 2003 tax relief that was scheduled to occur over the next several years under provisions of EGTRRA. These include: reductions in marginal income tax rates and the marriage tax penalty, an increase in the Child Tax Credit to \$1,000 from \$600 currently, and an increase in the upper income threshold for the lowest 10 percent tax rate so that some income would be subject to that low rate rather than at the next higher rate of 15 percent.

In addition, the package excludes dividend income from individual taxable income, thereby eliminating the unfair and distortionary double taxation of dividend income that now occurs because dividends are taxed both at the corporate level and again at the individual taxpayer level. Also, the package increases the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) exemption amount for married joint filers by \$8,000 and for single filers by \$4,000. (The AMT is a parallel tax system using a broader tax base and lower tax rates than the regular income tax. Taxpayers pay the higher of their tax liability as determined in the regular income tax and the AMT calculations.) The AMT exclusion needs to be raised in tandem with the proposed tax relief in order to make sure that taxpayers do not lose some of their potential tax relief because they would become subject to the AMT. Finally, the proposal increases the amount of investment purchases a small business can deduct immediately from \$25,000 to \$75,000, thereby reducing the true cost of investment.

All told, the tax relief would reduce calendar year 2003 tax liabilities by an estimated \$98 billion. This would add directly to households' purchasing power this year. Soon after enactment of this legislation, the \$400 increase in the Child Tax Credit for 2003 would be mailed out as checks to eligible families. Also, new payroll withholding schedules would take effect that incor-

porate the lower marginal tax rates, providing an immediate boost to employees' take-home pay.

The benefits of the proposed tax relief would also add to purchasing power in the spring of 2004 when taxpayers file their 2003 income tax returns and receive their refunds or make any additional tax payments. The tax relief from the dividend exclusion will show up at that time. Similarly, some of the reduction in tax liability on wage income will take the form of bigger tax refunds or smaller tax payments when 2003 income taxes are filed. That is because the new withholding schedules will only affect pay received after those schedules are put in effect, which may be well into 2003. Wages received earlier in 2003 will have been withheld based on the current higher tax rates, creating over-withholding on some 2003 wages. While some wage earners may adjust their withholding later in the year so that their 2003 liabilities and withholdings more nearly balance out, for many taxpayers the correction for overwithholding will occur when they file their 2003 income taxes.

In addition to creating growth and jobs, the President's package also assists unemployed workers in two ways. First, because the extension of unemployment insurance passed in March 2002 had expired, the President's plan included a call for Congress to extend Federal unemployment insurance (UI) benefits to those workers who exhausted their regular State benefits. In early January, Congress passed and the President signed legislation that will provide up to 13 weeks of additional benefits; for the unemployed in States with relatively high unemployment rates, the extension will cover up to 26 weeks.

Second, the growth and jobs creation package includes Personal Re-employment Accounts, a new form of job assistance. The package provides \$3.6 billion to create individual accounts of up to \$3,000 for each eligible individual. Recipients can use the funds to aid their job search or training and, significantly, recipients get to keep any funds not used if they get a job within 13 weeks. Thus, there is a new incentive for eligible UI beneficiaries to find work quickly and get off of the UI rolls sooner.

Monetary Policy: As it became clear early in 2001 that the economy had begun to falter, the Federal Reserve reduced the federal funds rate sharply, from 6½ percent at the start of the year to 3½ percent by early September. After the terrorist attacks of September 11th, the Federal Reserve further cut the funds rate to 1¾ percent by December 2001 while making sure that there was enough financial liquidity to keep the economy going in the aftermath of September 11th. The 1¾ funds rate was maintained for almost a year until November 2002, when it was reduced further to 1¼ percent and held at that low level into 2003. Very low and falling inflation during the past two years has enabled the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy substantially without fear of igniting inflation.

Short-term interest rates fell sharply in response to the Federal Reserve's actions. At the end of 2002, the 2. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS 23

3-month Treasury bill rate was a mere 1.2 percent, down sharply from 5.7 percent two years earlier. Short-term private sector rates fell in parallel. Adjusted for inflation, short-term interest rates during 2002 were close to zero.

As is usually the case, the change in rates at the longer-end of the maturity spectrum was not as large as at the short end; the declines, however, were still substantial and brought long-term rates to the lowest levels since the 1960s. At the end of 2002, the yield on the 10-year Treasury note was 3.8 percent, down from 5.1 percent at the end of 2000. This is the lowest level in four decades. The rate on conventional 30-year mortgages ended the year under 6 percent, also the lowest level since the mid-1960s. Because of heightened uncertainties in the corporate sector, the yield on corporate bonds did not fall quite as far as Treasury and mortgage rates, but for well-rated companies they were still down to the lowest levels since the late 1960s. The yields on below-investment-grade bonds, however, were no lower at the end of 2002 than they were two years earlier. The risk premium on lower quality debt increased substantially during 2002, in part because of the bankruptcy of several large, well-regarded companies; some, but not all of these, had been tainted by accounting scandals.

Slower-Than-Usual Recovery

The contraction of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the 2001 recession was relatively mild. From its peak in the fourth quarter of 2000 to its low point in the third quarter of 2001, real GDP fell by just 0.6 percent. By comparison, the average decline in real GDP during the prior seven recessions was 2.3 percent. During the first four quarters of this recovery, however, real GDP rose only 3.3 percent, about half the 6.0 percent average gain during the comparable periods of the prior seven recoveries. It is not unusual for mild recessions to be followed by subpar recoveries, but this recovery has also been held back by a number of extraordinary factors unique to this cycle.

Stock Market Collapse: The stock market fell sharply during 2002, in marked contrast to the strong gains usually recorded in the first year of past economic recoveries. During 2002, the S&P 500 dropped 23 percent, bringing its total fall since the March 2000 market peak to 42 percent. The technology-laden NASDAQ fell by a similar amount in 2002, but its cumulative loss since March 2000 reached nearly 75 percent. Three consecutive years of falling markets is unprecedented in the post-World War II experience, but so too were the record gains set in the prior five years. From the start of the bull market at the end of 1994 to its peak in March 2000, the S&P 500 tripled and the NASDAQ increased six fold.

In dollar terms, the collapse of equity values since March 2000 reduced household wealth by about \$63/4 trillion, eliminating nearly two-thirds of the equity gain during the bull market of the last half of the 1990s. While the strong rise in the value of household-owned

real estate last year supported household wealth and spending, it was not nearly enough to offset the restraint on consumer spending resulting from falling equities.

In addition to the negative effect on consumer spending, the declining stock market restrained business investment by increasing the cost of capital. Federal and State government revenues were also hurt by the slumping stock market's effect on income and capital gains tax receipts. In response, States took a variety of measures to balance their budgets, including restraining spending growth.

Based on past relationships between equity wealth and spending, the cumulative loss in equity wealth may have reduced real GDP growth during 2002 by almost 2 percentage points. This estimate does not include the fiscal and monetary policy responses that were taken to stimulate the sluggish expansion.

Falling Confidence: Usually, consumer and investor confidence strengthen as a recovery takes hold; during 2002, however, they weakened. By year-end, surveys revealed that the level of confidence was lower than at the start of the year. Confidence was shaken by a wide range of economic and non-economic factors. Consumers were especially concerned about the weak labor market as the expansion generated relatively few new jobs. Investors' confidence was shaken by their falling equity wealth and by accounting scandals at several major corporations that revealed huge overstatements of earnings.

A number of large, once well-regarded firms filed for bankruptcy, some in the aftermath of accounting scandals. In related developments, serious questions were raised about conflicts of interest at several accounting and Wall Street brokerage firms that could have resulted in investors receiving inaccurate and misleading reports on businesses' financial condition. In response to the scandals, in July the President signed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to make wide-ranging reforms of corporate governance; in August, the Securities and Exchange Commission required major firms to re-examine their financial statements and certify their accuracy; and in December ten major Wall Street firms paid a total of \$1.4 billion to Federal, State and industry regulators and agreed to reform their stock advisory functions to avoid conflicts of interest with other activities of the firms.

Among the non-economic factors depressing confidence and restraining economic activity were concerns about the possibility of further terrorist attacks. The leisure and airline industries were especially affected by such fears. Business investment in new structures, which fell throughout 2002, was depressed, in part by the difficulty of obtaining insurance against the risk of terrorist-caused damages. In November, the President signed both the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act to provide coverage for catastrophic losses from potential terrorist attacks and the Homeland Security Act. The Homeland Security Act reorganized 22 Federal agencies across the government into a single department to im-

prove the government's ability to deal more effectively with the threat of terrorism in the United States. Near the turn of the year, the possibility of armed conflict with Iraq and its possible consequences also raised concerns among consumers and investors.

Worldwide Slowdown: In the past, recovery in the United States was often aided by concurrent expansions in other industrialized economies. That was not the case in 2002. Most of our major trading partners were either in recession or were suffering from very slow growth. As a result, U.S. exports were restrained by weak growth of demand abroad. The U.S. manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on export sales and was especially hard-hit by the overseas slowdown. According to forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in 2002 real GDP grew only 1.1 percent in the member states of the OECD aside from the United States. Output in Japan, the world's second largest economy, fell for the second consecutive year. In the European Union, growth was forecast to be only 0.9 percent. Among the larger OECD countries, only Canada had faster growth than the U.S. last year. Although some nations took actions during the year to stimulate their flagging economies, it is likely that additional measures will be needed to restore healthy growth in our trading partners.

U.S. export sales were also dampened, and imports fostered, by the lagged effects of the appreciation of the dollar during 2000–2001 when the trade-weighted value of the dollar rose 15 percent against major foreign currencies. During 2002, the dollar fell, returning it to the mid-2000 level. The decline in the dollar will help make U.S. producers more competitive here and abroad. Despite last year's slow growth here, falling U.S. stock market, and sliding dollar, the United States remained a relatively favorable outlet for foreign savings, especially in light of the weaker growth and sharply falling stock markets abroad.

Leaders and Laggards: The subpar expansion reflected moderate growth in the economy's leading sectors and continued restraint on growth from the lagging sectors. Households were willing to spend, especially when they perceived a bargain, such as zero percent car financing and extensive sales at Christmas time. Nonetheless, the pace of consumer spending, a leading factor in this upturn, was less than usual for a recovery. During the first year of prior expansions, consumer spending adjusted for inflation rose 4.9 percent on average. By contrast, during the first four quarters of this expansion, from the fourth quarter of 2001 through the third quarter of 2002, real consumer spending rose 3.8 percent. Growth of consumer spending appears to have slowed considerably in the fourth quarter of last year judging by the partial information now at hand. (As of this writing, the official estimates of fourth quarter GDP and its components are not available.)

Housing was also an important leading sector in the recovery last year, aided by the lowest mortgage rates since the mid-1960s. Housing starts for 2002 reached

a 16-year high; new and existing home sales reached the highest level on record. The increase in demand pushed up prices significantly and reduced the inventory of unsold new homes to historically low levels.

In contrast to consumption and housing, real business capital spending was a significant restraint on growth, falling 5.1 percent during the first four quarters of the recovery. In contrast, during the comparable period in the past seven expansions investment increased 5.8 percent on average. This time, investment in new structures declined in each quarter, while investment in equipment and software turned positive only by the third and fourth quarters of the expansion. It is not unusual for business investment to lag as the economy begins to recover. However, in this upturn, the turnaround in investment has been unusually delayed and weak.

Business inventory investment swung from liquidation at the start of the expansion to moderate restocking by the fourth quarter of the recovery. Overall, inventory investment made a moderate contribution to GDP growth during the first year of the expansion. Businesses remained cautious in their inventory management, however, and the ratio of inventories to sales remained low by historical standards.

The impetus to growth from increased inventory investment was just about offset by the deterioration in the foreign trade balance. Real exports of goods and services rose a moderate 2.8 percent while imports soared 6.7 percent. The surge in imports meant that a significant portion of the increase in U.S. demand last year was supplied by foreign producers. The widening trade deficit caused by slow growth abroad and the lagged effects of an earlier rise in the dollar pushed the current account deficit to a record of nearly 5 percent of GDP.

Government purchases added a little less than one percentage point to GDP growth during the first year of the expansion. Federal spending, primarily on defense, accounted for about half of this. The contribution from State and local governments waned during the year as these governments, which are required to balance their budgets, cut back on spending growth in the face of an unanticipated decrease in receipts.

Unemployment and Inflation: The weak expansion, combined with strong productivity growth, resulted in net job losses last year. There were 180,000 fewer jobs at the end of 2002 than at the end of 2001; manufacturing employment was down by almost 600,000. The unemployment rate finished the year at 6.0 percent, compared with 5.8 percent at the end of 2001. The rise in the unemployment rate would have been greater except that it was limited by a very slow rise in the labor force as the weak job market caused some potential workers to leave the labor force.

Virtually all of the increase in output during the first year of the expansion was accounted for by rising output per hour. Total hours worked in the economy barely increased. During this first year, output per hour in the nonfarm business sector rose 5.6 percent, the

2. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS 25

best four-quarter performance since 1973. In the longrun, strong productivity growth is a very healthy development for the economy because it increases the Nation's potential output and our standard of living. In the short-run, however, if GDP growth is subpar, then strong productivity growth results in little, if any, job growth.

Inflation, which was already low at the end of the recession, slowed further last year as the subpar recovery created additional slack in labor and product markets. During the four quarters of 2002, the core Consumer Price Index (CPI), which excludes the volatile food and energy components, rose a mere 2.0 percent, down from 2.7 percent during 2001. The overall CPI rose 2.2 percent last year, slightly faster than the core CPI because of a pickup in energy prices, which more than offset slow growth of food prices. The GDP chainweighted price index, a more comprehensive measure of overall inflation that includes purchases of businesses, governments, and consumers, rose between 1 and 2 percent at an annual rate in each quarter of 2002. Overall CPI inflation in the range of 1 to 2 percent is consistent with the goal of price stability. Low inflation has enabled the Federal Reserve to pursue a growth-promoting monetary policy.

Economic Projections

The Administration's economic projections are summarized in Table 2–1. These economic assumptions are prudent and close to those of the Congressional Budget Office and the consensus of private sector forecasters, as described in more detail below.

The Budget assumptions strike a balance between upside and downside risks. On the upside, real GDP growth may be greater than projected if the response of consumers, businesses, and investors to the growth and jobs creation package quickly sets the economy onto a strong expansion path. In addition, if the favorable productivity performance of recent years continues unabated, then long-run growth may be stronger than assumed here. On the other hand, the restraining forces that contributed to weak growth near the end of last year may take longer than assumed to dissipate. The Budget assumptions take a cautious view of these risks to avoid an over-estimation of available budgetary resources.

Real GDP: The pace of economic activity is expected to gather momentum during 2003 with real GDP projected to rise 2.9 percent on a calendar year basis in 2003, up from 2.4 percent in 2002. During the next few years, real growth is projected to exceed the Nation's long-term potential, which is estimated at 3.1 percent. The unemployment rate is expected to decline until it reaches a sustainable level of 5.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The largest contributions to growth in the near-term are expected to come from consumer spending and business fixed investment. The President's growth package will increase after-tax incomes of families, and thereby boost spending, by accelerating reductions in marginal tax rates and the marriage tax penalty, increasing the Child Tax Credit, and raising the upper threshold of the 10 percent income bracket so that less income is taxed at the 15 percent rate. The exclusion of dividends from taxation will increase after-tax incomes and will likely support the stock market. Any resulting increase in equity wealth would contribute both to near-term spending and to saving available for retirement. The dividend exclusion will also lower the cost of capital to business and thereby raise business investment. As the expansion picks up speed, the usual virtuous circle of more jobs, more spending, and more capital investment will be firmly established.

Residential investment, which was already at a very high level in 2002, is unlikely to rise further. Consequently, its contribution to GDP growth may be quite small in the next few years. A positive contribution to growth from net exports may be delayed a few years until such time as there is stronger growth abroad.

The Federal, State, and local government contribution to GDP growth is also likely to be quite modest in the next few years. At the Federal level, growth of spending on security requirements is expected to be accompanied by more moderate growth in other spending. At the State and local level, outlays will be restrained by the need to restore budget balance in the face of very weak receipts growth.

Potential GDP: The growth of potential GDP is assumed to be 3.1 percent per year. Potential growth is approximately equal to the sum of the trend growth rates of the labor force and of productivity. The labor force is projected to grow 1.0 percent per year on average; the trend growth of productivity is assumed to be 2.2 percent. This rate of productivity growth is equal to the average growth experienced from the business cycle peak in 1990 through the third quarter of 2002, but it is slower than the 2.6 percent rate achieved during the past seven years. The underlying trend of productivity growth, and therefore potential growth, may turn out to be higher than assumed, especially if business investment responds rapidly to the improving economy. In the interest of prudent budget forecasting, however, a more cautious assumption appears warranted.

Inflation and Unemployment: Inflation is projected to remain low. The CPI is expected to increase 2.2 percent on a calendar year basis in 2003, rising gradually to 2.3 percent in 2008. The GDP chain-weighted price index is projected to edge up 1.3 percent this year, rising to 1.8 percent annually in 2008. The outyear inflation rates are slightly lower than the average rates of the past decade: 2.6 percent yearly for the CPI and 1.9 percent for the GDP inflation measure.

The slower rise of prices projected during the next six years relative to the prior decade is the result of very low inflation at this stage of the expansion and the downward pressure on wages and prices that will remain until the excess slack in labor and capital resources is eliminated by the growing economy. The unemployment rate, which reached 6.0 percent in Decem-

Table 2–1. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS 1

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	Actual	Projections								
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):										
Levels, dollar amounts in billions:										
Current dollars	10,082	10,442	10,884	11,447	12,031	12,637	13,263	13,919		
Real, chained (1996) dollars	9,215	9,440	9,710	10,061	10,414	10,760	11,102	11,446		
Chained price index (1996=100), annual average	109.4	110.6	112.1	113.8	115.5	117.4	119.4	121.6		
Percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter:										
Current dollars	2.0	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0		
Real, chained (1996) dollars	0.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1		
Chained price index (1996=100)	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8		
Percent change, year over year:										
Current dollars	2.6	3.6	4.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9		
Real, chained (1996) dollars	0.3	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1		
Chained price index (1996=100)	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8		
Incomes, billions of current dollars:										
Corporate profits before tax	670	659	771	830	1.069	1.069	1.085	1.120		
Wages and salaries	4,951	5,021	5,275	5,575	5,870	6,159	6,450	6,757		
Personal dividend income	409	434	450	470	477	497	526	567		
Other taxable income ²	1,957	1,979	1,986	2,067	2,116	2,170	2,230	2,295		
Concumer Brice Index (all urben): 3	,	,	,	,	, -	, -	,	,		
Consumer Price Index (all urban): 3 Level (1982–84=100), annual average	177.1	179.9	183.8	187.6	191.5	195.7	200.0	204.5		
Percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter	1.7.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	204.5		
Percent change, rear over year	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3		
,	2.0	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0		
Unemployment rate, civilian, percent:										
Fourth quarter level	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1		
Annual average	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1		
Federal pay raises, January, percent:										
Military 4	3.7	6.9	4.7	*	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Civilian 5	3.7	4.6	3.1	*	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Interest rates, percent:										
91-day Treasury bills 6	3.4	1.6	1.6	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3		
10-year Treasury notes	5.0	4.6	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6		

NA = Not Available; * = (see note below).

armed forces) would be 2.0 percent. Percentages to be proposed for years after 2004 (which would also apply also to uniformed services other than

⁶ Average rate, secondary market (bank discount basis).

ber 2002, is projected to decline gradually to 5.1 percent. This rate is the center of the range around the unemployment rate that is consistent with stable inflation. Similarly, the low capacity utilization rate in manufacturing, at about 74 percent in the last quarter of 2002, will exert further downward pressure on prices and it will take a few years for this effect to abate.

The one-half percentage point faster rise in the CPI than in the GDP inflation measure is consistent with historical experience. The CPI tends to rise faster than the GDP measure in part because computer prices, which have been falling sharply, have a larger weight in GDP inflation which includes computer purchases of government, business, and consumers. Also, the CPI uses a fixed market basket for its weights, while the GDP measure uses current, "chain" weights. As such, the CPI does not fully reflect the reallocation of purchases that occurs in response to changing relative prices that is reflected in the GDP inflation measure.

This source of upward bias to the CPI has been eliminated in a new supplemental series, the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, that uses chain weights. This alternative measure of consumer price inflation is likely to increase more in line with the GDP measure than the conventional CPI.

Interest Rates: Interest rates are projected to rise with the resumption of strong, self-sustaining growth. The 3-month Treasury bill rate, at 1.2 percent at the end of last year, is expected to rise to 4.3 percent over the next six years. As is usually the case when credit demands increase as growth accelerates, the increase at the longer end of the maturity spectrum is likely to be smaller than at the short end. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note, which was 3.8 percent at the end of 2002, is projected to rise to 5.6 percent by 2008. Adjusted for inflation, the outyear real interest rates are close to their historical averages.

¹ Based on information available as of late November 2002.

² Rent, interest and proprietor's components of personal income.

³ Seasonally adjusted CPI for all urban consumers.

⁴ Percentages apply to basic pay only; 2002 and 2003 figures are averages of various rank- and longevity-specific adjustments; pay raises for 2004 range from 2.0 to 6.25 percent, depending on rank and longevity; percentages to be proposed for years after 2004 have not yet been determined.

⁵ Overall average increase, including locality pay adjustments. The increase for 2004 (which would also apply also to uniformed services other than

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Income Shares: The share of taxable income in nominal GDP is projected to rise through 2005 and decline thereafter. The wage and salary share is expected to rise through 2005 from its relatively low level in 2002 as workers capture in higher wages more of the recent gains in productivity growth. During these years, "other labor income," which includes employer-paid health insurance and pension contributions that are not part of the tax base, is likely to rise. After 2005, the wage share is projected to decline while an increasing proportion of labor compensation is accounted for by further increases in other labor income, essentially tax-exempt employee benefits.

Two factors are likely to drive up the share of other labor income in GDP during the coming years. First, health insurance paid by employers is expected to continue to rise rapidly. During 2002, employer contributions to health insurance rose at a double-digit pace after increasing around nine percent in 2000 and 2001. Employers will shift some of the future cost increases on to employees by raising deductibles and co-pays; nonetheless, the increases in employers' contributions are likely to be significant. Second, employers' contributions to defined-benefit pension plans are also likely to rise. The sharp fall in the stock market in the last three years has created underfunding in many plans that will have to be made up by larger contributions in the coming years. In addition, many plans, including those that are currently well-funded, will have to raise contributions because of lower assumed rates of return on fund assets in light of the actual lower returns.

The share of corporate profits before tax will be affected by the pace of economic activity and by the temporary expensing provisions of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. The faster growth beginning this year is expected to increase the profits share from the low levels during the recession and the subpar recovery. The expensing provision lowers book profits through September 11, 2004 by allowing firms to write off more of their investment expense sooner. After the expiration of expensing on that date, book profits will be raised because the remaining depreciation on investments eligible for expensing will be lower. Taking these and other factors affecting book profits into consideration, the share of profits before tax in GDP is projected to rise from 6.3 percent in 2002 to a high of 8.9 percent in 2005, and then gradually decline to eight percent in at the end of the forecast horizon.

Among the other components of taxable income, the share of personal interest income in GDP is projected to decline significantly, reflecting the lagged effects of past declines in interest rates on the average yield on interest-earning assets of the household sector. The shares of the remaining components (proprietors' income, rental income, and dividend income) are projected to remain stable at around their 2002 levels. The President's growth and jobs creation package proposes to eliminate income taxes on dividends which have already been taxed at the corporate level.

Comparison with CBO and Private-Sector Forecasts

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and many private-sector forecasters also make projections. CBO develops its projections to aid Congress in formulating budget policy. In the executive branch, this function is performed jointly by the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Office of Management and Budget. Private-sector forecasts are often used by businesses for long-term planning. Table 2–2 compares the Budget assumptions with projections by the CBO and the Blue Chip consensus, an average of about 50 private-sector forecasts.

The three sets of economic assumptions are based on different underlying assumptions concerning economic policies. The private-sector forecasts are based on appraisals of the most likely policy outcomes, which vary among forecasters. The CBO baseline projection assumes that current law will remain unchanged. Despite their differing policy assumptions, the three sets of economic projections, shown in Table 2–2, are very close. The similarity of the Budget economic projection with the CBO baseline projection underscores the cautious nature of the Administration forecast.

For real GDP growth, the Administration, CBO and the Blue Chip consensus anticipate that the pace of economic activity will accelerate during the next two years. For calendar year 2003, the three forecasts fall within the narrow range of 2.5 to 2.9 percent; for 2004, all three project 3.6 percent growth. The three forecasts have similar projections for 2005–2008.

All three forecasts anticipate continued low inflation of around two percent as measured by the GDP chainweighted price index and $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent as measured by the CPI. The unemployment rate projections are also similar. All three forecasts envisage a similar path of rising interest rates during the next few years. For short-term rates, CBO's projection is slightly higher than the Blue Chip's, which is slightly higher than the Administration's. The three long-term interest rate projections are very close.

Changes in Economic Assumptions

As shown in Table 2–3, the economic assumptions underlying this Budget have been revised significantly from those of the 2003 Budget, which were finalized just 2-1/2 months after the September 11th attacks. At that time it seemed that recovery from the attacks would be quite slow in coming and that it would not be until 2003 that a strong expansion would be well-established. In the event, the economy proved to be much more resilient than the Administration and other forecasters had anticipated.

Real GDP growth during 2002, although relatively weak for a recovery, was still considerably stronger than projected in last year's Budget. However, by the end of last year, the current recovery appeared to be losing momentum, rather than gaining it as projected in last year's Budget. Consequently, projected real GDP growth during 2003 is now lower than anticipated in

Table 2-2. COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(Calendar years)

	Projections							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003-08	
Real GDP (billions of 1996 dollars): CBO January Blue Chip Consensus January ²	9,673 9,704 9,710	10,018 10,050 10,061	10,358 10,383 10,414	10,697 10,709 10,760	11,037 11,041 11,102	11,380 11,384 11,446		
Real GDP (chain-weighted): ¹ CBO January Blue Chip Consensus January ²	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	
	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	
	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	
Chain-weighted GDP Price Index: 1 CBO January	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	
	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	
	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	
Consumer Price Index (all urban): 1 CBO January	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	
	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	
	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	
Unemployment rate: 3 CBO January Blue Chip Consensus January 2 2004 Budget	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	
	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	
	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	
Interest rates: 3 91-day Treasury bills: CBO January Blue Chip Consensus January 2 2004 Budget	1.4	3.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.1	
	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.7	
	1.6	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.6	
10-year Treasury notes: 3 CBO January	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	
	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	
	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.2	

Sources: Congressional Budget Office; Aspen Publishers, Inc., Blue Chip Economic Indicators

¹ Year over year percent change.

³ Annual averages, percent.

last year's Budget. From 2004 onwards, however, real GDP growth in this and the prior Budget are quite similar. Largely because of the better-than-projected growth in 2002, the level of real GDP is now projected to be higher in each year than in last year's Budget (adjusted for historical revisions).

The level of nominal GDP, however, is projected to be lower in each year than in last year's Budget. That is primarily because actual GDP inflation was lower in 2002, and is expected to be lower thereafter, than in last year's Budget. The unemployment rate is expected to be slightly higher than in last year's assumptions and ultimately to decline to 5.1 percent rather than 4.9 percent. Interest rates are projected to be lower during the next few years than was envisaged in last year's Budget, reflecting their current low levels. While the outyear short-term rate is about unchanged from last year's assumptions, outyear long-term rates are slightly higher. Adjusted for inflation, the real long-term rate is higher than in last year's Budget.

Sources of Change in the Budget since Last Year

The sources of the change in the budget outlook from the 2003 Budget baseline (which excludes the effects of policy proposals) to the 2004 Budget policy projection are shown in Table 2–4. The second block shows that enacted legislation reduced the pre-policy surplus of \$109 billion for 2004 projected in the 2003 Budget by \$79 billion.

The third, fourth, and fifth blocks quantify the separate impacts on the budget outlook from changes in economic projections, technical factors, and revised historical data on GDP and taxable incomes.

The third block shows the effects on receipts and outlays from changes in economic assumptions. These include the effects of changes in assumptions for real growth, inflation, interest rates, unemployment, and the growth rates of various taxable incomes.

Technical factors (block 4) are all changes in budget estimates that are not due to explicit economic assumptions, revisions to historical economic data, or legislation. Examples of technical factors are changes in re-

² January 2003 Blue Chip Consensus forecast for 2003 and 2004; Blue Chip October 2002 long run for 2005 - 2008.

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Table 2-3. COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS IN THE 2003 AND 2004 BUDGETS

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Nominal GDP:							
2003 Budget assumptions ¹	10,346	10,930	11,530	12,162	12,794	13,438	14,114
2004 Budget assumptions	10,442	10,884	11,447	12,031	12,637	13,263	13,919
Real GDP (1996 dollars):							
2003 Budget assumptions ¹	9,250	9,602	9,959	10,315	10,650	10,980	11,321
2004 Budget assumptions	9,440	9,710	10,061	10,414	10,760	11,102	11,446
Real GDP (percent change): 2							
2003 Budget assumptions	0.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1
2004 Budget assumptions	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1
GDP price index (percent change): 2							
2003 Budget assumptions	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
2004 Budget assumptions	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Consumer Price Index (percent change): 2							
2003 Budget assumptions	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
2004 Budget assumptions	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Civilian unemployment rate (percent): 3							
2003 Budget assumptions	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
2004 Budget assumptions	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
91-day Treasury bill rate (percent): 3							
2003 Budget assumptions	2.2	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2
2004 Budget assumptions	1.6	1.6	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3
10-year Treasury note rate (percent): 3							
2003 Budget assumptions	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
2004 Budget assumptions	4.6	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6

¹ Adjusted for July 2002 NIPA revisions.

ceipts and outlays from changes in estimating methodologies.

Revisions in the level of historical income data affect receipts estimates. These effects are shown in the fifth block, which quantifies the impact on the budget of data revisions affecting tax bases. After the publication of the 2003 Budget in February 2002, the historical levels of profits and of wages and salaries for calendar year 2001 were revised down significantly. As a result of the lower historical starting point for the projection of incomes, the levels of the tax base in 2002 and beyond that were assumed in the 2003 Budget were too high. The reduction in receipts estimates because of the lower initial level of the tax base (and the associated higher net interest outlays) account for \$75 billion of the downward re-estimate of the budget baseline for 2004.

Block 6 shows the 2004 Budget baseline, which is equal to block 1, plus all the changes in blocks 2 through 5.

Block 7 of the table shows the budgetary effect of policies proposed in this Budget. These total -\$149 billion in 2004.

Structural and Cyclical Balances

When the economy is operating below potential and the unemployment rate exceeds the long-run sustainable average, as is projected to be the case for the next few years, receipts are lower than they would be if resources were more fully employed, and outlays for unemployment-sensitive programs (such as unemployment compensation and food stamps) are higher. As a result, the deficit is larger (or the surplus is smaller) than would be the case if the unemployment rate were at the sustainable long-run average. The portion of the deficit (or surplus) that can be traced to this factor is called the cyclical component. The balance is the portion that would remain if the unemployment rate were at its long-run value, and is called the structural deficit (or structural surplus).

The structural balance can often provide a clearer understanding of the stance of fiscal policy than the unadjusted budget balance. That is because the unadjusted budget balance is affected by cyclical economic conditions. The structural balance, however, shows the surplus or deficit that will persist even when the economy is operating at the sustainable level of unemployment. For this reason, changes in the structural balance give a better picture of the independent impact of budget policy on the economy than does the unadjusted balance.

The estimates of the structural balance are based on the relationship between changes in unemployment and real GDP growth on the one hand, and receipts and outlays on the other. As such, the relationships do not take into account other possible changes in the economy that might also be cyclically related. For example, the sharply rising stock market during the second half of the 1990s boosted capital gains-related receipts, and the subsequent fall in the stock market reduced receipts. Some of this rise and fall may have been cyclical in nature. It is not possible, however, to estimate

² Year over year.

³ Calendar year average.

Table 2-4. SOURCES OF CHANGE IN BUDGET TOTALS

(In billions of dollars)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) 2003 Budget baseline Receipts Outlays	2,121 2,070	2,234 2,126	2,366 2,197	2,461 2,266	2,581 2,341	2,710 2,435
Unified budget surplus	51	109	169	196	240	274
(2) Changes due to enacted legislation: Receipts Outlays	-37 64	-26 53	20 49	19 49	14 54	10 54
Surplus reduction (-), enacted legislation	-101	-79	-30	-30	-40	-44
(3) Changes due to economic assumptions: Receipts Outlays	-27 -26	-30 -29	-29 -16	-34 -8	-38 -3	-36 -*
Surplus reduction (-), economic	-1	-1	-13	-25	-35	-36
(4) Changes due to technical factors: Receipts Outlays	-134 21	-77 35	–42 35	-11 27	_* 29	1 28
Surplus reduction (-), technical	-156	-112	-78	-39	-29	-27
(5) Changes due to NIPA Revisions: ¹ Receipts Outlays	-56 1	-70 4	-78 10	-83 14	-87 19	-92 24
Surplus reduction (-), NIPA revisions	-57	-75	-88	-97	-106	-116
(6) Surplus or deficit (-), 2004 Budget baseline	-264	-158	-40	5	29	51
(7) Changes due to 2004 Budget policy: Receipts Outlays	-31 9	-109 40	-100 68	-89 116	-71 136	-72 169
Surplus reduction (-), policy	-40	-149	-168	-205	-207	-241
(8) 2004 Budget totals (policy) Receipts Outlays	1,836 2,140	1,922 2,229	2,135 2,343	2,263 2,464	2,398 2,576	2,521 2,711
Unified budget surplus or deficit (-)	-304	-307	-208	-201	-178	-190

Less than \$500 million.

this cyclical component accurately. As a result, both the unadjusted and structural balances are affected by cyclical stock market movements.

From 1997 to 2001, the unemployment rate appears to have been lower than could be sustained in the long run. Therefore, as shown in Table 2-5, in 1997 the structural deficit of \$37 billion exceeded the actual deficit of \$22 billion. Similarly, in 1998-2001, the structural surplus was smaller than the actual surplus, which was enlarged by the boost to receipts and the reduction in outlays associated with the low level of unemployment.

On the other hand, in 2002, the unemployment rate was above what is currently thought to be the sustainable level and the actual deficit of \$158 billion exceeded the structural deficit of \$111 billion. Similarly in 2004, the actual deficit of \$304 billion contains a cyclical component of about \$36 billion. The structural deficit for that year is lower, at \$272 billion. As the projected unemployment rate declines toward the sustainable level in the next few years, the projected unadjusted

deficit is expected to decline to be about equal to the structural deficit in 2007 and thereafter.

In the early 1990s, large swings in net outlays for deposit insurance (the saving and loan bailouts) had substantial impacts on deficits, but had little concurrent impact on economic performance. It therefore became customary to estimate an adjusted structural balance that removed deposit insurance outlays as well as the cyclical component of the budget balance from the actual balance. Deposit insurance net outlays are projected to be very small in the coming years. Therefore, the adjusted structural deficit and the structural deficit are nearly identical over the forecast horizon.

Sensitivity of the Budget to Economic Assumptions

Both receipts and outlays are affected by changes in economic conditions This sensitivity complicates budget planning because errors in economic assumptions lead to errors in the budget projections. It is therefore useful to examine the implications of alter-

Note: Changes in interest costs due to receipts changes included in outlay lines.

¹ Effect of changes in historical data on GDP and incomes in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA).

2. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS 31

native economic assumptions. Many of the budgetary effects of changes in economic assumptions are fairly predictable, and a set of rules of thumb embodying these relationships can aid in estimating how changes in the economic assumptions would alter outlays, receipts, and the surplus or deficit.

Economic variables that affect the budget do not usually change independently of one another. Output and employment tend to move together in the short run: a high rate of real GDP growth is generally associated with a declining rate of unemployment, while moderate or negative growth is usually accompanied by rising unemployment. In the long run, however, changes in the average rate of growth of real GDP are mainly due to changes in the rates of growth of productivity and labor force, and are not necessarily associated with changes in the average rate of unemployment. Inflation and interest rates are also closely interrelated: a higher expected rate of inflation increases interest rates, while lower expected inflation reduces rates.

Changes in real GDP growth or inflation have a much greater cumulative effect on the budget over time if they are sustained for several years than if they last for only one year. Highlights of the budgetary effects of the above rules of thumb are shown in Table 2–6. For real growth and employment:

· As shown in the first block, if real GDP growth is lower by one percentage point in calendar year 2003 only and the unemployment rate rises by one-half percentage point more than in the budget assumptions, the fiscal year 2003 deficit is estimated to increase by \$11.8 billion; receipts in 2003 would be lower by \$9.3 billion, and outlays would be higher by \$2.5 billion, primarily for unemployment-sensitive programs. In fiscal year 2004, the estimated receipts shortfall would grow further to \$19.4 billion, and outlays would increase by \$7.3 billion relative to the base, even though the growth rate in calendar 2004 equaled the rate originally assumed. This is because the level of real (and nominal) GDP and taxable incomes would be permanently lower, and unemployment permanently higher. The budget effects (including growing interest costs associated with larger deficits) would continue to grow slightly in each successive year. During 2003-2008, the cumulative increase in the budget deficit is estimated to be \$173 billion.

- The budgetary effects are much larger if the real growth rate is one percentage point lower in each year than initially assumed and the unemployment rate is unchanged, as shown in the second block. This scenario might occur if trend productivity is permanently lower than initially assumed. In this case, the estimated increase in the deficit is much larger than in the first scenario. In this example, during 2003–2008, the cumulative increase in the budget deficit is estimated to be \$465 billion.
- · The third block shows the effect of a one percentage point higher rate of inflation and one percentage point higher interest rates during calendar year 2003 only. In subsequent years, the price level and nominal GDP would be one percent higher than in the base case, but interest rates are assumed to return to their base levels. In 2004, outlays would be above the base by \$18.5 billion, due in part to lagged cost-of-living adjustments; receipts would rise \$22.1 billion above the base, however, resulting in an \$3.6 billion improvement in the budget balance. In subsequent years, the amounts added to receipts would continue to be larger than the additions to outlays. During 2003-2008, cumulative budget deficits would be \$38 billion smaller than in the base case.
- In the fourth block example, the rate of inflation and the level of interest rates are higher by one percentage point in all years. As a result, the price level and nominal GDP rise by a cumulatively growing percentage above their base levels. In this case, the effects on receipts and outlays mount steadily in successive years, adding \$317 billion to outlays over 2003-2008 and \$428 billion to receipts, for a net decrease in the 2003-2008 deficits of \$111 billion. The table also shows the interest rate and the inflation effects separately. These separate effects for interest rates and inflation rates do not sum to the effects for simultaneous changes in both. This occurs largely because the gains in budget receipts due to higher inflation result in higher debt service savings when interest rates are assumed to be higher as well (the combined case) than when interest rates are assumed to be unchanged (the separate case).
- The outlay effects of a one percentage point increase in interest rates alone is shown in the fifth

Table 2-5. ADJUSTED STRUCTURAL BALANCE

(In billions of dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Unadjusted surplus or deficit (–)	-22.0 15.1	69.2 47.6	125.6 69.9	236.4 106.2	127.3 49.6	-157.8 -46.5	-304.2 -53.9	-307.4 -35.7	-208.2 -18.2	-200.5 -6.1	-178.1 -0.5	-189.6 -*.1
Structural surplus or deficit (–)	-37.1 -14.4	21.7 -4.4	55.7 -5.3	130.3 -3.1	77.7 –1.4	-111.3 	-250.3	-271.7 	-190.0 -*	-194.4	-177.6 -*	-189.6
Adjusted structural surplus or deficit (-)	-51.5	17.3	50.4	127.2	76.3	-111.3	-250.3	-271.7	-190.0	-194.4	-177.6	-189.6

NOTE: The long-run sustainable unemployment rate is assumed to be 5.2% through calendar year 1998 and 5.1% thereafter.

block. The receipts portion of this rule-of-thumb is due to the Federal Reserve's deposit of earnings on its securities portfolio.

The sixth block shows that a sustained one percentage point increase in the GDP chain-weighted price index and in CPI inflation decrease cumulative deficits by a substantial \$258 billion during 2003–2008. This large effect is because the receipts from a higher tax base exceeds the combination of higher outlays from mandatory cost-of-liv-

ing adjustments and lower receipts from CPI indexation of tax brackets.

The last entry in the table shows rules of thumb for the added interest cost associated with changes in the budget surplus or deficit.

The effects of changes in economic assumptions in the opposite direction are approximately symmetric to those shown in the table. The impact of a one percentage point lower rate of inflation or higher real growth would have about the same magnitude as the effects shown in the table, but with the opposite sign.

Table 2-6. SENSITIVITY OF THE BUDGET TO ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(In billions of dollars)

Budget effect	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total of Effects, 2003-2008
Real Growth and Employment							
Budgetary effects of 1 percent lower real GDP growth: (1) For calendar year 2003 only: 1							
Receipts Outlays	-9.3 2.5	–19.4 7.3	–21.6 7.9	–22.4 9.6	–23.2 11.4	–24.3 13.5	-120.4 52.1
Increase in deficit (-)	-11.8	-26.7	-29.5	-32.0	-34.6	-37.8	-172.5
(2) Sustained during 2003–2008, with no change in unemployment: Receipts Outlays	-9.4 -0.1	-30.3 0.2	-56.4 1.9	-83.6 4.6	-112.8 8.3	-144.5 13.5	-437.0 28.4
Increase in deficit (-)	-9.3	-30.5	-58.3	-88.3	-121.1	-157.9	-465.4
Inflation and Interest Rates							
Budgetary effects of 1 percentage point higher rate of: (3) Inflation and interest rates during calendar year 2003 only:							
Receipts Outlays	11.1 10.5	22.1 18.5	22.3 16.1	20.9 13.3	21.6 12.5	22.6 12.1	120.6 83.0
Decrease in deficit (+)	0.6	3.6	6.3	7.6	9.1	10.5	37.6
(4) Inflation and interest rates, sustained during 2003–2008: Receipts Outlays	11.1 10.6	33.8 28.9	58.4 46.4	81.9 61.9	107.2 76.8	135.1 92.2	427.5 316.8
Decrease in deficit (+)	0.5	4.9	12.1	20.0	30.3	42.9	110.7
(5) Interest rates only, sustained during 2003–2008: Receipts Outlays	1.7 8.7	4.0 21.0	5.3 30.5	5.9 36.4	6.6 41.8	7.2 47.2	30.7 185.6
Increase in deficit (-)	-7.0	-17.0	-25.2	-30.4	-35.3	-40.0	-154.9
(6) Inflation only, sustained during 2003–2008: Receipts	9.4	29.7	53.0	75.7	100.2	127.5	395.5
Outlays	1.9	8.1	16.4	26.6	36.7	47.6	137.4
Decrease in deficit (+) Interest Cost of Higher Federal Borrowing	7.5	21.6	36.6	49.1	63.5	79.8	258.1
(7) Outlay effect of \$100 billion increase in the 2003 unified deficit	0.8	2.8	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.5	23.4

^{* \$50} million or less

¹The unemployment rate is assumed to be 0.5 percentage point higher per 1.0 percent shortfall in the level of real GDP.

Introduction

The budget is an essential tool for allocating resources within the federal government and between the public and private sectors; but the standard budget presentation, with its focus on annual outlays, receipts, and the surplus or deficit, does not provide enough information to evaluate fully the government's financial and investment decisions. Indeed, changes in the annual budget deficit or surplus can be misleading indicators of the government's financial condition. For example, the temporary shift from annual deficit to surplus in the late 1990s did nothing to correct the long-term deficiencies in the nation's major entitlement programs, which are the major source of the long-run shortfall in federal finances. This would have been more apparent if greater attention had focused on long-term measures such as appear in this chapter. As important as the budget surplus or deficit is, it should not be the only indicator used to judge the government's fiscal condition.

While a private business may ultimately be judged by a single number—the bottom line in its balance sheet—the national government is ultimately judged on how its actions affect the country, and that is not possible to sum up with a single statistic. The government is not expected to earn a profit. Instead, its fiscal condition can only be properly evaluated using a broad range of data and several complementary perspectives. This chapter presents a framework for such analysis. Because there are serious limitations on the available data and the future is uncertain, this chapter's findings should be interpreted with caution; its conclusions are tentative and subject to future revision.

The chapter consists of four parts:

- Part I presents the government's physical and financial assets and its legal liabilities summarized in Table 3–1. This table corresponds most closely to a business balance sheet, but it misses some of the government's unique fiscal characteristics. That is why it needs to be supplemented by the information in Parts II and III. The government's net liabilities in Table 3–1 are dwarfed by its unfunded obligations as presented in Part II.
- Part II broadens the scope to evaluate the government's long-run financial burdens and the resources available to meet them. It presents possible paths for the federal budget that extend far beyond the normal budget window and describes how these projections vary depending on key economic and demographic assumptions. The projections are summarized in Table 3–2. This part also presents discounted present value estimates of the

- funding shortfall in Social Security and Medicare in Table 3–3.
- Part III features information on national economic and social conditions which are affected by what the government does. The private economy is the ultimate source of the resources the government will have to draw upon to meet future obligations. Table 3–4 presents summary data for total national wealth, while highlighting the federal investments that have contributed to that wealth. Table 3–5 presents a small sample of economic and social indicators.
- Part IV concludes the chapter and explains how the separate pieces of analysis link together. Chart 3–8 presents the linkages in a schematic diagram.

The government's legally binding obligations—its liabilities—consist mainly of Treasury debt and the pensions plus retiree health benefits owed to federal employees, which are a form of deferred compensation. These obligations have counterparts in the business world, and would appear as liabilities on a business balance sheet. Accrued obligations for government insurance policies and the estimated present value of failed loan guarantees and deposit insurance claims are also analogous to private liabilities. These obligations, however, are only a subset of the government's total financial responsibilities. Indeed, the full extent of the government's fiscal exposure through its various programmatic commitments dwarfs the outstanding debt held by the public or the balance between federal liabilities and assets. The commitment to Social Security and Medicare alone amounts to several times the value of outstanding federal debt or the net balance of government liabilities less assets shown in Table 3–1.

The government has a broad range of programs that dispense cash and other benefits to individual recipients and it also provides a wide range of other public services that must be financed through the tax system. The government is not constitutionally obligated, except in the most general terms, to continue operating these programs, and the benefits and services could be modified or even ended at any time, subject to the decisions of the Congress and the President. Such changes are a regular part of the legislative cycle. These programmatic commitments cannot be thought of as "liabilities" in a legal or accounting sense, but they will remain federal responsibilities for the foreseeable future, and they are included in the long-run projections presented in Part II; it would be misleading to leave out these programmatic commitments in projecting future claims on the government or calculating the government's long-run fiscal balance. It is true, of course, that the federal government also has resources that

go beyond the assets that would normally appear on a balance sheet. These additional resources include the government's sovereign power to tax. For this reason, the best way to analyze the future strains on the government's fiscal position is to make a long-run projection of the entire federal budget, as is done in Part II of this chapter, which provides a comprehensive measure of the government's future cash flows.

Over long periods of time, government spending must be financed by the taxes and other receipts it collects. Although the government can borrow for temporary periods, it must pay interest on any such borrowing, which adds to future spending. In the long run, a solvent government must pay for its spending out of its receipts. The projections in Part II show that under an extension of the estimates in this budget, long-run balance in this sense is not achieved, mostly because of large deficiencies in Social Security and Medicare.

The long run budget projections and the table of assets and liabilities are silent on the issue of whether the public is receiving value for its tax dollars or whether federal assets are being used effectively. Information on those points requires performance measures for government programs supplemented by appropriate information about conditions in the economy and society. Recent changes in budgeting practices should contribute to the goal of more complete information about government programs and permit a closer alignment of the cost of programs with performance measures. These changes are described in detail in the main Budget volume, in chapter 1 of this volume, and in the accompanying volume that describes the creation of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). This chapter complements the detailed exploration of government performance with an assessment of the overall impact of Federal policy as reflected in some general measures of economic and social well-being.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S "BALANCE SHEET"

1. According to Table 3-1, the government's liabilities exceed its assets. No business could operate in such a fashion. Why does the government not manage its finances more like a business?

The federal government has fundamentally different objectives from a business enterprise. The primary goal of every business is to earn a profit, and the federal fovernment properly leaves almost all activities at which a profit could be earned to the private sector. For the vast bulk of the federal government's operations, it would be difficult or impossible to charge prices—let alone prices that would cover expenses. The government undertakes these activities not to improve its balance sheet, but to benefit the nation.

For example, the federal government invests in education and research. The government earns no direct return from these investments; but the nation and its people are made richer if they are successful. The returns on these investments show up not as an increase in government assets but as an increase in the general state of knowledge and in the capacity of the country's citizens to earn a living. A business's motives for investment are quite different; a business invests to earn a profit for itself, not others, and if its investments are successful, their value will be reflected in its balance sheet or that of its owners. Because the federal government's objectives are different, its balance sheet behaves differently, and should be interpreted differently.

2. Table 3-1 seems to imply that the government is insolvent. Is it?

No. Just as the federal government's responsibilities are of a different nature than those of a private business, so are its resources. government solvency must be evaluated in different terms.

What the table shows is that those federal obligations that are most comparable to the liabilities of a business exceed the estimated value of the assets the federal government actually owns. The government, however, has access to other resources through its sovereign powers. These powers, which include taxation, allow the government to meet its present obligations and those that are anticipated from future operation even though the government's current assets are less than its current liabilities.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S "BALANCE SHEET"—Continued

The financial markets clearly recognize this reality. The federal government's implicit credit rating is the best in the world; lenders are willing to lend it money at interest rates substantially below those charged to private borrowers. This would not be true if the government were really insolvent or likely to become so. Where governments totter on the brink of insolvency, lenders are either unwilling to lend them money, or do so only in return for a substantial interest premium.

3. Why are Social Security and Medicare not shown as government liabilities?

Future Social Security and Medicare benefits may be considered as promises or obligations, but these benefits are not a liability in the usual sense. The government has unilaterally decreased as well as increased these benefits in the past, and future reforms could alter them again. The size of these promises is shown in this chapter in two ways: Budget projections as a percent of GDP from now through 2080, and the actuarial deficiency estimates over roughly the same period.

Other Federal programs exist that are similar to Social Security and Medicare in the promises they make—Medicaid, Veterans pensions, and Food Stamps, for example. Few have suggested counting the future benefits expected under these programs' as federal liabilities, yet it would be difficult to justify a different accounting treatment for them if Social Security or Medicare were to be classified as a liability. There is no bright line dividing Social Security and Medicare from other programs that promise benefits, and all the government programs that do so should be accounted for similarly. In the long-range budget projections, the entire budget is counted as it is in estimating the government's total fiscal imbalance.

Furthermore, if future Social Security or Medicare benefits were to be treated as a liability, then future payroll tax receipts earmarked to finance those benefits ought to be treated as a government asset. Tax receipts, however, are not generally considered government assets, and for good reason: the government does not own the wealth on which future taxes depends. Including taxes on the government's balance sheet would be incorrect, but treating taxes for Social Security or Medicare differently from other taxes would be highly questionable.

Finally, under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), Social Security is not considered to be a liability, so not counting it as such in this chapter is consistent with proper accounting standards.

4. Why can't the government keep a proper set of books?

The government is not a business, and accounting standards designed to illuminate how much a business earns and how much equity it has could provide misleading information if applied to the government. The government does not have a "bottom line" comparable to that of a business corporation, but the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) has developed, and the government has adopted, a conceptual accounting framework that reflects the government's distinct functions and answers many of the questions for which government should be accountable. This framework addresses budgetary integrity, operating performance, stewardship, and systems and controls. FASAB has also developed, and the government has adopted, a full set of accounting standards. Federal agencies now issue audited financial reports that follow these standards and an audited government-wide consolidated financial report is now being issued as well. In short, the federal government does follow generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) just as businesses and state and local governments do for their activities, although the relevant principles differ depending on the circumstances. This chapter is intended to address the "stewardship objective"—assessing the interrelated condition of the federal government and the nation. The data in this chapter illuminate the trade-offs and connections between making the federal government "better off" and making the nation "better off."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S "BALANCE SHEET"—Continued

5. When the baby-boom generation begins to retire in large numbers beginning within the next ten years, the deficit could become much larger than it ever was before. Should this not be reflected in evaluating the government's financial condition?

The aging of the U.S. population will become dramatically evident when the baby-boomers begin to retire, and this demographic transition poses serious long-term problems for federal entitlement programs and the budget. Both the long-range budget projections and the actuarial projections presented in this chapter indicate how serious the problem is. It is clear from this information that reforms are needed in these programs to meet the long-term challenges. The need for reforms in these programs are discussed further in the chapter "The Real Fiscal Danger" in the main Budget volume.

6. Would it make sense for the government to borrow to finance needed capital-permitting a deficit in the budget-so long as the borrowing did not exceed the amount spent on investments?

This rule might not actually permit much extra borrowing. If the government were to finance new capital by borrowing, it should plan to pay off the debt incurred to finance old capital as the capital is used up. The net new borrowing permitted by this rule should not exceed the amount of net investment the government does after adjusting for capital consumption. But, as discussed in Chapter 7 of *Analytical Perspectives*, federal net investment in physical capital is usually not very large and has even been negative in some years, so little if any deficit spending would have been justified by this borrowing-for-investment criterion, at least in recent years.

The federal government also funds substantial amounts of physical capital that it does not own, such as highways and research facilities, and it funds investment in intangible capital such as education and training and the conduct of research and development. A private business would never borrow to spend on assets that would be owned by someone else. However, such spending is today a principal function of government. It is not clear whether this type of capital investment would fall under the borrowing-for-investment criterion. Certainly, these investments do not create assets owned by the federal government, which suggests they should not be included for this purpose, even though they are an important part of national wealth.

There is another difficulty with the logic of borrowing to invest. Businesses expect investments to earn a return large enough to cover their cost. In contrast, the federal government does not generally expect to receive a direct payoff from its investments, whether or not it owns them. In this sense, government investments are no different from other government expenditures, and the fact that they provide services over a longer period of time is no justification for excluding them when calculating the surplus or deficit.

Finally, the federal government must pursue policies that support the overall economic well-being of the Nation and its security interests. For such reasons, the government may deem it desirable to run a budget surplus, even if this means paying for its own investments from current receipts, and there will be other times when it is necessary to run a deficit, even one that exceeds government net investment. Considerations in addition to the size of federal investment must be weighed in choosing the appropriate level of the surplus or deficit.

PART I—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Table 3–1 takes a backward look at the government's assets and liabilities summarizing what the government owes as a result of its past operations netted against the value of what it owns. The table gives some perspective by showing this balance for a number of years beginning in 1960. The assets and liabilities are meas-

ured in terms of constant FY 2002 dollars. Government liabilities have exceeded the value of assets (see chart 3–1) over this entire period, but in the late 1970s, a speculative run-up in the prices of oil, gold, and other real assets temporarily boosted the value of federal holdings. When those prices subsequently declined, Fed-

Table 3–1. GOVERNMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES *

(As of the end of the fiscal year, in billions of 2002 dollars)

					I	· · · · ·			I	I	
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
ASSETS											
Financial Assets:											
Cash and Checking Deposits	43	63	39	32	48	32	43	44	58	51	78
Other Monetary Assets	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	6	12	18
Mortgages	28	27	40	42	78	79	101	69	79	76	75
Other Loans	103	142	178	178	227	298	211	165	192	196	202
less Expected Loan Losses	-1	-3	-5	-9	-18	-17	-20	-25	-38	-38	-38
Other Treasury Financial Assets		78	68	62	87	128	203	243	221	235	258
Total	237	308	321	305	424	521	539	497	518	531	592
Nonfinancial Assets:											
Fixed Reproducible Capital	1,028	1,029	1,076	982	953	1,093	1,149	1,142	1,002	990	997
Defense	893	849	859	719	661	786	823	793	642	621	616
Nondefense	135	180	217	263	291	307	326	349	360	369	381
Inventories	271	235	219	196	242	276	244	187	191	185	188
Nonreproducible Capital	437	449	431	638	1.023	1.098	864	652	962	1,022	995
Land		132	166	263	335	349	358	276	414	435	485
Mineral Rights		318	265	376	687	749	506	376	548	587	509
Subtotal	1,737	1,714	1,726	1,816	2,217	2,467	2,256	1,981	2,155	2,197	2,179
Total Assets	. 1,974	2,021	2,047	2,121	2,641	2,988	2,796	2,478	2,673	2,728	2,772
LIABILITIES											
Financial Liabilities:											
Debt held by the Public	1,184	1,218	1,084	1,103	1,369	2,260	3,071	4,061	3,526	3,345	3,540
Trade Payables and Miscellaneous		38	45	59	85	111	162	133	101	92	85
Trado Fayabloo and Milosofianosas	- 01	- 00		- 00	- 00		102	100	101	02	-
Subtotal	1,218	1,256	1,129	1,162	1,454	2,372	3,232	4,194	3,627	3,437	3,625
Insurance Liabilities:											
Deposit Insurance	0	0	0	0	2	9	74	5	1	3	2
Pension Benefit Guarantee 1	0	0	0	45	33	45	45	21	42	51	81
Loan Guarantees	0	0	2	7	13	11	16	30	38	39	39
Other Insurance	32	29	23	21	28	17	21	18	17	16	16
Subtotal	32	30	25	72	75	82	155	75	98	110	138
Federal Pension and Retiree Health Liabilities											
Pension Liabilities	817	1,027	977	1,063	1,872	1,855	1,807	1,744	1,772	1,727	1,752
Retiree Health Insurance Benefits		246	234	255	449	445	433	418	398	792	807
Hetiree Health insurance benefits	130	240	204	200	443	443	400	410	030	132	007
Total	1,013	1,273	1,212	1,318	2,321	2,299	2,241	2,162	2,169	2,519	2,560
Total Liabilities	. 2,264	2,558	2,366	2,553	3.850	4.754	5.628	6.431	5.894	6.065	6,323
Balance	1 '	-537	-319	-431	-1,209	-1,766	-2,833	-3,953	-3,221	-3,337	-3,531
Addenda:											
Balance Per Capita (in 2002 dollars)	1,607	-2,766	-1,557	-2,000	-5,299	-7,393	-11,316	-14,822	-11,401	-11,702	-12,340
. , ,		· '	l ′	· '	l '					l '	1 1
Ratio to GDP (in percent)	. –11.0	-16.2	-8.1	-9.6	-22.5	-27.7	-38.1	-47.2	-31.5	-32.8	-33.8

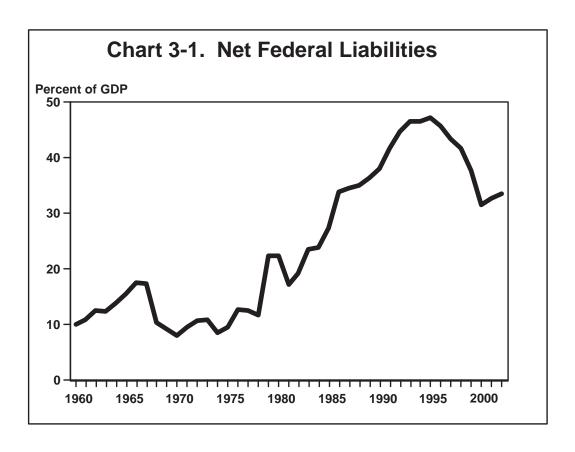
^{*}This table shows assets and liabilities for the Government as a whole excluding the Federal Reserve System.

eral asset values declined and only recently have they regained the level they had reached temporarily in the early 1980s.

Currently, the total real value of federal assets is estimated to be 40 percent greater than it was in 1960. Meanwhile, federal liabilities have increased by 179 percent in real terms. The decline in the federal net asset position has been principally due to persistent federal budget deficits, although other factors have been important in some years. For example, the decline from 2000 to 2001 was mainly due to a large increase in promised federal health benefits for military retirees.

The increase in the discounted present value of these benefits was large enough to offset a unified budget surplus and a rise in federal asset values. The shift from budget deficits to budget surpluses in the late 1990s reduced federal net liabilities, which peaked in 1996. Currently, the net excess of liabilities over assets is about \$3.6 trillion, or approximately \$12,000 per capita, compared with net liabilities of \$4.0 trillion (2002 dollars) and almost \$15,000 per capita (2002 dollars) in 1995.

¹The model and data used to calculate this liability were revised for 1996–1999.



Assets

Table 3–1 offers a comprehensive list of the financial and physical resources owned by the federal government.

Financial Assets: According to the Federal Reserve Board's Flow-of-Funds accounts, the federal government's holdings of financial assets amounted to \$0.6 trillion at the end of FY 2002. Government-held mortgages and other loans (measured in constant dollars) reached a peak in the early 1990s as the government acquired mortgages from failed savings and loan institutions. The government has liquidated most of the mortgages it acquired from bankrupt savings and loans in the 1990s, but since that process was completed federal mortgage holdings have begun to increase again.

The face value of mortgages and other loans overstates their economic worth. OMB estimates that the discounted present value of future losses and interest subsidies on these loans is about \$40 billion as of 2002. These estimated losses are subtracted from the face value of outstanding loans to obtain a better estimate of their economic worth.

Reproducible Capital: The federal government is a major investor in physical capital and computer software. Government-owned stocks of such capital have amounted to about \$1.0 trillion in constant dollars for most of the last 40 years (OMB estimate). This capital consists of defense equipment and structures, including

weapons systems, as well as nondefense capital goods. Currently, about 60 percent of the capital is defense equipment or structures. In 1960, defense capital was about 90 percent of the total. In the 1970s, there was a substantial decline in the real value of U.S. defense capital and there was another large decline in the 1990s after the end of the Cold War. Meanwhile, nondefense Federal capital has increased at an average annual rate of around $2^{-1/2}$ percent.

Non-reproducible Capital: The government owns significant amounts of land and mineral deposits. There are no official estimates of the market value of these holdings (and of course, in a realistic sense, many of these resources would never be sold). Researchers in the private sector have estimated what they are worth, however, and these estimates are extrapolated in Table 3-1. Private land values fell sharply in the early 1990s, but they have risen since 1993. It is assumed here that federal land shared in the decline and the subsequent recovery. Oil prices have been on a roller coaster since the mid-1990s. They declined sharply in 1997-1998, rebounded in 1999-2000, fell again in 2001, and rose in 2002. These fluctuations have caused the estimated value of federal mineral deposits to fluctuate as well. (These estimates also omit some valuable assets owned by the federal government, such as works of art and historical artifacts, because there is no realistic basis for valuing them, and because, as part of

the nation's historical heritage, these objects are never likely to be sold.)

Total Assets: The total value of government assets measured in constant dollars is lower now than it was in the 1980s, mainly because of declines in defense capital and inventories in the late 1990s following the end of the Cold War. Government asset values have risen strongly since 1998, however, propelled by sharply rising land prices and because the decline in defense capital has ended. The government's asset holdings are vast. At the end of FY 2002, government assets are estimated to be worth about \$2.8 trillion.

Liabilities

Table 3–1 includes all the liabilities that would appear on a business balance sheet, but only those liabilities. All the various forms of publicly held federal debt are counted, as are federal pension and health insurance obligations to civilian and military retirees. The estimated liability arising from federal insurance and loan guarantee programs is also shown. Other obligations, however, including the benefit payments under Social Security and other income transfer programs are not shown in this table because these are not liabilities in a legal sense. The budget projections and other data in Part II provide a sense of these broader obligations.

Financial Liabilities: Financial liabilities amounted to about \$3.6 trillion at the end of 2002, down from a peak value of \$4.3 trillion in 1996. The single largest component of these liabilities was federal debt held by the public, which amounted to around \$3.5 trillion at the end of FY 2002. In addition to the debt held by the public, the government owes about \$0.1 trillion in miscellaneous liabilities. The publicly held debt declined for several years because of the unified budget surplus at the end of the 1990s, but recently it has begun to increase again.

Guarantees and Insurance Liabilities: The federal government has contingent liabilities arising from loan

guarantees and insurance programs. When the government guarantees a loan or offers insurance, cash disbursements are often small initially, and if a fee is charged, the government may even collect money; but the risk of future cash payments associated with such commitments can be large. The figures reported in Table 3–1 are estimates of the current discounted value of prospective future losses on outstanding guarantees and insurance contracts. The present value of all such losses taken together is about \$0.1 trillion. As is true elsewhere in this chapter, this estimate does not incorporate the market value of the risk associated with these contingent liabilities.

Federal Pension and Retiree Health Liabilities: The federal government owes pension benefits as a form of deferred compensation to retired workers and to current employees who will eventually retire. It also provides its civilian retirees with subsidized health insurance through the Federal Employees Health Benefits program and military retirees receive similar benefits. The amount of these liabilities is large and growing. The discounted present value of the benefits is estimated to have been around \$2.6 trillion at the end of FY 2002 up from \$2.2 trillion in 2000.¹ The main reason for the increase was a large expansion in federal military retiree health benefits legislated in 2001.

The Balance of Net Liabilities

The government need not maintain a positive balance of net assets to assure its fiscal solvency, and the build-up in net liabilities since 1960 has not significantly damaged federal creditworthiness. Government interest rates in early 2003 were at their lowest levels in over a generation. There are limits, however, to how much debt the government can assume without putting its finances in jeopardy. Over some time horizon, the federal government must take in enough revenue to cover all of its spending including debt service.

PART II—THE LONG-RUN BUDGET OUTLOOK

A traditional balance sheet with its focus on past transactions can only show so much information. For the government, it is important to anticipate what future budgetary requirements might flow from future transactions. Even very long-run budget projections can be useful in sounding warnings about potential problems despite their uncertainty. Federal responsibilities extend well beyond the next five or ten years, and problems that may be small in that time frame can become much larger if allowed to grow.

Programs like Social Security and Medicare are intended to continue indefinitely, and so long-range projections for Social Security and Medicare have been prepared for decades. Budget projections for individual programs, even ones as important as Social Security

and Medicare, do not provide a gauge of the overall budgetary position. Only by projecting the entire budget is it possible to anticipate whether sufficient resources will be available to meet all the anticipated requirements. It is also necessary to estimate how the budget's future growth compares with that of the economy to judge how well the economy might be able to support future budgetary needs.

To assess the overall financial condition of the government, it is necessary to examine the future prospects for all government programs including the revenue sources that support government spending. Such an assessment reveals that the key drivers of the long-range deficit are, not surprisingly, Social Security and Medicare. Other programs have significant implications for

¹The pension liability is the actuarial present value of benefits accrued-to-date based on past and projected salaries. The 2002 liability is extrapolated from recent trends. The retiree health insurance liability is based on actuarial calculations of the present value of benefits promised under existing programs. Actuarial estimates are only available since

^{1997.} For earlier years the liability was assumed to grow in line with the pension liability, and for that reason may differ significantly from what the actuaries would have calculated for this period.

the long-range outlook also. Medicaid, the Federal program that helps states provide health insurance for low-income people and nursing home care for the elderly, is projected to grow rapidly over the next several decades and to add substantially to the overall budget deficit. Nowhere in the budget is there a large enough offset to reduce the strains imposed by Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid in the long run.

Future budget outcomes depend on a host of unknowns—constantly changing economic conditions, unforeseen international developments, unexpected demographic shifts, the unpredictable forces of technological advance, and evolving political preferences to name a few. The uncertainties increase the further into the future the projections extend. Uncertainty, however, enhances the importance of making long-term projections because people are generally averse to risk, and knowing what the risks are requires projections. A full treatment of these risks is beyond the scope of this chapter, although it does show below how the budget projections respond to some of the key economic and demographic parameters. Given the uncertainties, the best that can be done is to work out the implications of expected developments on a "what if" basis. Despite the uncertainties, long-run projections are needed to evaluate the government's true fiscal condition.

The Impending Demographic Transition

In 2008, the first members of the huge baby-boom generation born after World War II will reach age 62 and become eligible for early retirement under Social Security. In the years that follow, the elderly population will skyrocket, putting serious strains on the budget because of increased expenditures for Social Security and for the government's health programs serving this population.

The pressures are expected to persist even after the baby-boomers expire. The Social Security actuaries project that the ratio of workers to Social Security beneficiaries will fall from around 3-½ currently to around 2 by the time most of the baby-boomers are retired. Because of lower fertility and improved mortality, that ratio is not expected to rise again. With fewer workers to pay the taxes needed to support the retired population, the budgetary pressures will continue. The problem posed by the demographic transition is a permanent one.

Currently, the three major entitlement programs—Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid—account for 45 percent of non-interest Federal spending, up from 30 percent in 1980. By 2040, when most of the remaining baby-boomers will be in their 80s, these three programs could easily account for two thirds of non-interest federal spending. At the end of the projection period, the figure rises to three-quarters of non-interest spending. In other words, under an extension of current-law formulas and the policies in the budget, almost all of the budget would go to these three programs alone. That would severely reduce the flexibility of the budget, and the government's ability to respond to new challenges.

An Unsustainable Path

These long-run budget projections show clearly that the budget is on an unsustainable path, although the rise in the deficit unfolds gradually. As the baby-boomers reach retirement age in large numbers, the deficit is projected to rise steadily as a share of GDP. Under most scenarios, well before the end of the projection period for this chapter rising deficits would drive debt to levels several times the size of GDP.

The revenue projections in this section start with the budget's estimate of receipts under the Administration's proposals. They assume that individual income tax receipts will rise somewhat relative to GDP, and over the next several decades they eventually increase by approximately 1 percent of GDP. This increase reflects the higher marginal tax rates that people will face as their real incomes rise in the future (the tax code is indexed for inflation, but not for real economic growth). In terms of total receipts collected relative to GDP, however, those income tax increases are largely offset by declines in federal excise tax receipts, which are generally not indexed for inflation, and in other taxes. The overall share of federal receipts in GDP is projected to remain fairly steady around 19 percent, at the upper end of the historic average of 17 to 19 percent that prevailed from 1960 through the mid-1990s.

The long-run budget outlook remains uncertain (see the technical note at the end of this chapter for a discussion of the forecasting assumptions used to make these budget projections). With pessimistic assumptions, the fiscal picture deteriorates even sooner than in the base projection. More optimistic assumptions imply a longer period before the inexorable pressures of rising entitlement spending overwhelm the budget. But despite unavoidable uncertainty, these projections show that under a wide range of reasonable forecasting assumptions resources will be insufficient to cover the long-run shortfalls in Social Security and Medicare. Fundamental reforms are needed in these two programs to preserve their basic promises.

Alternative Economic and Technical Assumptions

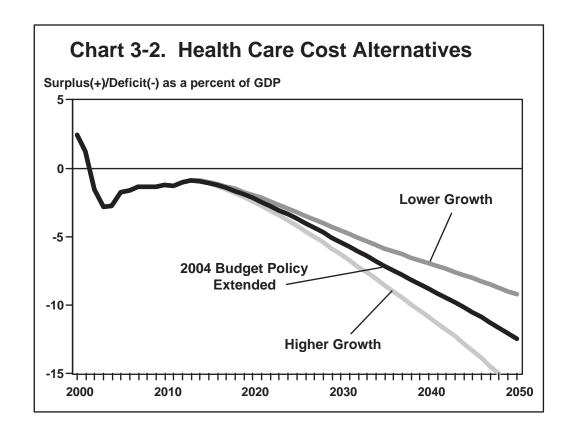
The quantitative results discussed above are sensitive to changes in underlying economic and technical assumptions. Some of the most important of these alternative assumptions and their effects on the budget outlook are discussed below. Each highlights one of the key uncertainties in the outlook. All show that there are mounting deficits under most reasonable projections of the budget.

1. Health Spending: The projections for Medicare over the next 75 years are based on the actuarial projections in the 2002 Medicare trustees' report. Following the recommendations of its Technical Review Panel, the Medicare trustees have set the long-run projected growth rate assumed for real per capita Medicare costs so that "age-and gender-adjusted, per-beneficiary spending growth exceeds the growth of per-capita GDP by 1 percentage point per year."

Table 3–2. LONG-RUN BUDGET PROJECTIONS OF 2003 BUDGET POLICY (Percent of GDP)

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2060	20800
Discretionary Spending Grows with GDP							
Receipts	20.8	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.3
Outlays	18.4	19.6	21.0	24.4	27.8	36.7	52.7
Discretionary	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mandatory	9.8	11.3	13.2	15.5	16.8	19.0	22.8
Social Security	4.2	4.3	5.3	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.1
Medicare	2.0	2.6	3.4	4.6	5.5	7.0	9.3
Medicaid	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	4.0	5.0
Other	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
Net Interest	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.9	5.0	11.7	23.9
Surplus or Deficit (-)	2.4	-1.2	-2.2	-5.4	-8.8	-17.5	-33.5
Primary Surplus or Deficit (-)	4.7	0.6	-0.4	-2.5	-3.8	-5.8	-9.6
Federal Debt Held by the Public	35.1	35.7	35.1	56.7	98.4	229.4	466.1

Eventually, the rising trend in health care costs for both government and the private sector will have to end, but it is hard to know when and how that will happen. "Eventually" could be a long way off. Improved health and increased longevity are highly valued, and society may be willing to spend a larger share of income on them than it has heretofore. Whether society will be willing to devote the large share of resources to health care implied by these projections, however, is an open question. The alternatives highlight the effect of raising the projected growth rate in per capita health care costs by ½ percentage point and the effect of lowering it by a similar amount.

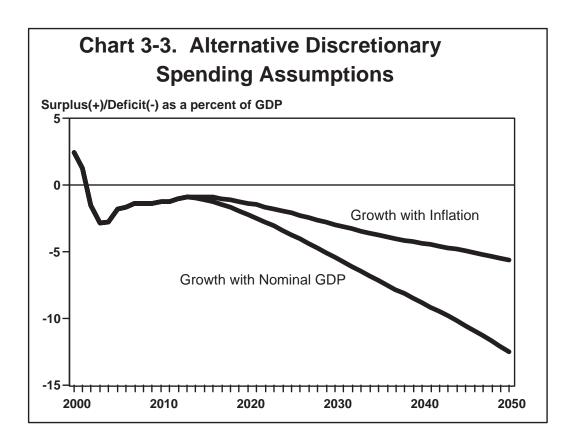


2. Discretionary Spending: The assumption used to project discretionary spending is essentially arbitrary, because discretionary spending is determined annually

through the legislative process, and no formula can dictate future spending in the absence of legislation. Alternative assumptions have been made for discretionary

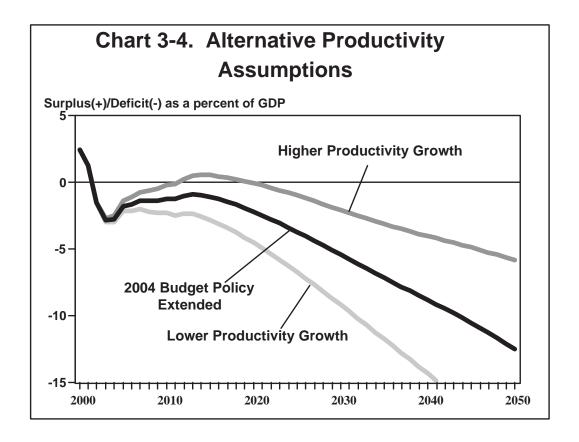
spending in past budgets. Holding discretionary spending unchanged in real terms is the "current services" assumption used for baseline budget projections. Extending this assumption over many decades, however, may not be realistic. When the population and economy are both expected to grow, as assumed in these projections, the demand for public services is likely to expand, although not necessarily as fast as GDP. The current base projection assumes that discretionary spending keeps pace with the growth in GDP in the long run,

so that spending increases in real terms whenever there is real economic growth. An alternative assumption would be that discretionary spending increases only for inflation. In other words, the real inflation-adjusted level of discretionary spending holds constant. This alternative moderates the long-run rise in the deficit somewhat because the shrinkage in discretionary spending as a share of GDP offsets the rise in entitlement outlays to some extent.

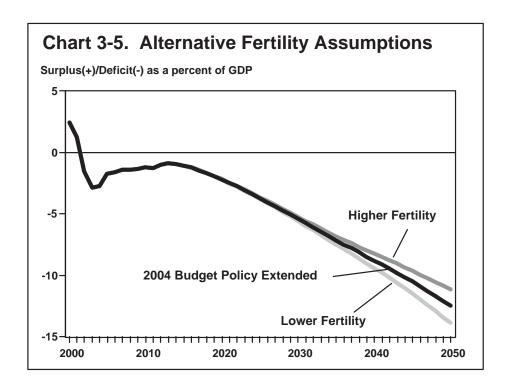


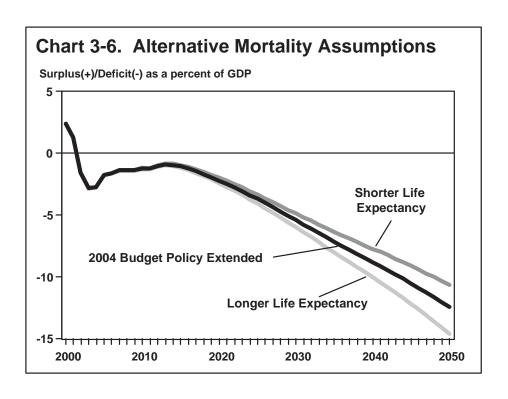
3. Productivity: The rate of future productivity growth has an important effect on the long-run budget outlook. It is also highly uncertain. Over the next few decades an increase in productivity growth would reduce the projected budget deficits appreciably. Higher productivity growth adds directly to the growth of the major tax bases while for many outlays it has only a delayed effect even assuming that in the long-run discretionary outlays rise with GDP. In the latter half of the 1990s, after two decades of much slower growth, productivity growth increased unexpectedly to around 2.7 percent

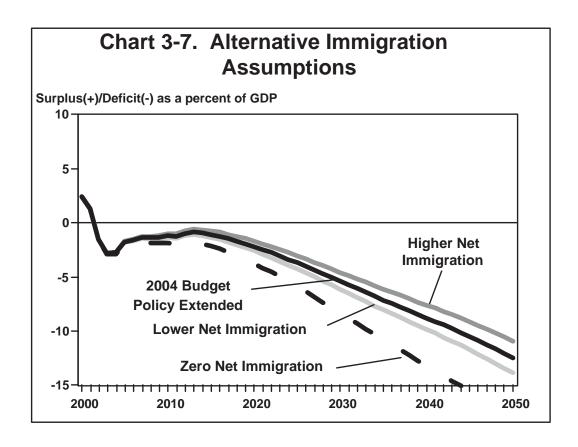
per year. The return of higher productivity growth is one of the most welcome developments of the last several years. Although the long-run growth rate of productivity is inherently uncertain, it has averaged 2.2 percent since 1947. The long-run budget projections assume that real GDP per hour will grow at a 2.2 percent annual rate over most of this century. The alternatives highlight the effect of raising the projected productivity growth rate by ½ percentage point and the effect of lowering it by a similar amount.



- 4. *Population:* The key assumptions underlying the long-run demographic projections concern fertility, immigration, and mortality:
 - The demographic projections assume that fertility will average around 1.9 births per woman in the future, slightly below the replacement rate needed to maintain a constant population.
 - The rate of immigration is assumed to average around 900,000 per year in these projections. Higher immigration relieves some of the pressure on population from low fertility and means that total population continues to expand throughout
- the projection period, although at a much slower rate than has prevailed historically in the United States.
- Mortality is projected to decline. The average female lifespan is projected to rise from 79.4 years in 2001 to 85.6 years by 2080, and the average male lifespan is projected to increase from 73.8 years in 2001 to 81.4 years by 2080. A technical panel to the Social Security trustees recently reported that the improvement in longevity might even be greater.







Actuarial Projections for Social Security and Medicare

Social Security and Medicare are the government's two largest entitlement programs. Both rely on payroll tax receipts from current workers and employers for at least part of their financing, while the programs' benefits largely go to those who are retired. The importance of these programs for the retirement security of current and future generations makes it essential to understand their long-range financial prospects. Al-

though Social Security and Medicare's HI program are currently in surplus, actuaries for both programs have calculated that they face long-run deficits. How best to measure the long-run imbalances in Social Security and in the consolidated Medicare program, including SMI as well as HI, is a challenging analytical question, but reasonable calculations suggest that each program embodies such a huge financial deficiency that it will be very difficult for the government as a whole to return to surplus without addressing each program's financial problems.

Social Security: The Long-Range Challenge

Social Security provides retirement security and disability insurance for tens of millions of Americans through a system that is intended to be self-financing. The principle of self-financing is important because it compels corrections in the event that projected benefits consistently exceed dedicated receipts.

While Social Security is running surpluses today, it will begin running cash deficits within 20 years. Social Security's spending path is unsustainable under current law because of the retirement of the baby-boomers and demographic trends toward lower fertility rates and longer life spans. These trends imply that the number of workers available to support each retiree will decline from over 3 today to just around 2 in 2030, and that the government will not be able to meet current-law benefit obligations at current payroll tax rates.

The future size of Social Security's shortfall cannot be known with any precision, but a gap between Social Security receipts and outlays emerges under a wide range of reasonable forecasting assumptions. Long-range uncertainty underscores the importance of creating a system that is financially stable and self-contained. Otherwise, if the pessimistic assumptions turn out to be more accurate, the demands created by Social Security could compromise the rest of the budget and the nation's economic health.

The current structure of Social Security leads to substantial generational differences in the average rate of return people can expect from the program. While previous generations have fared extremely well, the average individual born today can expect to receive less than a two percent annual real rate of return on their payroll taxes. Moreover, such estimates overstate the expected rate of return for future retirees, because they assume no changes in current-law taxes or benefits even though such changes are inevitable to meet Social Security's financing shortfall. As an example, a 1995 analysis found that for an average worker born in 2000 a 1.7 percent rate of return would turn into a 1.5 percent rate of return after adjusting revenues to keep the system solvent.

One way to address the issues of uncertainty and declining rates of return, while protecting national savings, would be to allow individuals to invest some of their payroll taxes in personal retirement accounts. The President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security presented various options that would include personal accounts within the Social Security framework.

The 75-Year Horizon: In their annual reports and related documents, the Social Security and Medicare trustees typically present calculations of the 75-year actuarial imbalance or deficiency for Social Security and Medicare. The calculations covers current workers and retirees, as well as those projected to join the program within the next 75 years (this is the so-called "opengroup" calculation; the "closed-group" covers only current workers and retirees). These estimates measure the present discounted value of each program's future benefits net of future income. They are complementary to the flow projections described in the preceding section.

The present discounted value of the Social Security deficiency net of the trust fund balance was estimated to be about \$3 trillion at the beginning of 2002, and the comparable estimate for Medicare's HI trust fund

was \$5 trillion. But, as discussed above, this number does not account for the fact that 75 percent of SMI expenses are not covered by any specific financing source. From this perspective, the Medicare unfunded promise is around \$13 trillion. Even if the general fund contribution to SMI were to continue into the future and grow at the rate of inflation, the unfunded promise would be \$11 trillion. These estimates have been increasing in recent years as seen in Table 3-3. (The estimates in Table 3-3 are based on the intermediate economic and demographic assumptions used for the 2002 trustees' reports. These differ in some respects from the assumptions used for the long-run budget projections described in the preceding section, but the basic message of Table 3-3 would not change if OMB assumptions had been used for the calculations.)

Medicare: The Long-Range Challenge

Medicare provides health insurance for tens of millions of Americans, including most of the nation's seniors. It is composed of two programs: Hospital Insurance (HI), which covers medical expenses relating to hospitalization, and Supplemental Medical Insurance (SMI), which pays for physicians' services and other related expenditures. HI is self-financing through payroll taxes, while SMI is financed partly through participants' premium payments, and partly through general revenue.

According to the Medicare Trustees' most recent report, projected spending for HI under current law will exceed taxes going into the HI trust fund beginning in 2016, and the fund is projected to be depleted by 2030. Looking at the long-run, the Medicare actuaries project a 75-year unfunded promise to Medicare's hospital insurance (HI), or Part A, trust fund of \$5 trillion. However, this measure tells only half the story because it does not consider Medicare's other trust fund—the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund (SMI), or Part B. This trust fund covers physician and outpatient services, which are projected to grow even faster than hospital services. Medicare beneficiary premiums only cover 25 percent of SMI costs. The other 75 percent of SMI expenses are not covered by any specific financing source. From this perspective, Medicare's total unfunded promise is about \$13 trillion. Even if the general fund contribution to SMI were to continue into the future and grow at the rate of inflation, the unfunded promise would be \$11 trillion.

The main reason for the projected future shortfall in Medicare is the substantial growth projected for total Medicare spending. This is partly for demographic reasons. Beginning within ten years, the number of Medicare beneficiaries is expected to rise very rapidly as the baby-boomers reach age 65 and become eligible for Medicare. Between 2010 and 2030, the number of persons age 65 and older is expected to rise from under 40 million to nearly 70 million. Meanwhile, per capita spending is also expected to continue rising rapidly. The growth in per beneficiary expenditures for SMI, like HI, is projected to exceed the growth rate of per capita GDP by a full percentage point. Together these factors push up total spending very sharply. As a percentage of GDP, Medicare outlays are projected by OMB to quadruple increasing from around 2 percent in 2002 to 9 percent by 2080, which is faster than the growth of either Social Security or Medicaid, the other large rapidly growing Federal entitlements.

The Administration is committed to working with the Congress to reform Medicare in a manner that does not make this unfunded promise any larger.

Limiting the calculations to 75 years understates the deficiencies, because the actuarial calculations omit the large deficits that continue to accrue beyond the 75th year. The understatement is significant, even though values beyond the 75th year are discounted by a large amount. The current deficiency in Social Security is essentially due to the excess benefits paid to past and current participants compared with their taxes. For current program participants, the present value of expected future benefits exceeds the present value of expected future taxes by about \$11 trillion. By contrast, future participants—those who are now under age 15 or not yet born—are projected to pay in present value about \$7 trillion more over the next 75 years than they will collect in benefits over that period. In fixing the horizon at 75 years, most of the taxes of these future participants are counted without a full accounting for their expected benefits, much of which will be received beyond the 75th year. For Social Security, the present value of benefits less taxes in the 76th year alone is nearly \$0.1 trillion, so the omission of these distant benefits amounts to several trillion dollars of present value.

Medicare: A significant portion of Medicare's deficiency is caused by the rapid expected increase in future benefits due to rising health care costs. Some, perhaps most, of the projected increase in relative health care costs reflects improvements in the quality of care, although there is also evidence that medical errors and waste add unnecessarily to health care costs. The rapid growth in the number of medical malpractive cases and in the magnitude of the resulting awards and settlements has also contributed to rising health care costs. Even though the projected increases in Medicare spending are likely to contribute to longer lifespans and safer treatments, the financial implications remain the same. As long as medical costs continue to outpace the growth of other expenditures, as assumed in these projections, the financial pressure on the budget will mount, and that is reflected in the estimates shown in Tables 3-2 and 3-3.

For current participants, the difference between the discounted value of benefits and taxes plus premiums is nearly \$13 trillion, significantly larger than the similar gap for Social Security. For future participants over the next 75 years, however, Medicare benefits are projected to be roughly equal in magnitude to future taxes and premiums. Unlike Social Security, future taxes do not exceed benefits during this period, and the future generations' projected taxes do not reduce the overall

Table 3–3. ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUES OVER A 75-YEAR PROJECTION PERIOD

(Benefit Payments in Excess of Earmarked Taxes and Premiums, in trillions of dollars)

	2000	2001	2002
Social Security			
Future benefits less future taxes for those age 15 and over	9.6	10.5	11.2
Future benefits less taxes for those age 14 and under and those not yet born	-5.8	-6.3	-6.7
Trust Fund Balance 1	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2
Net present value for past, present and future participants	2.9	3.2	3.4
Medicare			
Future benefits less future taxes and premiums for those age 15 and over	9.9	12.5	12.9
Future benefits less taxes and premiums for those age 14 and under and those not yet born	-0.7	0.3	0.4
Trust Fund Balance 1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Net present value for past, present and future participants	9.0	12.6	13.0
Social Security and Medicare			
Future benefits less future taxes and premiums for those age 15 and over	19.5	23.0	24.1
Future benefits less taxes and premiums for those age 14 and under and those not yet born	-6.5	-6.0	-6.3
Trust Fund Balance 1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5
Net present value for past, present and future participants	12.0	15.8	16.4
Addendum:			
Actuarial deficiency as a percent of the discounted payroll tax base:			
Social Security			1.87
Medicare (including both HI and SMI)			5.23

¹ Reflects prior accumulated net cash flows including payments and taxes for those no longer alive.

deficiency, even though benefits beyond the 75th year are not counted. Extending the calculation beyond the 75th year would add many trillions of dollars in present value to Medicare's actuarial deficiency, just as it would for Social Security.

General fund revenues have historically covered about 75 percent of SMI program costs, with the rest being covered by premiums paid by the beneficiaries. In Table 3–3, only the receipts explicitly earmarked for financing these programs have been included. The intragovernmental transfer is not a dedicated source of funding, and the share of general revenues that would have to be devoted to SMI to close the gap increases substantially under current projections. Other government programs also have a claim on these funds, and SMI has no priority in the competition for future funding.

The Trust Funds and the Actuarial Deficiency: The current amounts in the Social Security and Medicare trust funds are offset in Table 3–3 against future benefits to measure the net actuarial short-falls in the two programs. This is an appropriate adjustment because the trust fund balances represent the past excess of taxes over benefits for these programs, but the government did not save those excess taxes in any economically significant sense, and the trust funds will not help the government as a whole meet its obligations to pay for future social security benefits.

These are subtle points, but important ones. First, the simple fact that a trust fund exists does not mean that the government necessarily saved the money recorded there. Although the government could have saved the Social Security and HI trust fund surpluses as they accumulated (in the sense of adding to national saving) this would have required it to use the trust fund surpluses to reduce the unified budget deficit (or

add to the unified surplus). In all likelihood, the government did not save these surpluses in this way. Indeed, the large unified budget deficits that prevailed during most of the time when the trust funds were increasing suggests strongly that it did not, although to know this for sure it would be necessary to know what the unified deficit would have been in the absence of those trust fund surpluses, and that is not really knowable.

Second, the assets in the trust funds are special purpose financial instruments issued by the Treasury Department. At the time Social Security redeems these instruments to pay future benefits, the Treasury will have to turn to the public capital markets to raise the funds to redeem the bonds and finance the benefits, just as if the trust funds had never existed. From the standpoint of overall government finances, the trust funds do not reduce the future burden of financing Social Security or Medicare benefits.

In any case, the trust funds remain small in size in comparison with the programs' future obligations and well short of what would be needed to pre-fund future benefits as indicated by the programs' actuarial deficiencies. Historically, Social Security and Medicare's HI program have been financed mostly on a pay-asyou-go basis, whereby workers' payroll taxes were immediately used to pay retiree benefits. For the most part, workers' taxes have not been used to pre-fund their own future benefits, and until relatively recently, taxes were not set at a level sufficient to pre-fund future benefits even had they been saved.

The Importance of Long-Run Measures in Evaluating Policy Changes: Consider a proposed policy change in which payroll taxes paid by younger workers were reduced by \$100 this year while the expected present value of these workers' future retirement benefits were also reduced by \$100. The actuarial deficiencies shown

in Table 3–3 would not be affected by such a plan: the present value of future benefit payments would decrease by the same amount as the reduction in revenue. On a cash flow basis, however, the lost revenue occurs now, while the decrease in future outlays is in the distant future beyond the budget window, and the federal government must increase its borrowing to make up for the lost revenue in the meantime. If policy-makers only focus on the government's near-term borrowing needs, a reform such as this would appear to worsen the government's finances, whereas the policy actually has a neutral impact.

Now suppose that future outlays were instead reduced by a little more than \$100 in present value. In this case, the actuarial deficiency would actually decline, even though the government's borrowing needs would again increase. Focusing on the government's near-term borrowing alone, therefore, can lead to a bias against policies that could improve the federal government's overall fiscal condition. Taking a longer view of policy changes and considering other measures of the government's fiscal condition can correct for such mistakes.

PART III—NATIONAL WEALTH AND WELFARE

Unlike a private corporation, the federal government routinely invests in ways that do not add directly to its assets. For example, federal grants are frequently used to fund capital projects by state or local governments for highways and other purposes. Such investments are valuable to the public, which pays for them with its taxes, but they are not owned by the federal government and would not show up on a conventional balance sheet for the federal government. It is true, of course, that by encouraging economic growth in the private sector, the government augments future federal tax receipts. However, if the investments are not owned by the federal government, the fraction of their return that comes back to the government in higher taxes is far less than what a private investor would require before undertaking a similar investment.

The federal government also invests in education and research and development (R&D). These outlays contribute to future productivity and are analogous to an investment in physical capital. Indeed, economists have computed stocks of human and knowledge capital to reflect the accumulation of such investments. Nonetheless, such hypothetical capital stocks are obviously not owned by the federal government, nor would they appear on a typical balance sheet as a government asset, even though these investments may contribute to future tax receipts.

To show the importance of these kinds of issues, Table 3–4 presents a *national* balance sheet. It includes estimates of national wealth classified into three categories: physical assets, education capital, and R&D capital. The federal government has made contributions to each of these categories of capital, and these contributions are shown separately in the table. Data in this table are especially uncertain, because of the strong assumptions needed to prepare the estimates.

The conclusion of the table is that federal investments are responsible for about 7 percent of total national wealth including education and research and development. This may seem like a small fraction, but it represents a large volume of capital—\$6.7 trillion. The federal contribution is down from around 9 percent in the mid-1980s and from around 11 percent in 1960. Much of this reflects the shrinking size of defense cap-

ital stocks, which have declined from around 12 percent of GDP to 7 percent since the end of the Cold War.

Physical Assets: The physical assets in the table include stocks of plant and equipment, office buildings, residential structures, land, and the government's physical assets such as military hardware and highways. Automobiles and consumer appliances are also included in this category. The total amount of such capital is vast, around \$43 trillion in 2002, consisting of \$36 trillion in private physical capital and \$7 trillion in public physical capital; by comparison, GDP was about \$10 trillion in 2002. The federal government's contribution to this stock of capital includes its own physical assets plus \$1.1 trillion in accumulated grants to state and local governments for capital projects. The federal government has financed about one-fourth of the physical capital held by other levels of government.

Education Capital: Economists have developed the concept of human capital to reflect the notion that individuals and society invest in people as well as in physical assets. Investment in education is a good example of how human capital is accumulated.

This table includes an estimate of the stock of capital represented by the nation's investment in formal education and training. The estimate is based on the cost of replacing the years of schooling embodied in the U.S. population aged 16 and over; in other words, the goal is to measure how much it would cost to reeducate the U.S. workforce at today's prices (rather than at its original cost). This is more meaningful economically than the historical cost, and is comparable to the measures of physical capital presented earlier.

Although this is a relatively crude measure, it does provide a rough order of magnitude for the current value of the investment in education. According to this measure, the stock of education capital amounted to \$42 trillion in 2002, of which about 3 percent was financed by the federal government. It is nearly equal to the total value of the nation's stock of physical capital. The main investors in education capital have been state and local governments, parents, and students themselves (who forgo earning opportunities in order to acquire education).

Even broader concepts of human capital have been proposed. Not all useful training occurs in a schoolroom

Table 3-4. NATIONAL WEALTH

(As of the end of the fiscal year, in trillions of 2001 dollars)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
ASSETS											
Publicly Owned Physical Assets:											
Structures and Equipment	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.5
Federally Owned or Financed	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Federally Owned	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Grants to State and Local Governments	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Funded by State and Local Governments	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.4
Other Federal Assets	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Subtotal	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.7
Privately Owned Physical Assets:											
Reproducible Assets	7.1	8.1	10.0	12.8	16.5	17.4	19.7	21.5	25.9	26.4	27.4
Residential Structures	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.9	6.6	6.8	7.7	8.7	10.7	11.0	11.6
Nonresidential Plant and Equipment	2.9	3.2	4.1	5.4	6.8	7.5	8.3	9.0	10.9	11.1	11.4
Inventories	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Consumer Durables	0.9	1.0 2.5	1.3 2.8	1.5 3.7	1.7 5.6	1.9 6.4	2.3 6.6	2.4 5.1	2.8 7.6	2.8 8.0	3.0 8.9
Land	2.1	2.5	2.0	3.7	5.0	0.4	0.0	5.1	7.0	8.0	0.9
Subtotal	9.1	10.6	12.8	16.4	22.2	23.8	26.3	26.6	33.5	34.4	36.3
Education Capital:											
Federally Financed	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Financed from Other Sources	6.2	7.9	10.7	13.2	17.2	20.6	26.6	29.6	37.9	38.9	40.4
Subtotal	6.2	8.0	10.9	13.5	17.7	21.2	27.3	30.5	39.1	40.1	41.6
Research and Development Capital:											
Federally Financed R&D	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
R&D Financed from Other Sources	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7
Subtotal	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7
Total Assets	18.4	22.1	28.0	35.2	45.9	51.7	60.7	64.6	81.6	83.8	87.4
Net Claims of Foreigners on U.S. (+)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.8	1.5	2.9	2.8	3.2
Net Wealth	18.5	22.3	28.1	35.3	46.3	51.7	59.9	63.1	78.7	81.0	84.2
ADDENDA:											
Per Capita Wealth (thousands of 2002 \$)	102.8	115.0	137.5	163.7	202.9	216.4	239.2	236.7	278.6	284.0	292.5
Ratio of Wealth to GDP (in percent)	703.3	715.3	695.0	695.6	678.8	673.6	662.6	682.8	689.1	711.2	713.9
Total Federally Funded Capital (trils 2002 \$)	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.5
Percent of National Wealth	11.4	10.7	9.8	9.1	8.3	8.6	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.6

or in formal training programs at work. Much informal learning occurs within families or on the job, but measuring its value is very difficult. However, labor compensation amounts to about two-thirds of national income and thinking of this income as the product of human capital suggests that the total value of human capital might be two times the estimated value of physical capital. Thus, the estimates offered here are in a sense conservative, because they reflect only the costs of acquiring formal education and training, which is why they are referred to as education capital rather than human capital. They are that part of human capital that can be attributed to formal education and training.

Research and Development Capital: Research and Development can also be thought of as an investment, because R&D represents a current expenditure that is made in the expectation of earning a future return. After adjusting for depreciation, the flow of R&D investment can be added up to provide an estimate of the current R&D stock.² That stock is estimated to have been \$2.7 trillion in 2002. Although this represents a

large amount of research, it is a relatively small portion of total national wealth. Of this stock, about 40 percent was funded by the federal government.

Liabilities: When considering how much the United States owes as a nation, the debts that Americans owe to one another cancel out. In most cases, the debts of one American are the assets of another American, so these debts are not included in Table 3–4, because they are not a net liability of Americans as a nation. Table 3–4 is intended to show national totals only, but that does not mean that the level of debt is unimportant. The amount of debt owed by Americans to other Americans can exert both positive and negative effects on the economy. Americans' willingness and ability to borrow safely helped fuel the expansion of the 1990s, and continue to support consumption in the current recovery. In contrast, bad debts, which are not collectible, can cause serious problems for the banking system.

The only debts that appear in Table 3–4 are the debts Americans owe to foreigners. America's foreign debt has been increasing rapidly in recent years, because of the rising deficit in the U.S. current account. Although the current account deficit has been at record levels recently, the size of this debt remains small com-

 $^{^2}$ R&D depreciates in the sense that the economic value of applied research and development tends to decline with the passage of time, as still newer ideas move the technological frontier.

Table 3–5. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

General categories	Specific measures	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002
Economic:													
Living Standards	Real GDP per person (1996 dollars)	\$13,145	\$15,587	\$17,445	\$18,909	\$21,523	\$23,971	\$26,832	\$28,328	\$31,741	\$32,582	\$32,354	\$32,837
	Average annual percent change (5-year trend)	0.7	3.5	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.1	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9
	Median Income (2000 dollars):												
	All Households	N/A	N/A	\$34,481	\$34,219	\$36,035	\$37,059	\$39,324	\$39,306	\$43,355	\$43,162	\$42,228	N/A
	Married Couple Families	\$29,746	\$34,620		\$43,113	\$47,086	\$48,798	\$52,394	\$54,284	\$60,202	\$60,748	\$60,335	N/A
	Female Householder, Husband Absent	\$15,032	\$16,831	\$20,107	\$19,847	\$21,177	\$21,434	\$22,237	\$22,713	\$25,209	\$26,434	\$25,745	N/A
	Income Share of Lower 60% of All Families	34.8	35.2	35.2	35.2	34.5	32.7	32.0	30.3	29.8	29.6	29.3	N/A
	Poverty Rate (%) 1	22.2	17.3	12.6	12.3	13.0	14.0	13.5	13.8	11.8	11.3	11.7	N/A
Economic Security	Civilian Unemployment (%)	5.5	4.5	4.9	8.5	7.1	7.2	5.5	5.6	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.8
	CPI-U (% Change)	1.7	1.6	5.8	9.1	13.5	3.5	5.4	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6
Employment	Increase in Total Payroll Employment Previous 12												ĺ
	Months	-0.5	2.9	-0.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	2.2	3.1	1.9	-1.4	0.2
	Managerial or Professional Jobs (% of civilian employ-												ĺ
	ment)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.1	25.8	28.3	30.3	30.2	31.0	31.3
Wealth Creation	Net National Saving Rate (% of GDP)	10.2	12.1	8.2	6.6	7.5	6.1	4.6	4.7	6.0	5.9	3.3	2.0
Innovation	Patents Issued to U.S. Residents (thousands)	42.3	54.1	50.6	51.5	41.7	45.1	56.1	68.2	99.5	103.6	105.5	N/A
	Multifactor Productivity (average annual percent change)	0.9	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	N/A	N/A
Environment:													
Air Quality	Nitrogen Oxide Emissions (thousand short tons)	14,140		20,928		,	,	,	,	25,439	24,899	N/A	N/A
	Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (thousand short tons)	22,227	26,750	31,161	28,011	25,905	23,658	23,678	19,189	19,349	18,201	N/A	N/A
	Lead Emissions (thousand short tons)	N/A	N/A	221	160	74	23	5	4	4	4	N/A	N/A
Water Quality	Population Served by Secondary Treatment or Better												ĺ
	(mils)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	134	155	166	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social:													
Families	Children Living with Mother Only (% of all children)	9.2	10.2	11.6	16.4	18.6		21.6		22.4	22.3	22.7	N/A
Safe Communities	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 population) 2	160	199	364	482	597	557	732	685	523	507	504	491
	Murder Rate (per 100,000 population) ²	5	5	8	-	10	8	9	8	6	6	6	6
	Murders (per 100,000 Persons Age 14 to 17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	6	5	10	11	6	5	N/A	N/A
Health	Infant Mortality (per 1000 Live Births) 3	26.0	24.7	20.0		12.6			7.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	N/A
	Low Birthweight [<2,500 gms] Babies (%)	7.7	8.3	7.9		6.8		7.0	_	7.6	7.6	7.7	N/A
	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.7	70.2	70.8			74.7	75.4		76.7	76.9	N/A	N/A
	Cigarette Smokers (% population 18 and older)	N/A	41.9	39.2		33.0		25.3		23.3	23.3	22.8	21.5
Learning	High School Graduates (% of population 25 and older)	44.6	49.0	55.2		68.6		77.6		83.4	84.1	N/A	N/A
	College Graduates (% of population 25 and older)	8.4	9.4	11.0	13.9	17.0	19.4	21.3	23.0	25.2	25.6	N/A	N/A
	National Assessment of Educational Progress (c)												
	Mathematics High School Seniors	N/A	N/A	N/A	302	299		305	307	308	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Science High School Seniors	N/A	N/A	305		286	288	290		295	N/A	N/A	N/A
Participation	Individual Charitable Giving per Capita (2000 dollars)	235	282	338		391	402	446	_	561	563	573	N/A
	(by presidential election year)	(1960)	(1964)	(1968)	(1972)	(1976)	(1980)	(1984)	(1988)	(1992)	(1996)	(2000)	
	Voting for President (% eligible population)	62.8	61.9	60.9	55.2	53.5	52.8	53.3	50.3	55.1	49.0	51.2	

¹ The poverty rate does not reflect noncash government transfers such as Medicaid or food stamps.

pared with the total stock of U.S. assets. It amounted to 3.7 percent of total assets in 2002.

Federal debt does not appear explicitly in Table 3–4 because most of it consists of claims held by Americans; only that portion of the Federal debt which is held by foreigners is included along with the other debts to foreigners. Comparing the federal government's net liabilities with total national wealth does, however, provide another indication of the relative magnitude of the imbalance in the government's accounts. Currently, federal net liabilities, as reported in Table 3–1, amount to 4.4 percent of net U.S. wealth as shown in Table 3–4. However, prospective liabilities are much larger share of national wealth.

Trends in National Wealth

The net stock of wealth in the United States at the end of FY 2002 was about \$84 trillion, eight times the level of GDP. Since 1981, it has increased in real terms at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent per year. The net stock of private nonresidential plant and

equipment grew 2.3 percent per year from 1981 to 2002. However, private nonresidential fixed capital has increased much more rapidly since 1995—4.8 percent per year—reflecting the investment boom in the latter half of the 1990s.

The accumulation of education capital, as measured here, grew at an average rate of 5.3 percent per year in the 1960s and 1970s, about 0.8 percentage point faster than the average rate of growth in private physical capital during the same period. Since 1981, education capital has grown at a 4.0 percent annual rate. This reflects both the extra resources devoted to schooling in this period, and the fact that such resources were increasing in economic value. R&D stocks have grown about 4.3 percent per year since 1981.

Other Federal Influences on Economic Growth

Federal investment decisions, as reflected in Table 3–4, obviously are important, but the federal government also contributes to wealth in ways that cannot be easily captured in a formal presentation. The Fed-

²Not all crimes are reported, and the fraction that go unreported may have varied over time, 1999 data are preliminary.

³ Some data from the national educational assessments have been interpolated.

eral Reserve's monetary policy affects the rate and direction of capital formation in the short run, and Federal regulatory and tax policies also affect how capital is invested, as do the federal government's policies on credit assistance and insurance.

Social Indicators

There are certain broad responsibilities that are unique to the federal government. Especially important are fostering healthy economic conditions including sound economic growth, promoting health and social welfare, and protecting the environment. Table 3–5 offers a rough cut of information that can be useful in assessing how well the federal government has been doing in promoting these general objectives.

The indicators shown here are a limited subset drawn from the vast array of available data on conditions in the United States. In choosing indicators for this table, priority was given to measures that were consistently available over an extended period. Such indicators make it easier to draw valid comparisons and evaluate trends. In some cases, however, this meant choosing indicators with significant limitations.

The individual measures in this table are influenced to varying degrees by many government policies and programs, as well as by external factors beyond the government's control. They do not measure the outcomes of government policies, because they generally do not show the direct results of government activities, but they do provide a quantitative measure of the progress or lack of progress in reaching some of the

ultimate values that government policy is intended to promote.

Such a table can serve two functions. First, it highlights areas where the federal government might need to modify its current practices or consider new approaches. Where there are clear signs of deteriorating conditions, corrective action might be appropriate. Second, the table provides a context for evaluating other data on government activities. For example, government actions that weaken its own financial position may be appropriate when they promote a broader social objective. The government cannot avoid making such trade-offs because of its size and the broad ranging effects of its actions. Monitoring these effects and incorporating them in the government's policy making is a major challenge.

It is worth noting that, in recent years, many of the trends in these indicators turned around. The improvement in economic conditions has been widely noted, and there have also been some significant social improvements. Perhaps most notable has been the turnaround in the crime rate. Since reaching a peak in the early 1990s, the violent crime rate has fallen by a third. The turnaround has been especially dramatic in the murder rate, which was lower in 2000–2002 than at any time since the 1960s. The 2001 recession has had an effect on some of these indicators. Unemployment has risen and real GDP growth has declined. But as the economy recovers much of the improvement shown in Table 3–5 is likely to be preserved.

PART IV—AN INTERACTIVE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

No single framework can encompass all of the factors that affect the financial condition of the federal government. Nor can any framework serve as a substitute for actual analysis. Nevertheless, the framework presented here offers a useful way to examine the financial aspects of federal policies that goes beyond the standard measures of outlays, receipts and the surplus/deficit. It includes information that might appear on a federal balance sheet, but goes beyond that to include longrun projections of the budget that can be used to show where future fiscal strains are most likely to appear. It also includes measures that indicate some of what society has gained economically and socially from Federal programs funded through the budget.

Relationship with FASAB Objectives

The framework presented here meets the stewardship objective ³ for Federal financial reporting recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) and adopted for use by the federal government in September 1993.

Federal financial reporting should assist report users in assessing the impact on the country of the government's operations and investments for the period and how, as a result, the government's and the Nation's financial conditions have changed and may change in the future. Federal financial reporting should provide information that helps the reader to determine:

3a. Whether the government's financial position improved or deteriorated over the period.

3b. Whether future budgetary resources will likely be sufficient to sustain public services and to meet obligations as they come due.

3c. Whether government operations have contributed to the nation's current and future well-being.

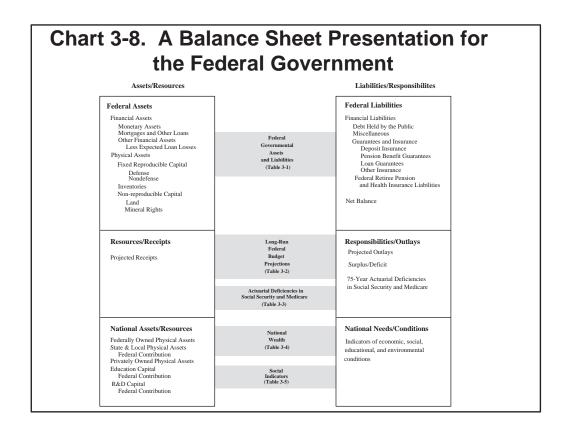
The presentation here is an experimental approach for meeting this objective at the government-wide level.

Connecting the Dots: The presentation above consists of a series of tables and charts. Taken together, they serve some of the same functions as a business balance sheet. The schematic diagram, Chart 3–8, shows how the different pieces fit together. The tables and charts should be viewed as an ensemble, the main elements of which are grouped in two broad categories—assets/resources and liabilities/responsibilities.

• Reading down the left-hand side of Chart 3–8 shows the range of federal resources, including assets the government owns, tax receipts it can expect to collect, and national wealth that provides the base for government revenues.

³Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts, Number 1, Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting, September 2, 1993. Other objectives are budgetary integrity, operating performance, and systems and controls.

 Reading down the right-hand side reveals the full range of federal obligations and responsibilities, beginning with government's acknowledged liabilities based on past actions, such as the debt held by the public, and going on to include future budget outlays. This column ends with a set of indicators highlighting areas where government activity affects society or the economy.



TECHNICAL NOTE: SOURCES OF DATA AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING

Long-Range Budget Projections

The long-range budget projections are based on long-range demographic and economic assumptions. A simplified model of the federal budget, developed at OMB, computes the budgetary implications of these assumptions.

Demographic and Economic Assumptions: For the years 2003–2013, the assumptions are identical to those used in the budget. These budget assumptions reflect the President's policy proposals. The economic assumptions are extended beyond 2013 by holding constant inflation, interest rates, and unemployment at the levels assumed in the final year of the budget. Population growth and labor force growth are extended using the intermediate assumptions from the 2002 Social Security Trustees' report. The projected rate of growth for real GDP is built up from the labor force assumptions and an assumed rate of productivity growth. Productivity growth is held constant at the av-

erage rate of growth implied by the budget's economic assumptions.

- CPI inflation holds stable at 2.3 percent per year; the unemployment rate is constant at 5.1 percent; and the yield on 10-year Treasury notes is steady at 5.6 percent, which are the final values at the end of the budget forecast for each of these variables.
- Real GDP per hour grows at the same constant rate as in the Administration's medium-term projections—2.2 percent per year—through 2080.
- U.S. population growth slows from around 1 percent per year to about half that rate by 2030, and even less after that point. Real GDP growth slows with the expected slowdown in population growth. These implications follow from the Trustees' intermediate demographic projections.

The economic and demographic projections described above are set by assumption and do not automatically change in response to changes in the budget outlook.

This is unrealistic, but it simplifies comparisons of alternative policies.

Budget Projections: For the period through 2013, the projections follow the budget. Beyond the budget horizon, receipts are projected using simple rules of thumb linking income taxes, payroll taxes, excise taxes, and other receipts to projected tax bases derived from the economic forecast. Discretionary outlays grow at the rate of growth in nominal GDP. Social Security is projected by the Social Security actuaries using these long-range assumptions. Medicare benefits are projected based on the estimates in the 2002 Medicare trustees' report, adjusted for differences in the growth rate in GDP per capita. Federal pensions are derived from the most recent actuarial forecasts available at the time the budget is prepared, repriced using Administration inflation and wage assumptions. Medicaid outlays are based on the economic and demographic projections in the model. Other entitlement programs are projected based on rules of thumb linking program spending to elements of the economic and demographic forecast such as the poverty rate.

Federally Owned Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets: The source of data is the Federal Reserve Board's Flow-of-Funds Accounts. The gold stock was revalued using the market value for gold.

Fixed Reproducible Capital: Estimates were developed from the OMB historical data base for physical capital outlays and software purchases. The data base extends back to 1940 and was supplemented by data from other selected sources for 1915–1939. The source data are in current dollars. To estimate investment flows in constant dollars, it was necessary to deflate the nominal investment series. This was done using chain-weighted price indices for federal investment from the National Income and Product Accounts (see chapter 7).

Fixed Nonreproducible Capital: Historical estimates for 1960–1985 were based on estimates in Michael J. Boskin, Marc S. Robinson, and Alan M. Huber, "Government Saving, Capital Formation and Wealth in the United States, 1947–1985," published in *The Measurement of Saving, Investment, and Wealth*, edited by Robert E. Lipsey and Helen Stone Tice (The University of Chicago Press, 1989).

Estimates were updated using changes in the value of private land from the Flow-of-Funds Balance Sheets and from the Agriculture Department for farm land; the value of federal oil deposits was extrapolated using the Producer Price Index for Crude Energy Materials.

Financial Liabilities: The principal source of data is the Federal Reserve's Flow-of-Funds Accounts.

Insurance Liabilities: Sources of data are the OMB Pension Guarantee Model and OMB estimates based on program data. Historical data on liabilities for deposit insurance were also drawn from CBO's study, *The Economic Effects of the Savings and Loan Crisis*, issued January 1992.

Pension Liabilities: For 1979–2001, the estimates are the actuarial accrued liabilities as reported in the annual reports for the Civil Service Retirement System, the Federal Employees Retirement System, and the Military Retirement System (adjusted for inflation). Estimates for the years before 1979 are extrapolations. The estimate for 2002 is a projection. The health insurance liability was estimated by the program actuaries for 1997–2001, and extrapolated back for earlier years.

National Balance Sheet

Publicly Owned Physical Assets: Basic sources of data for the federally owned or financed stocks of capital are the federal investment flows described in Chapter 7. Federal grants for state and local government capital are added, together with adjustments for inflation and depreciation in the same way as described above for direct federal investment. Data for total state and local government capital come from the revised capital stock data prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis extrapolated for 2002.

Privately Owned Physical Assets: Data are from the Flow-of-Funds national balance sheets and from the private net capital stock estimates prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis extrapolated for 2002 using investment data from the National Income and Product Accounts.

Education Capital: The stock of education capital is computed by valuing the cost of replacing the total years of education embodied in the U.S. population 16 years of age and older at the current cost of providing schooling. The estimated cost includes both direct expenditures in the private and public sectors and an estimate of students' forgone earnings, i.e., it reflects the opportunity cost of education. Estimates of students' forgone earnings are based on the year-round, full-time earnings of 18-24 year olds with selected educational attainment levels. These year-round earnings are reduced by 25 percent because students are usually out of school three months of the year. For high school students, these adjusted earnings are further reduced by the unemployment rate for 16-17 year olds; for college students, by the unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds. Yearly earnings by age and educational attainment are from Money Income in the United States, series P60, published by the Bureau of the Census.

For this presentation, federal investment in education capital is a portion of the federal outlays included in the conduct of education and training. This portion includes direct federal outlays and grants for elementary, secondary, and vocational education and for higher education. The data exclude federal outlays for physical capital at educational institutions because these outlays are classified elsewhere as investment in physical capital. The data also exclude outlays under the GI Bill;

outlays for graduate and post-graduate education spending in HHS, Defense and Agriculture; and most outlays for vocational training.

Data on investment in education financed from other sources come from educational institution reports on the sources of their funds, published in U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics. Nominal expenditures were deflated by the chainweighted GDP price index to convert them to constant dollar values. Education capital is assumed not to depreciate, but to be retired when a person dies. An education capital stock computed using this method with different source data can be found in Walter McMahon, "Relative Returns to Human and Physical Capital in the U.S. and Efficient Investment Strategies," Economics of Education Review, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1991. The method is described in detail in Walter McMahon, Investment in Higher Education, Lexington Books, 1974.

Research and Development Capital: The stock of R&D capital financed by the federal government was developed from a data base that measures the conduct of R&D. The data exclude federal outlays for physical capital used in R&D because such outlays are classified elsewhere as investment in federally financed physical capital. Nominal outlays were deflated using the GDP price index to convert them to constant dollar values.

Federally funded capital stock estimates were prepared using the perpetual inventory method in which annual investment flows are cumulated to arrive at a capital stock. This stock was adjusted for depreciation by assuming an annual rate of depreciation of 10 percent on the estimated stock of applied research and development. Basic research is assumed not to depreciate. Chapter 7 of this volume contains additional details on the estimates of the total federally financed R&D stock, as well as its national defense and non-defense components.

A similar method was used to estimate the stock of R&D capital financed from sources other than the federal government. The component financed by universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations is estimated based on data from the National Science Foundation, Surveys of Science Resources. The industry-financed R&D stock component is estimated from that source and from the U.S. Department of Labor, *The Impact of Research and Development on Productivity Growth*, Bulletin 2331, September 1989.

Experimental estimates of R&D capital stocks have recently been prepared by BEA. The results are described in "A Satellite Account for Research and Development," Survey of Current Business, November 1994. These BEA estimates are lower than those presented here primarily because BEA assumes that the stock of basic research depreciates, while the estimates in Table 3–4 assume that basic research does not depreciate. BEA also assumes a slightly higher rate of depreciation for applied research and development, 11 percent, compared with the 10 percent rate used here.

Sources of Data and Assumptions for Estimating Social Indicators

The main sources for the data in this table are the government statistical agencies. The data are all publicly available, and can be found in such general sources as the annual *Economic Report of the President* and the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, or from agencies' web sites.



4. FEDERAL RECEIPTS

Receipts (budget and off-budget) are taxes and other collections from the public that result from the exercise of the Federal Government's sovereign or governmental powers. The difference between receipts and outlays determines the surplus or deficit.

The Federal Government also collects income from the public from market-oriented activities. Collections from these activities, which are subtracted from gross outlays, rather than added to taxes and other governmental receipts, are discussed in the following chapter.

Growth in receipts.—Total receipts in 2004 are estimated to be \$1922.0 billion, an increase of \$85.8 billion or 4.7 percent relative to 2003. Receipts are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 7.0 percent be-

tween 2004 and 2008, rising to \$2,520.9 billion. This growth in receipts is largely due to assumed increases in incomes resulting from both real economic growth and inflation. These estimates reflect an adjustment for revenue uncertainty of -\$25 billion in 2003 and -\$15 billion in 2004. As this description suggests, these latter amounts reflect an additional adjustment to receipts beyond what the economic and tax models forecast and have been made in the interest of cautious and prudent forecasting.

As a share of GDP, receipts are projected to decline from 17.9 percent in 2002 to 17.1 percent in 2003 and 17.0 percent in 2004. The receipts share of GDP is projected to increase annually thereafter, rising to 18.3 percent in 2008.

Table 4-1. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—SUMMARY

(In billions of dollars)

Source	2002 actual	Estimate									
Source	2002 doludi	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008				
Individual income taxes Corporation income taxes Social insurance and retirement receipts (On-budget) (Off-budget) Excise taxes Estate and gift taxes Customs duties Miscellaneous receipts	858.3 148.0 700.8 (185.4) (515.3) 67.0 26.5 18.6 33.9	849.1 143.2 726.6 (195.0) (531.6) 68.4 20.2 19.1 34.7	849.9 169.1 764.5 (208.4) (556.2) 70.9 23.4 20.7 38.5	934.6 229.3 810.9 (221.4) (589.5) 73.3 21.1 21.2 44.8	1,014.1 233.8 845.8 (231.0) (614.8) 75.6 23.2 23.9 46.9	1,103.4 237.8 883.6 (239.1) (644.4) 77.8 20.8 26.0 48.8	1,175.3 243.7 922.2 (249.0) (673.2) 80.0 21.2 27.6 51.0				
Adjustment for revenue uncertainty		-25.0	-15.0								
Total receipts (On-budget) (Off-budget)	1,853.2 (1,337.9) (515.3)	1,836.2 (1,304.7) (531.6)	1,922.0 (1,365.9) (556.2)	2,135.2 (1,545.7) (589.5)	2,263.2 (1,648.4) (614.8)	2,398.1 (1,753.6) (644.4)	2,520.9 (1,847.7) (673.2)				

Table 4–2. EFFECT ON RECEIPTS OF CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXABLE EARNINGS BASE

(In billions of dollars)

			Estimate		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Social security (OASDI) taxable earnings base increases:					
\$87,000 to \$88,200 on Jan. 1, 2004	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
\$88,200 to \$92,100 on Jan. 1, 2005		1.8	4.8	5.3	5.8
\$92,100 to \$96,000 on Jan. 1, 2006			1.8	4.8	5.3
\$96,000 to \$99,900 on Jan. 1, 2007				1.8	4.8
\$99,900 to \$103,500 on Jan. 1, 2008					1.7

ENACTED LEGISLATION

Several laws were enacted in 2002 that have an effect on governmental receipts. The major legislative changes affecting receipts are described below.

JOB CREATION AND WORKER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2002 (JCWAA)

In the fall of 2001, President Bush called on the Congress to enact an economic security bill designed to reinvigorate economic growth and assist workers affected by the economic downturn that followed the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Congress responded in early 2002 and on March 9 President Bush signed the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. In addition to providing increased spending for extended unemployment benefits and funding for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families supplemental grant program, this Act provides tax incentives to encourage business investment, provides tax incentives to help an area of New York City referred to as the Liberty Zone recover from the September 11th terrorist attacks, and extends a number of tax incentives that had expired or were scheduled to expire. The major provisions of the Act that affect receipts are described below.

Business Tax Relief

Provide a special depreciation allowance for certain property.—Taypayers are allowed to recover the cost of certain property used in a trade or business or for the production of income through annual depreciation deductions. The amount of the allowable depreciation deduction for a taxable year is generally determined under the modified accelerated cost recovery system, which assigns applicable recovery periods and depreciation methods to different types of property.

Effective for qualifying assets acquired after September 10, 2001 (a binding written contract for purchase must not have been in effect before September 11, 2001) and before September 11, 2004, this Act allows an additional first-year depreciation deduction equal to 30 percent of the adjusted basis of the property. The additional first-year depreciation deduction is allowed for both regular and alternative minimum tax purposes in the year the property is placed in service. The basis of the property and the depreciation deductions allowable in other years are adjusted to reflect the additional first-year depreciation deduction. Qualifying property includes tangible property with depreciation recovery periods of 20 years or less, certain software, water utility property, and qualified leasehold improvements. To qualify for the special depreciation allowance, the original use of the property must commence with the taxpayer after September 10, 2001 (except for certain sale-leaseback property) and the property must be placed in service before January 1, 2005 (January 1, 2006 for certain longer production period property). In addition, the limitation on first-year allowable depreciation for certain automobiles is increased by \$4,600.

Allow five-year carryback of net operating losses.—A net operating loss (NOL) generally is the amount by which a taxpayer's allowable deductions exceed the taxpayer's gross income. A carryback of an NOL generally results in a refund of Federal income taxes paid for the carryback year. A carryforward of an NOL generally reduces Federal income tax payments for the carryforward year. Under prior law, an NOL generally could be carried back two years and carried forward 20 years; however, NOL deductions could not reduce a taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI) by more than 90 percent.

For NOLs arising in taxable years ending in 2001 and 2002, this Act generally extends the carryback period to five years. In addition, this Act allows NOL deductions attributable to NOL carrybacks arising in taxable years ending in 2001 and 2002, as well as NOL carryforwards to these taxable years, to offset 100 percent of a taxpayer's AMTI.

Unemployment Assistance

Allow special Reed Act transfers.—The Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA) paid by employers funds the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance system and related programs. State unemployment taxes are deposited into the Unemployment Trust Fund and used by States to pay unemployment benefits. Under current law, FUTA balances in excess of statutory ceilings are distributed to the States to pay unemployment benefits or the administrative costs of the system (these are known as Reed Act distributions). However, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 limited Reed Act transfers to states to \$100 million after each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, and limited the use of these \$100 million distributions to paying administrative expenses of unemployment compensation laws.

Under JCWAA the \$100 million limit on distributions from excess federal funds available at the end of fiscal year 2001, as well as the limitation on the use of the distributions, are repealed. This allows the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer excess FUTA balances as of the close of fiscal year 2001 into the account of each State in the Unemployment Trust Fund. Total transfers are capped at \$8 billion.

Tax Benefits for the New York Liberty Zone

Expand eligibility for the work opportunity tax credit.—This Act temporarily expands eligibility for the work opportunity tax credit to include: (1) employees who perform substantially all of their services in the New York Liberty Zone (a specified area of downtown Manhattan surrounding the site of the World Trade Center) for a business located in the New York Liberty Zone, and (2) employees who perform substantially all

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their services in New York City for a business that relocated from the New York Liberty Zone to elsewhere in New York City as a result of the events of September 11, 2001. The credit is available for wages paid or incurred for work performed by eligible individuals after December 31, 2001 and before January 1, 2004, and applies to wages paid to both new hires and existing employees. In addition, the portion of each employer's work opportunity tax credit attributable to this new targeted group of employees is allowed against the alternative minimum tax (AMT).

Provide a special depreciation allowance to certain property.—Under this Act, certain qualifying assets used in the New York Liberty Zone are eligible for an additional first-year depreciation deduction equal to 30 percent of the adjusted basis of the property. The additional first-year depreciation deduction is allowed for both regular and alternative minimum tax purposes in the year the property is placed in service. The basis of the property and the depreciation deductions allowable in other years are adjusted to reflect the additional first-year depreciation deduction. Qualifying assets include tangible property with depreciation recovery periods of 20 years or less, certain software, water utility property, and certain real property. Nonresidential real property and residential rental property are eligible for the special depreciation deduction only to the extent such property rehabilitates real property damaged, or replaces real property destroyed or condemned, as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Assets qualifying for the additional first-year depreciation allowance (described above under Business Tax Relief) and qualified New York Liberty Zone leasehold improvement property are not eligible for the New York Liberty Zone special depreciation allowance. To qualify for the special depreciation allowance, substantially all of the use of the property must be in the New York Liberty Zone, the original use of the property in the New York Liberty Zone must commence with the taxpayer after September 10, 2001 (except for certain sale-leaseback property), the taxpayer must acquire the property by purchase after September 10, 2001, a binding written contract for purchase of the property must not have been in effect before September 11, 2001, and the property must be placed in service on or before December 31, 2006 (December 31, 2009 for nonresidential real property and residential rental property).

Authorize issuance of tax-exempt private activity bonds.—Interest on bonds issued by state and local governments to finance activities carried out and paid for by private persons (private activity bonds) is taxable unless the activities are specified in the Internal Revenue Code. The volume of certain tax-exempt private activity bonds that state and local governments may issue in each calendar year is limited by state-wide volume limits. Under this Act, an aggregate of \$8 billion of tax-exempt private activity bonds may be issued during calendar years 2002, 2003 and 2004 for the ac-

quisition, construction, reconstruction and renovation of nonresidential real property, residential rental property, and public utility property in the New York City Liberty Zone. Projects for which the bonds may be issued are limited to those approved by the Mayor of New York City or the Governor of New York State, each of whom may designate up to \$4 billion of the bonds. In addition, each of those officials may designate up to \$1 billion of the bonds to be used for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction and renovation of commercial real property located outside the Zone and within New York City, provided the property meets specified criteria. These bonds are not subject to the aggregate annual state private activity bond volume limit; several additional exceptions and modifications to the general rules applicable to the issuance of exempt-facility private activity bonds also apply.

Allow one additional advance refunding for certain previously refunded bonds.—Refunding bonds are used to redeem previously issued bonds. Different rules apply to "current" and "advance" refunding bonds. A current refunding occurs when the refunded debt is retired within 90 days of issuance of the refunding bonds. Tax-exempt bonds may be currently refunded an indefinite number of times. An advance refunding occurs when the refunded debt is not retired within 90 days after the refunding bonds are issued; instead, the proceeds of the refunding bonds are invested in an escrow account and held until a future date when the refunded debt may be retired. In general, governmental bonds and tax-exempt private activity bonds for charitable organizations (qualified 501 (c)(3) bonds) may be advance refunded one time.

This Act permits certain bonds for facilities located in New York City to be advance refunded one additional time. Eligible bonds include only those bonds for which all present-law advance refunding authority was exhausted before September 12, 2001, and with respect to which the advance refunding bonds authorized under present law were outstanding on September 11, 2001. In addition, at least 90 percent of the net proceeds of the refunded bonds must have been used to finance facilities located in New York City and the bonds must be: (1) governmental general obligation bonds of New York City; (2) governmental bonds issued by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of the State of New York; (3) governmental bonds issued by the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority; or (4) qualified 501 (c)(3) bonds issued by or on behalf of New York State or New York City to finance hospital facilities. The maximum aggregate amount of advance refunding bonds that may be issued in calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004 is \$9 billion. Eligible advance refunding bonds must be designated by the Mayor of New York City or the Governor of New York State, each of whom may designate up to \$4.5 billion of the bonds.

Increase expensing for certain business property.—In lieu of depreciation, taxpayers with a suffi-

ciently small amount of annual investment (those that annually invest less than \$200,000) generally may elect to deduct up to \$24,000 (\$25,000 for taxable years beginning after 2002) of the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year. Effective for certain qualifying capital assets acquired and placed in service after September 10, 2001 and before January 1, 2007, this Act increases the amount that may be deducted by such businesses to the lesser of \$35,000 or the cost of the qualifying property. For property to qualify for the increased expensing: (1) substantially all of the use of the property must be in the New York Liberty Zone in the active conduct of a trade or business located in the Liberty Zone, and (2) the original use of the property in the Liberty Zone must commence with the taxpayer after September 10, 2001.

Extend replacement period for certain involuntarily converted property.—A taxpayer generally may elect not to recognize gain on property that is involuntarily converted if property similar or related in service or use is acquired within a designated replacement period. In general, the replacement period begins with the date of the disposition of the converted property and ends two years after the close of the first taxable year in which any part of the gain upon conversion is realized. The replacement period is extended to three years if the converted property is real property held for productive use in a trade or business, or for investment. This Act extends the replacement period to five years for property involuntarily converted within the New York Liberty Zone as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, if substantially all of the use of the replacement property is in New York City.

Modify treatment of qualified leasehold improvement property.—The depreciation deduction allowed for improvements made on leased property is determined under the modified accelerated cost recovery system, even if the recovery period assigned to the property is longer than the term of the lease. Leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method and a recovery period that corresponds to the type of real property being improved (39 years in the case of nonresidential real property). Under this Act, qualified leasehold improvement property placed in service in the New York Liberty Zone after September 10, 2001 and before January 1, 2007, and which is not subject to a written binding contract in effect before September 11, 2001, is to be depreciated over five years using the straight-line method. The alternative depreciation system recovery period for such property is nine years under this Act. Qualified New York City Liberty Zone leasehold improvement property is not eligible for the special depreciation allowance available to qualified New York Liberty Zone property or the special firstvear depreciation allowance created by this Act and described above under Business Tax Relief.

Miscellaneous and Technical Provisions

Modify interest rate used in determining additional required contributions to defined benefit plans and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) variable rate premiums.—Minimum and maximum funding requirements are imposed on defined benefit pension plans under current law. Minimum funding requirements generally are the amount needed to fund benefits earned during the year, plus the year's portion of the amortized cost of other liabilities. If a defined benefit plan is underfunded under a statutorily specified calculation, additional contributions are required. The PBGC also insures the benefits owed under defined benefit pension plans, requiring that employers pay premiums to the PBGC for this insurance coverage. If a plan is underfunded, additional premiums (referred to as variable rate premiums), based on the amount of unfunded vested benefits, are required. This Act expands the permissible range of the statutory interest rate used in calculating whether a defined benefit pension plan is underfunded, thereby affecting both the need for an employer to make additional contributions to a plan and the amount of those additional contributions. This Act also increases the interest rate used to determine the amount of unfunded vested benefits. thereby affecting the amount of variable rate premiums imposed. These interest rate changes are effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2001 and before January 1, 2004.

Allow teachers to deduct out-of-pocket classroom expenses.—Under a permanent provision employees who incur unreimbursed, job-related expenses are allowed to deduct those expenses to the extent that when combined with other miscellaneous itemized deductions they exceeded 2 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI), but only if the taxpayer itemizes deductions (i.e., does not use the standard deduction). Effective for expenses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001 and before January 1, 2004, this Act allows certain teachers and other elementary and secondary school professionals to treat up to \$250 in qualified out-of-pocket classroom expenses as a non-itemized deduction (above-the-line deduction). Unreimbursed expenditures for certain books, supplies and equipment related to classroom instruction qualify for the deduc-

Modify other tax provisions.—This Act also makes technical corrections to previously enacted legislation, removes the statutory impediment to providing copies of specified information returns to taxpayers electronically, expands the exclusion from income for qualified foster care payments, limits the use of the non-accrual experience method of accounting to the amount to be received for the performance of qualified professional services, and prohibits shareholders from increasing the basis of their stock in an S corporation by their pro rata share of income from the discharge of indebtedness

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of the S corporation that is excluded from the S corporation's income.

Expired or Expiring Provisions

Extend alternative minimum tax relief for individuals.—A temporary provision of prior law, which had permitted nonrefundable personal tax credits to offset both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax (AMT), had expired for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001. This Act extends minimum tax relief for nonrefundable personal tax credits two years, to apply to taxable years 2002 and 2003. The extension does not apply to the child credit, the earned income tax credit or the adoption credit, which were provided AMT relief through December 31, 2010 under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA). The refundable portion of the child credit and the earned income tax credit are also allowed against the AMT through December 31, 2010.

Extend the work opportunity tax credit.—The work opportunity tax credit provides an incentive for employers to hire individuals from certain targeted groups. The credit generally applies to the first \$6,000 of wages paid to several categories of economically disadvantaged or handicapped workers. The credit rate is 25 percent of qualified wages for employment of at least 120 hours but less than 400 hours and 40 percent for employment of 400 or more hours. This Act extends the credit, which had expired with respect to workers hired after December 31, 2001, making it available for workers hired before January 1, 2004.

Extend the welfare-to-work tax credit.—The welfare-to-work tax credit entitles employers to claim a tax credit for hiring certain recipients of long-term family assistance. The purpose of the credit is to expand job opportunities for persons making the transition from welfare to work. The credit is 35 percent of the first \$10,000 of eligible wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 of eligible wages in the second year of employment. Eligible wages include cash wages plus the cash value of certain employer-paid health, dependent care, and educational fringe benefits. The minimum employment period that employees must work before employers can claim the credit is 400 hours. This Act extends the credit, which had expired with respect to individuals who began work after December 31, 2001, to apply to individuals who begin work before January 1, 2004.

Extend Archer Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs)—Self-employed individuals and employees of small firms are allowed to establish Archer MSAs; the number of accounts is capped at 750,000. In addition to other requirements, (1) individuals who establish Archer MSAs must be covered by a high-deductible health plan (and no other plan) with a deductible of at least \$1,700 but not greater than \$2,500 for policies covering

a single person and a deductible of at least \$3,350 but not greater than \$5,050 in all other cases, (2) tax-preferred contributions are limited to 65 percent of the deductible for single policies and 75 percent of the deductible for other policies, and (3) either an individual or an employer, but not both, may make a tax-preferred contribution to an Archer MSA for a particular year. This Act extends the Archer MSA program, which was scheduled to expire on December 31, 2002, through December 31, 2003.

Extend tax on failure to comply with mental health parity requirements applicable to group health plans.—Under prior law, group heath plans that provided both medical and surgical benefits and mental health benefits, could not impose aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limits on mental health benefits that were not imposed on substantially all medical and surgical benefits. An excise tax of \$100 per day (during the period of noncompliance) was imposed on an employer sponsoring a group plan that failed to meet these requirements. For a given taxable year, the tax was limited to the lesser of 10 percent of the employer's group health insurance expenses for the prior taxable year or \$500,000. The excise tax was applicable to plan years beginning on or after January 1, 1998 and expired with respect to benefits for services provided on or after December 31, 2002. This Act extends the excise tax to apply to benefits for services provided before January 1, 2004.

Extend tax credit for purchase of electric vehicles.—Under prior law, a 10-percent tax credit up to a maximum of \$4,000 was provided for the cost of a qualified electric vehicle. The full amount of the credit was available for purchases prior to January 1, 2002. The credit began to phase down in 2002 and was not available for purchases after 2004. This Act defers the phasedown of the credit for two years. The full amount of the credit is available for purchases in 2002 and 2003, but begins to phase down in 2004; the credit is not available for purchases after December 31, 2006.

Extend deduction for qualified clean-fuel vehicles and qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property.—Under prior law, certain costs of acquiring clean-fuel vehicles (vehicles that use certain clean-burning fuels) and property used to store or dispense cleanburning fuel, could be expensed and deducted when the property was placed in service. For qualified cleanfuel vehicles, the maximum allowable deduction was \$50,000 for a truck or van with a gross vehicle weight over 26,000 pounds, or a bus with seating capacity of at least 20 adults; \$5,000 for a truck or van with a gross vehicle weight between 10,000 and 26,000 pounds; and \$2,000 in the case of any other motor vehicle. The full amount of the deduction could be claimed for vehicles placed in service before January 1, 2002, but began to phase down for vehicles placed in service after December 31, 2001, and was not available after December 31, 2004. For qualified property used to store or dis-

pense clean-burning fuel, or used to recharge electric vehicles, the owner was allowed to deduct up to \$100,000 of the cost of the property at each location, provided the property was placed in service before January 1, 2005. This Act defers the phasedown of the deduction for clean-fuel vehicles by two years. The full amount of the deduction is available for vehicles placed in service in 2002 and 2003, begins to phase down in 2004, and is unavailable after December 31, 2006. The provision extends the placed-in-service date for clean-fuel vehicle refueling property by two years, making the deduction available for property placed in service prior to January 1, 2007.

Extend tax credit for producing electricity from certain sources.—Under prior law, taxpayers were provided a 1.5-cent-per-kilowatt-hour tax credit, adjusted for inflation after 1992, for electricity produced from wind, closed-loop biomass (organic material from a plant grown exclusively for use at a qualified facility to produce electricity), and poultry waste. To qualify for the credit, the electricity had be sold to an unrelated third party and had be produced during the first 10 years of production at a facility placed in service before January 1, 2002. This Act extends the credit to apply to electricity produced at a facility placed in service before January 1, 2004.

Extend suspension of net income limitation on percentage depletion from marginal oil and gas wells.—Taxpayers are allowed to recover their investment in oil and gas wells through depletion deductions. For certain properties, deductions may be determined using the percentage depletion method; however, in any year, the amount deducted generally may not exceed 100 percent of the net income from the property. Under prior law, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997 and before January 1, 2002, domestic oil and gas production from "marginal" properties was exempt from the 100-percent of net income limitation. This Act extends the exemption to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001 and before January 1, 2004.

Repeal requirement that registered motor fuels terminals offer dyed fuel as a condition of registration.—With limited exceptions, excise taxes are imposed on all highway motor fuels when they are removed from a registered terminal facility, unless the fuel is indelibly dyed and is destined for a nontaxable use. Terminal facilities are not permitted to receive and store non-tax-paid motor fuels unless they are registered with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Effective January 1, 2002, in order to be registered under prior law, a terminal had to offer for sale both dyed and undyed fuel (the "dyed-fuel mandate"). This Act repeals the dyed-fuel mandate effective January 1, 2002.

Extend authority to issue Qualified Zone Academy Bonds.—Prior law allowed state and local govern-

ments to issue "qualified zone academy bonds," the interest on which was effectively paid by the Federal government in the form of an annual income tax credit. The proceeds of the bonds had to be used for teacher training, purchases of equipment, curriculum development, or rehabilitation and repairs at certain public school facilities. A nationwide total of \$400 million of qualified zone academy bonds were authorized to be issued in each of calendar years 1998 through 2001. In addition, unused authority arising in 1998 and 1999 could be carried forward for up to three years and unused authority arising in 2000 and 2001 could be carried forward for up to two years. This Act authorizes the issuance of an additional \$400 million of qualified zone academy bonds in each of calendar years 2002 and 2003.

Extend tax incentives for employment and investment on Indian reservations.—This Act extends for one year, through December 31, 2004, the employment tax credit for qualified workers employed on an Indian reservation and the accelerated depreciation rules for qualified property used in the active conduct of a trade or business within an Indian reservation.

For a given taxable year, the employment tax credit is equal to 20 percent of the amount by which qualified wages and health insurance costs paid by an employer exceed the amount paid by the employer in 1993. The amount of qualified wages and health insurance costs taken into account with respect to any employee for any taxable year may not exceed \$20,000. A qualified employee is an individual who is an enrolled member of an Indian tribe (or is the spouse of an enrolled member), lives on or near the reservation where he or she works, performs services that are all or substantially all within the Indian reservation, and receives wages from the employer that are less than or equal to \$30,000 (adjusted annually for inflation after 1994) when determined at an annual rate. The employment tax credit is not available for employees involved in certain gaming activities or who work in a building that houses certain gaming activities.

The accelerated depreciation recovery periods for qualified Indian reservation property are: 2 years for 3-year property, 3 years for 5-year property, 4 years for 7-year property, 6 years for 10-year property, 9 years for 15-year property, 12 years for 20-year property, and 22 years for nonresidential real property. Qualifying property must be used predominantly in the active conduct of a trade or business within an Indian reservation, cannot be used outside the reservation on a regular basis (except for qualified infrastructure property if the purpose of such property is to connect with qualified infrastructure property located within the reservation), and cannot be acquired from a related person. Property used to conduct or house certain gaming activities is not eligible for the accelerated depreciation recovery periods.

Extend exceptions provided under subpart F for certain active financing income.—Under the Sub-

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part F rules, certain U.S. shareholders of a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) are subject to U.S. tax currently on certain income earned by the CFC, whether or not such income is distributed to the shareholders. The income subject to current inclusion under the subpart F rules includes, among other things, "foreign personal holding company income" and insurance income. Foreign personal holding company income generally includes many types of income derived by a financial service company, such as dividends; interest; royalties; rents; annuities; net gains from the sale of certain property, including securities, commodities and foreign currency; and income from notional principal contracts and securities lending activities. Under prior law, for taxable years beginning before 2002, certain income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, insurance, or similar business was excepted from Subpart F. This Act extends the exception for five years, to apply to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2007.

Suspend temporarily the provision that disallows certain deductions of mutual life insurance companies.—Life insurance companies may generally deduct policyholder dividends, while dividends to stockholders are not deductible. Section 809 of the Internal Revenue Code attempts to identify amounts returned by mutual life insurance companies to holders of participating polices in their role as owners of the company, and generally disallows a deduction for mutual company policyholder dividends (or otherwise increases taxable income by reducing the amount of end-of-year reserves) in an amount equal to the amount identified by section 809. The section 809 imputed amount is termed the company's differential earnings amount, and equals the product of the individual company's average equity base and an industry-wide computed differential earnings rate. The differential earnings rate is initially computed using the average mutual earnings rate for the second year preceding the current taxable year, but is later recomputed using the current year's average mutual earnings rate. Any difference between the differential earnings amount and the recomputed differential earnings amount is taken into account in computing taxable income for the following taxable year. Effective for taxable years beginning in 2001, 2002, and 2003, this Act provides a zero differential earnings rate for purposes of computing the differential earnings amount and the recomputed differential earnings amount, thereby temporarily suspending the income imputation for mutual life insurance companies provided under section 809.

TRADE ACT OF 2002

This Act authorizes the President to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries regarding tariff and non-tariff barriers whenever he determines that these barriers unduly burden or restrict U.S. foreign trade or adversely affect the U.S. economy. Expedited procedures for Congressional consideration of the legislation to implement these trade agreements, without amendment, are also authorized. Other provisions of the Act reauthorize the Customs Service, reauthorize and expand certain benefits under the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, extend and expand trade benefits to Andean countries, reauthorize duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences program for developing countries, and make other trade-related changes. The major provisions of the Act that affect receipts are described below.

Provide refundable tax credit for the purchase of qualified health insurance by certain individ**uals.**—A refundable tax credit is provided to eligible individuals for the cost of qualified health insurance for the individual and qualifying family members. The credit is equal to 65 percent of the amount paid by certain individuals certified as eligible for Trade Adjustment Assistance or alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance, and certain retired workers whose pensions are paid by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and who are not eligible for Medicare. Payment of the credit is available on an advance basis (i.e, prior to the filing of the taxpayer's return) pursuant to a program to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury no later than August 1, 2003. The credit first became available for months beginning December 2002.

Extend and expand Andean trade preferences.— This Act extends and enhances the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), which expired on December 4, 2001, through December 31, 2006. The ATPA, which was enacted in 1991, was designed to provide economic alternatives for Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru in their fight against narcotics production and trafficking.

Extend Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).—Under GSP, duty-free access is provided to over 4,000 items from eligible developing countries that meet certain worker rights, intellectual property protection, and other criteria. This Act extends this program, which had expired after September 30, 2001, through December 31, 2006.

Modify miscellaneous trade provisions.—Other trade-related changes made by this Act include: (1) modification of benefits provided under the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act and the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, (2) an increase in the aggregate value of goods that U.S. residents traveling abroad may bring into the United States duty free, and (3) the provision of duty-free treatment to certain steam or vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS

The President's plan provides tax incentives for charitable giving, strengthening education, investing in health care, and protecting the environment. It also provides tax incentives designed to increase energy production and promote energy conservation, temporarily extends provisions that are scheduled to expire, permanently extends the research and experimentation (R&E) tax credit, and permanently extends the provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA) that sunset on December 31, 2010. In addition, the President intends to work with the Congress to enact an economic growth package that will increase the momentum of the economic recovery and enhance long-term growth.

Last year's Budget announced the Administration's tax simplification project, which is focusing on immediately achievable reforms of the current tax system. Several proposals in this year's Budget result from this project. They include the proposals relating to: creating a uniform definition of a qualifying child, eliminating the phaseout of adoption tax benefits, repealing the restrictions on the use of qualified 501(c)(3) bonds in refinancing taxable debt and working capital debt and in providing residential rental housing, simplifying use of the orphan drug tax credit for pre-designation costs, excluding from income the value of employer-provided computers, consolidating IRAs into Lifetime Savings Accounts and Retirement Savings Accounts (LSAs/RSAs), consolidating defined contribution retirement plans into Employer Retirement Savings Accounts (ERSAs), allowing section 179 expensing elections to be made or revoked on amended returns, and conforming and simplifying the work opportunity tax credit and the welfare to work tax credit. Additional tax simplification proposals are under development and review and will be released during the coming year.

ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE

The President believes that it is crucial for the Congress to pass an economic growth package quickly that will reinvigorate the economic recovery and provide new jobs, reduce tax burdens, and strengthen investor confidence. The provisions of the Administration's proposal that affect receipts are described below.

Accelerate 10-percent individual income tax rate bracket expansion.—Under EGTRRA, effective for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, the 15-percent individual income tax rate bracket of prior law is split into two tax rate brackets of 10 and 15 percent. The 10-percent tax rate bracket applies to the first \$6,000 of taxable income for single taxpayers and married taxpayers filing separate returns (increasing to \$7,000 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007), the first \$10,000 of taxable income for heads of household, and the first \$12,000 of taxable income for married taxpayers filing joint returns (increasing to \$14,000 of taxable income for taxable years begin-

ning after December 31, 2007). Taxable income above these thresholds that was taxed at the 15-percent rate under prior law continues to be taxed at that rate. The income thresholds for the new tax rate brackets are adjusted annually for inflation, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008 and before January 1, 2011.

To spur consumer confidence and economic growth, the Administration proposes to accelerate the expansion of the 10-percent bracket scheduled for 2008 to 2003. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002, the 10-percent tax rate bracket would apply to the first \$7,000 of taxable income for single taxpayers and married taxpayers filing separate returns, the first \$10,000 of taxable income for heads of household, and the first \$14,000 of taxable income for married taxpayers filing joint returns. The income thresholds for the 10-percent tax rate brackets would be adjusted annually for inflation, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003. As a result of the Administration's proposal to extend the EGTRRA provisions permanently, the expanded 10-percent individual income tax rate bracket would also apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Accelerate reduction in individual income tax *rates.*—In addition to splitting the 15-percent tax rate bracket of prior law into two tax rate brackets (see preceding discussion). EGTRRA replaces the four remaining statutory individual income tax rate brackets of prior law (28, 31, 36, and 39.6 percent) with a rate structure of 25, 28, 33, and 35 percent. The reduced tax rate structure is phased in over a period of six years, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, as follows: the 28-percent rate is reduced to 27.5 percent for 2001, 27 percent for 2002 and 2003, 26 percent for 2004 and 2005, and 25 percent for 2006 through 2010; the 31 percent rate is reduced to 30.5 percent for 2001, 30 percent for 2002 and 2003, 29 percent for 2004 and 2005, and 28 percent for 2006 through 2010; the 36 percent rate is reduced to 35.5 percent for 2001, 35 percent for 2002 and 2003, 34 percent for 2004 and 2005, and 33 percent for 2006 through 2010; and the 39.6 percent rate is reduced to 39.1 percent for 2001, 38.6 percent for 2002 and 2003, 37.6 percent for 2004 and 2005, and 35 percent for 2006 through 2010. The income thresholds for these tax rate brackets are adjusted annually for inflation.

To improve the incentives to work, save and invest, the Administration proposes to accelerate the reductions in income tax rates scheduled for 2004 and 2006 to 2003. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002, the 27-percent rate would be reduced to 25 percent, the 30-percent rate would be reduced to 28 percent, the 35-percent rate would be reduced to 33 percent, and the 38.6-percent rate would be reduced to 35 percent. These rates would remain in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010

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as a result of the Administration's proposal to extend the EGTRRA provisions permanently.

Accelerate 15-percent individual income tax rate bracket expansion for married taxpayers filing joint returns.—The maximum taxable income in the 15-percent tax rate bracket for a married couple filing a joint return is 167 percent of the corresponding amount for an unmarried individual filing a single return. Therefore, a two-earner couple may have a greater individual income tax liability if they file a joint return than what it would be if they were not married and each filed a separate return. Under EGTRRA, the size of the 15-percent tax rate bracket for married taxpayers filing joint returns is increased over a four-year period, beginning after December 31, 2004. The increase is as follows: the maximum taxable income in the 15-percent tax rate bracket for married taxpayers filing joint returns increases to 180 percent of the corresponding amount for single taxpayers in taxable year 2005, 187 percent in taxable year 2006, 193 percent in taxable year 2007, and 200 percent in taxable years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

The Administration proposes to reduce the marriage penalty by increasing the maximum taxable amount in the 15-percent tax rate bracket for married taxpayers filing joint returns to 200 percent of the corresponding amount for single taxpayers, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002. As a result of the Administration's proposal to extend EGTRRA permanently, the expanded 15-percent tax rate bracket for married taxpayers would also apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Accelerate increase in standard deduction for married taxpayers filing joint returns.—The basic standard deduction amount for a married couple filing a joint return is 167 percent of the basic standard deduction for an unmarried individual filing a single return. Therefore, two single taxpayers have a combined standard deduction that exceeds the standard deduction of a married couple filing a joint return. Under EGTRRA, the standard deduction for married couples filing joint returns is increased to double the standard deduction for single taxpayers over a five-year period, beginning after December 31, 2004. The standard deduction for married taxpayers filing joint returns increases to 174 percent of the standard deduction for single taxpayers in taxable year 2005, 184 percent in taxable year 2006, 187 percent in taxable year 2007, 190 percent in taxable year 2008, and 200 percent in taxable years 2009 and 2010.

The Administration proposes to reduce the marriage penalty by increasing the standard deduction for married taxpayers filing joint returns to 200 percent of the standard deduction for single taxpayers, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002. As a result of the Administration's proposal to extend EGTRRA permanently, the increase in the standard

deduction for married taxpayers would also apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Accelerate increase in child tax credit.—Current law provides taxpayers a tax credit of up to \$600 for each qualifying child under the age of 17. The credit increases to \$700 for taxable years 2005 through 2008, \$800 for taxable year 2009, and \$1,000 for taxable year 2010. The credit declines to \$500 in taxable year 2011. The credit is reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$110,000 (\$75,000 if the taxpayer is not married and \$55,000 if the taxpayer is married but filing a separate return). These income thresholds are not adjusted for inflation. For taxable years before January 1, 2011, the credit offsets both the regular and the alternative minimum tax.

The child tax credit is refundable to the extent of 10 percent of the taxpayer's earned income in excess of \$10,500. The percentage increases to 15 percent for taxable years 2005 through 2010. The \$10,500 earned income threshold is indexed annually for inflation. Families with three or more children are allowed a refundable credit for the amount by which their social security payroll taxes exceed the refundable portion of their earned income tax credit, if that amount is greater than the refundable credit based on their earned income in excess of \$10,500. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, the credit is nonrefundable unless the taxpayer has three or more children and social security taxes in excess of the refundable portion of the earned income tax credit.

To assist families with the costs of raising children, the Administration proposes to increase the amount of the child tax credit by \$400 to \$1,000 per child. The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002. For 2003, the increased amount of the child tax credit would be paid in advance beginning in July on the basis of information on the taxpayer's 2002 tax return filed in 2003. Advance payments would be made in a manner similar to the distribution of advance payment checks in 2001. The Administration is also proposing to extend the EGTRRA provisions permanently. Thus, in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, the credit would be \$1,000, would offset the alternative minimum tax, and would be partially refundable for families with one or two children.

Eliminate the double taxation of corporate earnings.—For corporate stock held in taxable accounts, corporate profits may be taxed twice, once at the shareholder level and once at the corporate level. If the distribution is made through multiple corporations, profits may be taxed more than twice. In contrast, most other forms of capital income (i.e., interest payments, partnership income, and sole-proprietorship income) are taxed only once. The double taxation of corporate earnings contributes to a number of economic distortions. These include a tax bias that (a) discourages investing

in corporations in favor of investing in unincorporated forms of business and in consumer durables, (b) discourages financing corporate investment with equity in favor of financing with debt, and (c) discourages distributing earnings as dividends in favor of distributing earnings via share repurchases or retaining and reinvesting them. By reducing or eliminating these tax biases, the Administration's proposal allows markets, rather than taxes, to determine business investment and financing decisions. The Administration's proposal, which would be effective for taxable years beginning in 2003, would relieve the double tax on corporate profits by granting tax relief to shareholders. Shareholders would exclude from taxable income dividends that have been taxed at the corporate level. Excludable dividends would come from an excludable dividend account (EDA), which would reflect income on which the corporation had paid tax at the highest corporate tax rate. Relief from double taxation also would be extended to retained earnings through a shareholder basis adjustment. Shareholders would receive an increase in basis for amounts of taxed corporate earnings that are not paid out as a dividend. This would relieve the capital gains tax on the retained corporate earnings. The basis adjustment would treat the shareholder as if he or she had received a dividend and reinvested it in the corporation.

Increase expensing for small business.—In lieu of depreciation, a taxpayer with less than \$200,000 in annual investment may elect to deduct up to \$25,000 (\$24,000 in 2001 and 2002) of the cost of qualifying property placed in service during the taxable year. The amount that a small business may expense is reduced by the amount by which the cost of qualifying property exceeds \$200,000. An election for the increased deduction must generally be made on the taxpayer's initial tax return to which the election applies and the election can only be revoked with the consent of the Commissioner. The Administration proposes to increase the deduction to \$75,000 for taxpayers with less than \$325,000 in annual investment (with both limits indexed annually for inflation) and include off-the-shelf computer software as qualifying property. Additionally, the Administration proposes to allow expensing elections to be made or revoked on amended returns. The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2003.

Provide minimum tax relief to individuals.—To ensure that the benefits from the acceleration of the individual income tax reductions are not reduced by the AMT, the Administration proposes to increase the AMT exemption amount in 2003 and 2004 by \$8,000 for married taxpayers and by \$4,000 for single taxpayers, and maintain those exemption levels through 2005.

TAX INCENTIVES

Provide Incentives for Charitable Giving

Provide charitable contribution deduction for nonitemizers.—Under current law, individual taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions (nonitemizers) are not able to deduct contributions to qualified charitable organizations. The Administration proposes to allow nonitemizers to deduct charitable contributions of cash in addition to claiming the standard deduction, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002. Nonitemizers would be allowed to deduct cash contributions that exceed \$250 (\$500 for married taxpayers filing jointly), up to a maximum deduction of \$250 (\$500 for married taxpayers filing jointly). The deduction floor and limits would be indexed for inflation after 2003. Deductible contributions would be subject to existing rules governing itemized charitable contributions, such as the substantiation requirements.

Permit tax-free withdrawals from IRAs for charitable contributions.—Under current law, eligible individuals may make deductible or non-deductible contributions to a traditional IRA. Pre-tax contributions and earnings in a traditional IRA are included in income when withdrawn. Effective for distributions after December 31, 2002, the Administration proposes to allow individuals who have attained age 65 to exclude from gross income IRA distributions made directly to a charitable organization. The exclusion would apply without regard to the percentage-of-AGI limitations that apply to deductible charitable contributions. The exclusion would apply only to the extent the individual receives no return benefit in exchange for the transfer. and no charitable deduction would be allowed with respect to any amount that is excludable from income under this provision.

Expand and increase the enhanced charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory.—A taxpayer's deduction for charitable contributions of inventory generally is limited to the taxpayer's basis (typically cost) in the inventory. However, for certain contributions of inventory, C corporations may claim an enhanced deduction equal to the lesser of: (1) basis plus one half of the fair market value in excess of basis, or (2) two times basis. To be eligible for the enhanced deduction, the contributed property generally must be inventory of the taxpayer contributed to a charitable organization and the donee must (1) use the property consistent with the donee's exempt purpose solely for the care of the ill, the needy, or infants, (2) not transfer the property in exchange for money, other property, or services, and (3) provide the taxpayer a written statement that the donee's use of the property will be consistent with such requirements. To use the enhanced deduction, the taxpayer must establish that the fair market value of the donated item exceeds basis.

Under the Administration's proposal, which is designed to encourage contributions of food inventory to charitable organizations, any taxpayer engaged in a trade or business would be eligible to claim an enhanced deduction for donations of food inventory. The enhanced deduction for donations of food inventory would be increased to the lesser of: (1) fair market value, or (2) two times basis. However, to ensure consistent treatment of all businesses claiming an enhanced deduction for donations of food inventory, the enhanced deduction for qualified food donations by S corporations and non-corporate taxpayers would be limited to 10 percent of net income from the trade or business. A special provision would allow taxpayers with a zero or low basis in the qualified food donation (e.g., taxpayers that use the cash method of accounting for purchases and sales, and taxpayers that are not required to capitalize indirect costs) to assume a basis equal to 25 percent of fair market value. The enhanced deduction would be available only for donations of "apparently wholesome food" (food intended for human consumption that meets all quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, state, and local laws and regulations, even though the food may not be readily marketable due to appearance, age, freshness, grade, size, surplus, or other conditions). The fair market value of "apparently wholesome food" that cannot or will not be sold solely due to internal standards of the taxpayer or lack of market, would be determined by taking into account the price at which the same or substantially the same food items are sold by the taxpayer at the time of the contribution or, if not sold at such time, in the recent past. These proposed changes in the enhanced deduction for donations of food inventory would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

Reform excise tax based on investment income of private foundations.—Under current law, private foundations that are exempt from Federal income tax are subject to a two-percent excise tax on their net investment income (one-percent if certain requirements are met). The excise tax on private foundations that are not exempt from Federal income tax, such as certain charitable trusts, is equal to the excess of the sum of the excise tax that would have been imposed if the foundation were tax exempt and the amount of the unrelated business income tax that would have been imposed if the foundation were tax exempt, over the income tax imposed on the foundation. To encourage increased charitable activity and simplify the tax laws, the Administration proposes to replace the two rates of tax on the net investment income of private foundations that are exempt from Federal income tax with a single tax rate of one percent. The excise tax on private foundations not exempt from Federal income tax would be equal to the excess of the sum of the one-percent excise tax that would have been imposed if the foundation were tax exempt and the amount of the unrelated business income tax what would have been imposed if the foundation were tax exempt, over

the income tax imposed on the foundation. The proposed change would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

Modify tax on unrelated business taxable income of charitable remainder trusts.—A charitable remainder annuity trust is a trust that is required to pay, at least annually, a fixed dollar amount of at least five percent of the initial value of the trust to a noncharity for the life of an individual or for a period of 20 years or less, with the remainder passing to charity. A charitable remainder unitrust is a trust that generally is required to pay, at least annually, a fixed percentage of at least five percent of the fair market value of the trust's assets determined at least annually to a non-charity for the life of an individual or for a period of 20 years or less, with the remainder passing to charity. A trust does not qualify as a charitable remainder annuity trust if the annuity for a year is greater than 50 percent of the initial fair market value of the trust's assets. A trust does not qualify as a charitable remainder unitrust if the percentage of assets that are required to be distributed at least annually is greater than 50 percent. A trust does not qualify as a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust unless the value of the remainder interest in the trust is at least 10 percent of the value of the assets contributed to the trust. Distributions from a charitable remainder annuity trust or charitable remainder unitrust, which are included in the income of the beneficiary for the year that the amount is required to be distributed, are treated in the following order as: (1) ordinary income to the extent of the trust's current and previously undistributed ordinary income for the trust's year in which the distribution occurred, (2) capital gains to the extent of the trust's current capital gain and previously undistributed capital gain for the trust's year in which the distribution occurred, (3) other income to the extent of the trust's current and previously undistributed other income for the trust's year in which the distribution occurred, and (4) corpus (trust principal).

Charitable remainder annuity trusts and charitable remainder unitrusts are exempt from Federal income tax; however, such trusts lose their income tax exemption for any year in which they have unrelated business taxable income. Any taxes imposed on the trust are required to be allocated to trust corpus. The Administration proposes to levy a 100-percent excise tax on the unrelated business taxable income of charitable remainder trusts, in lieu of removing the Federal income tax exemption for any year in which unrelated business taxable income is incurred. This change, which is a more appropriate remedy than loss of tax exemption, is proposed to become effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002, regardless of when the trust was created.

Modify basis adjustment to stock of S corporations contributing appreciated property.—Under current law, each shareholder in an S corporation sepa-

rately accounts for his or her pro rata share of the S corporation's charitable contributions in determining his or her income tax liability. A shareholder's basis in the stock of the S corporation must be reduced by the amount of his or her pro rata share of the S corporation's charitable contribution. In order to preserve the benefit of providing a charitable contribution deduction for contributions of appreciated property and to prevent the recognition of gain on the contributed property on the disposition of the S corporation stock, the Administration proposes to allow a shareholder in an S corporation to increase his or her basis in the stock of an S corporation by an amount equal to the excess of the shareholder's pro rata share of the S corporation's charitable contribution over the stockholder's pro rata share of the adjusted basis of the contributed property. The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

Repeal the \$150 million limitation on qualified 501(c)(3) bonds.—Current law contains a \$150 million limitation on the volume of outstanding, non-hospital, tax-exempt bonds for the benefit of any one 501(c)(3) organization. The limitation was repealed in 1997 for bonds issued after August 5, 1997, at least 95 percent of the net proceeds of which are used to finance capital expenditures incurred after that date. However, the limitation continues to apply to bonds more than five percent of the net proceeds of which finance or refinance working capital expenditures, or capital expenditures incurred on or before August 5, 1997. In order to simplify the tax laws and provide consistent treatment of bonds for 501(c)(3) organizations, the Administration proposes to repeal the \$150 million limitation in its entirety.

Repeal restrictions on the use of qualified 501(c)(3) bonds for residential rental property.— Tax-exempt, 501(c)(3) organizations generally may utilize tax-exempt financing for charitable purposes. However, existing law contains a special limitation under which 501(c)(3) organizations may not use tax-exempt financing to acquire existing residential rental property for charitable purposes unless the property is rented to low-income tenants or is substantially rehabilitated. In order to simplify the tax laws and provide consistent treatment of bonds for 501(c)(3) organizations, the Administration proposes to repeal the residential rental property limitation.

Strengthen and Reform Education

Provide refundable tax credit for certain costs of attending a different school for pupils assigned to failing public schools.—Under the Administration's proposal, a refundable tax credit would be allowed for 50 percent of the first \$5,000 of qualifying elementary and secondary education expenses incurred during the taxable year with respect to enrollment of a qualifying student in a qualifying school. Qualifying students would be those who, for a given school year,

would normally attend a public school determined by the State as not having made "adequate yearly progress" under the terms of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. A qualifying student in one school year generally would qualify for an additional school year even if the school normally attended made adequate yearly progress by the beginning of the second school year. A qualifying school would be any public school making adequate yearly progress or private elementary or secondary school. Qualifying expenses generally would be tuition, required fees, and transportation costs incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the attendance at a qualifying school. The proposal would be effective with respect to expenses incurred beginning with the 2003-2004 school year through the 2007-2008 school year.

Extend, increase and expand the above-the-line deduction for qualified out-of-pocket classroom expenses.—Under current law, teachers who itemize deductions (do not use the standard deduction) and incur unreimbursed, job-related expenses are allowed to deduct those expenses to the extent that when combined with other miscellaneous itemized deductions they exceed two percent of AGI. Current law also allows certain teachers and other elementary and secondary school professionals to treat up to \$250 in annual qualified out-of-pocket classroom expenses as a non-itemized deduction (above-the-line deduction), effective for expenses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001 and before January 1, 2004. Unreimbursed expenditures for certain books, supplies and equipment related to classroom instruction qualify for the above-the-line deduction. Expenses claimed as an above-the-line deduction cannot be claimed as itemized deduction. The Administration proposes to extend the above-the-line deduction to apply to qualified out-of-pocket expenditures incurred after December 31, 2003, to increase the deduction to \$400, and to expand the deduction to apply to unreimbursed expenditures for certain professional training programs.

Invest in Health Care

Provide refundable tax credit for the purchase of health insurance.—Current law provides a tax preference for employer-provided group health insurance plans, but not for individually purchased health insurance coverage except to the extent that deductible medical expenses exceed 7.5 percent of AGI, the individual has self-employment income, or the individual is eligible under the Trade Act of 2002 to purchase certain types of qualified health insurance. The Administration proposes to make health insurance more affordable for individuals not covered by an employer plan or a public program. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003, a new refundable tax credit would be provided for the cost of health insurance purchased by individuals under age 65. The credit would provide a subsidy for a percentage of the

health insurance premium, up to a maximum includable premium. The maximum subsidy percentage would be 90 percent for low-income taxpayers and would phase down with income. The maximum credit would be \$1,000 for an adult and \$500 for a child. The credit would be phased out at \$30,000 for single taxpayers and \$60,000 for families purchasing a family policy.

Individuals could claim the tax credit for health insurance premiums paid as part of the normal tax-filing process. Alternatively, beginning July 1, 2005, the tax credit would be available in advance at the time the individual purchases health insurance. The advance credit would reduce the premium paid by the individual to the health insurer, and the health insurer would be reimbursed directly by the Department of Treasury for the amount of the advance credit. Eligibility for an advance credit would be based on an individual's prior year tax return. To qualify for the credit, a health insurance policy would have to include coverage for catastrophic medical expenses. Qualifying insurance could be purchased in the individual market. Qualifying health insurance could also be purchased through private purchasing groups, state-sponsored insurance purchasing pools, and high-risk pools. Such groups may help reduce health insurance costs and increase coverage options for individuals, including older and higher-risk individuals. Individuals would not be allowed to claim the credit and make a contribution to an Archer MSA for the same taxable year.

Provide an above-the-line deduction for longterm care insurance premiums.—Current law provides a tax preference for employer-paid long-term care insurance. However, the vast majority of the long-term care insurance market consists of individually purchased policies, for which no tax preference is provided except to the extent that deductible medical expenses exceed 7.5 percent of AGI or the individual has selfemployment income. Premiums on qualified long-term care insurance are deductible as a medical expense, subject to annual dollar limitations that increase with age. The Administration proposes to make individuallypurchased long-term care insurance (the vast majority of the long-term care insurance market) more affordable by creating an above-the-line deduction for qualified long-term care insurance premiums. To qualify for the deduction, the long-term care insurance would be required to meet certain standards providing consumer protections. The deduction would be available to taxpayers who individually purchase qualified long-term care insurance and to those who pay at least 50 percent of the cost of employer-provided coverage. The deduction would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003 but would be phased in over four years. The deduction would be subject to current law annual dollar limitations on qualified long-term care insurance premiums.

Allow up to \$500 in unused benefits in a health flexible spending arrangement to be carried forward to the next year.—Under current law, unused benefits in a health flexible spending arrangement under a cafeteria plan for a particular year revert to the employer at the end of the year. Effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2003, the Administration proposes to allow up to \$500 in unused benefits in a health flexible spending arrangement at the end of a particular year to be carried forward to the next plan year.

Provide additional choice with regard to unused benefits in a health flexible spending arrange*ment.*—In addition to the proposed carryforward of unused benefits (see preceding discussion), the Administration proposes to allow up to \$500 in unused benefits in a health flexible spending arrangement at the end of a particular year to be distributed to the participant as taxable income, contributed to an Archer MSA, or contributed as a deferral to an employer's funded retirement plan. Amounts distributed to the participant would be subject to income tax withholding and employment taxes. Amounts contributed to an Archer MSA or retirement plan would be subject to the normal rules applicable to elective contributions to the receiving plan or account. The proposal would be effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Permanently extend and reform Archer Medical Savings Accounts.—Current law allows only self-employed individuals and employees of small firms to establish Archer MSAs, and caps the number of accounts at 750,000. In addition to other requirements, (1) individuals who establish MSAs must be covered by a highdeductible health plan (and no other plan) with a deductible of at least \$1,700 but not greater than \$2,500 for policies covering a single person and a deductible of at least \$3,350 but not greater than \$5,050 in all other cases, (2) tax-preferred contributions are limited to 65 percent of the deductible for single policies and 75 percent of the deductible for other policies, and (3) either an individual or an employer, but not both, may make a tax-preferred contribution to an MSA for a particular year. The Administration proposes to permanently extend the MSA program, which is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2003, and to modify the program to make it more consistent with currently available health plans. Effective after December 31, 2003, the Administration proposes to remove the 750,000 cap on the number of accounts. In addition, the program would be reformed by (1) expanding eligibility to include all individuals and employees of firms of all sizes covered by a high-deductible health plan, (2) modifying the definition of high deductible to permit a deductible as low as \$1,000 for policies covering a single person and \$2,000 in all other cases, (3) increasing allowable tax-preferred contributions to 100 percent of the deductible, (4) allowing tax-preferred contributions by both employers and employees for a particular year, up to the applicable maximum, (5) allowing contributions to MSAs under cafeteria plans, and (6) permitting qualified plans to provide, without counting against the deductible, up to \$100 of coverage for allow-

able preventive services per covered individual each year. Individuals would not be allowed to make a contribution to an MSA and claim the proposed refundable tax credit for health insurance premiums for the same taxable year.

Provide an additional personal exemption to home caregivers of family members.—Current law provides a tax deduction for certain long-term care expenses. In addition, taxpayers are allowed to claim exemptions for themselves (and their spouses, if married) and dependents who they support. However, neither provision may meet the needs of taxpayers who provide long-term care in their own home for close family members. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003, the Administration proposes to provide an additional personal exemption to taxpayers who care for certain qualified family members who reside with the taxpayer in the household maintained by the taxpayer. A taxpayer is considered to maintain a household only if he or she furnishes over half of the annual cost of maintaining the household. Qualified family members would include any individual with long-term care needs who is (1) the spouse of the taxpayer or an ancestor of the taxpaver or the spouse of such an ancestor and (2) a member of the taxpaver's household for the entire year. An individual would be considered to have long-term care needs if he or she were certified by a licensed physician (prior to the filing of a return claiming the exemption) as, for at least 180 consecutive days, unable to perform at least two activities of daily living without substantial assistance from another individual due to a loss of functional capacity; or, alternatively, (1) requiring substantial supervision to be protected from threats to his or her own health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment and (2) being unable to perform at least one activity of daily living or being unable to engage in age appropriate activities.

Allow the orphan drug tax credit for certain predesignation expenses.—Current law provides a 50percent credit for expenses related to human clinical testing of drugs for the treatment of certain rare diseases and conditions ("orphan drugs"). A taxpayer may claim the credit only for expenses incurred after the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) designates a drug as a potential treatment for a rare disease or condition. This creates an incentive to defer clinical testing for orphan drugs until the taxpayer receives the FDA's approval and increases complexity for taxpayers by treating pre-designation and post-designation clinical expenses differently. The Administration proposes to allow taxpayers to defer claiming the orphan drug tax credit until the drug receives FDA designation as a potential treatment for a rare disease or condition. The taxpayer would be permitted to claim the credit for pre-designation costs either in the year of approval, or to file an amended return to claim the credit for prior years. The proposal would be effective for qualified expenses incurred after December 31, 2002.

Encourage Telecommuting

Exclude from income the value of employer-provided computers, software and peripherals.—Under current law, the value of computers and related equipment and services provided by an employer to an employee for home use is generally allocated between business and personal use. The business-use portion is excluded from the employee's income whereas the personal-use portion is subject to income and payroll taxes. In order to simplify recordkeeping, improve compliance, and encourage telecommuting, the Administration proposes to allow individuals to exclude from income the value of employer-provided computers and related equipment and services necessary to perform work for the employer at home. The employee would be required to make substantial use of the equipment to perform work for the employer. Substantial business use would include standby use for periods when work from home may be required by the employer, such as during work closures caused by the threat of terrorism, inclement weather, or natural disasters. The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Increase Housing Opportunities

Provide tax credit for developers of affordable single-family housing.—The Administration proposes to provide annual tax credit authority to states (including U.S. possessions) designed to promote the development of affordable single-family housing in low-income urban and rural neighborhoods. Beginning in calendar year 2004, first-year credit authority equal to the amount provided for low-income rental housing tax credits would be made available to each state. That amount is equal to the greater of \$2 million or \$1.75 per capita (indexed annually for inflation after 2002). State housing agencies would award first-year credits to single-family housing units comprising a project located in a census tract with median income equal to 80 percent or less of area median income. Units in condominiums and cooperatives could qualify as singlefamily housing. Credits would be awarded as a fixed amount for individual units comprising a project. The present value of the credits, determined on the date of a qualifying sale, could not exceed 50 percent of the cost of constructing a new home or rehabilitating an existing property. The taxpayer (developer or investor partnership) owning the housing unit immediately prior to the sale to a qualified buyer would be eligible to claim credits over a five-year period beginning on the date of sale. Eligible homebuyers would be required to have incomes equal to 80 percent or less of area median income. Certain technical features of the provision would follow similar features of current law with respect to the low-income housing tax credit and mortgage revenue bonds.

Encourage Saving

Establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs).—The Administration proposes to allow eligible individuals to make contributions to a new savings vehicle, the Individual Development Account, which would be set up and administered by qualified financial institutions, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes (qualified entities). Citizens or legal residents of the United States between the ages of 18 and 60 who cannot be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return, are not students, and who meet certain income limitations would be eligible to establish and contribute to an IDA. A single taxpaver would be eligible to establish and contribute to an IDA if his or her modified AGI in the preceding taxable year did not exceed \$20,000 (\$30,000 for heads of household, and \$40,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return). These thresholds would be indexed annually for inflation beginning in 2005. Qualified entities that set up and administer IDAs would be required to match, dollar-for-dollar, the first \$500 contributed by an eligible individual to an IDA in a taxable year. Qualified entities would be allowed a 100 percent tax credit for up to \$500 in annual matching contributions to each IDA, and a \$50 tax credit for each IDA maintained at the end of a taxable year with a balance of not less that \$100 (excluding the taxable year in which the account was established). Matching contributions and the earnings on those contributions would be deposited in a separate "parallel account." Contributions to an IDA by an eligible individual would not be deductible, and earnings on those contributions would be included in income. Matching contributions by qualified entities and the earnings on those contributions would be tax-free. Withdrawals from the parallel account may be made only for qualified purposes (higher education, the first-time purchase of a home, business start-up, and qualified rollovers). Withdrawals from the IDA for other than qualified purposes may result in the forfeiture of some or all matching contributions and the earnings on those contributions. The proposal would be effective for contributions made after December 31, 2004 and before January 1, 2012, to the first 900,000 IDA accounts opened before January 1, 2010.

Protect the Environment

Permanently extend expensing of brownfields remediation costs.—Taxpayers may elect to treat certain environmental remediation expenditures that would otherwise be chargeable to capital account as deductible in the year paid or incurred. Under current law, the ability to deduct such expenditures expires with respect to expenditures paid or incurred after December 31, 2003. The Administration proposes to permanently extend this provision, facilitating its use by businesses to undertake projects that may extend beyond the current expiration date and be uncertain in overall duration.

Exclude 50 percent of gains from the sale of property for conservation purposes.—The Administration proposes to create a new incentive for private, voluntary land protection. This incentive is a cost-effective, non-regulatory approach to conservation. Under the proposal, when land (or an interest in land or water) is sold for conservation purposes, only 50 percent of any gain would be included in the seller's income. This proposal applies to conservation easements and similar sales of partial interest in land for conservation purposes, such as development rights and agricultural conservation easements. To be eligible for the exclusion, the sale may be either to a government agency or to a qualified conservation organization, and the buyer must supply a letter of intent that the acquisition will serve conservation purposes. In addition, the taxpayer or a member of the taxpayer's family must have owned the property for the three years immediately preceding the sale. Antiabuse provisions will ensure that the conservation purposes continue to be served. The provision would be effective for sales taking place on or after January 1, 2004.

Increase Energy Production and Promote Energy Conservation

Extend and modify the tax credit for producing electricity from certain sources.—Taxpayers are provided a 1.5-cent-per-kilowatt-hour tax credit, adjusted for inflation after 1992, for electricity produced from wind, closed-loop biomass (organic material from a plant grown exclusively for use at a qualified facility to produce electricity), and poultry waste. To qualify for the credit, the electricity must be sold to an unrelated third party and must be produced during the first 10 years of production at a facility placed in service before January 1, 2004. The Administration proposes to extend the credit for electricity produced from wind and biomass to facilities placed in service before January 1, 2006. In addition, eligible biomass sources would be expanded to include certain biomass from forest-related resources, agricultural sources, and other specified sources. Special rules would apply to biomass facilities placed in service before January 1, 2003. Electricity produced at such facilities from newly eligible sources would be eligible for the credit only from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2005, and at a rate equal to 60 percent of the generally applicable rate. Electricity produced from newly eligible biomass cofired in coal plants would also be eligible for the credit only from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2005, and at a rate equal to 30 percent of the generally applicable rate. The Administration also proposes to modify the rules relating to governmental financing of qualified facilities. There would be no percentage reduction in the credit for governmental financing attributable to tax-exempt bonds. Instead, such financing would reduce the credit only to the extent necessary to offset the value of the tax exemption. The rules relating to leased facilities would also be modified to permit the lessee, rather than the owner, to claim the credit.

Provide tax credit for residential solar energy systems.—Current law provides a 10-percent investment tax credit to businesses for qualifying equipment that uses solar energy to generate electricity; to heat, cool or provide hot water for use in a structure; or to provide solar process heat. A credit currently is not provided for nonbusiness purchases of solar energy equipment. The Administration proposes a new tax credit for individuals who purchase solar energy equipment to generate electricity (photovoltaic equipment) or heat water (solar water heating equipment) for use in a dwelling unit that the individual uses as a residence, provided the equipment is used exclusively for purposes other than heating swimming pools. The proposed nonrefundable credit would be equal to 15 percent of the cost of the equipment and its installation; each individual taxpayer would be allowed a maximum credit of \$2,000 for photovoltaic equipment and \$2,000 for solar water heating equipment. The credit would apply to photovoltaic equipment placed in service after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2008 and to solar water heating equipment placed in service after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2006.

Modify treatment of nuclear decommissioning funds.—Under current law, deductible contributions to nuclear decommissioning funds are limited to the amount included in the taxpayer's cost of service for ratemaking purposes. For deregulated utilities, this limitation may result in the denial of any deduction for contributions to a nuclear decommissioning fund. The Administration proposes to repeal this limitation.

Also under current law, deductible contributions are not permitted to exceed the amount the IRS determines to be necessary to provide for level funding of an amount equal to the taxpayer's post-1983 decommissioning costs. The Administration proposes to permit funding of all decommissioning costs through deductible contributions. Any portion of these additional contributions relating to pre-1984 costs that exceeds the amount previously deducted (other than under the nuclear decommissioning fund rules) or excluded from the taxpayer's gross income on account of the taxpayer's liability for decommissioning costs, would be allowed as a deduction ratably over the remaining useful life of the nuclear power plant.

The Administration's proposal would also permit taxpayers to make deductible contributions to a qualified fund after the end of the nuclear power plant's estimated useful life and would provide that nuclear decommissioning costs are deductible when paid. These changes in the treatment of nuclear decommissioning funds are proposed to be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

Provide tax credit for purchase of certain hybrid and fuel cell vehicles.—Under current law, a 10-percent tax credit up to \$4,000 is provided for the cost of a qualified electric vehicle. The full amount of the credit is available for purchases prior to 2004. The credit begins to phase down in 2004 and is not available

after 2006. A qualified electric vehicle is a motor vehicle that is powered primarily by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electric current, the original use of which commences with the taxpayer, and that is acquired for use by the taxpayer and not for resale. Electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles (those that have more than one source of power on board the vehicle) have the potential to reduce petroleum consumption, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. To encourage the purchase of such vehicles, the Administration is proposing the following tax credits: (1) A credit of up to \$4,000 would be provided for the purchase of qualified hybrid vehicles after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2008. The amount of the credit would depend on the percentage of maximum available power provided by the rechargeable energy storage system and the amount by which the vehicle's fuel economy exceeds the 2000 model year city fuel economy. (2) A credit of up to \$8,000 would be provided for the purchase of new qualified fuel cell vehicles after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2008. A minimum credit of \$4,000 would be provided, which would increase as the vehicle's fuel efficiency exceeded the 2000 model year city fuel economy, reaching a maximum credit of \$8,000 if the vehicle achieved at least 300 percent of the 2000 model year city fuel economy.

Provide tax credit for energy produced from landfill gas.—Taxpayers that produce gas from biomass (including landfill methane) are eligible for a tax credit equal to \$3 per barrel-of-oil equivalent (the amount of gas that has a British thermal unit content of 5.8 million), adjusted by an inflation adjustment factor for the calendar year in which the sale occurs. To qualify for the credit, the gas must be produced domestically from a facility placed in service by the taxpayer before July 1, 1998, pursuant to a written binding contract in effect before January 1, 1997. In addition, the gas must be sold to an unrelated person before January 1, 2008. The Administration proposes to extend the credit to apply to landfill methane produced from a facility (or portion of a facility) placed in service after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2011, and sold (or used to produce electricity that is sold) before January 1, 2011. The credit for fuel produced at landfills subject to EPA's 1996 New Source Performance Standards/Emissions Guidelines would be limited to two-thirds of the otherwise applicable amount beginning on January 1, 2008, if any portion of the facility for producing fuel at the landfill was placed in service before July 1, 1998, and beginning on January 1, 2003, in all other cases.

Provide tax credit for combined heat and power property.—Combined heat and power (CHP) systems are used to produce electricity (and/or mechanical power) and usable thermal energy from a single primary energy source. Depreciation allowances for CHP property vary by asset use and capacity. No income tax credit is provided under current law for investment

in CHP property. CHP systems utilize thermal energy that is otherwise wasted in producing electricity by more conventional methods and achieve a greater level of overall energy efficiency, thereby lessening the consumption of primary fossil fuels, lowering total energy costs, and reducing carbon emissions. To encourage increased energy efficiency by accelerating planned investments and inducing additional investments in such systems, the Administration is proposing a 10-percent investment credit for qualified CHP systems with an electrical capacity in excess of 50 kilowatts or with a capacity to produce mechanical power in excess of 67 horsepower (or an equivalent combination of electrical and mechanical energy capacities). A qualified CHP system would be required to produce at least 20 percent of its total useful energy in the form of thermal energy and at least 20 percent of its total useful energy in the form of electrical or mechanical power (or a combination thereof) and would also be required to satisfy an energy-efficiency standard. For CHP systems with an electrical capacity in excess of 50 megawatts (or a mechanical energy capacity in excess of 67,000 horsepower), the total energy efficiency would have to exceed 70 percent. For smaller systems, the total energy efficiency would have to exceed 60 percent. Investments in qualified CHP assets that are otherwise assigned cost recovery periods of less than 15 years would be eligible for the credit, provided that the taxpayer elects to treat such property as having a 22-year class life (and thus depreciates the property using a 15-year recovery period). The credit, which would be treated as an energy credit under the investment credit component of the general business credit, and could not be used in conjunction with any other credit for the same equipment, would apply to investments in CHP property placed in service after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2008.

Provide excise tax exemption (credit) for ethanol.—Under current law an income tax credit and an excise tax exemption are provided for ethanol and renewable source methanol used as a fuel. In general, the income tax credit for ethanol is 52 cents per gallon, but small ethanol producers (those producing less than 30 million gallons of ethanol per year) qualify for a credit of 62 cents per gallon on the first 15 million gallons of ethanol produced in a year. A credit of 60 cents per gallon is allowed for renewable source methanol. As an alternative to the income tax credit, gasohol blenders may claim a gasoline tax exemption of 52 cents for each gallon of ethanol and 60 cents for each gallon of renewable source methanol that is blended into qualifying gasohol. The rates for the ethanol credit and exemption are each reduced by 1 cent per gallon in 2005. The income tax credit expires on December 31, 2007 and the excise tax exemption expires on September 30, 2007. Neither the credit nor the exemption apply during any period in which motor fuel taxes dedicated to the Highway Trust Fund are limited to 4.3 cents per gallon. The Administration proposes to extend both the income tax credit and the excise tax exemption through December 31, 2010. The current law rule providing that neither the credit nor the exemption apply during any period in which motor fuel taxes dedicated to the Highway Trust Fund are limited to 4.3 cents per gallon would be retained.

Promote Trade

Implement free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore.—Free trade agreements are expected to be completed with Chile and Singapore in 2003, with tenyear implementation to begin in fiscal year 2004. These agreements will benefit U.S. producers and consumers, as well as strengthen the economies of Chile and Singapore. In addition, these agreements will establish precedents in our market opening efforts in two important and dynamic regions—Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Improve Tax Administration

Modify the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (RRA98).—The proposed modification to RRA98 is comprised of six parts. The first part modifies employee infractions subject to mandatory termination and permits a broader range of available penalties. It strengthens taxpayer privacy while reducing employee anxiety resulting from unduly harsh discipline or unfounded allegations. The second part adopts measures to curb frivolous submissions and filings that are intended to impede or delay tax administration. The third part allows the IRS to terminate installment agreements when taxpayers fail to make timely tax deposits and file tax returns on current liabilities. The fourth part streamlines jurisdiction over collection due process cases in the Tax Court, thereby simplifying procedures and reducing the cycle time for certain collection due process cases. The fifth part permits taxpayers to enter into installment agreements that do not guarantee full payment of liability over the life of the agreement. It allows the IRS to enter into agreements with taxpayers who desire to resolve their tax obligations but cannot make payments large enough to satisfy their entire liability and for whom an offer in compromise is not a viable alternative. The sixth part eliminates the requirement that the IRS Chief Counsel provide an opinion for any accepted offer-in-compromise of unpaid tax (including interest and penalties) equal to or exceeding \$50,000. This proposal requires that the Treasury Secretary establish standards to determine when an opinion is appropriate.

Initiate IRS cost saving measures.—The Administration has two proposals to improve IRS efficiency and performance from current resources. The first proposal modifies the way that Financial Management Services (FMS) recovers its transaction fees for processing IRS levies by permitting FMS to retain a portion of the amount collected before transmitting the balance to the IRS, thereby reducing government transaction costs. The offset amount would be included as part of the

15-percent limit on levies against income and would also be credited against the taxpayer's liability. The second proposal extends the April filing date for electronically filed tax returns by at least ten days to help encourage the growth of electronic filing.

Repeal section 132 of the Revenue Act of 1978 and amend the tax code to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue rules to address inappropriate nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements.—Section 132 currently prohibits the Internal Revenue Service from issuing new regulations on many aspects of nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements, restricting the ability of the IRS to respond effectively to these arrangements. Under the Administration's proposal, that prohibition would be removed and the Secretary of the Treasury would be given express authority to issue new rules. It is expected that new guidance would address when an individual's access to compensation is considered subject to substantial limitation, the extent to which company assets may be designated as available to meet deferred compensation obligations, and when an arrangement is treated as funded.

Permit private collection agencies to engage in specific, limited activities to support IRS collection efforts.—The resource and collection priorities of the IRS do not permit it to continually pursue all outstanding tax liabilities. Many taxpayers are aware of their outstanding tax liabilities but have failed to pay them. The use of private collection agencies, or PCAs, to support IRS collection efforts would enable the Government to reach these taxpayers to obtain payment while allowing the IRS to focus its own enforcement resources on more complex cases and issues. PCAs would not have any enforcement power, and they would be strictly prohibited from threatening enforcement action or violating any taxpayer confidentiality protection or other taxpayer right. The IRS would be required to closely monitor PCA activities and performance, including the protection of taxpayer rights. PCAs would be compensated out of the revenue collected through their activities, although compensation would be based on quality of service, taxpayer satisfaction, and case resolution, in addition to collection results.

Combat abusive tax avoidance transactions.—Although the vast majority of taxpayers and practitioners do their best to comply with the law, some actively promote or engage in transactions structured to generate tax benefits never intended by Congress. Such abusive transactions harm the public fisc, erode the public's respect for the tax laws, and consume valuable IRS resources. The Administration has proposed a number of regulatory and legislative changes designed to significantly enhance the current enforcement regime and curtail the use of abusive tax avoidance transactions. These proposed changes include (1) the modification of the definition of a reportable transaction, (2) the issuance of a coordinated set of disclosure, reg-

istration and investor list maintenance rules, (3) the imposition of new or increased penalties for the failure to disclose and register reportable transactions and for the failure to report an interest in a foreign financial account, (4) the prevention of "income separation" transactions structured to create immediate tax losses or to convert current ordinary income into deferred capital gain, and (5) the denial of foreign tax credits with respect to any foreign withholding taxes if the underlying property was not held for a specified minimum period of time. A number of administrative proposals already have been carried out by the Treasury Department and the IRS.

Limit related party interest deductions.—Current law (section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code) denies U.S. tax deductions for certain interest expenses paid to a related party where (1) the corporation's debt-equity ratio exceeds 1.5 to 1.0, and (2) net interest expenses exceed 50 percent of the corporation's adjusted taxable income (computed by adding back net interest expense, depreciation, amortization, depletion, and any net operating loss deduction). If these thresholds are exceeded, no deduction is allowed for interest in excess of the 50-percent limit that is paid to a related party and that is not subject to U.S. tax. Any interest that is disallowed in a given year is carried forward indefinitely and may be deductible in a subsequent taxable year. A three-year carryforward for any excess limitation (the amount by which interest expense for a given year falls short of the 50-percent limit) is also allowed. Because of the opportunities available under current law to inappropriately reduce U.S. tax on income earned on U.S. operations through the use of foreign related-party debt, the Administration proposes to tighten the interest disallowance rules of section 163(j).

Reform Unemployment Insurance

Reform unemployment insurance administrative **financing.**—Current law funds the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance system and related programs out of the Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA) paid by employers. FUTA is set at 0.8 percent of the first \$7,000 in covered wages, which includes a 0.2 percent surtax scheduled to expire in 2007. State unemployment taxes are deposited into the Unemployment Trust Fund and used by States to pay unemployment benefits. Under current law, FUTA balances in excess of statutory ceilings are distributed to the States to pay unemployment benefits or the administrative costs of the system (these are known as Reed Act transfers). The Administration has a comprehensive proposal to reform the administrative financing of this system. It proposes to eliminate the FUTA surtax in 2005, and make additional rate cuts to achieve a net FUTA tax rate of 0.2 percent in 2009. The proposal will transfer administrative funding control to the States in 2006 and allow them to use their benefit taxes to pay these costs. In addition, the Administration supports special distributions of \$2.7 billion in Reed Act funds on Octo-

ber 1, 2006 and October 1, 2007, to be used for administrative expenses in the transition.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Deposit full amount of excise tax imposed on gasohol in the Highway Trust Fund.—Under current law, an 18.4-cents-per-gallon excise tax is imposed on gasoline. In general, 18.3 cents per gallon of the gasoline excise tax is deposited in the Highway Trust Fund and 0.1 cent per gallon is deposited in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund. In the case of gasohol, which is taxed at a reduced rate, 2.5 cents per gallon is retained in the General Fund of the Treasury, 0.1 cent per gallon is deposited in the LUST Trust Fund, and the balance of the reduced rate is deposited in the Highway Trust Fund. The Administration believes that it is appropriate that the entire amount of the excise tax on gasohol (except for the 0.1 cent per gallon deposited in the LUST Trust Fund) be deposited in the Highway Trust Fund. Effective for collections after September 30, 2003, the Administration proposes to transfer the 2.5 cents per gallon of the gasohol excise tax that is currently retained in the General Fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund.

Increase Indian gaming activity fees.—The National Indian Gaming Commission regulates and monitors gaming operations conducted on Indian lands. Since 1998, the Commission has been prohibited from collecting more than \$8 million in annual fees from gaming operations to cover the costs of its oversight responsibilities. The Administration proposes to amend the current fee structure so that the Commission can adjust its activities to the growth in the Indian gaming industry.

SIMPLIFY THE TAX LAWS

Establish uniform definition of a qualifying child.—The tax code provides assistance to families with children through the dependent exemption, headof-household filing status, child tax credit, child and dependent care tax credit, and earned income tax credit (EITC). However, because each provision defines an eligible "child" differently, taxpayers must wade through pages of bewildering rules and instructions, resulting in confusion and error. The Administration proposes to harmonize the definition of qualifying child across these five related tax benefits, thereby reducing both compliance and administrative costs. Under the Administration's proposal, a qualifying child must meet the following three tests: (1) Relationship—The child must be the taxpayer's biological or adopted child, stepchild, sibling, or step-sibling, a descendant of one of these individuals, or a foster child. (2) Residence—The child must live with the taxpayer in the same principal home in the United States for more than half of the year. (3) Age—The child must be under age 19, a full-time student if over 18 and under 24, or totally and permanently disabled. Neither the support nor gross income tests of current law would apply to qualifying children who meet these three tests. In addition, taxpayers would no longer be required to meet a household maintenance test when claiming the child and dependent care tax credit. Current law requirements that a child be under age 13 for the dependent care credit and under age 17 for the child tax credit, would be maintained. Taxpayers generally could continue to claim individuals who do not meet the proposed relationship, residency, or age tests as dependents if they meet the requirements under current law, and no other taxpayer claims the same individual.

Simplify adoption tax provisions.—Under current law, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, the following tax benefits are provided to taxpayers who adopt children: (1) a nonrefundable tax credit for qualified expenses incurred in the adoption of a child, up to a certain limit, and (2) the exclusion from gross income of qualified adoption expenses paid or reimbursed by an employer under an adoption assistance program, up to a certain limit. Taxpayers may not claim the credit for expenses that are excluded from gross income. In 2003, the limitation on qualified adoption expenses for both the credit and the exclusion is \$10,160. Taxpayers who adopt children with special needs may claim the full \$10,160 credit or exclusion even if adoption expenses are less than this amount. Taxpayers may carry forward unused credit amounts for up to five years. When modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$152,390 (in 2003), both the credit amount and the amount excluded from gross income are reduced pro-rata over the next \$40,000 of modified adjusted gross income. The maximum credit and exclusion and the income at which the phase-out range begins are indexed annually for inflation. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, taxpayers will be able to claim the credit only if they incur expenses for the adoption of children with special needs. For these taxpayers the qualified expense limit will be \$6,000, the credit will be reduced pro-rata between \$75,000 and \$115,000 of modified adjusted gross income, and the credit amount and phase-out range will not be indexed annually for inflation. Taxpayers may not exclude employer-provided adoption assistance from gross income for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

To reduce marginal tax rates and simplify computations of tax liabilities, the Administration is proposing to eliminate the income phaseout of the adoption tax credit and exclusion. The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002. The broader eligibility criteria, larger qualifying expense limitations, and the employer exclusion would apply in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010 as a result of the Administration's proposal to extend the EGTRRA provisions permanently.

Expand tax-free savings opportunities.—Under current law, individuals can contribute to traditional

IRAs, nondeductible IRAs, and Roth IRAs, each subject to different sets of rules. For example, contributions to traditional IRAs are deductible, while distributions are taxed; contributions to Roth IRAs are taxed, but distributions are excluded from income. In addition, eligibility to contribute is subject to various age and income limits. While primarily intended for retirement saving, withdrawals for certain education, medical, and other non-retirement expenses are penalty free. The eligibility and withdrawal restrictions for these accounts complicate compliance and limit incentives to save.

The Administration proposes to replace current law IRAs with two new savings accounts: a Lifetime Savings Accounts (LSA) and a Retirement Savings Account (RSA). Regardless of age or income, individuals could make annual nondeductible contributions of \$7,500 to an LSA and \$7,500 (or earnings if less) to an RSA. Distributions from an LSA would be excluded from income and, unlike current law, could be made at anytime for any purpose without restriction. Distributions from an RSA would be excluded from income after attaining age 58 or in the event of death or disability. All other distributions would be included in income (to the extent they exceed basis) and subject to an additional tax. Distributions would be deemed to come from basis first. The proposal would be effective for contributions made after December 31, 2002 and future year contribution limits would be indexed for inflation.

Existing Roth IRAs would be renamed RSAs and would be subject to the new rules for RSAs. Existing traditional and nondeductible IRAs could be converted into an RSA by including the conversion amount (excluding basis) in gross income, similar to a currentlaw Roth conversion. However, no income limit would apply to the ability to convert. Taxpayers who convert IRAs to RSAs could spread the included conversion amount over several years. Existing traditional or nondeductible IRAs that are not converted to RSAs could not accept any new contributions. New traditional IRAs could be created to accommodate rollovers from employer plans, but they could not accept any new individual contributions. Individuals wishing to roll an amount directly from an employer plan to an RSA could do so by including the rollover amount (excluding basis) in gross income (i.e., "converting" the rollover, similar to a current law Roth conversion).

Consolidate employer-based savings accounts.—Current law provides multiple types of tax-preferred employer-based savings accounts to encourage savings for retirement. The accounts have similar goals but are subject to different sets of rules regulating eligibility, contribution limits, tax treatment, and withdrawal restrictions. For example, 401(k) plans for private employers, SIMPLE 401(k) plans for small employers, 403(b) plans for 501(c)(3) organizations and public schools, and 457 plans for State and local governments are all subject to different rules. To qualify for tax benefits, plans must satisfy multiple requirements. Among the requirements, the plan may not discriminate in favor of highly

compensated employees (HCEs) with regard either to coverage or to amount or availability of contributions or benefits. Rules covering employer-based savings accounts are among the lengthiest and most complicated sections of the tax code and associated regulations. This complexity imposes substantial costs on employers, participants, and the government, and likely has inhibited the adoption of retirement plans by employers, especially small employers.

The Administration proposes to consolidate 401(k), SIMPLE 401(k), 403(b), and 457 plans, as well as SIM-PLE IRAs and SARSEPs, into a single type of plan-Employee Retirement Savings Accounts (ERSAs)—that would be available to all employers. Defined-contribution plan qualification rules would be simplified, while maintaining their intent. In particular, top-heavy rules would be repealed and ERSA non-discrimination rules would be simplified and include a new ERSA non-discrimination safe-harbor. For example, under one of the safe-harbor options, a plan would satisfy the nondiscrimination rules if it provided a 50-percent match on elective contributions up to six percent of compensation. By creating a simplified and uniform set of rules, the proposal would substantially reduce complexity. The proposal would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.

EXPIRING PROVISIONS

Temporarily Extend Expiring Provisions

Extend and modify the work opportunity tax credit and the welfare-to-work tax credit.—Under present law, the work opportunity tax credit provides incentives for hiring individuals from certain targeted groups. The credit generally applies to the first \$6,000 of wages paid to several categories of economically disadvantaged or handicapped workers. The credit rate is 25 percent of qualified wages for employment of at least 120 hours but less than 400 hours and 40 percent for employment of 400 or more hours. The credit is available for a qualified individual who begins work before January 1, 2004.

Under present law, the welfare-to-work tax credit provides an incentive for hiring certain recipients of long-term family assistance. The credit is 35 percent of up to \$10,000 of eligible wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of wages up to \$10,000 in the second year of employment. Eligible wages include cash wages plus the cash value of certain employer-paid health, dependent care, and educational fringe benefits. The minimum employment period that employees must work before employers can claim the credit is 400 hours. This credit is available for qualified individuals who begin work before January 1, 2004.

The Administration proposes to simplify employment incentives by combining the credits into one credit and making the rules for computing the combined credit simpler. The credits would be combined by creating a new welfare-to-work targeted group under the work opportunity tax credit. The minimum employment peri-

ods and credit rates for the first year of employment under the present work opportunity tax credit would apply to welfare-to-work employees. The maximum amount of eligible wages would continue to be \$10,000 for welfare-to-work employees and \$6,000 for other targeted groups. In addition, the second year 50-percent credit currently available under the welfare-to-work credit would continue to be available for welfare-towork employees under the modified work opportunity tax credit. Qualified wages would be limited to cash wages. The work opportunity tax credit would also be simplified by eliminating the need to determine family income for qualifying ex-felons (one of the present targeted groups). The modified work opportunity tax credit would apply to individuals who begin work after December 31, 2003 and before January 1, 2006.

Extend minimum tax relief for individuals.—A temporary provision of current law permits nonrefundable personal tax credits to offset both the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2004. The Administration is concerned that the AMT may limit the benefit of personal tax credits and impose financial and compliance burdens on taxpayers who have few, if any, tax preference items and who were not the originally intended targets of the AMT. The Administration proposes to extend minimum tax relief for nonrefundable personal credits for two years, to apply to taxable years 2004 and 2005. The proposed extension does not apply to the child credit, the earned income credit or the adoption credit, which were provided AMT relief through December 31, 2010 under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001. The refundable portion of the child credit and the earned income tax credit are also allowed against the AMT through December 31, 2010.

A temporary provision of current law increased the AMT exemption amounts to \$35,750 for single tax-payers, \$49,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and surviving spouses, and \$24,500 for married taxpayers filing a separate return and estates and trusts. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004, the AMT exemption amounts will decline to \$33,750 for single taxpayers, \$45,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and surviving spouses, and \$22,500 for married taxpayers filing a separate return and estates and trusts. The Administration proposes to extend the temporary, higher exemption amounts through taxable year 2005.

Extend the District of Columbia (DC) Enterprise Zone.—The DC Enterprise Zone includes the DC Enterprise Community and District of Columbia census tracts with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent. Businesses in the zone are eligible for: (1) a wage credit equal to 20 percent of the first \$15,000 in annual wages paid to qualified employees who reside within the District of Columbia; (2) \$35,000 in increased section 179 expensing; and (3) in certain circumstances, tax-exempt bond financing. In addition, a capital gains exclusion

is allowed for certain investments held more than five years and made within the DC Zone, or within any District of Columbia census tract with a poverty rate of at least 10 percent. The DC Zone incentives apply for the period from January 1, 1998 through December 31, 2003. The Administration proposes to extend the DC Zone incentives for two years, making the incentives applicable through December 31, 2005.

Extend the first-time homebuyer credit for the District of Columbia.—A one-time, nonrefundable \$5,000 credit is available to purchasers of a principal residence in the District of Columbia who have not owned a residence in the District during the year preceding the purchase. The credit phases out for tax-payers with modified adjusted gross income between \$70,000 and \$90,000 (\$110,000 and \$130,000 for joint returns). The credit does not apply to purchases after December 31, 2003. The Administration proposes to extend the credit for two years, making the credit available with respect to purchases after December 31, 2003 and before January 1, 2006.

Extend authority to issue Qualified Zone Academy Bonds.—Current law allows State and local governments to issue "qualified zone academy bonds," the interest on which is effectively paid by the Federal government in the form of an annual income tax credit. The proceeds of the bonds have to be used for teacher training, purchases of equipment, curriculum development, or rehabilitation and repairs at certain public school facilities. A nationwide total of \$400 million of qualified zone academy bonds were authorized to be issued in each of calendar years 1998 through 2003. In addition, unused authority arising in 1998 and 1999 can be carried forward for up to three years and unused authority arising in 2000 through 2003 can be carried forward for up to two years. The Administration proposes to authorize the issuance of an additional \$400 million of qualified zone academy bonds in each of calendar years 2004 and 2005; unused authority could be carried forward for up to two years. Reporting of issuance would be required.

Extend deduction for corporate donations of computer technology.—The charitable contribution deduction that may be claimed by corporations for donations of inventory property generally is limited to the lesser of fair market value or the corporation's basis in the property. However, corporations are provided augmented deductions, not subject to this limitation, for certain contributions. Under current law, an augmented deduction is provided for contributions of computer technology and equipment to public libraries and to U.S. schools for educational purposes in grades K-12. The Administration proposes to extend the deduction, which expires with respect to donations made after December 31, 2003, to apply to donations made before January 1, 2006.

Allow net operating losses to offset 100 percent of alternative minimum taxable income.—Under current law (and under law in effect prior to 2001) net operating loss (NOL) deductions cannot reduce a taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI) by more than 90 percent. Under JCWAA this limitation was temporarily waived. The Administration's proposal would extend this waiver through 2005. NOL carrybacks arising in taxable years ending in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or carryforwards to these years, would offset 100 percent of a taxpayer's AMTI.

Extend IRS user fees.—The Administration proposes to extend for two years, through September 30, 2005, IRS authority to charge fees for written responses to questions from individuals, corporations, and organizations related to their tax status or the effects of particular transactions for tax purposes. Under current law, these fees are scheduled to expire effective with requests made after September 30, 2003.

Extend abandoned mine reclamation fees.—Collections from abandoned mine reclamation fees are allocated to States for reclamation grants. Current fees of 35 cents per ton for surface mined coal, 15 cents per ton for underground mined coal, and 10 cents per ton for lignite coal are scheduled to expire on September 30, 2004. Abandoned land problems are expected to exist in certain States after all the money from the collection of fees under current law is expended. The Administration proposes to extend these fees until the most significant abandoned mine land problems are fixed. The Administration also proposes to modify the authorization language to allocate more of the receipts collected toward restoration of abandoned coal mine land.

Permanently Extend Expiring Provisions

Permanently extend provisions expiring in 2010.—Most of the provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 sunset on December 31, 2010. The Administration proposes to permanently extend these provisions.

Permanently extend the research and experimentation (**R&E**) tax credit.—The Administration proposes to permanently extend the 20-percent tax credit for qualified research and experimentation expenditures

above a base amount and the alternative incremental credit, which are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2004.

Repeal the disallowance of certain deductions of mutual life insurance companies.—Life insurance companies may generally deduct policyholder dividends, while dividends to stockholders are not deductible. Section 809 of the Internal Revenue Code attempts to identify amounts returned by mutual life insurance companies to holders of participating policies in their role as owners of the company, and generally disallows a deduction for mutual company policyholder dividends (or otherwise increases taxable income by reducing the amount of end-of-year reserves) in an amount equal to the amount identified under section 809. The section 809 imputed amount is termed the company's differential earnings amount, and equals the product of the individual company's average equity base and an industry-wide computed differential earnings rate. The average equity base is computed using the company's surplus and capital, adjusted for non-admitted financial assets, the excess of statutory reserves over tax reserves, certain other reserves, and by 50 percent of the provision for policyholder dividends payable in the following year. The differential earnings rate equals the excess of an imputed stock earnings rate (the average stock earnings rate for the prior three years of the 50 largest domestic stock life insurance companies, adjusted by a factor roughly equal to 0.90555) over the average earnings rate of all domestic mutual life insurance companies. The differential earnings rate equals zero if the average mutual earnings rate exceeds the imputed stock earnings rate. The differential earnings rate is initially computed using the average mutual earnings rate for the second year preceding the current taxable year, but is later recomputed using the current year's average mutual earnings rate. Any difference between the differential earnings amount and the recomputed differential earnings amount is taken into account in computing taxable income for the following taxable year. Section 809 has been criticized as being theoretically unsound, overly complex, inaccurate in its measurement of income, unfair, and increasingly irrelevant. The Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 suspended the operation of section 809 for three years, 2001 through 2003. The Administration proposes to permanently repeal section 809.

RESPOND TO FOREIGN SALES CORPORATION/EXTRATERRITORIAL INCOME DECISIONS

World Trade Organization (WTO) panels have ruled that the extraterritorial income (ETI) exclusion provisions and the foreign sales corporation (FSC) provisions constitute prohibited export subsidies under the WTO rules. To comply with the WTO ruling and honor the United States' WTO obligations, the current-law ETI provisions would be repealed. At the same time, meaningful changes to our tax law are required to preserve

the competitiveness of U.S. businesses operating in the global marketplace. The Administration is proposing reform of the U.S. international tax rules, with a particular focus on reforming those aspects of the current-law rules that can operate to tax active forms of business income earned abroad before it has been repatriated and that can operate to limit the use of the foreign tax credit in a manner that causes the double taxation of income earned abroad. The Administration intends to work closely with the Congress to reform the U.S. international tax rules to ensure the competitiveness of American workers and businesses.

Table 4-3. EFFECT OF PROPOSALS ON RECEIPTS

				Estir	mate			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008	2004–2013
Economic Growth Package:								
Accelerate 10-percent individual income tax rate bracket expansion Accelerate reduction in individual income tax rates	-978 -5,808	-7,782 -35,693	-6,112 -17,470	-6,117 -4,939	-6,495	-4,275 	-30,781 -58,102	-47,194 -58,102
Accelerate marriage penalty relief	-2,776	-27,134	-14,680	-7,642	-3,595	-1,735	-54,786	-55,210
Accelerate increase in child tax credit 1	-13,527	-5,060	-10,735	-8,534	-8,532	-8,502	-41,363	-53,306
Eliminate the double taxation of corporate earnings	-3,801	-24,874	-22,062	-28,218	-31,126	-33,952	-140,232	-360,324
Increase expensing for small business	-1,023	-1,652	-1,776	-1,912	-1,601	-1,431	-8,372	-14,583
Provide minimum tax relief to individuals	-3,141	-8,534	-10,353	-6,931			-25,818	-25,818
Total economic growth package	-31,054	-110,729	-83,188	-64,293	-51,349	-49,895	-359,454	-614,537
Tax Incentives:								
Provide incentives for charitable giving:								
Provide charitable contribution deduction for nonitemizers	-199	-1,358	-1,067	-1,128	-1,177	-1,214	-5,944	-12,571
Permit tax-free withdrawals from IRAs for charitable contributions	-66	-437	-361	-376	-382	-388	-1,944	-4,076
Expand and increase the enhanced charitable deduction for contribu-								
tions of food inventory	-19	-54	-59	-66	-72	– 79	-330	-872
Reform excise tax based on investment income of private foundations	-16	-264	-172	-178	-186	-198	-998	-2,192
Modify tax on unrelated business taxable income of charitable remain-	_				,		40	
der trusts	-1	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-19	– 51
Modify basis adjustment to stock of S corporations contributing appreciated property		-12	-11	-14	-16	-19	-72	– 216
Repeal the \$150 million limitation on qualified 501(c)(3) bonds	-2	-12 -6	-11 -9	-14 -10	_10 _9		-/2 -43	-210 -82
Repeal restrictions on the use of qualified 501(c)(3) bonds for residen-			_9	-10	_9	_3	_45	-02
tial rental property		-2	-6	-11	-17	-24	-60	-276
Strengthen and reform education:								
Provide refundable tax credit for certain costs of attending a different school for pupils assigned to failing public schools ²		_ ₁₃	-29	-38	-42	_46	_168	_192
Extend, increase and expand the above-the-line deduction for qualified								
out-of-pocket classroom expenses		-23	-229	-240	-249	-260	-1,001	-2,352
Provide refundable tax credit for the purchase of health insurance ³ Provide an above-the-line deduction for long-term care insurance pre-		-324	-1,449	-889	-409	-139	-3,210	-1,550
miums		-112	-559	-984	-1,923	-3,063	-6,641	-28,255
rangement to be carried forward to the next year		-367	-640	-723	-782	-830	-3,342	-8,385
flexible spending arrangement		-19	-33	-39	-45	-52	-188	– 595
Permanently extend and reform Archer MSAs		-13 -26	-284	-432	-486	-549	-1,777	-5,134
Provide an additional personal exemption to home caregivers of family							,	,
members		-70	-465	-437	-422	-417	-1,811	-3,892
Allow the orphan drug tax credit for certain pre-designation expenses Encourage telecommuting:				-1	_1	_1	-3	-8
Exclude from income the value of employer-provided computers, soft-ware and peripherals		-35	- 51	-53	-54	-56	-249	– 554
Increase housing opportunities:		_33	-31	-33	-54	-36	-249	-354
Provide tax credit for developers of affordable single-family housing		_ 7	-78	-315	-750	-1,316	-2,466	_16,133

Table 4-3. EFFECT OF PROPOSALS ON RECEIPTS—Continued

				Estir	nate			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008	2004–2013
Encourage saving:								
Establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)			-124	-267	-319	-300	-1,010	-1,347
Protect the environment:								
Permanently extend expensing of brownfields remediation costs Exclude 50 percent of gains from the sale of property for conservation		-185	-282	-268	-257	-248	-1,240	-2,356
purposes		-21	-44	-46	-48	-50	-209	-531
Increase energy production and promote energy conservation:					.0			001
Extend and modify the tax credit for producing electricity from certain								
sources	-124	-264	-355	-209	-90	-92	-1,010	-1,492
Provide tax credit for residential solar energy systems	-4		-10	-18	-25	-11	-71 4 005	_71 0.000
Modify treatment of nuclear decommissioning funds Provide tax credit for purchase of certain hybrid and fuel cell vehicles	-14 -44	_251 _154	–180 –316	–191 –524	–201 –793	-212 -631	-1,035 -2,418	-2,260 -3,202
Provide tax credit for energy produced from landfill gas	-5	-28	-65	-88	-99	-112	-392	-707
Provide tax credit for combined heat and power property	-45	-71	-66	-64	-77	-14	-292	-250
Provide excise tax exemption (credit) for ethanol 4								
Promote trade:								
Implement free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore 5 Improve tax administration:		-25	-51	-68	-80	-92	-316	-913
Implement IRS administrative reforms		78	54	56	57	59	304	624
Permit private collection agencies to engage in specific, limited activities to support IRS collection efforts		46	128	111	94	97	476	1,008
Combat abusive tax avoidance transactions		45	83	98	99	103	428	1,000
Limit related party interest deductions	10	104	190	239	293	351	1,177	3,987
Reform unemployment insurance:								
Reform unemployment insurance administrative financing ⁵			-1,068	-1,439	-3,368	-2,016	-7,891	-13,401
Total tax incentives	-517	-3,865	-7,612	-8,616	-11,840	-11,832	-43,765	-107,290
Other Proposals:								
Deposit full amount of excise tax imposed on gasohol in the Highway Trust Fund ⁵				558	576	590	1,724	4,912
Increase Indian gaming activity fees			3	4	4	5	16	41
Total other proposals			3	562	580	595	1,740	4,953
Simplify the Tax Laws:								
Establish uniform definition of a qualifying child	-2	-43	-23	-24	-28	-19	-137	-211
Simplify adoption tax provisions	-4	-36	-37 4 000	-39 1 045	-40	-42	-194	-429 0.000
Expand tax-free savings opportunities Consolidate employer-based savings accounts	1,390 -5	10,572 –185	4,803 -253	1,915 –263	-648 -276	-1,822 -292	14,820 -1,269	2,002 -3,011
•							•	<u> </u>
Total simplify the tax laws	1,379	10,308	4,490	1,589	-992	-2,175	13,220	-1,649
Expiring Provisions:								
Temporarily extend expiring provisions:			004	000	404			070
Combined work opportunity/welfare-to-work tax credit		-54 -260	–201 –7,286	-268 -10,343	-181	-96	-800 -17,889	-873 -17,889
DC tax incentives		-53	-7,200 -116	-10,545 -58	-1	_4	-232	-17,003 -357
Authority to issue Qualified Zone Academy Bonds		-6	-18	-34	-52	-64	-174	-514
Deduction for corporate donations of computer technology		-74	-127	-52			-253	-253
Net operating loss offset of 100 percent of AMTIIRS user fees	-639	-3,028 68	-2,274 81	-1,442 6	420	367	_5,957 155	-4,890 155
Abandoned mine reclamation fees			308	313	319	325	1,265	2,978
Permanently extend expiring provisions:							,	,-
Provisions expiring in 2010:								
Marginal individual income tax rate reductions								-286,952
Child tax credit ⁶ Marriage penalty relief ⁷								-46,893 -20,654
Education incentives	-2	-11	-19	-27	-33	-42	-132	-4,685
Repeal of estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and modi-	40	000	040	4.040	4 540	4 700	F 007	105.001
fication of gift taxes	46	-292	-810	-1,319	-1,540	-1,736	-5,697	-125,991 -11,236
Other incentives for families and children								-2,029
Other provisions:								
Research and experimentation (R&E) tax credit		-1,005	-3,278	-5,187	-6,291	-7,129	-22,890	-67,922

Table 4-3. EFFECT OF PROPOSALS ON RECEIPTS—Continued

				Estir	nate			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008	2004–2013
Suspension of disallowance of certain deductions of mutual life insurance companies		-123	-137	-65	-36	-24	-385	-472
Total expiring provisions	-595	-4,838	-13,877	-18,476	-7,395	-8,403	-52,989	-588,477
Total effect of proposals	-30,787	-109,124	-100,184	-89,234	-70,996	-71,710	-441,248	-1,307,000

¹ Affects both receipts and outlays. Only the receipt effect is shown here. The outlay effect is \$300 million for 2003, \$1,074 million for 2004, \$4,783 million for 2005, \$4,272 million for 2006, \$4,195 million for 2007, \$4,142 million for 2008, \$18,466 million for 2004-2008, and \$25,239 million for 2004-2013.

² Affects both receipts and outlays. Only the receipt effect is shown here. The outlay effect is \$213 million for 2004, \$543 million for 2005, \$714 million for 2006, \$796 million for 2007, \$886 million for 2008, \$3,152 million for 2004–2008, and \$3,626 million for 2004–2013.

³ Affects both receipts and outlays. Only the receipt effect is shown here. The outlay effect is \$3,546 million for 2005, \$8,166 million for 2006, \$9,251 million for 2007, \$9,827 million for 2008, \$30,790 million for 2004–2008, and \$87,608 million for 2004–2013.

⁴ Policy proposal with a receipt effect of zero.

⁵ Net of income offsets.

 $^{^{6}}$ Affects both receipts and outlays. Only the receipt effect is shown here. The outlay effect is \$20,781 million for 2004-2013.

 $^{^{7}}$ Affects both receipts and outlays. Only the receipt effect is shown here. The outlay effect is \$3,744 million for 2004–2013.

Table 4-4. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Course	2002	Estimate						
Source	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Individual income taxes (federal funds): Existing law Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	858,345	877,211 –28,158	953,641 -103,761	1,028,720 -94,164	1,094,670 –80,615	1,162,565 -59,204	1,235,568 -60,220	
Total individual income taxes	858,345	849,053	849,880	934,556	1,014,055	1,103,361	1,175,348	
Corporation income taxes:								
Federal funds: Existing law	148,037	145.799	173,659	233.213	240,064	244.618	252.020	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		-2,613	-4,599	-3,895	-6,243	-6,859	-8,336	
Total Federal funds corporation income taxes	148,037	143,186	169,060	229,318	233,821	237,759	243,684	
Trust funds: Hazardous substance superfund	7							
Total corporation income taxes	148,044	143,186	169,060	229,318	233,821	237,759	243,684	
	140,044	143,100	109,000	229,310	233,621	231,139	243,004	
Social insurance and retirement receipts (trust funds): Employment and general retirement:	440.544	454 405	475 400	500.004	505 504	550.000	575 470	
Old-age and survivors insurance (Off-budget) Disability insurance (Off-budget)	440,541 74,780	454,405 77,160	475,436 80,732	503,931 85,572	525,531 89,241	550,896 93,548	575,470 97,722	
Hospital insurance	149,049	152,275	159,784	170,037	177,525	186,262	194,827	
Social Security equivalent account	1,652	1,643	1,674	1,695	1,718	1,730	1,750	
Rail pension and supplemental annuity	2,525	2,349	2,237	2,228	2,259	2,279	2,303	
Total employment and general retirement	668,547	687,832	719,863	763,463	796,274	834,715	872,072	
On-budgetOff-budget	153,226 515,321	156,267 531,565	163,695 556,168	173,960 589,503	181,502 614,772	190,271 644,444	198,880 673,192	
Unemployment insurance: Deposits by States ¹	20,911	27,312	33,195	37,076	39,002	40.078	41,146	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)						-563	-234	
Federal unemployment receipts ¹	6,613	6,777	6,872	7,212 –1,336	7,849 -1,800	8,560 -3,650	7,182 -2,288	
Railroad unemployment receipts 1	95	141	139	119	119	115	106	
Total unemployment insurance	27,619	34,230	40,206	43,071	45,170	44,540	45,912	
Other retirement:								
Federal employees' retirement—employee share Non-Federal employees retirement ²	4,533	4,479 52	4,433 46	4,314 42	4,277 39	4,264 36	4,218	
Total other retirement	4,594	4,531	4,479	4,356	4,316	4,300	4,251	
Total social insurance and retirement receipts	700,760	726,593	764,548	810,890	845,760	883,555	922,235	
On-budget	185,439	195,028	208,380	221,387	230,988	239,111	249,043	
Off-budget	515,321	531,565	556,168	589,503	614,772	644,444	673,192	
Excise taxes:								
Federal funds: Alcohol taxes	7,764	7,840	7,979	8,087	8,168	8,262	8,384	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-57	-78	-19			
Tobacco taxes Transportation fuels tax Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	8,274 814	8,158 869	8,015 939 –643	7,923 1,009 –711	7,824 290	7,725 293	7,633 296	
Telephone and teletype services	5,829	6,205	6,611	7,002	7,408	7,827	8,265	
Other Federal fund excise taxes Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	1,336	1,815 -16	1,745 –207	1,770 -94	1,822 -159	1,880 -186	1,948 –198	
Total Federal fund excise taxes	24,017	24,871	24,382	24,908	25,334	25,801	26,328	
Trust funds: Highway	32,603	32,815	34,269	35,337	36,524	37,586	38,568	

Table 4-4. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

Course	2002			Estin	nate		
Source	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			643	698	717	724	720
Airport and airway	9.031	9,381	10,218	10,910	11,537	12,157	12.803
Aquatic resources	386	393	417	430	441	452	464
Black lung disability insurance	567	561	574	603	622	634	648
Inland waterway	95	88	89	90	91	91	92
Vaccine injury compensation	109	124	124	126	127	129	130
Leaking underground storage tank	181	183	189	194	198	204	207
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)							-1
Total trust funds excise taxes	42,972	43,545	46,523	48,388	50,257	51,977	53,631
Total excise taxes	66,989	68,416	70,905	73,296	75,591	77,778	79,959
Estate and gift taxes:							
Federal funds	26.507	20,209	23,913	22,025	24,561	22,226	22,525
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-534	-927	-1,347	-1,474	-1,360
Total estate and gift taxes	26,507	20,209	23,379	21,098	23,214	20,752	21,165
Customs duties:							
Federal funds	17,884	18,252	19,892	20,341	22,937	25,032	26,536
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	17,004	10,232	-34	-69	-91	-107	-123
Trust funds	718	800	855	928	1,006	1,081	1,147
Total customs duties	18,602	19,052	20,713	21,200	23,852	26,006	27,560
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:13							
Miscellaneous taxes	92	95	97	99	100	102	104
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	02			3	4	4	5
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund	124	152	116	109	103	96	90
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	23,683	23,565	27,078	33,283	35,206	36,993	39,134
Defense cooperation	12	6	7	7	7	8	8
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	7,280	8,359	8,720	8,495	8,590	8,763	8,737
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	,,_00	0,000	0,1.20	308	313	319	325
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	2,812	2,597	2,609	2,623	2,640	2,662	2,681
Gifts and contributions	246	210	200	197	198	199	198
Refunds and recoveries	-323	-275	-287	-294	-295	-303	-310
Total miscellaneous receipts	33,926	34,709	38,540	44,830	46,866	48,843	50,972
Adjustment for revenue uncertainty 4		-25,000	-15,000				
Total budget receipts	1,853,173	1,836,218	1,922,025	2,135,188	2,263,159	2,398,054	2,520,923
On-budget ————————————————————————————————————	1,337,852	1,304,653	1,365,857	1,545,685	1,648,387	1,753,610	1,847,731
Off-budget	515,321	531,565	556,168	589,503	614,772	644,444	673,192
·	313,321	331,303	330,100	309,303	014,772	044,444	075,132
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Federal funds	1,108,949	1,065,477	1,112,176	1,274,830	1,366,039	1,461,380	1,543,891
Trust funds	464,990	474,018	511,003	530,431	553,840	576,262	602,856
Interfund transactions	-236,087	-234,842	-257,322	-259,576	-271,492	-284,032	-299,016
Total on-budget	1,337,852	1,304,653	1,365,857	1,545,685	1,648,387	1,753,610	1,847,731
Off-budget (trust funds)	515,321	531,565	556,168	589,503	614,772	644,444	673,192

¹ Deposits by States cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State levels. Railroad unemployment receipts cover both the benefits and adminstrative costs of the program for the railroads.

Represents employer and employee contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

3 Includes both Federal and trust funds.

⁴These amounts reflect an additional adjustment to receipts beyond what the economic and tax models forecast and have been made in the interest of cautious and prudent forecasting.

5. USER CHARGES AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

In addition to collecting taxes and other receipts by the exercise of its sovereign powers, which is discussed in the previous chapter, the Federal Government collects income from the public from market-oriented activities and the financing of regulatory expenses. These collections are classified as user charges, and they include the sale of postage stamps and electricity, charges for admittance to national parks, premiums for deposit insurance, and proceeds from the sale of assets, such as rents and royalties for the right to extract oil from the Outer Continental Shelf.

Depending on the laws that authorize the collections, they are credited to expenditure accounts as "offsetting collections," or to receipt accounts as "offsetting receipts." The budget refers to these amounts as "offsetting" because they are subtracted from gross outlays rather than added to taxes on the receipts side of the budget. The purpose of this treatment is to produce budget totals for receipts, outlays, and budget authority in terms of the amount of resources allocated governmentally, through collective political choice, rather than through the market. ¹

Usually offsetting collections are authorized to be spent for the purposes of the account without further action by the Congress. Offsetting receipts may or may not be earmarked for a specific purpose, depending on the legislation that authorizes them. When earmarked, the authorizing legislation may either authorize them to be spent without further action by the Congress, or require them to be appropriated in annual appropriations acts before they can be spent.

Offsetting collections and receipts include most user charges, which are discussed below, as well as some amounts that are not user charges. Table 5–1 summarizes these transactions. For 2004, total offsetting collections and receipts from the public are estimated to be \$234.6 billion, and total user charges are estimated to be \$176.3 billion.

The following section discusses user charges and the Administration's user charge proposals. The subsequent section displays more information on offsetting collections and receipts. The offsetting collections and receipts by agency are displayed in Table 21–1, "Outlays to the Public, Net and Gross," which appears in Chapter 21 of this volume.

Table 5-1. GROSS OUTLAYS, USER CHARGES, OTHER OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, AND NET OUTLAYS

	2002	Estim	nate
	Actual	2003	2004
Gross outlays Offsetting collections and receipts from the public:	2,233.0	2,378.0	2,464.0
User charges ¹ Other	155.3 66.6	167.7 69.9	173.5 61.1
Subtotal, offsetting collections and receipts from the public	222.0	237.6	234.6
Net outlays	2,011.0	2,140.4	2,229.4

¹Total user charges are shown below. They include user charges that are classified on the receipts side of the budget in addition to the amounts shown on this line. For additional details of total user charges, see Table 5–2, "Total User Charge Collections."

Total user charges: Offsetting collections and receipts from the public Receipts	155.3	167.7	173.5
	2.4	2.7	2.8
Total, User charges	157.8	170.4	176.3

¹Showing collections from business-type transactions as offsets on the spending side of the budget follows the concept recommended by the 1967 Report of the President's Commis-

sion on Budget Concepts. The concept is discussed in Chapter 24: "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary" in this volume.

USER CHARGES

I. Introduction and Background

The Federal Government may charge those who benefit directly from a particular activity or those subject to regulation. Based on the definition used in this chapter, Table 5–2 shows that user charges were \$157.8 billion in 2002, and are estimated to increase to \$170.4 billion in 2003 and to \$176.3 billion in 2004, growing to an estimated \$198.4 billion in 2008, including the user charges proposals that are shown in Table 5–3. This table shows that the Administration is proposing to increase user charges by an estimated \$2.1 billion in 2004, growing to an estimated \$2.6 billion in 2008.

Definition. The term "user charge" as used here is more broadly defined than the "user fee" concept used in this chapter in prior years. User charges are fees, charges, and assessments levied on individuals or organizations directly benefiting from, or subject to regulation by, a government program or activity. In addition, the payers of the charge must be limited to those benefiting from, or subject to regulation by, the program or activity, and may not include the general public or a broad segment of the public (such as those who pay income taxes or customs duties).

- Examples of business-type or market-oriented user charges include charges for the sale of postal services (the sale of stamps), electricity (e.g., sales by the Tennessee Valley Authority), proceeds from the sale of goods by defense commissaries, payments for Medicare voluntary supplemental medical insurance, life insurance premiums for veterans, recreation fees for parks, the sale of weather maps and related information by the Department of Commerce, and proceeds from the sale of assets (property, plant, and equipment) and natural resources (such as timber, oil, and minerals).
- Examples of regulatory and licensing user charges include charges for regulating the nuclear energy industry, bankruptcy filing fees, immigration fees, food inspection fees, passport fees, and patent and trademark fees.

The broader "user charges" concept adopted this year aligns these estimates with the concept that establishes policy for charging prices to the public for the sale or use of goods, services, property, and resources (see OMB Circular No. A-25, "User Charges," July 8, 1993).

User charges do not include all offsetting collections and receipts from the public, such as repayments received from credit programs; interest, dividends, and other earnings; payments from one part of the Federal Government to another; or cost sharing contributions. Nor do they include earmarked taxes (such as taxes paid to social insurance programs or excise taxes on gasoline), or customs duties, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

Alternative definitions. The definition used in this chapter is useful because it is similar to the definition used in OMB Circular No. A-25, "User Charges," which

provides policy guidance to Executive Branch agencies on setting prices for user charges. Alternative definitions may be used for other purposes. Much of the discussion of user charges below—their purpose, when they should be levied, and how the amount should be set—applies to these alternatives as well.

Other definitions of user charges could, for example:

- be narrower than the one used here, by limiting the definition to proceeds from the sale of goods and services (and excluding the sale of assets), and by limiting the definition to include only proceeds that are earmarked to be used specifically to finance the goods and services being provided. This is the definition of user fees used in previous chapters on this subject and is similar to one the House of Representatives uses as a guide for purposes of committee jurisdiction. The definition helps differentiate between taxes, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee, and fees, which can be under the jurisdiction of other committees. (See the Congressional Record, January 3, 1991, p. H31, item 8.)
- be even narrower than the user fee concept described above, by excluding regulatory fees and focusing solely on business-type transactions.
- be broader than the one used in this chapter by including beneficiary- or liability-based excise taxes, such as gasoline taxes.²

What is the purpose of user charges? The purpose of user charges is to improve the efficiency and equity of certain Government activities, and to reduce the burden on taxpayers to finance activities whose benefits accrue to a relatively limited number of people, or to impose a charge on activities that impose a cost on the public.

User charges that are set to cover the costs of production of goods and services can provide efficiency in the allocation of resources within the economy. They allocate goods and services to those who value them the most, and they signal to the Government how much of the goods or services it should provide. Prices in private, competitive markets serve the same purposes.

User charges for goods and services that do not have special social benefits improve equity, or fairness, by requiring that those who benefit from an activity are the same people who pay for it. The public often perceives user charges as fair because those who benefit from the good or service pay for it in whole or in part, and those who do not benefit do not pay.

When should the Government charge a fee? Discussions of whether to finance spending with a tax or a fee often focus on whether the benefits of the activity

²Beneficiary- and liability-based taxes are terms taken from the Congressional Budget Office, *The Growth of Federal User Charges*, August 1993, and updated in October 1995. In addition to gasoline taxes, examples of beneficiary-based taxes include taxes on airline tickets, which finance air traffic control activities and airports. An example of a liability-based tax is the excise tax that formerly helped fund the hazardous substance superfund in the Environmental Protection Agency. This tax was paid by industry groups to finance environmental cleanup activities related to the industry activity but not necessarily caused by the resum of the fee

are to the public in general or to a limited group of people. In general, if the benefits accrue broadly to the public, then the program should be financed by taxes paid by the public; in contrast, if the benefits accrue to a limited number of private individuals or organizations, then the program should be financed by charges paid by the private beneficiaries. For Federal programs where the benefits are entirely public or entirely private, applying this principle is relatively easy. For example, according to this principle, the benefits from national defense accrue to the public in general and should be (and are) financed by taxes. In contrast, the benefits of electricity sold by the Tennessee Valley Authority accrue exclusively to those using the electricity, and should be (and are) financed by user charges.

In many cases, however, an activity has benefits that accrue to both public and to private groups, and it may be difficult to identify how much of the benefits accrue to each. Because of this, it can be difficult to know how much of the program should be financed by taxes and how much by fees. For example, the benefits from recreation areas are mixed. Fees for visitors to these areas are appropriate because the visitors benefit directly from their visit, but the public in general also benefits because these areas protect the Nation's natural and historical heritage now and for posterity.

As a further complication, where a fee may be appropriate to finance all or part of an activity, some consideration must be given to the ease of administering the fee.

What should be the amount of the fee? For programs that have private beneficiaries, the amount of the charge should depend on the costs of producing the goods or services and the portion of the program that is for private benefits. If the benefit is primarily private, and any public benefits are incidental, current policies support charges that cover the full cost to the Government, including both direct and indirect costs.³

The Executive Branch is working to put cost accounting systems in place across the Government that would make the calculation of full cost more feasible. The difficulties in measuring full cost are associated in part with allocating to an activity the full costs of capital, retirement benefits, and insurance, as well as other Federal costs that may appear in other parts of the budget. Guidance in the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards No. 4, Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards for the Federal Government (July 31, 1995), should underlie cost accounting in the Federal Government.

Classification of user charges in the budget. As shown in Table 5-1, most user charges are classified

as offsets to outlays on the spending side of the budget, but a few are classified on the receipts side of the budget. An estimated \$2.8 billion in 2004 are classified this way and are included in the totals described in Chapter 4. "Federal Receipts." They are classified as receipts because they are regulatory charges collected by the Federal Government by the exercise of its sovereign powers. Examples include filing fees in the United States courts, agricultural quarantine inspection fees, and passport fees.

The remaining user charges, an estimated \$173.5 billion in 2004, are classified as offsetting collections and receipts on the spending side of the budget. Some of these are collected by the Federal Government by the exercise of its sovereign powers and would normally appear on the receipts side of the budget, but are required by law to be classified as offsetting collections or receipts.

An estimated \$126.5 billion of user charges for 2004 are credited directly to expenditure accounts, and are generally available for expenditure when they are collected, without further action by the Congress. An estimated \$47.0 billion of user charges for 2004 are deposited in offsetting receipt accounts, and are available to be spent only according to the legislation that established the charges.

As a further classification, the accompanying Tables 5-2 and 5-3 identify the charges as discretionary or mandatory. These classifications are terms from the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 as amended and are used frequently in the analysis of the budget. "Discretionary" in this chapter refers to charges generally controlled through annual appropriations acts and under the jurisdiction of the appropriations committees in the Congress. These charges offset discretionary spending under the discretionary caps. "Mandatory" refers to charges controlled by permanent laws and under the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees. These charges are subject to rules of paygo, whereby changes in law affecting mandatory programs and receipts cannot result in a net cost. Mandatory spending is sometimes referred to as direct spending.

These and other classifications are discussed further in this volume in Chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary."

II. Current User Charges

As shown in Table 5–2, total user charge collections (including those proposed in this budget) are estimated to be \$176.3 billion in 2004, increasing to \$198.4 billion in 2008. User charge collections by the Postal Service and for Medicare premiums are the largest and are estimated to be more than half of total user charge collections in 2004.

 $^{^3 \, \}rm Policies$ for setting user charges are promulgated in OMB Circular No. A-25: "User Charges" (July 8, 1993).

Table 5-2. TOTAL USER CHARGE COLLECTIONS

	2002	Estimates					
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Receipts							
Agricultural guarantine inspection fees	231	331	285	266	272	279	287
Abandoned mine reclamation fund	287	296	302	308	313	319	325
Corps of Engineers, Harbor maintenance fees	653	733	787	858	934	1,008	1,072
Other (includes immigration, passport, and consular fees; filing fees for the U.S. courts; and other		700	101	000	001	1,000	1,072
fees)	1,257	1,359	1,428	1,439	1,395	1,420	1,240
			·		·	•	2 2 2 4
Subtotal, receipts	2,428	2,719	2,802	2,871	2,914	3,026	2,924
Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public							
Discretionary	004	000	004	400	400	447	400
Department of Agriculture: Food safety inspection and other fees	264	262	394	400	408	417	428
Department of Commerce: Patent and trademark, fees for weather services, and other fees	1,444	1,833	1,810	1,930	2,126	2,291	2,463
Department of Defense: Commissary and other fees	8,692	8,864	9,179	8,057	8,079	8,105	8,134
fees	826	1,294	1,053	1,072	1,092	1,116	1,143
Department of Health and Human Services: Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Medi-	020	1,204	1,000	1,072	1,002	1,110	1,140
care and Medicaid Services, and other fees	757	874	948	962	977	995	1,015
Department of Homeland Security, border and transportation security fees and other fees	1,149	2,441	2,523	2,570	2,622	2,680	2,748
Department of the Interior: Minerals Management Service and other fees	312	304	309	314	322	328	336
Department of Justice: Antitrust and other fees	348	399	422	430	438	448	459
Department of State: Passport and other fees	455	813	997	1,016	1,036	1,059	1,086
Department of Transportation: Railroad safety, navigation, and other fees	177	266	193	196	201	206	211
Department of the Treasury: Sale of commemorative coins and other fees	1,191	1,415	1,463	1,490	1,520	1,554	1,594
Department of Veterans Affairs: Medical care and other fees	989	1,615	2,140	2,240	2,419	2,618	2,832
Social Security Administration, State supplemental fees, supplemental security income	100	111	120	127	135	143	152
Federal Communications Commission: Regulatory fees and costs of auctions	297	336	351	358	365	373	383
Federal Trade Commission: Regulatory fees	69	166	177	180	184	188	193
Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Regulatory fees	476	499	546	556	568	580	595
Securities and Exchange Commission: Regulatory fees	1,013	1,332	1,542	1,837	2,171	1,142	1,173
All other agencies, discretionary user charges	340	553	573	587	597	610	626
Subtotal, discretionary user charges	18,899	23,377	24,740	24,322	25,260	24,853	25,571
Mandatory							
Department of Agriculture: Crop insurance and other fees	1,524	3,846	3,480	3,364	3,420	3,223	3,417
Department of Defense: Commissary surcharge and other fees	1,411	746	600	549	556	431	389
Department of Energy: Proceeds from the sale of energy, nuclear waste disposal fees, and							
other fees	4,899	4,947	5,155	5,160	5,006	4,576	4,668
Department of Health and Human Services: Medicare Part B insurance premiums, and other							
fees,	25,986	28,303	31,033	32,860	34,557	36,374	38,790
Department of Homeland Security: Customs, immigration, flood insurance, and other fees	4,647	5,619	5,530	5,632	5,830	6,037	6,254
Department of the Interior: Recreation and other fees	2,171 275	2,770 333	2,584	2,856 354	2,655 359	2,637 364	2,701 370
Department of Justice. Infinigration and other fees	2,382	1,826	349 2,378	2,497	2,584	2,673	2,769
Department of Labor: insurance premiums to guaranty private pensions	664	674	693	710	727	744	751
Department of Veterans Affairs: Veterans life insurance and other fees	2,074	1,820	1,685	1,642	1,600	1,560	1,525
Office of Personnel Management: Federal employee health and life insurance fees	8,210	9,067	9,916	10,630	11,366	12,140	13,065
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Deposit insurance fees	3,925	2,059	2,323	2,518	3,677	4,112	4,394
National Credit Untion Administration: Credit union share insurance and other fees	519	573	605	565	583	619	667
Postal Service: Fees for postal services	64,957	69,437	70,159	70,897	71,586	72,376	73,065
Tennessee Valley Authority: Proceeds from the sale of energy	6,959	6,986	7,196	7,459	7,697	7,904	8,047
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts: Sale of spectrum licenses, OCS receipts, and other fees	5,025	4,380	4,189	14,230	13,282	8,396	8,098
All other agencies, mandatory user charges	818	956	857	2,123	2,137	894	909
Subtotal, mandatory user charges	136,446	144,342	148,732	164,046	167,622	165,060	169,879
Subtotal, user charges that are offsetting collections and receipts from the public	155,345	167,719	173,472	188,368	192,882	189,913	195,450
Total, User charges	157,773	170,438	176,274	191,239	195,796	192,939	198,374

III. User Charge Proposals

As shown in Table 5–3, the Administration is proposing new or increased user charges that would increase collections by an estimated \$2.1 billion in 2004, increasing to \$2.6 billion in 2008.

A. User Charge Proposals to Offset Discretionary Spending

1. Offsetting collections

Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—Legislation will be proposed to establish user fees for APHIS costs for animal welfare inspections, such as for animal research centers, humane societies, and kennels.

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.—The Administration proposes to collect a license fee to cover the cost of administering GIPSA's packers and stockyards program and a user fee to cover the cost of the standardization program.

Food Safety and Inspection Service.—The Administration proposes a new user fee for the Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). Under the proposed fee, the meat, poultry and egg industries would be required to reimburse the Federal Government for the full cost of extra shifts for inspection services. FSIS would recover 100 percent of inspection costs from establishments for additional, complete work shifts beyond a primary approved shift.

Department of Commerce

Patent and Trademark Office.—The Administration proposes legislation to restructure patent fees and adjust trademark fees in support of the objectives of PTO's strategic plan to enhance examination quality, improve the efficiency of the patent and trademark examination systems, and better reflect the agency's costs.

Department of Health and Human Services

Fees for the review of new drugs for animals.—The Administration is proposing the authorization of fees for the review of new drugs for animals. The Food and Drug Administration's review of these drugs is required before they are available on the market. Spending financed by these fees would be in addition to regular appropriations.

Medicare duplicate or unprocessable claims.—The Administration proposes new user fees for providers submitting duplicate or unprocessable claims. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and its contractors go to great lengths to ensure that providers are aware of billing requirements and the need to submit accurate claims. Charging a fee for duplicate or unprocessable claims would heighten provider awareness of these issues and increase efficiency by deterring this action.

Medicare appeals fee.—Sections 521 and 522 of the Benefit Improvements Protection Act (BIPA) of 2000 require CMS to reform the current Medicare appeals process. The Administration proposes a modest filing

fee for providers who submit Medicare appeals to Qualified Independent Contractors, which represent a new level of adjudication. This proposal would heighten provider awareness of reformed appeals processes and requirements as well as deter appeals submitted with inaccurate or insufficient information.

Department of State

Machine readable visa (MRV) fees.—Both the PA-TRIOT Act and the Border Security Act have placed additional, costly requirements upon the State Department to update databases, interview more visa applicants, gather biometric information in the visa interview process and input that biometric information into shared databases, adjudicate a larger number of applications annually, and reduce the amount of consular activities that may be performed by foreign service nationals. Only cleared Americans may perform certain consular tasks. This is all at a time when visa applications have decreased by more than 2 million since 2001, thereby reducing receipts by an anticipated shortfall of \$200 million in 2004. In July 2002, there was an increase in the MRV fee from \$65 to \$100. Rather than request an additional appropriation in 2004, the Administration proposes another MRV fee increase to cover the shortfall. However, prior to any new fee increase, the Department of State must evaluate in a revised cost-of-service study the likely effects of an increase.

Department of Veterans Affairs

Establish an annual enrollment fee for PL 7 and PL 8 veterans (non-disabled, higher income).—Legislation will be proposed to establish an annual enrollment fee of \$250 for Priority Level 7 and 8 veterans. The increased receipts will allow the Department of Veterans Affairs to refocus the medical care system on caring for its core population, which is service-connected and lower-income veterans.

Corps of Engineers

Fees transferred from the Power Marketing Administrations.—Beginning in 2003, the Administration proposes that financing of the operation and maintenance costs of the Corps of Engineers in the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western service areas of the Power Marketing Administrations be funded by receipts from the Power Marketing Administrations in these areas. These receipts are derived from the sale of power and related services. This proposal transfers Power Marketing Administration receipts to the Corps of Engineers equivalent to its operating and maintenance costs for the facilities in these areas. The Bonneville Power Administration already funds certain Corps of Engineers' hydropower facilities in this fashion.

Environmental Protection Agency

Extension of pesticide maintenance fee.—As authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, EPA currently collects a maintenance fee to fund a portion of its pesticide reregistration and tolerance reassessment activities. The authorization to

Table 5-3. USER CHARGE PROPOSALS

(Estimated collections in millions of dollars)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
DISCRETIONARY							
Offsetting collections.							
Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service		8		8	8	8	40
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration Food Safety and Inspection Service		29 122	8 30 122	30 122	31 122	32 122	152 610
Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office	207	201	182	209	238	267	1.097
Department of Health and Human Services Fees for the review of new drugs for animals		5	5	5	5	5	25
Medicare duplicate or unprocessable claims	60 70	195	195	195	195	195	975
Medicare appeals fee Department of State		6	6	6	6	6	30
Machine readable visa fees	67	271	280	289	300	311	1,451
Department of Veterans Affairs Establish an annual enrollment fee for PL 7 and PL 8 veterans (non-disabled, higher income)		230	241	265	292	321	1,349
Corps of Engineers Fees transferred from the Power Marketing Administrations in the Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency	149	145	148	151	154	158	756
Extension of pesticide maintenance fee		8	8	8			24
Commodity Futures Trading Commission Fees on each round-turn commodities futures and options transactions	33						
2. Offsetting receipts							
Environmental Protection Agency Abolish cap on pre-manufacturing notification fees	4	4	8	8	8	8	36
Nuclear Regulatory Commission Extend NRC fees at their 2005 level for 2006 and later				367	374	384	1,125
Subtotal, discretionary user charges proposals	590	1,224	1,233	1,663	1,733	1,817	7,670
MANDATORY							
Offsetting collections Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Deposit insurance fees		-453	-764	-231	59	39	-1,350
2. Offsetting receipts							1,555
Department of Agriculture Forest Service recreation and entrance fees			37	50	50	55	192
Department of Energy Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, collections for research and development			1,200				1,200
Transfer certain Power Marketing Administrations fees to the Corps of Engineers	-149	-145	-148	-151	-154	-158	-756
Department of Homeland Security Border and transportation security conveyance and passenger fee		305	320	336	353	371	1,685
Border and transportation security merchandise processing fee		1,093	1,170	1,252	1,339	1,433	6,287
Recreation fees		10	39 25	40 34	42 42	43 50	164 161
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, collection for payments to Alaska			1,201	1	101	1	1,304
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, rents Federal Communications Commission			'	1	101	1	104
Spectrum license user fees			10	25	50 500	100 500	185
Extend auction authority					-2,000	-2,000	-4,000
Subtotal, mandatory user charges proposals	-149	810	3,091	1,357	483	435	6,176
3. Governmental receipts Department of the Interior							
Extend abandoned mine reclamation fees National Indian Gaming Commission activity fees			308 3	313 4	319 4	325 5	1,265 16
Department of the Treasury Extend Internal Revenue Service user fees		68	81	6			155
Subtotal, governmental receipts user charges proposals		68	392	323	323	330	1,436
Total, user charge proposals	441	2,102	4,716	3,343	2,539	2,582	15,282

collect these fees was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2001 but was extended through appropriations language through fiscal year 2002. The Administration is proposing to extend the authority to collect these fees at \$8 million annually through fiscal year 2006.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Fees on each round-turn commodities futures and options transaction.—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) regulates U.S. futures and options markets. It strives to protect investors by preventing fraud and abuse and ensuring adequate disclosure information. The President's 2003 Budget proposed a fee on each round-turn commodities futures and options transaction. This proposal recognized that market participants derive direct benefit from CFTC's oversight, which provides legal certainty and contributes to the integrity and soundness of the markets. The fee is not proposed for 2004 and may be reconsidered after additional analysis.

2. Offsetting receipts

Environmental Protection Agency

Abolish cap on pre-manufacturing notification fees.— EPA collects fees from chemical manufacturers seeking to bring new chemicals into commerce. These fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and are now subject to an outdated statutory cap. The Administration is proposing appropriations language to modify the cap so that EPA can increase fees to fully cover the cost of the program.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Extend NRC fees at their 2005 level for 2006 and later.—The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990, as amended, required that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) assess license and annual fees that recover approximately 92 percent of its budget authority in 2008, less the appropriation from the Nuclear Waste Fund. Licensees are required to reimburse NRC for its services, because licensees benefit from such services.

Under OBRA, as amended, the budget authority recovery requirement decreases by 2 percentage points per year until it reaches 90 percent in 2005. After 2005, the requirement reverts to 33 percent per year. If the 90 percent requirement is not extended beyond 2005, fees would drop from an estimated \$558 million in 2005 to \$202 million in 2006. With an extension at 90 percent, fees would be an estimated \$569 million in 2006, an increase of \$367 million.

B. User Charge Proposals to Offset Mandatory Spending

1. Offsetting collections

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Deposit insurance fees.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures deposits in bank and

savings associations (thrifts) through the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Fund (SAIF). The 2004 Budget proposes to merge the BIF and the SAIF, which offer an identical product. The FDIC is required to maintain a designated reserve ratio (DRR, the ratio of insurance fund reserves to total insured deposits) of 1.25 percent. If insurance fund reserves fall below the DRR, the FDIC must charge sufficient premiums to restore the reserve ratio to 1.25 percent. The Administration's 2004 Budget assumes that some premium fees will be required to maintain the DRR in 2004 and beyond. A merged fund is projected to reduce the need for FDIC-insured depository institutions to increase premium payments over the near-term.

2. Offsetting receipts

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service recreation and entrance fees.—The Administration proposes to permanently extend the current pilot program that allows the Forest Service to collect increased recreation and entrance fees. These receipts would be available for use without further appropriation and are necessary to maintain and improve recreation facilities and services. A similar proposal affects recreation fees for the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior.

Department of Energy

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, collections for research and development.—The budget includes a proposal to authorize the Department of the Interior to conduct environmentally responsible oil and gas exploration and development within a small area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, sometimes referred to as the "1002 Area," located in northern Alaska. The Department of the Interior estimates that recoverable oil from this area is between 5.7 and 16 billion barrels of oil. The budget assumes that the first oil and gas lease sale would be held in 2005 and would result in \$2.4 billion in new revenues. Beginning in 2005 the budget would dedicate one-half of the first lease sale. \$1.2 billion, to fund increased research and development on renewable energy technology by the Department of Energy over a seven-year period. All oil and gas revenues from the 1002 Area would be shared fifty percent with the State of Alaska, including the estimated \$2 million annual rental payments.

Transfer certain Power Marketing Administration fees to the Corps of Engineers.—Beginning in 2003, the Administration proposes that financing of the operation and maintenance costs of the Corps of Engineers in the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western service areas of the Power Marketing Administration be funded by receipts from the Power Marketing Administrations in these areas. This proposal is discussed under the Corps of Engineers above.

Department of Homeland Security

Border and transportation security conveyance, passenger, and merchandise processing fees.—The Administration proposes the reauthorization of two user fees: the border security conveyance and passenger fees; and the merchandise processing fee. The Border and Transportation Security Directorate currently collects nine different conveyance and passenger user fees under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985 and related statues and a merchandise processing fee established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1986, all of which are set to expire on September 30, 2003.

Department of the Interior

Recreation fees.—The Administration proposal gives permanent authority for bureaus in the Department of the Interior (DOI) to collect and spend the receipts from entrance and other recreation fees. DOI's National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management are currently authorized to do so through 2004 under the recreation fee demonstration program.

Bureau of Land Management land sale authority.— The Administration will propose legislation to amend BLM's land sale authority under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) to: (1) allow BLM to use updated management plans to identify areas suitable for disposal, (2) allow a portion of the receipts to be used by BLM for restoration projects, and (3) cap receipt retention at \$100 million per year. BLM is currently limited to selling lands that had been identified for disposal in land use plans that were in effect prior to enactment of FLTFA. Use of the receipts is currently limited to the purchase of other lands for conservation purposes.

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge collections for payments to Alaska.—The budget includes a proposal to authorize the Department of the Interior to conduct environmentally responsible oil and gas exploration and development within a small area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, sometimes referred to as the "1002 Area," located in northern Alaska. This proposal is discussed under the Department of Energy above.

Federal Communications Commission

Spectrum license user fees.—To continue to promote efficient spectrum use, the Administration proposes new authority for the FCC to set user fees on unauctioned spectrum licenses, based on public-interest and spectrum-management principles. Fee collections are estimated to begin in 2005 and total \$1.9 billion in the first ten years.

Analog spectrum fee.—To encourage television broadcasters to vacate the analog spectrum after 2006, as required by law, the Administration proposes authorizing the FCC to establish an annual lease fee totaling \$500 million for the use of analog spectrum by commercial broadcasters beginning in 2007. Upon return of their analog spectrum license to the FCC, individual broadcasters will be exempt from the fee, and fee collections would decline.

Extend auction authority.—The Administration will propose legislation to extend indefinitely the FCC's authority to auction spectrum licenses, which expires in 2007. Reductions in estimated receipts in 2007 and 2008 resulting from possible shifting of spectrum auctions from 2007 into later years are more than offset by higher estimated receipts for those auctions in 2009 and 2010 as well as future new auctions. Estimated additional receipts from this proposal are \$2.2 billion over the next ten years.

3. Governmental receipts

Department of the Interior

Extend abandoned mine reclamation fees.—Collections from abandoned mine reclamation fees are allocated to States for reclamation grants. Current fees of 35 cents per ton for surface mined coal, 15 cents per ton for underground mined coal, and 10 cents per ton for lignite coal are scheduled to expire on September 30, 2004. Abandoned land problems are expected to exist in certain States after all the money from the collection of fees under current law is expended. The Administration proposes to extend these fees until the most significant abandoned mine land problems are fixed. The Administration also proposes to modify the authorization language to allocate more of the receipts collected toward restoration of abandoned coal mine land.

National Indian Gaming Commission activity fees.— The National Indian Gaming Commission regulates and monitors gaming operations conducted on Indian lands. Since 1998, the Commission has been prohibited from collecting more than \$8 million in annual fees from gaming operations to cover the costs of its oversight responsibilities. The Administration proposes to amend the current fee structure so that the Commission can adjust its activities to the growth in the Indian gaming industry.

Department of the Treasury

Extend Internal Revenue Service user fees.—The Administration proposes to extend for two years, through September 30, 2005, the IRS's authority to charge fees for written responses to questions from individuals, corporations, and organizations related to their tax status or the effects of particular transactions for tax purposes. Under current law, these fees are scheduled to expire effective with requests made after September 30, 2003.

OTHER OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS

Table 5–4 shows the distribution of user charges and other offsetting collections and receipts according to whether they are offsetting collections credited to expenditure accounts or offsetting receipts. The table shows that total offsetting collections and receipts from the public are estimated to be \$234.6 billion in 2004. Of these, an estimated \$152.2 billion are offsetting collections credited to appropriation accounts and an estimated \$82.4 billion are deposited in offsetting receipt accounts.

Information on the user charges presented in Table 5–4 is available in Tables 5–2 and 5–3 and the discussion that accompanies those tables. Major offsetting collections deposited in expenditure accounts that are not user charges are pre-credit reform loan repayments and collections from States to supplement payments in the supplemental security income program. Major offsetting

receipts that are not user charges include military assistance program sales and interest income.

Table 5-5 includes all offsetting receipts deposited in receipt accounts. These include payments from one of the Government to another, called intragovernmental transactions, and collections from the public. These receipts are offset (deducted) from outlays in the Federal budget. In total, offsetting receipts are estimated to be \$492.6 billion in 2004— \$410.2 billion are intragovernmental transactions, and \$82.4 billion are from the public, shown in the table as proprietary receipts from the public and offsetting governmental receipts.

As noted above, offsetting collections and receipts by agency are also displayed in Table 21–1, "Outlays to the Public, Net and Gross," which appears in Chapter 21 of this volume.

Table 5-4. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC

	2002	Estim	ate
	Actual	2003	2004
Offsetting collections credited to expenditure accounts:			
User charges:.			
Postal service stamps and other postal fees	64,597	69,437	70,159
Defense Commissary Agency	4,983	5,100	5,174
Federal employee contributions for employees and retired employees health benefits funds	6,495	7,283	8,051
Sale of energy:			
Tennessee Valley Authority	6,959	6,986	7,196
Bonneville Power Administration	3,650	3,807	4,010
All other user charges ¹	27,128	30,775	31,921
Subtotal, user charges	113,812	123,388	126,511
Other collections credited to expenditure accounts:			
Pre-credit reform loan repayments	16,132	13,526	13,763
Supplemental security income (collections from the States)	3,735	3,949	4,056
Other collections	10,008	8,637	7,829
Subtotal, other collections	29,875	26,112	25,648
Subtotal, collections credited to expenditure accounts	143,687	149,500	152,159
Offsetting receipts:			
User charges:			
Medicare premiums	25,952	28,269	30,998
Outer Continental Shelf rents, bonuses, and royalties	5,024	4,300	3,989
All other user charges ¹	10,557	11,762	11,974
All other user charges	10,557	11,702	11,077
Subtotal, user charges deposited in receipt accounts	41,533	44,331	46,961
Other collections deposited in receipt accounts:	11,000	,	,
Military assistance program sales	11,225	12,259	11.974
Interest income	12,449	12,873	14,025
All other collections deposited in receipt accounts	13,084	18,617	9,464
		,	*
Subtotal, other collections deposited in receipt accounts	36,758	43,749	35,463
Subtotal, collections deposited in receipt accounts	78,291	88,080	82,424
Total, offsetting collections and receipts from the public	221,978	237,580	234,583
Total, offsetting collections and receipts excluding off-budget	156,902	167,993	164,286
ADDENDUM:			
Jser charges that are offsetting collections and receipts 2	155,345	167,719	173,472
			61.111
Other offsetting collections and receipts from the public	66,633	69,861	ווו,וס
Total, offsetting collections and receipts from the public	221,978	237,580	234,583

¹For additional detail on items classified as user charges, see Table 5–2. ² Excludes user charges that are classified on the receipts side of the budget. For total user charges, see Table 5–1 or Table 5–2.

Table 5-5. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE

Source	2002	Estimate						
Source	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS								
On-budget receipts:								
Federal intrafund transactions:								
Distributed by agency: Interest from the Federal Financing Bank	2,040	2,268	2,482	2,316	2,137	2,001	1,94	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-23	-72	-123	-150	-148	-13:	
Interest on Government capital in enterprises		1,022	1,062	1,473	1,357	1,414	1,24	
General fund payments to retirement and health benefits funds:		1,022	1,002	1,170	1,007	.,	.,	
DoD retiree health care fund		15,111	16,470	18,040	19,787	21,689	23,75	
Other		2,402	2,522	2,676	2,759	2,685	2,43	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)				8	21	36	5	
Undistributed by agency:								
Employing agency contributions:		7.050	0.074	0.000	0.407	40.000	40.05	
DoD retiree health care fund		7,656	8,374	8,880	9,437	10,029	10,65	
Total Federal intrafunds	6,647	28,436	30,838	33,270	35,348	37,706	39,94	
Trust intrafund transactions:								
Distributed by agency:	5.440	04 500	4.007	0.507	0.004	0.500	0.00	
Payments to railroad retirementOther		21,586	4,027 1	6,597 1	6,291 1	6,582 1	6,69	
Officer		I	ļ			ļ		
Total trust intrafunds	5,149	21,587	4,028	6,598	6,292	6,583	6,69	
Total intrafund transactions	11,796	50,023	34,866	39,868	41,640	44,289	46,636	
	<u> </u>	·	·	·				
Interfund transactions:								
Distributed by agency:								
Federal fund payments to trust funds:								
Contributions to insurance programs:	17.047	17,000	10.017	10.000	10.044	00.640	01.00	
Military retirement fund		17,928 80,905	18,617 94,518	19,269 96,192	19,944 101,018	20,643 106,365	21,36 113,40	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		00,905	34,310	-25	-8	100,303	113,40	
Hospital insurance		8,460	9,028	9.505	10,191	11,007		
Railroad social security equivalent fund		114	105	114	116	122	12	
Rail industry pension fund		330	292	300	309	321	33	
Civilian supplementary retirement contributions		22,747	23,036	23,335	23,740	24,245	24,74	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		2,059	2,085	2,300	2,495	2,600	2,79	
Unemployment insurance	718	1,188	641	512	507	518	53	
Other contributions	540	481	511	513	515	518	51	
Cubtatal	101.001	104.010	140.000	150.015	150.007	100,000	175.00	
Subtotal	131,021	134,212	148,833	152,015	158,827	166,339	175,98	
Miscellaneous payments		1,026	1,674	1,462	1,509	1,491	1,54	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			2,468					
Cultural	100.450	105.000	450.075	150 477	100,000	107.000	177.50	
Subtotal	132,450	135,238	152,975	153,477	160,336	167,830	177,53	
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:								
Quinquennial adjustment for military service credits								
Other		1,142	1,128	1,185	1,225	1,255	1,28	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			1,851	-444	-433	-429	-42	
Subtotal	1,139	1,142	2,979	741	792	826	862	
Total interfunds distributed by agency		136,380	155,954	154,218	161,128	168,656	178,396	
Total interioride distributed by agency		100,000	100,004	104,410	101,120	100,030	170,39	
Undistributed by agency:								
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget):								
Civil service retirement and disability insurance		9,975	10,739	11,565	12,555	13,235	13,85	
CSRDI from Postal Service		7,026	7,221	7,479	7,584	7,822	8,23	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		-3,490	-2,658	-2,851	-2,873	-3,065	-3,41	
Hospital insurance (contribution as employer) 1	2,191	2,333	2,402	2,533	2,639	2,747	2,90	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)								
Postal employer contributions to FHI		684	683	706	728	751	77	
Military retirement fund		12,084	12,546	12,915	13,318	13,765		
Other Federal employees retirement	147	145	149	153	157	161	16	

Table 5-5. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE—Continued

0	2002	Estimate				_	
Source	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	33,489	28,757	31,082	32,500	34,108	35,416	36,676
Interest received by on-budget trust funds		73,901 24	75,589 –57	78,229 –37	81,730 -35	85,495 –27	89,573 –31
Total interfund transactions undistributed by agency	109,983	102,682	106,614	110,692	115,803	120,884	126,218
Total interfund transactions	243,572	239,062	262,568	264,910	276,931	289,540	304,614
Total on-budget receipts	255,368	289,085	297,434	304,778	318,571	333,829	351,250
Off-budget receipts: Trust intrafund transactions: Distributed by agency: Interfund transactions: Distributed by agency: Federal fund payments to trust funds: Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) Undistributed by agency:		13,046	13,379 628	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,156
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	9,292 76,819	9,493 83,576	10,023 88,698	10,794 96,769	11,482 106,122	12,159 116,995	13,043 129,253
Total off-budget receipts:	99,664	106,115	112,728	121,978	132,948	145,799	160,452
Total intragovernmental transactions	355,032	395,200	410,162	426,756	451,519	479,628	511,702
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC Distributed by agency: Interest: Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts Other interest (domestic—civil) 2	612 341 11,443	598 225 12,015	592 450 12,951	584 700 14,008	567 700 14,620	591 700 15,270	506 700 16,022
Total interest	12,396	12,838	13,993	15,292	15,887	16,561	17,228
Dividends and other earnings	52 1,497	35 1,964	32 1,901	32 1,969	32 1,956	32 1,914	32 1,947
Sale of timber and other natural land products Sale of minerals and mineral products Sale of power and other utilities Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) Other ²	20 644	211 24 684 –149 81	220 32 679 –145 70	220 36 691 –148 71	236 40 717 –151 71	248 43 728 –154 72	258 44 739 –158 73
Total sale of products	1,101	851	856	870	913	937	956
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits: Medicare premiums and other charges (trust funds) Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	25,952	28,269	30,998	32,861 -35	34,534 –12	36,339	38,755
Nuclear waste disposal revenues	185 3,674	736 183 3,649	743 171 4,320	749 155 4,263 76	754 140 4,492 90	756 127 4,741 92	767 114 5,003 98
Total fees and other charges	30,523	32,837	36,232	38,069	39,998	42,055	44,737
Sale of Government property: Sale of land and other real property ² Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) Military assistance program sales (trust funds) Other		299 12,259 127	106 10 11,974 80	107 25 10,882 55	114 34 10,849 52	135 42 11,044 9	160 50 11,243 1
Total sale of Government property	12,107	12,685	12,170	11,069	11,049	11,230	11,454
Realization upon loans and investments: Negative subsidies and downward reestimates Repayment of loans to foreign nations	6,216 71	9,586 85	813 88	866 94	893 108	924 25	959 28

Table 5-5. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE—Continued

Course	2002		Estimate						
Source	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Other	105	92	88	84	80	78	75		
Total realization upon loans and investments	6,392	9,763	989	1,044	1,081	1,027	1,062		
Recoveries and refunds ²	-,	5,867	5,335	3,638	3,548	3,655 -109	3,762 –114		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		1,852	14 1,876	30 1,893	–56 1,922	1,942	1,965		
Total proprietary receipts from the public distributed by agency	69,270	78,692	73,398	73,906	76,330	79,244	83,029		
Undistributed by agency: Other interest: Interest received from Outer Continental Shelf escrow account Rents, bonuses, and royalties: Outer Continental Shelf rents and bonuses Outer Continental Shelf royalties Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	197 4,827	569 3,731	615 3,374	499 3,996	481 4,674	583 4,761	418 4,778		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				2,402 323	2	202	2		
Total proprietary receipts from the public undistributed by agency	5,025	4,300	3,989	7,220	5,157	5,546	5,198		
Total proprietary receipts from the public ³	74,295	82,992	77,387	81,126	81,487	84,790	88,227		
OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS Distributed by agency: Defense cooperation	3,908 75	12 4,854 63 79 80	12 3,339 4 1,398 84 200	12 3,436 8 1,490 85 8,200 10	12 3,519 8 1,588 85 8,100 25	12 3,609 8 1,692 88 4,300 -1,450	12 3,700 8 1,804 89 4,300 -1,400		
Total offsetting governmental receipts	3,996	5,088	5,037	13,241	13,337	8,259	8,513		
Total offsetting receipts	433,323	483,280	492,586	521,123	546,343	572,677	608,442		

 ¹ Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.
 ² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
 ³ Consists of:

	2002	2002 Estimate						
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
On-budget:								
Federal Funds	35,631	40,725	32,309	35,247	33,928	35,219	36,043	
Trust Funds	38,581	42,185	44,995	45,795	47,473	49,483	52,094	
Off-budget	83	82	83	84	86	88	90	

6. TAX EXPENDITURES

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344) requires that a list of "tax expenditures" be included in the budget. Tax expenditures are defined in the law as "revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal tax laws which allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of liability." These exceptions may be viewed as alternatives to other policy instruments, such as spending or regulatory programs. Identification and measurement of tax expenditures depends importantly on the baseline tax system against which the actual tax system is compared.

The largest reported tax expenditures tend to be associated with the individual income tax. For example, sizeable deferrals, deductions and exclusions are provided for pension contributions and earnings, employer contributions for medical insurance, capital gains, and payments of State and local individual income and property taxes. Reported tax expenditures under the corporate income tax tend to be related to timing differences in the rate of cost recovery for various investments. As is discussed below, the extent to which these provisions are classified as tax expenditures varies according to the conceptual baseline used.

Each tax expenditure estimate in this chapter was calculated assuming other parts of the tax code remained unchanged. The estimates would be different if all tax expenditures or major groups of tax expenditures were changed simultaneously because of potential interactions among provisions. For that reason, this chapter does not present a grand total for the estimated

tax expenditures. Moreover, past tax changes entailing broad elimination of tax expenditures were generally accompanied by changes in tax rates or other basic provisions, so that the net effects on Federal revenues were considerably (if not totally) offset.

Tax expenditures relating to the individual and corporate income taxes are estimated for fiscal years 2002–2008 using three methods of accounting: revenue effects, outlay equivalent, and present value. The present value approach provides estimates of the cumulative revenue effects for tax expenditures that involve deferrals of tax payments into the future or have similar long-term effects.

The section of the chapter on performance measures and economic effects presents information related to assessment of the effect of tax expenditures on the achievement of program performance goals. This section is a complement to the government-wide performance plan required by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

The 2003 Budget included a discussion of important ambiguities in the tax expenditure concept and indicated that the Treasury Department had begun a review of the tax expenditure presentation. Particular attention of this review has focused on defining tax expenditures relative to a comprehensive income baseline, defining tax expenditures relative to a broad-based consumption tax baseline, and defining negative tax expenditures, i.e., provisions of current law that overtax certain items or activities. The Appendix presents the results from the preliminary stage of this review.

TAX EXPENDITURES IN THE INCOME TAX

Tax Expenditure Estimates

All tax expenditure estimates presented here are based upon current tax law enacted as of December 31, 2002. Expired or repealed provisions are not listed if their revenue effects result only from taxpayer activity occurring before fiscal year 2002. Due to the time required to estimate the large number of tax expenditures, the estimates are based on Mid-Session economic assumptions; exceptions are the earned income tax credit and child credit provisions, which involve outlay components and hence are updated to reflect the economic assumptions used elsewhere in the budget.

The total revenue effects for tax expenditures for fiscal years 2002–2008 are displayed according to the budget's functional categories in Table 6–1. Descriptions of the specific tax expenditure provisions follow the tables of estimates and the discussion of general features of the tax expenditure concept.

As in prior years, two baseline concepts—the normal tax baseline and the reference tax law baseline—are used to identify tax expenditures. For the most part, the two concepts coincide. However, items treated as tax expenditures under the normal tax baseline, but not the reference tax law baseline, are indicated by the designation "normal tax method" in the tables. The revenue effects for these indicated items are zero using the reference tax rules. The alternative baseline concepts are discussed in detail following the tables.

Table 6–2 reports the respective portions of the total revenue effects that arise under the individual and corporate income taxes separately. The placement of the estimates under the individual and corporate headings does not imply that these categories of filers benefit from the special tax provisions in proportion to the respective tax expenditure amounts shown. Rather, these breakdowns show the specific tax accounts

through which the various provisions are cleared. The ultimate beneficiaries of corporate tax expenditures could be shareholders, employees, customers, or other providers of capital, depending on economic forces.

Table 6–3 ranks the major tax expenditures by the size of their 2004–2008 revenue effect.

Interpreting Tax Expenditure Estimates

The estimates shown for individual tax expenditures in Tables 6–1, 6–2, and 6–3 do not necessarily equal the increase in Federal revenues (or the change in the budget balance) that would result from repealing these special provisions, for the following reasons:

(1) Eliminating a tax expenditure may have incentive effects that alter economic behavior. These incentives can affect the resulting magnitudes of the activity or of other tax provisions or Government programs. For example, if capital gains were taxed at ordinary rates, capital gain realizations would be expected to decline, potentially resulting in a decline in tax receipts. Such behavioral effects are not reflected in the estimates.

(2) Tax expenditures are interdependent even without incentive effects. Repeal of a tax expenditure provision can increase or decrease the tax revenues associated with other provisions. For example, even if behavior does not change, repeal of an itemized deduction could increase the revenue costs from other deductions because some taxpayers would be moved into higher tax brackets. Alternatively, repeal of an itemized deduction could lower the revenue cost from other deductions if taxpavers are led to claim the standard deduction instead of itemizing. Similarly, if two provisions were repealed simultaneously, the increase in tax liability could be greater or less than the sum of the two separate tax expenditures, because each is estimated assuming that the other remains in force. In addition, the estimates reported in Table 6-1 are the totals of individual and corporate income tax revenue effects reported in Table 6-2 and do not reflect any possible interactions between the individual and corporate income tax receipts. For this reason, the estimates in Table 6-1 (as well as those in Table 6-5, which are also based on summing individual and corporate estimates) should be regarded as approximations.

The annual value of tax expenditures for tax deferrals is reported on a cash basis in all tables except Table 6-4. Cash-based estimates reflect the difference between taxes deferred in the current year and incoming revenues that are received due to deferrals of taxes from prior years. Although such estimates are useful as a measure of cash flows into the Government, they do not accurately reflect the true economic cost of these provisions. For example, for a provision where activity levels have changed, so that incoming tax receipts from past deferrals are greater than deferred receipts from new activity, the cash-basis tax expenditure estimate can be negative, despite the fact that in present-value terms current deferrals do have a real cost to the Government. Alternatively, in the case of a newly enacted deferral provision, a cash-based estimate can overstate the real effect on receipts to the Government because the newly deferred taxes will ultimately be received. Present-value estimates, which are a useful complement to the cash-basis estimates for provisions involving deferrals, are discussed below.

Present-Value Estimates

Discounted present-value estimates of revenue effects are presented in Table 6–4 for certain provisions that involve tax deferrals or other long-term revenue effects. These estimates complement the cash-based tax expenditure estimates presented in the other tables.

The present-value estimates represent the revenue effects, net of future tax payments, that follow from activities undertaken during calendar year 2002 which cause the deferrals or other long-term revenue effects. For instance, a pension contribution in 2002 would cause a deferral of tax payments on wages in 2002 and on pension earnings on this contribution (e.g., interest) in later years. In some future year, however, the 2002 pension contribution and accrued earnings will be paid out and taxes will be due; these receipts are included in the present-value estimate. In general, this conceptual approach is similar to the one used for reporting the budgetary effects of credit programs, where direct loans and guarantees in a given year affect future cash flows.

6. TAX EXPENDITURES 103

Table 6-1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES

		Total from corporations and individuals							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
	National Defense								
1	Exclusion of benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel	2,190	2,210	2,240	2,260	2,290	2,310	2,330	11,430
2	International Affairs Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens	2,740	2,620	2,680	2,750	2,810	2,940	3,100	14,280
3	Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad	760	800	840	880	930	980	1,030	4,660
4	Extraterritorial income exclusion	4,820	5,150	5,510	5,890	6,290	6,730	7,200	31,620
5 6	Inventory property sales source rules exception	1,470 7,000	1,540 7,450	1,620 7,900	1,700 8,400	1,790 8,930	1,880 9,550	1,980 10,210	8,970 44,990
7	Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas	1,950	2,050	2,130	2,190	2,260	960	0	7,540
	General Science, Space, and Technology	,	,	,	,				,
8	Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method)	1,660	2,200	2,760	3,390	3,990	4,270	4,380	18,790
9	Credit for increasing research activities Energy	6,870	5,640	4,990	2,910	1,240	520	170	9,830
10	Expensing of exploration and development costs, fuels	150	170	150	80	60	40	30	360
11	Excess of percentage over cost depletion, fuels	610	670	650	610	620	640	650	3,170
12	Alternative fuel production credit	1,560	940	520	520	520	520	210	2,290
13 14	Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties	10 100	10 110	10 110	10 120	10 120	10 130	10 140	50 620
15	Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds	110	120	130	140	140	150	160	720
16	Enhanced oil recovery credit	330	340	350	360	360	370	390	1,830
17	New technology credit	100	180	250	270	270	270	270	1,330
18 19	Alcohol fuel credits ¹	30 70	30 90	30 70	30 40	30 -10	30 -70	30 -70	150 –40
20	Exclusion from income of conservation subsidies provided by public utilities	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	400
	Natural Resources and Environment								
21	Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	170
22 23	Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals	260 450	260 480	270 540	280 580	290 610	290 650	300 680	1,430 3,060
24	Capital gains treatment of certain timber income	100	110	110	120	120	130	140	620
25	Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs	360	370	380	380	400	410	410	1,980
26	Tax incentives for preservation of historic structures	200	210	230	240	250	260	280	1,260
07	Agriculture	170	100	170	170	170	170	100	070
27 28	Expensing of certain capital outlays Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs	170 130	180 130	170 120	170 120	170 120	170 120	190 120	870 600
29	Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent farmers	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
30	Capital gains treatment of certain income	1,010	1,060	1,120	1,180	1,250	1,310	1,380	6,240
31 32	Income averaging for farmers	70 10	70 10	80 10	80 10	80 10	90 10	90 20	420 60
32	Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners Commerce and Housing	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	00
	Financial institutions and insurance:								
33	Exemption of credit union income	1,020	1,090	1,160	1,240	1,320	1,410	1,510	6,640
34 35	Excess bad debt reserves of financial institutions	0 17,690	0 19,130	0 20,740	0 22,470	0 24,390	0 26,350	0 28,310	0 122,260
36	Special alternative tax on small property and casualty insurance companies	17,030	19,130	10	10	10	20,330	20,310	50
37	Tax exemption of certain insurance companies owned by tax-exempt organizations	210	220	240	250	270	280	290	1,330
38	Small life insurance company deduction	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500
39	Housing: Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds	870	960	1,050	1,140	1,210	1,270	1,360	6,030
40	Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mongage subsidy bonds	180	200	220	240	250	260	280	1,250
41	Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes	63,590	65,540	68,440	71,870	74,790	78,160	82,650	375,910
42	Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes	21,760	22,320	22,160	19,750	16,240	14,580	13,580	86,310
43 44	Deferral of income from post 1987 installment sales	1,050 19,670	1,080 20,260	1,100 20,860	1,120 21,490	1,140 22,140	1,160 22,800	1,190 23,480	5,710 110,770
45	Capital gains exclusion on home sales	5,690	5,270	4,920	4,600	4,290	4,020	3,790	21,620
46	Credit for low-income housing investments	3,290	3,450	3,640	3,820	3,990	4,160	4,360	19,970
47	Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	1,590	1,080	310	-520	-1,770	-3,310	-4,570	-9,860
48	Commerce:	0	10	20	50	60	60	E0.	250
49	Cancellation of indebtedness	50	10 50	30 50	50 50	60 50	60 50	50 50	250 250
50	Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal) (normal tax method)	56,060	55,010	53,930	54,550	49,870	49,760	51,450	259,560
51	Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock	100	130	160	210	250	300	350	1,270
52 52	Step-up basis of capital gains at death	26,890	27,390	28,500	29,630	30,490	31,370	32,390	152,380
53 54	Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale	640 40	640 40	450 50	540 50	640 50	650 50	630 50	2,910 250
55	Accelerated depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method)	-1,800	-2,530	-1,980	-6,520	-9,200	-12,360	-15,820	-45,880
56	Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	47,770	31,110	16,670	-39,310	-35,260	-33,260	-31,570	-122,730
57	Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method)	-360	-110	370	1,570	1,830	1,510	1,380	6,660
58	Amortization of start-up costs (normal tax method)	110	130	150	160	160	170	170	l 810

Table 6-1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES—Continued

		Total from corporations and individuals							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
59 60	Graduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) Exclusion of interest on small issue bonds	4,870 330	5,380 360	5,700 400	5,880 430	6,100 450	6,350 470	6,640 510	30,670 2,260
	Transportation								
61	Deferral of tax on shipping companies	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100
62	Exclusion of reimbursed employee parking expenses	2,070	2,180	2,290	2,410	2,540	2,680	2,810	12,730
63	Exclusion for employer-provided transit passes	250	320	380	450	530	600	670	2,630
64	Community and Regional Development Investment credit for rehabilitation of structures (other than historic)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
65	Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds	690	750	830	890	950	1,000	1,060	4,730
66	Exemption of certain mutuals' and cooperatives' income	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	340
67	Empowerment zones, Enterprise communities, and Renewal communities	730	1,130	1,170	1,280	1,410	1,580	1,750	7,190
68	New markets tax credit	90	190	290	430	610	830	870	3,030
69	Expensing of environmental remediation costs	80	80	20	-10	-10	-10	-10	-20
	Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services Education:								
70	Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method)	1,270	1,260	1,260	1,340	1,400	1,410	1,420	6,830
71	HOPE tax credit	4,110	3,520	2,880	2,930	2,730	2,900	2,790	14,230
72	Lifetime Learning tax credit	2,180	2,250	2,980	2,840	2,610	2,820	2,860	14,110
73 74	Education Individual Retirement Accounts	50 450	100 640	160 660	240 680	330 700	440 720	560 720	1,730 3,480
74 75	Deductibility of student-loan interest Deduction for higher education expenses	420	2,230	2,880	3,620	2,940	0	0	9,440
76	State prepaid tuition plans	270	340	400	470	560	660	750	2,840
77	Exclusion of interest on student-loan bonds	240	260	290	310	340	350	370	1,660
78	Exclusion of interest on bonds for private nonprofit educational facilities	580	640	700	760	810	850	900	4,020
79	Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	50	80	90	100	100	100	100	490
80	Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational expenses	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	70
81	Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over	2,480	3,310	3,230	2,690	2,020	1,670	1,470	11,080
82	Deductibility of charitable contributions (education)	4,020	4,140	4,350	4,640	4,820	4,970	5,230	24,010
83	Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance	400	490	520	550	580	610	650	2,910
0.4	Training, employment, and social services:	200	500	400	100	00	40	00	760
84 85	Work opportunity tax credit	380 80	560 70	430 80	190 60	80 40	40 20	20 10	760 210
86	Employer provided child care exclusion	690	720	760	810	850	890	940	4,250
87	Employer-provided child care credit	40	90	130	140	150	160	170	750
88	Assistance for adopted foster children	220	250	290	330	380	430	480	1,910
89	Adoption credit and exclusion	140	220	450	500	540	560	570	2,620
90	Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military)	740	780	810	850	890	930	970	4,450
91	Child credit 2	22,170	21,440	21,310	22,480	24,280	23,940	23,660	115,670
92	Credit for child and dependent care expenses	2,750	2,910	3,230	2,860	2,380	2,190	2,050	12,710
93 94	Credit for disabled access expenditures Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health	50 30,860	50 32,100	50 33.990	60 35,710	60 37,360	60 38,780	60 41,160	290 187,000
95	Exclusion of certain foster care payments	450	430	430	440	450	460	470	2,250
96	Exclusion of parsonage allowances	350	380	400	420	450	480	510	2,260
	Health								ĺ
97	Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care	99,060	108,500	120,160	132,240	144,710	157,180	170,230	724,520
98	Self-employed medical insurance premiums	1,760	2,500	3,690	3,940	4,220	4,520	4,980	21,350
99	Workers' compensation insurance premiums	5,280	5,770	6,190	6,630	7,020	7,490	8,000	35,330
100	Medical Savings Accounts	20 5 710	30	30	30	30	30	20 7 290	140
101 102	Deductibility of medical expenses	5,710 1,200	6,060 1,320	6,340 1,440	6,490 1,560	6,610 1,660	6,980 1,740	7,380 1,850	33,800 8,250
102	Deductibility of charitable contributions (health)	4,240	4,360	4,580	4,900	5,070	5,220	5,490	25,260
103	Tax credit for orphan drug research	140	160	180	200	220	250	280	1,130
105	Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield deduction	300	340	310	300	270	300	250	1,430
106	Tax credit for health insurance purchased by certain displaced and retired individuals	0	0	60	30	40	50	60	240
	Income Security								
107	Exclusion of railroad retirement system benefits	390	400	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
108	Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits	5,750	6,100	6,460	6,850	7,270	7,710	8,190	36,480
109	Exclusion of public assistance benefits (normal tax method)	380 70	400	410	430	450	470	440	2,200
110 111	Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners Exclusion of military disability pensions	110	60 110	60 120	50 120	50 130	50 130	40 140	250 640
	Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0
112	Employer plans	51,260	63,480	67,870	70,540	73,200	67,500	61,440	340,550
113	401(k) plans	50,830	52,920	55,290	57,830	61,490	65,060	68,030	307,700
114	Individual Retirement Accounts	19,080	20,840	23,130	22,400	22,380	20,540	19,800	108,250
115	Low and moderate income savers credit	850	2,050	1,860	1,670	1,510	850	0	5,890
116	Keogh plans	7,000	7,282	7,616	7,904	8,166	8,402	9,196	41,284
117	Exclusion of other employee benefits:	1 790	1 900	1 020	1 060	1 200	1 020	1.050	0 450
117	Premiums on group term life insurance	1,780	1,800	1,830 l	1,860	1,890	1,920	1,950	9,450

Table 6-1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES—Continued

Permitting on accident and disability insurance 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2004-2008					Total fr	om corpora	tions and in	dividuals		
Small business retirement plan credit 10 20 40 50 50 60 60 260			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
Small business referement plan credit	118	Premiums on accident and disability insurance	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	1,300
	119		10	20	40	50	50	60	60	260
Special ESOP rules 1,500 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,900 2,000 2,200 2,000	120		20	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
Additional deduction for the blind 40 40 40 40 40 40 200 1,950 2,550 2,150 2,180 2,110 2,030 10,480 10,480 120 20 20 20 2,180 2,110 2,030 10,480			1.630	1.710	1.790	1.890	1.990	2.090	2.200	9.960
Additional deduction for the elderly 1,890 1,950 2,050 2,120 2,180 2,110 2,030 10,490				,	,	40	,	40	40	· '
Tax credit for the elderly and disabled 22 20 20 20 20 10 10 10	123		1.890	1.950	2.050	2.120	2.180	2.110	2.030	10.490
Deductibility of casualty losses 280	124	Tax credit for the elderly and disabled	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	70
Social Security	125	•	280	400	420	440	460	500	540	2,360
Exclusion of social security benefits for relited workers 18,340 18,560 18,930 19,210 20,000 21,000 21,550 100,790 20,000 21,000 21,550 100,790 20,000 21,000 21,550 21,000 21,550 21,000 21,550 21,000 21,550 30,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,550 30,000 21	126	Earned income tax credit 3	4,450	4,930	5,090	5,280	5,410	5,580	5,790	27,150
Social Security benefits for retired workers 18,340 18,560 18,930 19,210 20,000 21,100 21,550 100,790		Social Security	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	ĺ
Social Security benefits for disabled 2,910 3,210 3,570 3,950 4,360 4,870 4,390 21,140		Exclusion of social security benefits:								
Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors 3,730 3,910 4,140 4,360 4,590 4,920 4,820 22,830	127	Social Security benefits for retired workers	18,340	18,560	18,930	19,210	20,000	21,100	21,550	100,790
Velterans Benefits and Services Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation 3,160 3,230 3,400 3,590 3,780 3,980 4,190 18,940 131 Exclusion of veterans pensions 70 80 80 90 90 90 100 100 110 510 510 Exclusion of Interest on veterans housing bonds 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 27	128	Social Security benefits for disabled	2,910	3,210	3,570	3,950	4,360	4,870	4,390	21,140
Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation 3,160 3,230 3,400 3,590 3,780 3,980 4,190 18,940 Exclusion of veterans pensions 70 80 80 90 90 90 100 450 4	129	Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors	3,730	3,910	4,140	4,360	4,590	4,920	4,820	22,830
Exclusion of veterans pensions 70 80 80 90 90 90 100 450		Veterans Benefits and Services	·	·	·					
Exclusion of Gl bill benefits 90 90 90 90 100 100 110 110 110 510	130	Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation	3,160	3,230	3,400	3,590	3,780	3,980	4,190	18,940
Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270	131	Exclusion of veterans pensions	70	80	80	90	90	90	100	450
Secretal Purpose Fiscal Assistance Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds 25,250 26,780 27,720 27,810 27,530 28,360 138,730 138,730 25,740 27,720 27,810 27,720	132	Exclusion of GI bill benefits	90	90	90	100	100	110	110	510
Secretal Purpose Fiscal Assistance Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds 25,250 26,780 27,720 27,810 27,530 28,360 138,730 138,730 25,740 27,720 27,810 27,720	133	Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds	40	40	50	50	50	60	60	270
Deductibility of nonbusiness state and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes 47,430 50,520 50,910 47,770 40,480 37,190 36,080 212,430 17,770 17										
Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions 2,240 2,240 2,240 2,240 2,200 1,300 0 0 5,740 Interest Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds 510 590 670 750 840 920 1,050 4,230 Addendum: Aid to State and local governments: Deductibility of: Properly taxes on owner-occupied homes 21,760 22,320 22,160 19,750 16,240 14,580 13,580 86,310 Nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes 47,430 50,520 50,910 47,770 40,480 37,190 36,080 212,430 Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds for: Public purposes 25,250 26,780 27,310 27,720 27,810 27,530 28,360 138,730 Energy facilities 110 120 130 140 140 150 160 720 Water, sewage, and hazardous waste disposal facilities 450 480 540 580 610 650 680 3,060 Small-issues 330 360 400 430 450 470 510 2,260 Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies 870 960 1,050 1,140 1,210 1,270 1,360 6,030 Rental housing 180 200 220 240 250 260 280 1,250 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 3,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 850 850 850 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 60 270	134	Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds	25,250	26,780	27,310	27,720	27,810	27,530	28,360	138,730
Interest Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds 510 590 670 750 840 920 1,050 4,230	135	Deductibility of nonbusiness state and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes	47,430	50,520	50,910	47,770	40,480	37,190	36,080	212,430
Interest Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds 510 590 670 750 840 920 1,050 4,230	136	Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,200	1,300	0	0	5,740
Addendum: Aid to State and local governments: Deductibility of: Property taxes on owner-occupied homes 21,760 22,320 22,160 19,750 16,240 14,580 13,580 86,310 10,000										
Addendum: Aid to State and local governments: Deductibility of: Property taxes on owner-occupied homes 21,760 22,320 22,160 19,750 16,240 14,580 13,580 86,310 10,000	137	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	510	590	670	750	840	920	1,050	4,230
Property taxes on owner-occupied homes										
Nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes		Deductibility of:								
Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds for: Public purposes		Property taxes on owner-occupied homes	21,760	22,320	22,160	19,750	16,240	14,580	13,580	86,310
Public purposes 25,250 26,780 27,310 27,720 27,810 27,530 28,360 138,730 Energy facilities 110 120 130 140 140 150 160 720 Water, sewage, and hazardous waste disposal facilities 450 480 540 580 610 650 680 3,060 Small-issues 330 360 400 430 450 470 510 2,260 Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies 870 960 1,050 1,140 1,210 1,270 1,360 6,030 Rental housing 180 200 220 240 250 260 280 1,250 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 690 750 830 890 950 1,000 1,060 4,730 Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760		Nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes	47,430	50,520	50,910	47,770	40,480	37,190	36,080	212,430
Energy facilities 110 120 130 140 140 150 160 720		Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds for:								
Water, sewage, and hazardous waste disposal facilities 450 480 540 580 610 650 680 3,060 Small-issues 330 360 400 430 450 470 510 2,260 Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies 870 960 1,050 1,140 1,210 1,270 1,360 6,030 Rental housing 180 200 220 240 250 260 280 1,250 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 690 750 830 890 950 1,000 1,660 4,730 Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 40 50 <t< td=""><td></td><td>Public purposes</td><td>25,250</td><td>26,780</td><td>27,310</td><td>27,720</td><td>27,810</td><td>27,530</td><td>28,360</td><td>138,730</td></t<>		Public purposes	25,250	26,780	27,310	27,720	27,810	27,530	28,360	138,730
Small-issues 330 360 400 430 450 470 510 2,260 Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies 870 960 1,050 1,140 1,210 1,270 1,360 6,030 Rental housing 180 200 220 240 250 260 280 1,250 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 690 750 830 890 950 1,000 1,060 4,730 Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270		Energy facilities	110	120	130	140	140	150	160	720
Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies 870 960 1,050 1,140 1,210 1,270 1,360 6,030 Rental housing 180 200 220 240 250 260 280 1,250 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 690 750 830 890 950 1,000 1,060 4,730 Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270		Water, sewage, and hazardous waste disposal facilities	450	480	540	580	610	650	680	3,060
Rental housing 180 200 220 240 250 260 280 1,250 Airports, docks, and similar facilities 690 750 830 890 950 1,000 1,060 4,730 Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270		Small-issues	330	360	400	430	450	470	510	2,260
Airports, docks, and similar facilities 690 750 830 890 950 1,000 1,060 4,730 Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270		Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies	870	960	1,050	1,140	1,210	1,270	1,360	6,030
Student loans 240 260 290 310 340 350 370 1,660 Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270		Rental housing	180	200	220	240	250	260	280	1,250
Private nonprofit educational facilities 580 640 700 760 810 850 900 4,020 Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250 Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 50 60 60 270		Airports, docks, and similar facilities	690	750	830	890	950	1,000	1,060	4,730
Hospital construction 1,200 1,320 1,440 1,560 1,660 1,740 1,850 8,250		Student loans	240	260	290	310	340	350	370	1,660
Veterans' housing 40 40 50 50 60 60 60 270		Private nonprofit educational facilities	580	640	700	760	810	850	900	4,020
		Hospital construction	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,660	1,740	1,850	8,250
Credit for holders of zone academy bonds		Veterans' housing	40	40	50	50	50	60	60	270
		Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	50	80	90	100	100	100	100	490

¹ In addition, the partial exemption from the excise tax for alcohol fuels results in a reduction in excise tax receipts (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2002 \$1,070; 2003 \$1,140; 2004 \$1,230; 2005 \$1,320; 2006 \$1,370; 2007 \$1,400; and 2008 \$1,430.

2 The figures in the table indicate the effect of the child tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in millions of dollars) is as follows: 2002 \$5,060; 2003 \$5,800; 2005 \$5,000; 2006 \$7,630; 2007 \$7,630; 2007 \$7,630; and 2008 \$7,500

3 The figures in the table indicate the effect of the earned income tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in millions of dollars) is as follows: 2002 \$27,830; 2003 \$30,610; 2004 \$31,380; 2005 \$32,090; 2006 \$33,450; 2007 \$34,480; and 2008 \$35,380.

Note: Provisions with estimates denoted normal tax method have no revenue loss under the reference tax law method. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest \$10 million. Provisions with estimates that rounded to zero in each year are not included in the table.

Table 6–2. ESTIMATES OF TAX EXPENDITURES FOR THE CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES (In millions of dollars)

					Co	porations	(111 1111)	or donaro					Individ	luals			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004– 2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004– 2008
	National Defense																
1	National Defense Exclusion of benefits and allowances to									0.100	0.010	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.000	11 400
_	armed forces personnel International Affairs									2,190	2,210	2,240	2,260	2,290	2,310	2,330	11,430
2	Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens									2,740	2,620	2,680	2,750	2,810	2,940	3,100	14,280
3	Exclusion of certain allowances for Fed- eral employees abroad									760	800	840	880	930	980	1,030	4,660
4 5	Extraterritorial income exclusion	4,820	5,150	5,510	5,890	6,290	6,730	7,200	31,620								
6	ception Deferral of income from controlled foreign	1,470	1,540	1,620	1,700	1,790	1,880	1,980	8,970								
7	corporations (normal tax method) Deferred taxes for financial firms on cer-	7,000	7,450	7,900	8,400	8,930	9,550	10,210	44,990								
	tain income earned overseas General Science, Space, and Technology	1,950	2,050	2,130	2,190	2,260	960	0	7,540								
8	Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax meth-																
9	od)	1,630 6,810	2,160 5,590	2,710 4,950	3,320 2,890	3,910 1,240	4,190 520	4,300 170	18,430 9,770	30 60	40 50	50 40	70 20	80 0	80 0	80 0	360 60
10	Energy Expensing of exploration and develop-	0,010	0,000	4,000	2,000	1,240	020	170	0,770	00		10	20	Ĭ			00
11	ment costs, fuels Excess of percentage over cost depletion,	130	150	130	70	50	40	30	320	20	20	20	10	10	0	0	40
	fuels	510	550	530	500	510	530	540	2,610	100	120	120	110	110	110	110	560
12 13	Alternative fuel production credit Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas prop-	1,500	900	500	500	500	500	200	2,200	60	40	20	20	20	20	10	90
14	erties Capital gains treatment of royalties on									10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
15	coal Exclusion of interest on energy facility									100	110	110	120	120	130	140	620
16	bonds Enhanced oil recovery credit	30 300	30 310	30 320	30 330	30 330	30 340	30 350	150 1,670	80 30	90 30	100 30	110 30	110 30	120 30	130 40	570 160
17 18	New technology credit Alcohol fuel credits ¹	100 20	180 20	250 20	270 20	270 20	270 20	270 20	1,330 100	0 10	0 50						
19	Tax credit and deduction for clean-fuel burning vehicles	50	60	40	20	-10	-60	-60	-70	20	30	30	20	0	-10	-10	30
20	Exclusion from income of conservation subsidies provided by public utilities									80	80	80	80	80	80	80	400
21	Natural Resources and Environment Expensing of exploration and develop-																
22	ment costs, nonfuel minerals Excess of percentage over cost depletion,	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	nonfuel minerals Exclusion of interest on bonds for water,	240	240	250	260	270	270	280	1,330	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100
24	sewage, and hazardous waste facilities Capital gains treatment of certain timber	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	620	340	370	420	460	490	520	550	2,440
25	income Expensing of multiperiod timber growing									100	110	110	120	120	130	140	620
26	costs	240	250	260	260	270	280	280	1,350	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	630
	structures	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	1,000	40	40	50	50	50	50	60	260
27 28	Expensing of certain capital outlays Expensing of certain multiperiod produc-	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	110	150	160	150	150	150	150	160	760
29	tion costs Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	500
30	farmers Capital gains treatment of certain income									10 1,010	10 1,060	10 1,120	10 1,180	10 1,250	10 1,310	10 1,380	50 6,240
31 32	Income averaging for farmers Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	60	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	420
	Commerce and Housing Financial institutions and insurance:																
33 34	Exemption of credit union income Excess bad debt reserves of financial	1,020	1,090	1,160	1,240	1,320	1,410	1,510	6,640								
35	institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
36	savings	1,770	1,800	1,830	1,860	1,890	1,920	1,950	9,450	15,920	17,330	18,910	20,610	22,500	24,430	26,360	112,810
	erty and casualty insurance compa- nies	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50								
37	Tax exemption of certain insurance companies owned by tax-exempt or-																
38	ganizations	210	220	240	250	270	280	290	1,330								
	tion Housing:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500								
39	Exclusion of interest on owner-occu- pied mortgage subsidy bonds	210	220	230	230	240	250	260	1,210	660	740	820	910	970	1,020	1,100	4,820
40	Exclusion of interest on rental housing bonds	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	250	140	150	170	190	200	210	230	1,000
41	Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes									63,590	65,540	68,440	71,870	74,790	78,160	82,650	375,910
42	Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes									21,760	22,320	22,160	19,750	16,240	14,580	13,580	86,310

Table 6–2. ESTIMATES OF TAX EXPENDITURES FOR THE CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES—Continued (In millions of dollars)

							(in millions	or dollars	, ,								
					Coi	rporations							Individ	luals			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004– 2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004– 2008
43	Deferral of income from post 1987 installment sales	270	280	290	290	300	300	310	1,490	780	800	810	830	840	860	880	4,220
44 45	Capital gains exclusion on home sales Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss									19,670 5,690	20,260 5,270	20,860 4,920	21,490 4,600	22,140 4,290	22,800 4,020	23,480 3,790	110,770 21,620
46	Credit for low-income housing invest- ments	2,630	2,760	2,910	3,060	3,190	3,330	3,490	15,980	660	690	730	760	800	830	870	3,990
47	Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	70	30	-20	-80	-160	-260	-330	-850	1,520	1,050	330	-440	-1,610	-3,050	-4,240	-9,010
48 49	Cancellation of indebtedness Exceptions from imputed interest rules									0 50	10 50	30 50	50 50	60 50	60 50	50 50	250 250
50	Capital gains (except agriculture, tim- ber, iron ore, and coal) (normal tax method)									56,060	55,010	53,930	54,550	49,870	49,760	51,450	259,560
51	Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock									100	130	160	210	250	300	350	1,270
52 53	Step-up basis of capital gains at death Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts									26,890	27,390 640	28,500 450	29,630	30,490 640	31,370 650	32,390 630	152,380 2,910
54	Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale									40	40	50	50	50	50	50	250
55	Accelerated depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal																
56	tax method) Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	-1,710 40,670	-2,250 26,390	-1,470 14,140	-5,280 -33,390	-7,440 -29,330	-9,980 -26,960	-12,820 -25,000	-36,990 -100,540	-90 7,100	-280 4,720	-510 2,530	-1,240 -5,920	-1,760 -5,930	-2,380 -6,300	-3,000 -6,570	-8,890 -22,190
57	Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method)	-140	-80	130	560	720	580	520	2,510	-220	-30	240	1,010	1,110	930	860	4,150
58 59	Amortization of start-up costs (normal tax method)	90	110	120	130	130	140	140	660	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	150
60	(normal tax method) Exclusion of interest on small issue	4,870	5,380	5,700	5,880	6,100	6,350	6,640	30,670								
61	bonds Transportation Deferral of tax on shipping companies	80	80	90	90	90	90	100	460 100	250	280	310	340	360	380	410	1,800
62	Exclusion of reimbursed employee park- ing expenses									2,070	2,180	2,290	2,410	2,540	2,680	2,810	12,730
63	Exclusion for employer-provided transit passes									250	320	380	450	530	600	670	2,630
64	Investment credit for rehabilitation of structures (other than historic)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
65 66	Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds Exemption of certain mutuals' and co-	170	170	180	180	190	200	200	950	520	580	650	710	760	800	860	3,780
67	operatives' income Empowerment zones, Enterprise commu-	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	340								
68 69	nities, and Renewal communities New markets tax credit Expensing of environmental remediation	220 20	300 50	300 70	320 110	350 150	390 210	420 220	1,780 760	510 70	830 140	870 220	960 320	1,060 460	1,190 620	1,330 650	5,410 2,270
03	costs Education, Training, Employment, and	70	70	20	-10	-10	-10	-10	-20	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Social Services Education: Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship																
71 72	income (normal tax method)									1,270 4,110	1,260 3,520	1,260 2,880	1,340 2,930	1,400 2,730	1,410 2,900	1,420 2,790	6,830 14,230 14,110
73	Education Individual Retirement Ac-									2,180	2,250 100	2,980	2,840	2,610 330	2,820 440	2,860 560	1,730
74 75	Deductibility of student-loan interest Deduction for higher education expenses									450 420	640 2,230	660 2,880	680 3,620	700 2,940	720 0	720 0	3,480 9,440
76 77	State prepaid tuition plans Exclusion of interest on student-loan									270	340	400	470	560	660	750	2,840
78	bonds Exclusion of interest on bonds for pri-	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	330	180	200	230	250	270	280	300	1,330
79	vate nonprofit educational facilities Credit for holders of zone academy	140	150	150	160	160	170	170	810	440	490	550	600	650	680	730	3,210
80	bonds Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational ex-	50	80	90	100	100	100	100	490								
81	Parental personal exemption for stu- dents age 19 or over									2,480	3,310	3,230	2,690	2,020	1,670	1,470	70 11,080
82	Deductibility of charitable contributions (education)	720	700	710	830	820	810	810	3,980	3,300	3,310	3,230	3,810	4,000	4,160	4,420	20,030
83	Exclusion of employer-provided edu- cational assistance Training, employment, and social serv-		700	710	030			010	3,980	400	490	520	550	580	610	650	2,910
84	ices: Work opportunity tax credit	350	490	360	160	70	30	10	630	30	70	70	30	10	10	10	130
85	Welfare-to-work tax credit	70			50	30		10	180	10		10	10	10	١٥١	ől	30

Table 6–2. ESTIMATES OF TAX EXPENDITURES FOR THE CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES—Continued (In millions of dollars)

						Co	porations	(111 1111)	o. domaio	,				Individ	luals			
Propose producted circle cent cent cent cent cent cent cent cen			2002	2003	2004			2007	2008		2002	2003	2004			2007	2008	
Figure proposed and set according 1.5			2002	2000	2004	2000	2000	2007	2000	2008	2002	2000	2004	2000	2000	2001	2000	2008
Section of the process makes 1.00																		
Excision of encloyer main and large properties of the properties of enclosers of the properties of t										l .								
Page											140	220	450	500	540	560	570	2,620
Contact Section of Contact Contact And Contact Conta	90										740		810	850	890	930	970	4,450
Configuration Configuratio											22,170	21,440	21,310	22,480	24,280	23,940	23,660	115,670
Mart		expenses									2,750	2,910	3,230	2,860	2,380	2,190	2,050	12,710
Company Comp	93		10	10	10	20	20	20	20	90	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	200
Section of content occurs page	94	Deductibility of charitable contributions,				-		-	-								-	
Exclusion of pursonages alemaneses	95		890	870	880	1,040	1,010	1,010	1,010	4,950	29,970	31,230	33,110	34,670	36,350	37,770	40,150	182,050
Petals	00																	
March Marc	96										350	380	400	420	450	480	510	2,260
Cal Care Sub-Processor S	97																	
Windows Compensation Insurance pro-		ical care									99,060	108,500	120,160	132,240	144,710	157,180	170,230	724,520
Market M	98										1,760	2,500	3,690	3,940	4,220	4,520	4,980	21,350
Medical Servings Accounts	99	Workers' compensation insurance pre-									,		,	6630	7020	,	·	
Description of merical registers		Medical Savings Accounts									20	30	30	30	30	30	20	140
Note Notes 1,000 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,000 1,100 1,100 1,200 1,000											5,710	6,060	6,340	6,490	6,610	6,980	7,380	33,800
Figure Company drop research 140 180 180 200 200 200 200 200 140 200 2		tion bonds	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	1,650	910	1,020	1,130	1,240	1,330	1,400	1,500	6,600
Tax credit for organization greasers 140 180 180 200 220 2	103		870	850	860	1,010	990	980	980	4,820	3,370	3,510	3,720	3,890	4,080	4,240	4,510	20,440
Tax credit for health insurance purchiseed by centerin deplicated and referenced individuals by centerin deplicated and referenced system benefits		Tax credit for orphan drug research																
wils		Tax credit for health insurance purchased	500	040	310	300	210	300	250	1,400								••••••
Comparison Com											0	0	60	30	40	50	60	240
Denefits	407	Income Security																
efficiency of public assistance benefits (normal tax method)		benefits									390	400	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
Exclusion of public assistance benefits Command tax method) Condiminers Condim	108										5,750	6,100	6,460	6,850	7,270	7,710	8,190	36,480
Exclusion of special benefits for disabled commers	109	Exclusion of public assistance benefits									380	400	410	430	450	470	440	2 200
Exclusion of milliary disability pensions Net exclusion of pension contributions Net exclusion of the pension Net exclusion of the pension Net exclusion of pension Net exclusion Net exclusion of pension Net exclusion Net exclusio	110	Exclusion of special benefits for disabled															-	
and earnings	111	Exclusion of military disability pensions																
13 401(k) plans	440	and earnings:									54.000	00.400	07.070	70.540	70.000		24.44	0.40.550
Individual Retirement Accounts 19,000 20,840 23,310 22,400 23,380 20,540 19,800 108,250 108,050																		
Concept	114	Individual Retirement Accounts								l 1								108,250
Exclusion of other employee benefits Exclusion of other employee benefits Premiums on accident and disability in surance		credit													1,510			
Premiums on group term life insurance	116										7,000	7,282	7,616	7,904	8,166	8,402	9,196	41,284
Surance		Premiums on group term life insurance									1,780	1,800	1,830	1,860	1,890	1,920	1,950	9,450
Small business retirement plan credit 10 20 40 50 50 60 60 260 120 1	118										220	230	240	250	260	270	280	1,300
unemployment benefits		Small business retirement plan credit									10	20	40	50	50	60	60	260
Additional deduction for the blind Additional deduction for the elderly Additional Additional deduction Additional Additional Additional formula Addition		unemployment benefits																
Additional deduction for the elderly Tax credit for the elderly and disabled 1,890 1,950 2,050 2,120 2,180 2,110 2,030 10,490				1400	14/0	1550	1640	1/20	1810	· ·								
Deductibility of casualty losses Earmed income tax credit 3 Social Security	123			l						l 1								10,490
Earmed income tax credit 3 Social Security Exclusion of social security benefits: Social Security benefits for retired workers Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors Social Security benefits and disability compensation Sexulusion of social security benefits and disability compensation Sexulusion of interest on veterans bousing bonds Sexulusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds State and local taxes other than on owner-occur Social Security benefits for dependents Social Security benefits Social Security bene																		
Exclusion of social security benefits for retired workers 18,340 18,560 18,930 19,210 20,000 21,100 21,550 100,790		Earned income tax credit 3																
Workers Social Security benefits for disabled Social Security benefits for dependents Social Security benefits and Services Social Security benefits Social Security benefits and Services Social Security benefits and Security benefits and Security benefits and Security benefits and Security and Security and Security benefits and Security and		Exclusion of social security benefits:																
28 Social Security benefits for disabled Social Security benefits for dependents Social Security benefits Social Security benefits for dependents Social Security benefits Social Security Social	127										18,340	18,560	18,930	19,210	20,000	21,100	21,550	100,790
and survivors		Social Security benefits for disabled									2,910	3,210	3,570	3,950	4,360	4,870	4,390	21,140
Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation	129	and survivors									3,730	3,910	4,140	4,360	4,590	4,920	4,820	22,830
disability compensation	130																	
132 Exclusion of GI bill benefits		disability compensation																
Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds																		
General Purpose Fiscal Assistance Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds		Exclusion of interest on veterans housing	10		4,	40	10	40	40	-								
State and local bonds		General Purpose Fiscal Assistance	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	220
135 Deductibility of nonbusiness state and local taxes other than on owner-occu-	134	Exclusion of interest on public purpose	6 170	6.360	6.550	6 750	6 950	7 160	7 370	34 780	19 080	20 420	20.760	20 970	20.860	20.370	20 990	103 950
	135	Deductibility of nonbusiness state and	-,	1,,,,,,,,	-,000	3,.00	3,000	,,,,,,,	,,,,,	- 1,7 00	. 5,000	_3, .20	_3,, 00	_3,0.0	_3,000	_5,5.5	_3,000	,
			l	l							47,430	50,520	50,910	47,770	40,480	37,190	36,080	212,430

Table 6-2. ESTIMATES OF TAX EXPENDITURES FOR THE CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES—Continued (In millions of dollars)

					Coi	porations							Individ	duals			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004– 2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004– 2008
136	Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,200	1,300	0	0	5,740								
	bonds									510	590	670	750	840	920	1,050	4,230
	homes Nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied									21,760	22,320	22,160	19,750	16,240	14,580	13,580	86,310
	homes Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds for:									47,430	50,520	50,910	47,770	40,480	37,190	36,080	212,430
	Public purposes Energy facilities	6,170 30	6,360 30	6,550 30	6,750 30	6,950 30	7,160 30	7,370 30	34,780 150	19,080 80	20,420 90	20,760 100	20,970 110	20,860 110	20,370 120	20,990 130	103,950 570
	disposal facilities Small-issues Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies Rental housing Airports, docks, and similar facilities Student loans Private nonprofit educational facilities Hospital construction Veterans' housing Credit for holders of zone academy	110 80 210 40 170 60 140 290 10	110 80 220 50 170 60 150 300 10	120 90 230 50 180 60 150 310	120 90 230 50 180 60 160 320 10	120 90 240 50 190 70 160 330 10	130 90 250 50 200 70 170 340	130 100 260 50 200 70 170 350 10	620 460 1,210 250 950 330 810 1,650 50	340 250 660 140 520 180 440 910 30	370 280 740 150 580 200 490 1,020	420 310 820 170 650 230 550 1,130 40	460 340 910 190 710 250 600 1,240 40	490 360 970 200 760 270 650 1,330 40	520 380 1,020 210 800 280 680 1,400	550 410 1,100 230 860 300 730 1,500 50	2,440 1,800 4,820 1,000 3,780 1,330 3,210 6,600 220
	bonds	50	80	90	100	100	100	100	490								

¹ In addition, the partial exemption from the excise tax for alcohol fuels results in a reduction in excise tax receipts (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2002 \$1,070; 2003 \$1,140; 2004 \$1,230; 2005 \$1,320; 2006 \$1,370; 2007 \$1,400; and 2008 \$1,430.

² The figures in the table indicate the effect of the child tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in millions of dollars) is as follows: 2002 \$5,060; 2003 \$5,870; 2004 \$5,860; 2005 \$5,700; 2006 \$7,630; 2007 \$7,630; and 2008 \$7,500 3 The figures in the table indicate the effect of the earned income tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in millions of dollars) is as follows: 2002 \$27,830; 2003 \$30,610; 2004 \$31,380; 2005 \$33,909; 2006 \$33,450; 2007 \$34,480; and 2008 \$35,380.

Note: Provisions with estimates denoted normal tax method have no revenue loss under the reference tax law method. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest \$10 million. Provisions with estimates denoted normal tax method have no revenue loss under the reference tax law method. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest \$10 million. Provisions with estimates denoted normal tax method have no revenue loss under the reference tax law method. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest \$10 million. Provisions with estimates the standard tax method have no revenue loss under the reference tax law method.

mates that rounded to zero in each year are not included in the table.

Table 6-3. INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES RANKED BY TOTAL 2004-2008 PROJECTED REVENUE EFFECT

Education of employer contributions for medical insurance prenature and medical care 120,160 375,510 Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings. Employer plans 67,870 340,550 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840 375,910 340,550 36,840	Provision	2004	2004–2008
Deductibility of inordigage interests on owner-cocquied homes 68,440 375,910 Net exclusion of persion contributions and earnings: Employer plans 57,870 300,550 Net exclusion of persion contributions and earnings: Employer plans 55,280 307,700 Copiled gains (sought persion contributions and earnings: From one, and coal) (romal tax method) 53,390 225,958 Deductibility of controllaries state and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes 50,810 212,430 Deductibility of charitable contributions, or the state duction and health 28,380 308,800 Exclusion of interest on public pursoes State and local bonds 27,310 138,730 Exclusion of interest on public pursoes State and local bonds 21,310 115,770 Not exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: individual Pletiment Accounts 23,130 100,250 Social Security benefits for retired workers 18,890 100,770 Deductibility of State and local property lax on owner-coupled homes 2,140 48,890 Deductibility of Indical expenses 5,460 36,40 36,40 Exclusion of workers compensation benefits 6,460 36,40 36,80 Volveier Compensation be	Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care	120.160	724.520
Net exclusion of persion contributions and earnings: Employer plans 55,290 307,700 300,550 307,700 300,550 307,700	Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes	,	
Capital gains (except agriculture, imber, ivon ore, and coal) (normal tax method) \$3,930 \$29,560 Deducibility of charitable contributions, other than on owner-occupied homes \$0,910 \$27,230 Deducibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health \$3,990 \$87,000 Stepup bases of capital gains at death and local bonds \$27,571 \$38,730 Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds \$27,571 \$38,730 Exclusion of interest on the insurance savings \$27,571 \$38,730 Exclusion of interest on the finance savings \$27,571 \$38,730 Capital gains exclusion on home sales \$27,571 \$38,730 \$37,730 Capital gains exclusion on home sales \$28,500 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 Capital gains exclusion on home sales \$28,800 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 Capital gains exclusion on home sales \$28,800 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$10,770 \$38,930 \$39,930 \$	Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Employer plans	,	340,550
Deductibility of nontwineres state and local taxes other thin on owner-cocupied homes 59,910 212,430 239,900 167,000 167,000 169,000		,	,
Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health 33,990 187,000 Exclusion of inferest on public purpose State and local bonds 27,310 138,730 Exclusion of inferest on public purpose State and local bonds 27,310 138,730 Child credit 21,310 115,670 Child credit 21,310 115,670 Child credit 20,880 115,670 Chall of credit 20,880 11,000 Chall of credit 20,880 11,000 Social Social Security benefits for related workers 10,000 10,750 Social Social Security benefits for related workers 10,000 10,750 Deferrat of income from controlled foreign corporations for the coxidation of position contributions and earnings: Keody Plans 7,616 41,224 Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits 6,460 36,480 36,480 Workers' compensation insurance permisms 6,400 36,340 33,800 Deductibility of charitable contributions (health) 5,700 30,573 30,600 Carabated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) 5,700 30,600 30,600		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sep-up basis of capital gains at death		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds		,	,
Exclusion of Inferest on III insurance savings	Step-up basis of capital yallis at teath	,	
Child credit	Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Capital gains exclusion on home sales 20,860 110,770 Net exclusion of persion contributions and earnings: Individual Retirement Accounts 23,130 100,780 Social Security benefits for retired workers 18,390 100,780 Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method) 7,900 44,990 Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Resough Plans 7,616 41,284 Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits 6,460 36,480 Workers' compensation insurance premiums 6,510 33,300 Detuctibility of metical expenses 6,540 33,800 Extraterthrolal income exclusion 5,510 31,800 Graduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) 5,510 31,800 Craduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) 5,000 20,800 Deductability of charatable contributions (reductation) 4,500 20,800 Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors 4,140 22,830 Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors 4,240 2,280 Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors 3,600 21,350 <td></td> <td>,</td> <td>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</td>		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
19.90 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 10.790 14.990 10.790 14.990 14		,	
Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes 22.160 14.990 1	Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Individual Retirement Accounts	23,130	108,250
Deferrat of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method) 7,900 44,900 14,284 Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits 6,660 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,480 36,533 36,500 36,50	Social Security benefits for retired workers	18,930	100,790
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Keough Plans 7,616 41,284 Exclusion of workers' compensation insurance premiums 6,190 35,330 Boutucitibility of medical expenses 6,340 33,3800 Extraterritorial income exclusion 5,510 31,620 Graduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) 5,510 31,620 Earned income tax credit 5,090 27,150 Exclusion from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss 4,900 21,620 Exclusion from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss 4,920 21,620 Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation 3,640 19,970 Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation 3,400 18,940 Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. clitzens 2,680 14,280 HofPE tax credit 2,880 14,280 Lifetime Learning tax credit 2,880 14,280 Lifetime Learning tax credit 2,980 14,110 Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. clitzens 2,980 14,110 Parental personal exemptions for students age 19 or over 3,230 12,710 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,880 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,880 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,880 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 1,790 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 1,790 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 1,790 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 o		,	
Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits	Deterral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	,	,
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Deductibility of medical expenses 6,340 33,800 5,510 31,620 5,700 30,670 30,6		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Extraterribrial income exclusion 5.510 31,820 31,820 31,820 32,7150 30,870 31,870 31		,	,
Gradusted corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) 5,700 30,670	•	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss	Deductibility of charitable contributions (education)	4,350	24,010
Self-employed medical insurance premiums 3,660 21,350 Social Security benefits for disabiled 3,570 21,140 Credit for low-income housing investments 3,640 19,970 Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation 2,760 18,940 Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method) 2,760 18,790 Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens 2,880 14,280 Lifetime Learning tax credit 2,880 14,230 Lifetime Learning tax credit 2,980 14,110 Exclusion of income earned employee parking expenses 2,290 12,730 Credit for child and dependent care expenses 3,230 12,710 Exclusion of the enterlist and allowances to armed forces personnel 2,240 11,430 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,710 Additional deduction for the elderly 2,050 10,490 Additional deduction for the elderly 2,050 10,490 Credit for increasing research activities 1,790 9,860 Premiums on group term life insurance 1,830			,
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Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens 2,680 14,280 HOPE tax credit 2,880 14,230 Lifetime Learning tax credit 2,990 14,110 Exclusion of reimbursed employee parking expenses 2,290 12,730 Credit for child and dependent care expenses 3,230 12,710 Exclusion of benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel 2,240 11,430 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,080 Additional deduction for the elderly 2,050 10,490 Special ESOP rules 1,790 9,960 Credit for increasing research activities 4,990 9,830 Premiums on group term life insurance 1,830 9,450 Deduction for higher education expenses 2,880 9,440 Inventory property sales source rules exception 1,620 8,970 Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds 1,620 8,970 Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas 2,130 7,540 Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) 1,260 6,830			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Exclusion of benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel 2,240 11,430 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,080 Additional deduction for the elderly 2,050 10,490 Special ESOP rules 1,790 9,960 Credit for increasing research activities 4,990 9,830 Premiums on group term life insurance 1,830 9,450 Deduction for higher education expenses 2,880 9,440 Inventory property sales source rules exception 1,620 8,970 Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds 1,440 8,250 Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas 2,130 7,540 Empowerment zones, Enterprise communities 1,170 7,190 Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method) 1,260 6,830 Expention of credit union income 1,160 6,640 Exemption of credit union income 1,160 6,640 Exculsion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds 1,100 6,740 Low and moderate income savers credit 1,860 5,890 <td></td> <td>2,290</td> <td>12,730</td>		2,290	12,730
Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over 3,230 11,080 Additional deduction for the elderly 2,050 10,490 Special ESOP rules 1,790 9,960 Credit for increasing research activities 4,990 9,830 Premiums on group term life insurance 1,830 9,450 Deduction for higher education expenses 2,880 9,440 Inventory property sales source rules exception 1,620 8,970 Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds 1,440 8,250 Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas 2,130 7,540 Empowerment zones, Enterprise communities, and Renewal communities 1,170 7,190 Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method) 1,260 6,830 Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) 370 6,660 Expensing of certain income 1,160 6,640 Capital gains treatment of certain income 1,120 6,240 Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds 1,050 6,030 Low and moderate income savers credit 1,860	Credit for child and dependent care expenses	3,230	12,710
Additional deduction for the elderly 2,050 10,490 Special ESOP rules 1,790 9,960 Credit for increasing research activities 4,990 9,830 Premiums on group term life insurance 1,830 9,450 Deduction for higher education expenses 2,880 9,440 Inventory property sales source rules exception 1,620 8,970 Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds 1,440 8,250 Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas 2,130 7,540 Empowerment zones, Enterprise communities 1,170 7,190 Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method) 1,260 6,830 Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) 370 6,660 Exemption of credit union income 1,160 6,640 Capital gains treatment of certain income 1,120 6,240 Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds 1,050 6,030 Low and moderate income savers credit 1,860 5,890 Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions 2,		,	· ·
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Deduction for higher education expenses 2,880 9,440 Inventory property sales source rules exception 1,620 8,970 Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds 1,440 8,250 Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas 2,130 7,540 Empowerment zones, Enterprise communities, and Renewal communities 1,170 7,190 Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method) 370 6,660 Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) 370 6,660 Exemption of credit union income 1,160 6,640 Capital gains treatment of certain income 1,120 6,240 Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds 1,050 6,030 Low and moderate income savers credit 1,860 5,890 Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions 2,240 5,740 Deferral of income from post 1987 installment sales 1,100 5,710 Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds 830 4,730 Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military) 810 4,450<		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method) Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) Exemption of credit union income Exemption of credit union income Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds Low and moderate income savers credit Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions Exclusion of interest on airport, dock, and similar bonds Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military) Employer provided child care exclusion Deferral of interest on bonds for private nonprofit educational facilities Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities Exclusion of interest on of interest on one onds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance		,	
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Excess of percentage over cost depletion, fuels			· ·
Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities			· ·
New markets tax credit 290 3,030 Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance 520 2,910 Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts 450 2,910			
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	Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts		· ·
	State prepaid tuition plans		1

Table 6-3. INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES RANKED BY TOTAL 2004-2008 PROJECTED REVENUE EFFECT—Continued

Provision	2004	2004–2008
Exclusion for employer-provided transit passes	380	2,630
Adoption credit and exclusion	450	2,620
Deductibility of casualty losses	420	2,360
Alternative fuel production credit	520	2,290
Exclusion of interest on small issue bonds	400	2,260
Exclusion of parsonage allowances	400	2,260
Exclusion of certain foster care payments	430	2,250
Exclusion of public assistance benefits (normal tax method)	410	2,200
Exclusion of railroad retirement system benefits	400 380	2,000 1,980
Assistance for adopted foster children	290	1,910
Enhanced oil recovery credit	350	1,830
Education Individual Retirement Accounts	160	1,730
Exclusion of interest on student-loan bonds	290	1,660
Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield deduction	310	1,430
Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals	270	1,430
New technology credit	250	1,330
Tax exemption of certain insurance companies owned by tax-exempt organizations	240	1,330
Premiums on accident and disability insurance	240	1,300
Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock	160	1,270
Tax incentives for preservation of historic structures	230	1,260
Exclusion of interest on rental housing bonds	220	1,250
Tax credit for orphan drug research	180	1,130
Expensing of certain capital outlays	170 150	870 810
Work opportunity tax credit	430	760
Employer-provided child care credit	130	750
Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds	130	720
Exclusion of military disability pensions	120	640
Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal	110	620
Capital gains treatment of certain timber income	110	620
Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs	120	600
Exclusion of GI bill benefits	90	510
Small life insurance company deduction	100	500
Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	90	490
Exclusion of veterans pensions	80	450
Income averaging for farmers	80	420
Exclusion from income of conservation subsidies provided by public utilities	80	400
Expensing of exploration and development costs, fuels Exemption of certain mutuals' and cooperatives' income	150 60	360 340
Credit for disabled access expenditures	50	290
Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds	50	270
Small business retirement plan credit	40	260
Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners	60	250
Exceptions from imputed interest rules	50	250
Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale	50	250
Cancellation of indebtedness	30	250
Tax credit for health insurance purchased by certain displaced and retired individuals	60	240
Welfare-to-work tax credit	80	210
Additional deduction for the blind	40	200
Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals	30	170
Alcohol fuel credits 1/	30 30	150
	30 30	150
Investment credit for rehabilitation of structures (other than historic)	30 30	150 140
Deferral of tax on shipping companies	20	100
Tax credit for the elderly and disabled	20	70
Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational expenses	10	70
Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners	10	60
Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties	10	50
Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent farmers	10	50
Special alternative tax on small property and casualty insurance companies	10	50
Expensing of environmental remediation costs	20	-20
Tax credit and deduction for clean-fuel burning vehicles	70	-40
Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	1,080	-4,570
Accelerated depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method) Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	-2,530 31,110	-15,820 -31,570

Table 6-4. PRESENT VALUE OF SELECTED TAX EXPENDITURES FOR ACTIVITY IN CALENDAR YEAR 2002

(In millions of dollars)

	Provision	Present Value of Revenue Loss
1	Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	7,180
2	Deferred taxes for financial firms on income earned overseas	1,740
3	Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method)	1,800
4	Expensing of exploration and development costs—fuels	140
5	Expensing of exploration and development costs—nonfuels	10
6	Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs	210
7	Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs—agriculture	240
8	Expensing of certain capital outlays—agriculture	270
9	Deferral of income on life insurance and annuity contracts	24,210
10	Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method)	700
11	Amortization of start-up costs (normal tax method)	30
12	Deferral of tax on shipping companies	20
13	Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	120
14	Credit for low-income housing investments	3,580
15	Deferral for state prepaid tuition plans	590
16	Exclusion of pension contributions—employer plans	90,570
17	Exclusion of 401(k) contributions	81,000
18	Exclusion of IRA contributions and earnings	10,650
19	Exclusion of contributions and earnings for Keogh plans	9,290
20	Exclusion of interest on public-purpose bonds	23,560
21	Exclusion of interest on non-public purpose bonds	6,070
22	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	470

Outlay Equivalents

The concept of "outlay equivalents" is another theoretical measure of the budget effect of tax expenditures. It is the amount of budget outlays that would be required to provide the taxpayer the same after-tax in-

come as would be received through the tax provision. The outlay-equivalent measure allows the cost of a tax expenditure to be compared with a direct Federal outlay on a more even footing. Outlay equivalents are reported in Table 6–5.

Table 6-5. OUTLAY EQUIVALENT ESTIMATES FOR TAX EXPENDITURES

					Outlay E	quivalents			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
	National Defense								
1	Exclusion of benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel	2,540	2,570	2,600	2,620	2,650	2,680	2,710	13,260
	International affairs:								
2	Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens	3,810	3,470	3,530	3,640	3,700	3,880	4,100	18,850
3	Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad	1,000	1,060	1,110	1,170	1,220	1,290	1,360	6,150
4	Extraterritorial income exclusion	7,410	7,920	8,480	9,060	9,680	10,350	11,080	48,650
5	Inventory property sales solurce rules exception	2,260	2,370	2,490	2,620	2,750	2,890	3,050	13,800
6	Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	7,000	7,450	7,900	8,400	8,930	9,550	10,210	44,990
7	Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas	1,950	2,050	2,130	2,190	2,260	960	0	7,540
	General Science, Space, and Technology								
8	Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method)	1,660	2,200	2,760	3,390	3,990	4,270	4,380	18,790
9	Credit for increasing research activities	10,560	8,670	7,680	4,470	1,910	800	260	15,120
	Energy								
10	Expensing of exploration and development costs, fuels	170	180	150	80	60	50	40	380
11	Excess of percentage over cost depletion, fuels	850	930	810	790	840	850	850	4,140
12	Alternative fuel production credit	2,100	1,260	700	700	700	700	280	3,080
13	Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties	0							
14	Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal	130	140	150	160	170	170	180	830
15	Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds	160	170	180	200	200	210	230	1,020
16	Enhanced oil recovery credit	540	560	570	590	600	620	630	3,010
17	New technology credit	140	240	330	350	360	360	370	1,770
18	Alcohol fuel credits 1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
19	Tax credit and deduction for clean-fuel burning vehicles	100	120	100	60	-10	-90	-100	-40
20	Exclusion from income of conservation subsidies provided by public utilities	100	110	110	110	110	100	100	530
	Natural Resources and Environment								

Table 6-5. OUTLAY EQUIVALENT ESTIMATES FOR TAX EXPENDITURES—Continued

					Outlay E	quivalents			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
21 22 23 24 25 26	Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities Capital gains treatment of certain timber income Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs Tax incentives for preservation of historic structures	40 330 640 130 470 200	40 340 690 140 480 210	40 350 780 150 490 220	40 360 840 160 510 240	50 370 880 170 520 250	50 380 930 170 530 260	50 390 980 180 540 270	230 1,850 4,410 830 2,590 1,240
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Agriculture Expensing of certain capital outlays Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent farmers Capital gains treatment of certain income Income averaging for farmers Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners Commerce and Housing Financial institutions and insurance: Exemption of credit union income Excess bad debt reserves of financial institutions Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings	220 160 10 1,350 90 10 1,300 0 19,630	230 160 10 1,420 90 10 1,380 0 21,230	210 150 10 1,500 100 10 1,480 0 23,010 10	210 150 10 1,580 100 10 1,580 0 24,940	210 140 10 1,660 100 10 1,690 0 27,060	210 140 10 1,750 100 10 1,800 0 29,250	230 140 10 1,840 110 20 1,920 0 31,420	1,070 720 50 8,330 510 60 8,470 0
37 38	Special alternative tax on small property and casualty insurance companies Tax exemption of certain insurance companies owned by tax-exempt organizations Small life insurance company deduction	10 290 120	10 310 120	330 120	10 350 120	10 370 120	390 120	400 120	50 1,840 600
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	Housing: Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds Exclusion of interest on rental housing bonds Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes Deferral of income from post 1987 installment sales Capital gains exclusion on home sales Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss Credit for low-income housing investments Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	1,250 260 63,590 21,760 1,040 24,580 5,690 4,450 1,590	1,380 290 65,540 22,320 1,060 25,320 5,270 4,670 1,080	1,510 320 68,440 22,160 1,080 26,080 4,920 4,920 310	1,640 350 71,870 19,750 1,100 26,860 4,600 5,170 -510	1,730 360 74,790 16,240 1,120 27,670 4,290 5,390 -1,770	1,830 370 78,160 14,580 1,140 28,500 4,020 5,620 -3,310	1,950 400 82,650 13,580 1,170 29,350 3,790 5,900 -4,570	8,660 1,800 375,910 86,310 5,610 138,460 21,620 27,000 -9,860
48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	Commerce: Cancellation of indebtedness Exceptions from imputed interest rules Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal) (normal tax method) Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock Step-up basis of capital gains at death Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale Accelerated depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method) Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method) Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) Amortization of start-up costs (normal tax method) Graduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) Exclusion of interest on small issue bonds	0 50 74,750 130 35,850 640 50 -1,800 47,770 -360 110 7,490 470	10 50 73,350 170 36,520 640 50 -2,530 31,110 -110 130 8,280 520	30 50 71,910 220 38,000 450 60 -1,980 16,670 370 150 8,770 570	50 50 72,730 270 39,500 540 60 -6,520 -39,310 1,570 160 9,040 610	60 50 66,490 340 40,650 640 60 -9,200 1,830 160 9,380 640	60 50 66,340 400 41,830 650 60 -12,360 -33,260 1,510 170 9,770 670	50 50 68,590 460 43,190 630 60 -15,820 -31,570 1,380 170 10,210 730	250 250 346,060 1,690 203,170 2,910 300 -45,880 -122,730 6,660 810 47,170 3,220
61 62 63	Transportation Deferral of tax on shipping companies	20 2,710 310	20 2,860 400	20 3,020 480	20 3,190 560	20 3,360 660	20 3,550 750	20 3,730 840	100 16,850 3,290
64 65 66 67 68 69	Community and Regional Development Investment credit for rehabilitation of structures (other than historic) Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds Exemption of certain mutuals' and cooperatives' income Empowerment zones, Enterprise communities and Renewal communities New markets tax credit Expensing of environmental remediation costs	30 30 60 730 90 110	30 30 60 1,120 190 110	30 30 60 1,170 300 40	30 30 70 1,280 420 –20	30 30 70 1,410 610 -10	30 30 70 1,580 830 -10	30 30 70 1,750 870 -10	150 150 340 7,190 3,030 -10
70 71 72 73 74 75 76	Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services Education: Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method) HOPE tax credit Lifetime Learning tax credit Education Individual Retirement Accounts Deductibility of student-loan interest Deduction for higher education expenses State prepaid tuition plans	1,390 5,270 2,790 60 540 540 270	1,390 4,510 2,880 120 760 2,860 340	1,380 3,690 3,820 190 790 3,700 400	1,480 3,760 3,640 280 820 4,640 470	1,540 3,500 3,340 390 840 3,760 560	1,550 3,720 3,610 520 850 0	1,560 3,580 3,660 660 860 0 750	7,510 18,250 18,070 2,040 4,160 12,100 2,840

Table 6-5. OUTLAY EQUIVALENT ESTIMATES FOR TAX EXPENDITURES—Continued

					Outlay E	quivalents			·
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
77	Exclusion of interest on student-loan bonds	340	370	410	440	490	510	530	2,380
78	Exclusion of interest on bonds for private nonprofit educational facilities	830	920	1,010	1,090	1,160	1,220	1,300	5,780
79	Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	70	110	130	140	150	150	150	720
80 81	Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational expenses	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100
82	Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over	2,750 5,670	3,670 5,830	3,570 6,130	2,980 6,560	2,240 6,800	1,850 7,000	1,630 7,380	12,270 33,870
83	Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance	500	610	650	680	720	7,000	800	3,610
00	Training, employment, and social services:.		0.0			0		000	0,0.0
84	Work opportunity tax credit	380	560	430	190	80	40	20	760
85	Welfare-to-work tax credit	80	70	80	60	40	20	10	210
86	Exclusion of employer provided child care	920	960	1,010	1,080	1,130	1,190	1,250	5,660
87	Employer-provided child care	60	120	170	190	200	220	230	840
88 89	Assistance for adopted foster children	250 180	280 280	330 570	370 640	420 690	480 710	540 730	2,140 3,340
90	Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military)	910	950	990	1030	1080	1130	1180	5,410
91	Child credit ²	29,560	28.590	28,410	29,970	32,370	31,920	31,550	154,220
92	Credit for child and dependent care expenses	3,670	3,880	4,310	3,810	3,170	2,920	2,730	16,940
93	Credit for disabled access expenditures	60	70	70	70	80	80	80	380
94	Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health	42,840	44,510	47,190	49,550	51,910	53,760	57,280	259,690
95	Exclusion of certain foster care payments	520	490	500	510	520	530	540	2,600
96	Exclusion of parsonage allowances	430	460	490	520	550	580	620	2,760
97	Health Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care	100 510	140 000	155.000	170 140	100.000	005 000	000 600	046 440
98	Self-employed medical insurance premiums	128,510 2,200	140,330 3,110	155,930 4,590	172,140 4,870	188,900 5,200	205,820 5,560	223,620 6,150	946,410 26,370
99	Workers' compensation insurance premiums	6,580	7,200	7,710	8,250	8,720	9,300	9,950	43,930
100	Medical Savings Accounts	30	30	40	40	40	40	30	190
101	Deductibility of medical expenses	6,210	6,600	6,910	7,050	7,160	7,560	7,990	36,670
102	Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds	1,720	1,900	2,070	2,240	2,390	2,500	2,660	11,860
103	Deductibility of charitable contributions (health)	5,990	6,160	6,470	6,940	7,180	7,380	7,770	35,740
104	Tax credit for orphan drug research	210	240	270	300	330	370	420	1,690
105	Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield deduction	400	450	410	400	360	400	330	1,900
106	Tax credit for health insurance purchased by certain displaced and retired individuals	0	0	70	40	50	60	70	290
	Income Security								
107	Exclusion of railroad retirement system benefits	390	400	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
108	Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits	5,750	6,100	6,460	6,850	7,270	7,710	8,190	36,480
109 110	Exclusion of public assistance benefits (normal tax method)	380 70	400 60	410 60	430 50	450 50	470 50	440 40	2,200 250
111	Exclusion of military disability pensions	110	110	120	120	130	130	140	640
	Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings:.	110	'''	120	120	100	100	110	0.10
112	Employer plans	63,280	77,890	82,770	86,020	89,270	82,320	74,930	415,310
113	401(k) plans	62,750	64,930	67,430	70,520	74,990	79,340	82,960	375,240
114	Individual Retirement Accounts	25,790	28,010	30,690	29,930	29,420	27,630	26,730	144,400
115	Low and moderate income savers credit	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
116	Keogh plans	8,943	9,272	9,661	9,976	10,259	10,521	11,516	51,933
117	Exclusion of other employee benefits:	2360	2400	2440	2480	2520	0500	0010	10.610
117 118	Premiums on group term lite insurance	290	310	320	330	350	2560 360	2610 370	12,610 1,730
119	Small business retirement plan credit	10	20	40	50	50	60	60	260
120	Income of trusts to finance supplementary unemployment benefits	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
121	Special ESOP rules	2,220	2,340	2,450	2,580	2,720	2,860	2,990	13,600
122	Additional deduction for the blind	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	250
123	Additional deduction for the elderly	2,290	2,360	2,480	2,570	2,630	2,550	2,460	12,690
124	Tax credit for the elderly and disabled	30	20	20	20	20	20	10	90
125	Deductibility of casualty losses	310	440	460	480	510	500	540	2,490
126	Earned income tax credit ³	4,930	5,470	5,660	5,860	6,010	6,200	6,430	30,160
	Social Security								
127	Exclusion of social security benefits:. Social Security benefits for retired workers	18,340	18,560	18,930	19,210	20,000	21,100	21,550	100,790
128	Social Security benefits for disabled	2,910	3,210	3,570	3,950	4,360	4,870	4,390	21,140
129	Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors	3,730	3,910	4,140	4,360	4,590	4,920	4,820	22,830
	Veterans Benefits and Services.								
130	Veterans Benefits and Services. Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation	3,160	3,230	3,400	3,590	3,780	3,980	4,190	18,940
131	Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation	70	3,230	3,400	90	90	90	100	450
132	Exclusion of GI bill benefits	90	90	90	100	100	110	110	510
133	Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds	50	50	70	70	70	80	80	370

Table 6-5. OUTLAY EQUIVALENT ESTIMATES FOR TAX EXPENDITURES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

					Outlay E	quivalents			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
	General Purpose Fiscal Assistance								
134	Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds	36,190	38,400	39,160	39,740	39,850	39,430	40,630	198,810
135	Deductibility of nonbusiness state and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes	47,430	50,520	50,910	47,770	40,480	37,190	36,080	212,430
136	Tax credit for corporations receiving income from doing business in U.S. possessions	3,190	3,190	3,190	3,140	1,860	0	0	8,190
	Interest								
137	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	510	590	670	750	840	920	1,050	4,230
	Addendum: Aid to State and local governments: Deductibility of:								
	Property taxes on owner-occupied homes	21,760	22,320	22,160	19,750	16,240	14,580	13,580	86,310
	Nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes	47,430	50,520	50,910	47,770	40,480	37,190	36,080	212,430
	Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds for:								
	Public purposes	36,190	38,400	39,160	39,740	39,850	39,430	40,630	198,810
	Energy facilities	160	170	180	200	200	210	230	1,020
	Water, sewage, and hazardous waste disposal facilities	640	690	780	840	880	930	980	4,410
	Small-issues	470	520	570	610	640	670	730	3,220
	Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies	1,250	1,380	1,510	1,640	1,730	1,830	1,950	8,660
	Rental housing	260	290	320	350	360	370	400	1,800
	Airports, docks, and similar facilities	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
	Student loans	340	370	410	440	490	510	530	2,380
	Private nonprofit educational facilities	830	920	1,010	1,090	1,160	1,220	1,300	5,780
	Hospital construction	1,720	1,900	2,070	2,240	2,390	2,500	2,660	11,860
	Veterans' housing	50	50	70	70	70	80	80	370
	Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	70	110	130	140	150	150	150	720

¹ In addition, the partial exemption from the excise tax for alcohol fuels results in a reduction in excise tax receipts (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2002 \$1,070; 2003 \$1,140; 2004 \$1,230; 2005 \$1,320; 2006 \$1,370; 2007 \$1,400; and 2008 \$1,430.

Note: Provisions with estimates denoted normal tax method have no revenue loss under the reference tax law method.

All estimates have been rounded to the nearest \$10 million. Provisions with estimates that rounded to zero in each year are not included in the table.

Tax Expenditure Baselines

A tax expenditure is an exception to baseline provisions of the tax structure. The 1974 Congressional Budget Act, which mandated the tax expenditure budget, did not specify the baseline provisions of the tax law. As noted previously, deciding whether provisions are exceptions, therefore, is a matter of judgment. As in prior years, this year's tax expenditure estimates are presented using two baselines: the normal tax baseline and the reference tax law baseline.

The normal tax baseline is patterned on a comprehensive income tax, which defines income as the sum of consumption and the change in net wealth in a given period of time. The normal tax baseline allows personal exemptions, a standard deduction, and deductions of the expenses incurred in earning income. It is not limited to a particular structure of tax rates, or by a specific definition of the taxpaying unit.

The reference tax law baseline is also patterned on a comprehensive income tax, but it is closer to existing law. Tax expenditures under the reference law baseline are always tax expenditures under the normal tax baseline, but the reverse is not always true.

Both the normal and reference tax baselines allow several major departures from a pure comprehensive income tax. For example:

- Income is taxable only when it is realized in exchange. Thus, neither the deferral of tax on unrealized capital gains nor the tax exclusion of imputed income (such as the rental value of owner-occupied housing or farmers' consumption of their own produce) is regarded as a tax expenditure. Imputed income would be taxed under a comprehensive income tax, and all income would be taxed as it accrued.
- There is a separate corporation income tax. Under a comprehensive income tax, corporate income would be taxed only once—at the shareholder level, whether or not distributed in the form of dividends. (This budget proposes to eliminate the double taxation of corporate income.)
- Values of assets and debt are not generally adjusted for inflation. A comprehensive income tax would adjust the cost basis of capital assets and debt for changes in the price level during the time the assets or debt are held. Thus, under a comprehensive income tax baseline, the failure to take account of inflation in measuring depreciation, capital gains, and interest income would be regarded as a negative tax expenditure (i.e., a tax penalty), and failure to take account of inflation in measuring interest costs would be regarded as a positive tax expenditure (i.e., a tax subsidy).

²The figures in the table indicate the effect of the child tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in millions of dollars) is as follows: 2001 \$980; 2002 \$5,060 2003 \$5,870; 2004 \$5,860; 2005 \$5,700; 2006 \$7,630; 2007 \$7,630; and 2008 \$7,500

³ The figures in the table indicate the effect of the earned income tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in millions of dollars) is as follows: 2002 \$27,830; 2003 \$30,610; 2004 \$31,380; 2005 \$32,090; 2006 \$33,450; 2007 \$34,480; and 2008 \$35,380.

Although the reference law and normal tax baselines are generally similar, areas of difference include:

- (1) Tax rates. The separate schedules applying to the various taxpaying units are included in the reference law baseline. Thus, corporate tax rates below the maximum statutory rate do not give rise to a tax expenditure. The normal tax baseline is similar, except that it specifies the current maximum rate as the baseline for the corporate income tax. The lower tax rates applied to the first \$10 million of corporate income are thus regarded as a tax expenditure. Similarly, under the reference law baseline, preferential tax rates for capital gains generally do not yield a tax expenditure; only capital gains treatment of otherwise "ordinary income," such as that from coal and iron ore royalties and the sale of timber and certain agricultural products, is considered a tax expenditure. The alternative minimum tax is treated as part of the baseline rate structure under both the reference and normal tax methods.
- (2) Income subject to the tax. Income subject to tax is defined as gross income less the costs of earning that income. The Federal income tax defines gross income to include: (1) consideration received in the exchange of goods and services, including labor services or property; and (2) the taxpayer's share of gross or net income earned and/or reported by another entity (such as a partnership). Under the reference tax rules, therefore, gross income does not include gifts defined as receipts of money or property that are not consideration in an exchange—or most transfer payments, which can be thought of as gifts from the Government.1 The normal tax baseline also excludes gifts between individuals from gross income. Under the normal tax baseline, however, all cash transfer payments from the Government to private individuals are counted in gross income, and exemptions of such transfers from tax are identified as tax expenditures. The costs of earning income are generally deductible in determining taxable income under both the reference and normal tax baselines.2
- (3) Capital recovery. Under the reference tax law baseline no tax expenditures arise from accelerated depreciation. Under the normal tax baseline, the depreciation allowance for property is computed using estimates of economic depreciation. The latter represents a change in the calculation of the tax expenditure under normal law in the 2004 Budget. The Appendix provides further details on the new methodology and how it differs from the prior methodology.
- (4) Treatment of foreign income. Both the normal and reference tax baselines allow a tax credit for foreign income taxes paid (up to the amount of U.S. income

¹Gross income does, however, include transfer payments associated with past employment, such as Social Security benefits.

taxes that would otherwise be due), which prevents double taxation of income earned abroad. Under the normal tax method, however, controlled foreign corporations (CFCs) are not regarded as entities separate from their controlling U.S. shareholders. Thus, the deferral of tax on income received by CFCs is regarded as a tax expenditure under this method. In contrast, except for tax haven activities, the reference law baseline follows current law in treating CFCs as separate taxable entities whose income is not subject to U.S. tax until distributed to U.S. taxpayers. Under this baseline, deferral of tax on CFC income is not a tax expenditure because U.S. taxpayers generally are not taxed on accrued, but unrealized, income.

In addition to these areas of difference, the Joint Committee on Taxation considers a somewhat broader set of tax expenditures under its normal tax baseline than is considered here.

Performance Measures and the Economic Effects of Tax Expenditures

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) directs Federal agencies to develop annual and strategic plans for their programs and activities. These plans set out performance objectives to be achieved over a specific time period. Most of these objectives will be achieved through direct expenditure programs. Tax expenditures, however, may also contribute to achieving these goals. The report of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on GPRA 3 calls on the Executive branch to undertake a series of analyses to assess the effect of specific tax expenditures on the achievement of agencies' performance objectives.

The Executive Branch is continuing to focus on the availability of data needed to assess the effects of the tax expenditures designed to increase savings. Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis and Statistics of Income Division (IRS) have developed a new sample of individual income tax filers as one part of this effort. This new "panel" sample will follow the same taxpayers over a period of at least ten years. The first year of this panel sample was drawn from tax returns filed in 2000 for tax year 1999. The sample will capture the changing demographic and economic circumstances of individuals and the effects of changes in tax law over an extended period of time. Data from the sample will therefore permit more extensive, and better, analyses of many tax provisions than can be performed using only annual ("cross-section") data. In particular, data from this panel sample will enhance our ability to analyze the effect of tax expenditures designed to increase savings. Other efforts by OMB, Treasury, and other agencies to improve data available for the analysis of tax expenditures will continue over the next several years.

Comparison of tax expenditure, spending, and regulatory policies. Tax expenditures by definition work through the tax system and, particularly, the in-

²In the case of individuals who hold "passive" equity interests in businesses, however, the pro-rata shares of sales and expense deductions reportable in a year are limited. A passive business activity is defined to be one in which the holder of the interest, usually a partnership interest, does not actively perform managerial or other participatory functions. The taxpayer may generally report no larger deductions for a year than will reduce taxable income from such activities to zero. Deductions in excess of the limitation may be taken in subsequent years, or when the interest is liquidated. In addition, costs of earning income may be limited under the alternative minimum tax.

 $^{^3}$ Committee on Government Affairs, United States Senate, "Government Performance and Results Act of 1993" (Report 103-58, 1993).

come tax. Thus, they may be relatively advantageous policy approaches when the benefit or incentive is related to income and is intended to be widely available. Because there is an existing public administrative and private compliance structure for the tax system, the incremental administrative and compliance costs for a tax expenditure may be low in many cases. In addition, some tax expenditures actually simplify the tax system, (for example, the exclusion for up to \$500,000 of capital gains on home sales).

Tax expenditures also have important limitations. In many cases they add to the complexity of the tax system, which raises both administrative and compliance costs. For example, targeting personal exemptions and credits can complicate filing and decisionmaking. The income tax system may have little or no contact with persons who have no or very low incomes, and does not require information on certain characteristics of individuals used in some spending programs, such as wealth. Verifying eligibility criteria can be costly. The tax system also operates on the basis of annual income and it may be poorly targeted when taxpayer characteristics change within the course of a year. These features may reduce the effectiveness of tax expenditures for addressing certain income-transfer objectives. Tax expenditures also generally do not enable the same degree of agency discretion as an outlay program. For example, grant or direct Federal service delivery programs can prioritize activities to be addressed with specific resources in a way that is difficult to emulate with tax expenditures. Tax expenditures may not receive the same level of scrutiny afforded to other programs.

Outlay programs have advantages where direct government service provision is particularly warranted-such as equipping and providing the armed forces or administering the system of justice. Outlay programs may also be specifically designed to meet the needs of low-income families who would not otherwise be subject to income taxes or need to file a tax return. Outlay programs may also receive more year-to-year oversight and fine tuning, through the legislative and executive budget process. In addition, many different types of spending programs—including direct government provision; credit programs; and payments to State and local governments, the private sector, or individuals in the form of grants or contracts—provide flexibility for policy design. On the other hand, certain outlay programs such as direct government service provision—may rely less directly on economic incentives and private-market provision than tax incentives, which may reduce the relative efficiency of spending programs for some goals. Spending programs require resources to be raised via taxes, user charges, or government borrowing, which can impose further costs by diverting resources from their most efficient uses, but tax expenditures can have similar effects by requiring government to make up for lost revenue. Finally, spending programs, particularly on the discretionary side, may respond less readily to changing activity levels and economic conditions than tax expenditures.

Regulations have more direct and immediate effects than outlay and tax-expenditure programs because regulations apply directly and immediately to the regulated party (i.e., the intended actor)—generally in the private sector. Regulations can also be fine-tuned more quickly than tax expenditures, because they can generally be changed by the executive branch without legislation. Like tax expenditures, regulations often rely largely upon voluntary compliance, rather than detailed inspections and policing. As such, the public administrative costs tend to be modest, relative to the private resource costs associated with modifying activities. Historically, regulations have tended to rely on proscriptive measures, as opposed to economic incentives. This reliance can diminish their economic efficiency, although this feature can also promote full compliance where (as in certain safety-related cases) policymakers believe that trade-offs with economic considerations are not of paramount importance. Also, regulations generally do not directly affect Federal outlays or receipts. Thus, like tax expenditures, they may escape the type of scrutiny that outlay programs receive. However, most regulations are subjected to a formal benefit-cost analysis that goes well beyond the analysis required for outlays and tax-expenditures. To some extent, the GPRA requirement for performance evaluation will address this lack of formal analysis.

Some policy objectives are achieved using multiple approaches. For example, minimum wage legislation, the earned income tax credit, and the food stamp program are regulatory, tax expenditure, and direct outlay programs, respectively, all having the objective of improving the economic welfare of low-wage workers.

Tax expenditures, like spending and regulatory programs, have a variety of objectives and effects. These include: encouraging certain types of activities (e.g., saving for retirement or investing in certain sectors); increasing certain types of after-tax income (e.g., favorable tax treatment of Social Security income); reducing private compliance costs and government administrative costs (e.g., the exclusion for up to \$500,000 of capital gains on home sales); and promoting tax neutrality (e.g., accelerated depreciation in the presence of inflation). Some of these objectives are well suited to quantitative measurement, while others are less well suited. Also, many tax expenditures, including those cited above, may have more than one objective. For example, accelerated depreciation may encourage investment. In addition, the economic effects of particular provisions can extend beyond their intended objectives (e.g., a provision intended to promote an activity or raise certain incomes may have positive or negative effects on tax neutrality).

Performance measurement is generally concerned with inputs, outputs, and outcomes. In the case of tax expenditures, the principal input is usually the revenue effect. Outputs are quantitative or qualitative measures

⁴Although this section focuses upon tax expenditures under the income tax, tax expenditures also arise under the unified transfer, payroll, and excise tax systems. Such provisions can be useful when they relate to the base of those taxes, such as an excise tax exemption for certain types of consumption deemed meritorious.

of goods and services, or changes in income and investment, directly produced by these inputs. Outcomes, in turn, represent the changes in the economy, society, or environment that are the ultimate goals of programs.

Thus, for a provision that reduces taxes on certain investment activity, an increase in the amount of investment would likely be a key output. The resulting production from that investment, and, in turn, the associated improvements in national income, welfare, or security, could be the outcomes of interest. For other provisions, such as those designed to address a potential inequity or unintended consequence in the tax code, an important performance measure might be how they change effective tax rates (the discounted present-value of taxes owed on new investments or incremental earnings) or excess burden (an economic measure of the distortions caused by taxes). Effects on the incomes of members of particular groups may be an important measure for certain provisions.

An overview of evaluation issues by budget function. The discussion below considers the types of measures that might be useful for some major programmatic groups of tax expenditures. The discussion is intended to be illustrative and not all encompassing. However, it is premised on the assumption that the data needed to perform the analysis are available or can be developed. In practice, data availability is likely to be a major challenge, and data constraints may limit the assessment of the effectiveness of many provisions. In addition, such assessments can raise significant challenges in economic modeling.

National defense.—Some tax expenditures are intended to assist governmental activities. For example, tax preferences for military benefits reflect, among other things, the view that benefits such as housing, subsistence, and moving expenses are intrinsic aspects of military service, and are provided, in part, for the benefit of the employer, the U.S. Government. Tax benefits for combat service are intended to reduce tax burdens on military personnel undertaking hazardous service for the Nation. A portion of the tax expenditure associated with foreign earnings is targeted to benefit U.S. Government civilian personnel working abroad by offsetting the living costs that can be higher than those in the United States. These tax expenditures should be considered together with direct agency budget costs in making programmatic decisions.

International affairs.—Tax expenditures are also aimed at goals such as tax neutrality. These include the exclusion for income earned abroad by nongovernmental employees and exclusions for income of U.S.-controlled foreign corporations. Measuring the effectiveness of these provisions raises challenging issues.

General science, space and technology; energy; natural resources and the environment; agriculture; and commerce and housing.—A series of tax expenditures reduces the cost of investment, both in specific activities—such as research and experimen-

tation, extractive industries, and certain financial activities—and more generally, through accelerated depreciation for plant and equipment. These provisions can be evaluated along a number of dimensions. For example, it could be useful to consider the strength of the incentives by measuring their effects on the cost of capital (the interest rate which investments must yield to cover their costs) and effective tax rates. The impact of these provisions on the amounts of corresponding forms of investment (e.g., research spending, exploration activity, equipment) might also be estimated. In some cases, such as research, there is evidence that investment can provide significant positive externalities—that is, economic benefits that are not reflected in the market transactions between private parties. It could be useful to quantify these externalities and compare them with the size of tax expenditures. Measures could also indicate the effects on production from these investments—such as numbers or values of patents, energy production and reserves, and industrial production. Issues to be considered include the extent to which the preferences increase production (as opposed to benefitting existing output) and their costeffectiveness relative to other policies. Analysis could also consider objectives that are more difficult to measure but still are ultimate goals, such as promoting the Nation's technological base, energy security, environmental quality, or economic growth. Such an assessment is likely to involve tax analysis as well as consideration of non-tax matters such as market structure, scientific, and other information (such as the effects of increased domestic fuel production on imports from various regions, or the effects of various energy sources on the environment).

Housing investment also benefits from tax expenditures. The mortgage interest deduction on personal residences is reported as a tax expenditure because the value of owner-occupied housing services is not included in a taxpayer's taxable income. Taxpayers also may exclude up to \$500,000 of the capital gains from the sale of personal residences. Measures of the effectiveness of these provisions could include their effects on increasing the extent of home ownership and the quality of housing.. Similarly, analysis of the extent of accumulated inflationary gains is likely to be relevant to evaluation of the capital gains for home sales. Deductibility of State and local property taxes assists with making housing more affordable as well as easing the cost of providing community services through these taxes. Provisions intended to promote investment in rental housing could be evaluated for their effects on making such housing more available and affordable. These provisions should then be compared with alternative programs that address housing supply and demand.

Transportation.—Employer-provided parking is a fringe benefit that, for the most part, is excluded from taxation. The tax expenditure estimates reflect the cost of parking that is leased by employers for employees; an estimate is not currently available for the value

of parking owned by employers and provided to their employees. The exclusion for employer-provided transit passes is intended to promote use of this mode of transportation, which has environmental and congestion benefits. The tax treatments of these different benefits could be compared with alternative transportation policies.

Community and regional development.—A series of tax expenditures is intended to promote community and regional development by reducing the costs of financing specialized infrastructure, such as airports, docks, and stadiums. Empowerment zone and enterprise community provisions are designed to promote activity in disadvantaged areas. These provisions can be compared with grants and other policies designed to spur economic development.

Education, training, employment, and social services.—Major provisions in this function are intended to promote post-secondary education, to offset costs of raising children, and to promote a variety of charitable activities. The education incentives can be compared with loans, grants, and other programs designed to promote higher education and training. The child credits are intended to adjust the tax system for the costs of raising children; as such, they could be compared to other Federal tax and spending policies, including related features of the tax system, such as personal exemptions (which are not defined as a tax expenditure). Evaluation of charitable activities requires consideration of the beneficiaries of these activities, who are generally not the parties receiving the tax reduction.

Health.—Individuals also benefit from favorable treatment of employer-provided health insurance. Measures of these benefits could include increased coverage and pooling of risks. The effects of insurance coverage on final outcome measures of actual health (e.g., infant mortality, days of work lost due to illness, or life expectancy) or intermediate outcomes (e.g., use of preventive health care or health care costs) could also be investigated. A potentially negative outcome of this tax expenditure is that the subsidy may lead to excessive health care spending for these who are covered.

Income security, Social Security, and veterans benefits and services.—Major tax expenditures in the income security function benefit retirement savings, through employer-provided pensions, individual retirement accounts, and Keogh plans. These provisions might be evaluated in terms of their effects on boosting retirement incomes, private savings, and national savings (which would include the effect on private savings as well as public savings or deficits). Interactions with other programs, including Social Security, also may merit analysis. As in the case of employer-provided health insurance, analysis of employer-provided pension programs requires imputing the value of benefits funded at the firm level to individuals.

Other provisions principally affect the incomes of members of certain groups, rather than affecting incentives. For example, tax-favored treatment of Social Security benefits, certain veterans benefits, and deductions for the blind and elderly provide increased incomes to eligible parties. The earned-income tax credit, in contrast, should be evaluated for its effects on labor force participation as well as the income it provides lower-income workers.

General purpose fiscal assistance and interest.— The tax-exemption for public purpose State and local bonds reduces the costs of borrowing for a variety of purposes (borrowing for non-public purposes is reflected under other budget functions). The deductibility of certain State and local taxes reflected under this function primarily relates to personal income taxes (property tax deductibility is reflected under the commerce and housing function). Tax preferences for Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions are also included here. These provisions can be compared with other tax and spending policies as means of benefitting fiscal and economic conditions in the States, localities, and possessions. Finally, the tax deferral for interest on U.S. savings bonds benefits savers who invest in these instruments. The extent of these benefits and any effects on Federal borrowing costs could be evaluated.

The above illustrative discussion, although broad, is nevertheless incomplete, omitting important details both for the provisions mentioned and the many that are not explicitly cited. Developing a framework that is sufficiently comprehensive, accurate, and flexible to reflect the objectives and effects of the wide range of tax expenditures will be a significant challenge. OMB, Treasury, and other agencies will work together, as appropriate, to address this challenge. As indicated above, over the next few years the Executive Branch's focus will be on the availability of the data needed to assess the effects of the tax expenditures designed to increase savings.

Descriptions of Income Tax Provisions

Descriptions of the individual and corporate income tax expenditures reported upon in this chapter follow. These descriptions relate to current law as of December 31, 2002, and do not reflect proposals made elsewhere in the Budget.

National Defense

1. Benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel.—The housing and meals provided military personnel, either in cash or in kind, as well as certain amounts of pay related to combat service, are excluded from income subject to tax.

International Affairs

2. *Income earned abroad.*—U.S. citizens who lived abroad, worked in the private sector, and satisfied a foreign residency requirement in 2002 may exclude up to \$80,000 in foreign earned income from U.S. taxes.

In addition, if these taxpayers receive a specific allowance for foreign housing from their employers, they may also exclude the value of that allowance. If they do not receive a specific allowance for housing expenses, they may deduct against their U.S. taxes that portion of such expenses that exceeds one-sixth the salary of a civil servant at grade GS-14, step 1 (\$67,765 in 2002).

- 3. Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad.—U.S. Federal civilian employees and Peace Corps members who work outside the continental United States are allowed to exclude from U.S. taxable income certain special allowances they receive to compensate them for the relatively high costs associated with living overseas. The allowances supplement wage income and cover expenses like rent, education, and the cost of travel to and from the United States.
- 4. Extraterritorial income exclusion ⁵.—For purposes of calculating U.S. tax liability, a taxpayer may exclude from gross income the qualifying foreign trade income attributable to foreign trading gross receipts. The exclusion generally applies to income from the sale or lease of qualifying foreign trade property and certain types of services income. The FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000 created the extraterritorial income exclusion to replace the foreign sales corporation provisions, which the Act repealed. The exclusion is generally available for transactions entered into after September 30, 2000.
- 5. Sales source rule exceptions.—The worldwide income of U.S. persons is taxable by the United States and a credit for foreign taxes paid is allowed. The amount of foreign taxes that can be credited is limited to the pre-credit U.S. tax on the foreign source income. The sales source rules for inventory property allow U.S. exporters to use more foreign tax credits by allowing the exporters to attribute a larger portion of their earnings abroad than would be the case if the allocation of earnings was based on actual economic activity.
- 6. Income of U.S.-controlled foreign corporations.—The income of foreign corporations controlled by U.S. shareholders is not subject to U.S. taxation. The income becomes taxable only when the controlling U.S. shareholders receive dividends or other distributions from their foreign stockholding. Under the normal tax method, the currently attributable foreign source pre-tax income from such a controlling interest is considered to be subject to U.S. taxation, whether or not distributed. Thus, the normal tax method considers the amount of controlled foreign corporation income not distributed to a U.S. shareholder as tax-deferred income.
- 7. Exceptions under subpart F for active financing income.—Financial firms can defer taxes on income earned overseas in an active business. Taxes on income earned through December 31, 2006 can be deferred.

General Science, Space, and Technology

- 8. Expensing R&E expenditures.—Research and experimentation (R&E) projects can be viewed as investments because, if successful, their benefits accrue for several years. It is often difficult, however, to identify whether a specific R&E project is successful and, if successful, what its expected life will be. Under the normal tax method, the expensing of R&E expenditures is viewed as a tax expenditure. The baseline assumed for the normal tax method is that all R&E expenditures are successful and have an expected life of five years.
- 9. **R&E** credit.—The research and experimentation (R&E) credit is 20 percent of qualified research expenditures in excess of a base amount. The base amount is generally determined by multiplying a "fixed-base percentage" by the average amount of the company's gross receipts for the prior four years. The taxpayer's fixed base percentage generally is the ratio of its research expenses to gross receipts for 1984 through 1988. Taxpayers may also elect an alternative credit regime. Under the alternative credit regime the taxpayer is assigned a three-tiered fixed-base percentage that is lower than the fixed-base percentage that would otherwise apply, and the credit rate is reduced (the rates range from 2.65 percent to 3.75 percent). A 20percent credit with a separate threshold is provided for a taxpayer's payments to universities for basic research. The credit applies to research conducted before July 1, 2004 and extends to research conducted in Puerto Rico and the U.S. possessions.

Energy

- 10. Exploration and development costs.—For successful investments in domestic oil and gas wells, intangible drilling costs (e.g., wages, the costs of using machinery for grading and drilling, $_{
 m the}$ cost unsalvageable materials used in constructing wells) may be expensed rather than amortized over the productive life of the property. Integrated oil companies may deduct only 70 percent of such costs and must amortize the remaining 30 percent over five years. The same rule applies to the exploration and development costs of surface stripping and the construction of shafts and tunnels for other fuel minerals.
- 11. **Percentage depletion.**—Independent fuel mineral producers and royalty owners are generally allowed to take percentage depletion deductions rather than cost depletion on limited quantities of output. Under cost depletion, outlays are deducted over the productive life of the property based on the fraction of the resource extracted. Under percentage depletion, taxpayers deduct a percentage of gross income from mineral production at rates of 22 percent for uranium; 15 percent for oil, gas and oil shale; and 10 percent for coal. The deduction is limited to 50 percent of net income from the property, except for oil and gas where the deduction can be 100 percent of net property income. Production from geothermal deposits is eligible for percentage depletion at 65 percent of net income, but with no limit on output and no limitation with respect to qualified

⁵The determination of whether a provision is a tax expenditure is made on the basis of a broad concept of "income" that is larger in scope than is "income" as defined under general U.S. income tax principles. For that reason, the tax expenditure estimates include, for example, estimates related to the exclusion of extraterritorial income, as well as other exclusions, notwithstanding that such exclusions define income under the general rule of U.S. income taxation.

producers. Unlike depreciation or cost depletion, percentage depletion deductions can exceed the cost of the investment.

- 12. Alternative fuel production credit.—A non-taxable credit of \$3 per oil-equivalent barrel of production (in 1979 dollars) is provided for several forms of alternative fuels. The credit is generally available if the price of oil stays below \$29.50 (in 1979 dollars). The credit generally expires on December 31, 2002.
- 13. Oil and gas exception to passive loss limitation.—Owners of working interests in oil and gas properties are exempt from the "passive income" limitations. As a result, the working interest-holder, who manages on behalf of himself and all other owners the development of wells and incurs all the costs of their operation, may aggregate negative taxable income from such interests with his income from all other sources.
- 14. Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal.—Sales of certain coal under royalty contracts can be treated as capital gains rather than ordinary income.
- 15. **Energy facility bonds.**—Interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance construction of certain energy facilities is tax-exempt. These bonds are generally subject to the State private-activity bond annual volume cap.
- 16. **Enhanced oil recovery credit.**—A credit is provided equal to 15 percent of the taxpayer's costs for tertiary oil recovery on U.S. projects. Qualifying costs include tertiary injectant expenses, intangible drilling and development costs on a qualified enhanced oil recovery project, and amounts incurred for tangible depreciable property.
- 17. **New technology credits.**—A credit of 10 percent is available for investment in solar and geothermal energy facilities. In addition, a credit of 1.5 cents is provided per kilowatt hour of electricity produced from renewable resources such as wind, biomass, and poultry waste facilities. The renewable resources credit applies only to electricity produced by a facility placed in service on or before December 31, 2004.
- 18. Alcohol fuel credits.—An income tax credit is provided for ethanol that is derived from renewable sources and used as fuel. The credit equals 53 cents per gallon in 2001 and 2002; 52 cents per gallon in 2003 and 2004; and 51 cents per gallon in 2005, 2006, and 2007. To the extent that ethanol is mixed with taxable motor fuel to create gasohol, taxpayers may claim an exemption of the Federal excise tax rather than the income tax credit. In addition, small ethanol producers are eligible for a separate 10 cents per gallon credit.
- 19. Credit and deduction for clean-fuel vehicles and property.—A tax credit of 10 percent (not to exceed \$4,000) is provided for purchasers of electric vehicles. Purchasers of other clean-fuel burning vehicles and owners of clean-fuel refueling property may deduct part of their expenditures. The credit and deduction are phased out from 2004 through 2007.
- 20. Exclusion of utility conservation subsidies.— Non-business customers can exclude from gross income

subsidies received from public utilities for expenditures on energy conservation measures.

Natural Resources and Environment

- 21. **Exploration and development costs.**—Certain capital outlays associated with exploration and development of nonfuel minerals may be expensed rather than depreciated over the life of the asset.
- 22. **Percentage depletion.**—Most nonfuel mineral extractors may use percentage depletion rather than cost depletion, with percentage depletion rates ranging from 22 percent for sulfur to 5 percent for sand and gravel.
- 23. Sewage, water, solid and hazardous waste facility bonds.—Interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance the construction of sewage, water, or hazardous waste facilities is tax-exempt. These bonds are generally subject to the State private-activity bond annual volume cap.
- 24. Capital gains treatment of certain timber.— Certain timber sold under a royalty contract can be treated as a capital gain rather than ordinary income.
- 25. Expensing multiperiod timber growing costs.—Most of the production costs of growing timber may be expensed rather than capitalized and deducted when the timber is sold. In most other industries, these costs are capitalized under the uniform capitalization rules.
- 26. *Historic preservation*.—Expenditures to preserve and restore historic structures qualify for a 20-percent investment credit, but the depreciable basis must be reduced by the full amount of the credit taken.

Agriculture

- 27. Expensing certain capital outlays.—Farmers, except for certain agricultural corporations and partnerships, are allowed to expense certain expenditures for feed and fertilizer, as well as for soil and water conservation measures. Expensing is allowed, even though these expenditures are for inventories held beyond the end of the year, or for capital improvements that would otherwise be capitalized.
- 28. Expensing multiperiod livestock and crop production costs.—The production of livestock and crops with a production period of less than two years is exempt from the uniform cost capitalization rules. Farmers establishing orchards, constructing farm facilities for their own use, or producing any goods for sale with a production period of two years or more may elect not to capitalize costs. If they do, they must apply straight-line depreciation to all depreciable property they use in farming.
- 29. Loans forgiven solvent farmers.—Farmers are forgiven the tax liability on certain forgiven debt. Normally, a debtor must include the amount of loan forgiveness as income or reduce his recoverable basis in the property to which the loan relates. If the debtor elects to reduce basis and the amount of forgiveness exceeds his basis in the property, the excess forgiveness is taxable. For insolvent (bankrupt) debtors, however,

the amount of loan forgiveness reduces carryover losses, then unused credits, and then basis; any remainder of the forgiven debt is excluded from tax. Farmers with forgiven debt are considered insolvent for tax purposes, and thus qualify for income tax forgiveness.

- 30. Capital gains treatment of certain income.— Certain agricultural income, such as unharvested crops, can be treated as capital gains rather than ordinary income.
- 31. *Income averaging for farmers.*—Taxpayers can lower their tax liability by averaging, over the prior three-year period, their taxable income from farming.
- 32. **Deferral of gain on sales of farm refiners.**—A taxpayer who sells stock in a farm refiner to a farmers' cooperative can defer recognition of gain if the taxpayer reinvests the proceeds in qualified replacement property.

Commerce and Housing

This category includes a number of tax expenditure provisions that also affect economic activity in other functional categories. For example, provisions related to investment, such as accelerated depreciation, could be classified under the energy, natural resources and environment, agriculture, or transportation categories.

- 33. *Credit union income*.—The earnings of credit unions not distributed to members as interest or dividends are exempt from income tax.
- 34. **Bad debt reserves.**—Small (less than \$500 million in assets) commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations may deduct additions to bad debt reserves in excess of actually experienced losses.
- 35. Deferral of income on life insurance and annuity contracts.—Favorable tax treatment is provided for investment income within qualified life insurance and annuity contracts. Investment income earned on qualified life insurance contracts held until death is permanently exempt from income tax. Investment income distributed prior to the death of the insured is tax-deferred, if not tax-exempt. Investment income earned on annuities is treated less favorably than income earned on life insurance contracts, but it benefits from tax deferral without annual contribution or income limits generally applicable to other tax-favored retirement income plans.
- 36. Small property and casualty insurance companies.—Insurance companies that have annual net premium incomes of less than \$350,000 are exempt from tax; those with \$350,000 to \$2.1 million of net premium incomes may elect to pay tax only on the income earned by their investment portfolio.
- 37. Insurance companies owned by exempt organizations.—Generally, the income generated by life and property and casualty insurance companies is subject to tax, albeit by special rules. Insurance operations conducted by such exempt organizations as fraternal societies and voluntary employee benefit associations, however, are exempt from tax.

38. **Small life insurance company deduction.**—Small life insurance companies (gross assets of less than \$500 million) can deduct 60 percent of the first \$3 million of otherwise taxable income. The deduction phases out for otherwise taxable income between \$3 million and \$15 million.

- 39. Mortgage housing bonds.—Interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance homes purchased by first-time, low-to-moderate-income buyers is tax-exempt. The amount of State and local tax-exempt bonds that can be issued to finance these and other private activity is limited. The combined volume cap for private activity bonds, including mortgage housing bonds, rental housing bonds, student loan bonds, and industrial development bonds is \$62.50 per capita (\$187.5 million minimum) per State in 2001, and \$75 per capita (\$225) million minimum) in 2002. The Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 accelerated the scheduled increase in the state volume cap and indexed the cap for inflation, beginning in 2003. States may issue mortgage credit certificates (MCCs) in lieu of mortgage revenue bonds. MCCs entitle home buyers to income tax credits for a specified percentage of interest on qualified mortgages. The total amount of MCCs issued by a State cannot exceed 25 percent of its annual ceiling for mortgage-revenue bonds.
- 40. Rental housing bonds.—Interest earned on State and local government bonds used to finance multifamily rental housing projects is tax-exempt. At least 20 percent (15 percent in targeted areas) of the units must be reserved for families whose income does not exceed 50 percent of the area's median income; or 40 percent for families with incomes of no more than 60 percent of the area median income. Other tax-exempt bonds for multifamily rental projects are generally issued with the requirement that all tenants must be low or moderate income families. Rental housing bonds are subject to the volume cap discussed in the mortgage housing bond section above.
- 41. Interest on owner-occupied homes.—Owner-occupants of homes may deduct mortgage interest on their primary and secondary residences as itemized nonbusiness deductions. The mortgage interest deduction is limited to interest on debt no greater than the owner's basis in the residence and, for debt incurred after October 13, 1987, it is limited to no more than \$1 million. Interest on up to \$100,000 of other debt secured by a lien on a principal or second residence is also deductible, irrespective of the purpose of borrowing, provided the debt does not exceed the fair market value of the residence. Mortgage interest deductions on personal residences are tax expenditures because the value of owner-occupied housing services is not included in a taxpayer's taxable income. The Appendix provides an alternative calculation of the tax expenditure based on the implicit rental income on owner-occupied housing, which is generally viewed as a more accurate measure of the tax expenditure relative to a comprehensive income tax base.

42. **Taxes on owner-occupied homes.**—Owner-occupants of homes may deduct property taxes on their primary and secondary residences even though they are not required to report the value of owner-occupied housing services as gross income.

- 43. *Installment sales.*—Dealers in real and personal property (i.e., sellers who regularly hold property for sale or resale) cannot defer taxable income from installment sales until the receipt of the loan repayment. Nondealers (i.e., sellers of real property used in their business) are required to pay interest on deferred taxes attributable to their total installment obligations in excess of \$5 million. Only properties with sales prices exceeding \$150,000 are includable in the total. The payment of a market rate of interest eliminates the benefit of the tax deferral. The tax exemption for nondealers with total installment obligations of less than \$5 million is, therefore, a tax expenditure.
- 44. *Capital gains exclusion on home sales.*—A homeowner can exclude from tax up to \$500,000 (\$250,000 for singles) of the capital gains from the sale of a principal residence. The exclusion may not be used more than once every two years.
- 45. **Passive loss real estate exemption.**—In general, passive losses may not offset income from other sources. Losses up to \$25,000 attributable to certain rental real estate activity, however, are exempt from this rule.
- 46. **Low-income housing credit.**—Taxpayers who invest in certain low-income housing are eligible for a tax credit. The credit rate is set so that the present value of the credit is equal to 70 percent for new construction and 30 percent for (1) housing receiving other Federal benefits (such as tax-exempt bond financing), or (2) substantially rehabilitated existing housing. The credit is allowed in equal amounts over 10 years. State agencies determine who receives the credit; States are limited in the amount of credit they may authorize annually. The Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 increased the per-resident limit to \$1.50 in 2001 and to \$1.75 in 2002 and indexed the limit for inflation, beginning in 2003. The Act also created a \$2 million minimum annual cap for small States beginning in 2002; the cap is indexed for inflation, beginning in 2003.
- 47. Accelerated depreciation of rental property.— The tax depreciation allowance provisions are part of the reference law rules, and thus do not give rise to tax expenditures under the reference method. Under the normal tax method, however, economic depreciation is assumed. This calculation is described in more detail in the Appendix.
- 48. **Cancellation of indebtedness.**—Individuals are not required to report the cancellation of certain indebtedness as current income. If the canceled debt is not reported as current income, however, the basis of the underlying property must be reduced by the amount canceled.
- 49. *Imputed interest rules.*—Holders (issuers) of debt instruments are generally required to report inter-

est earned (paid) in the period it accrues, not when paid. In addition, the amount of interest accrued is determined by the actual price paid, not by the stated principal and interest stipulated in the instrument. In general, any debt associated with the sale of property worth less than \$250,000 is excepted from the general interest accounting rules. This general \$250,000 exception is not a tax expenditure under reference law but is under normal law. Exceptions above \$250,000 are a tax expenditure under reference law; these exceptions include the following: (1) sales of personal residences worth more than \$250,000, and (2) sales of farms and small businesses worth between \$250,000 and \$1 million

50. Capital gains (other than agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal).—Capital gains on assets held for more than 1 year are taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income. The lower rate on capital gains is considered a tax expenditure under the normal tax method but not under the reference law method.

For most assets held for more than 1 year, the top capital gains tax rate is 20 percent. For assets acquired after December 31, 2000, the top capital gains tax rate for assets held for more than 5 years is 18 percent. On January 1, 2001, taxpayers were permitted to mark-to-market existing assets to start the 5-year holding period. Losses from the mark-to-market are not recognized. For assets held for more than 1 year by taxpayers in the 15-percent ordinary tax bracket, the top capital gains tax rate is 10 percent. After December 31, 2000, the top capital gains tax rate for assets held by these taxpayers for more than 5 years is 8 percent.

- 51. Capital gains exclusion for small business stock.—An exclusion of 50 percent is provided for capital gains from qualified small business stock held by individuals for more than 5 years. A qualified small business is a corporation whose gross assets do not exceed \$50 million as of the date of issuance of the stock.
- 52. Step-up in basis of capital gains at death.— Capital gains on assets held at the owner's death are not subject to capital gains taxes. The cost basis of the appreciated assets is adjusted upward to the market value at the owner's date of death. After repeal of the estate tax under EGTRRA for 2010, the basis for property acquired from a decedent will be the lesser of fair market value or the decedent's basis. Certain types of additions to basis will be allowed so that assets in most estates that are not currently subject to estate tax will not be subject to capital gains tax in the hands of the heirs.
- 53. Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts.— When a gift is made, the donor's basis in the transferred property (the cost that was incurred when the transferred property was first acquired) carries-over to the donee. The carryover of the donor's basis allows a continued deferral of unrealized capital gains. Even though the estate tax is repealed for 2010 under EGTRRA, the gift tax is retained with a lifetime exemption of \$1 million.

54. Ordinary income treatment of losses from sale of small business corporate stock shares.— Up to \$100,000 in losses from the sale of small business corporate stock (capitalization less than \$1 million) may be treated as ordinary losses. Such losses would, thus, not be subject to the \$3,000 annual capital loss write-off limit.

- 55. Accelerated depreciation of non-rental-housing buildings.—The tax depreciation allowance provisions are part of the reference law rules, and thus do not give rise to tax expenditures under reference law. Under normal law, however, economic depreciation is assumed. This calculation is described in more detail in the Appendix.
- 56. Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment.—The tax depreciation allowance provisions are part of the reference law rules, and thus do not give rise to tax expenditures under reference law. Under the normal tax baseline, this tax depreciation allowance is measured relative to economic depreciation. This calculation is described in more detail in the Appendix.
- 57. Expensing of certain small investments.—In 2002, qualifying investments in tangible property up to \$24,000 can be expensed rather than depreciated over time. The expensing limit increases to \$25,000 in 2003. To the extent that qualifying investment during the year exceeds \$200,000, the amount eligible for expensing is decreased. In 2002, the amount expensed is completely phased out when qualifying investments exceed \$224,000.
- 58. **Business start-up costs.**—When taxpayers enter into a new business, certain start-up expenses, such as the cost of legal services, are normally incurred. Taxpayers may elect to amortize these outlays over 60 months even though they are similar to other payments made for nondepreciable intangible assets that are not recoverable until the business is sold. The normal tax method treats this amortization as a tax expenditure; the reference tax method does not.
- 59. **Graduated corporation income tax rate schedule.**—The corporate income tax schedule is graduated, with rates of 15 percent on the first \$50,000 of taxable income, 25 percent on the next \$25,000, and 34 percent on the next \$9.925 million. Compared with a flat 34-percent rate, the lower rates provide an \$11,750 reduction in tax liability for corporations with taxable income of \$75,000. This benefit is recaptured for corporations with taxable incomes exceeding \$100,000 by a 5-percent additional tax on corporate incomes in excess of \$100,000 but less than \$335,000.

The corporate tax rate is 35 percent on income over \$10 million. Compared with a flat 35-percent tax rate, the 34-percent rate provides a \$100,000 reduction in tax liability for corporations with taxable incomes of \$10 million. This benefit is recaptured for corporations with taxable incomes exceeding \$15 million by a 3-percent additional tax on income over \$15 million but less than \$18.33 million. Because the corporate rate schedule is part of reference tax law, it is not consid-

ered a tax expenditure under the reference method. A flat corporation income tax rate is taken as the baseline under the normal tax method; therefore the lower rates is considered a tax expenditure under this concept.

60. Small issue industrial development bonds.— Interest earned on small issue industrial development bonds (IDBs) issued by State and local governments to finance manufacturing facilities is tax-exempt. Depreciable property financed with small issue IDBs must be depreciated, however, using the straight-line method. The annual volume of small issue IDBs is subject to the unified volume cap discussed in the mortgage housing bond section above.

Transportation

- 61. **Deferral of tax on U.S. shipping companies.**—Certain companies that operate U.S. flag vessels can defer income taxes on that portion of their income used for shipping purposes, primarily construction, modernization and major repairs to ships, and repayment of loans to finance these investments. Once indefinite, the deferral has been limited to 25 years since January 1, 1987.
- 62. Exclusion of employee parking expenses.— Employee parking expenses that are paid for by the employer or that are received in lieu of wages are excludable from the income of the employee. In 2002, the maximum amount of the parking exclusion is \$185 (indexed) per month. The tax expenditure estimate does not include parking at facilities owned by the employer.
- 63. Exclusion of employee transit pass expenses.—Transit passes, tokens, fare cards, and vanpool expenses paid for by an employer or provided in lieu of wages to defray an employee's commuting costs are excludable from the employee's income. In 2002, the maximum amount of the exclusion is \$100 (indexed) per month.

Community and Regional Development

- 64. **Rehabilitation of structures.**—A 10-percent investment tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of buildings that are used for business or productive activities and that were erected before 1936 for other than residential purposes. The taxpayer's recoverable basis must be reduced by the amount of the credit.
- 65. Airport, dock, and similar facility bonds.—Interest earned on State and local bonds issued to finance high-speed rail facilities and government-owned airports, docks, wharves, and sport and convention facilities is tax-exempt. These bonds are not subject to a volume cap.
- 66. Exemption of income of mutuals and cooperatives.—The incomes of mutual and cooperative telephone and electric companies are exempt from tax if at least 85 percent of their revenues are derived from patron service charges.
- 67. Empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and renewal communities.—Qualifying businesses in designated economically depressed areas can receive tax

benefits such as an employer wage credit, increased expensing of investment in equipment, special tax-exempt financing, accelerated depreciation, and certain capital gains incentives. The Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 expanded the existing provisions by adding the "New York City Liberty Zone." In addition, certain first-time buyers of a principal residence in the District of Columbia can receive a tax credit on homes purchased on or before December 31, 2003, and investors in certain D.C. property can receive a capital gains break. The Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 created the renewal communities tax benefits, which begin on January 1, 2002 and expire on December 31, 2009. The Act also created additional empowerment zones, increased the tax benefits for empowerment zones, and extended the expiration date of (1) empowerment zones from December 31, 2004 to December 31, 2009, and (2) the D.C. home-buyer credit from December 31, 2001 to December 31, 2003.

68. *New markets tax credit.*—Taxpayers who invest in a community development entity (CDE) after December 31, 2000 are eligible for a tax credit. The total equity investment available for the credit across all CDEs is \$1.0 billion in 2001, \$1.5 billion in 2002 and 2003, \$2.0 billion in 2004 and 2005, and \$3.5 billion in 2006 and 2007. The amount of the credit equals (1) 5 percent in the year of purchase and the following 2 years, and (2) 6 percent in the following 4 years. A CDE is any domestic firm whose primary mission is to serve or provide investment capital for low-income communities/individuals; a CDE must be accountable to residents of low-income communities. The Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 created the new markets tax credit.

69. Expensing of environmental remediation costs.—Taxpayers who clean up certain hazardous substances at a qualified site may expense the clean-up costs, rather than capitalize the costs, even though the expenses will generally increase the value of the property significantly or appreciably prolong the life of the property. The expensing only applies to clean-up costs incurred on or before December 31, 2003. The Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 extended the expiration date from December 31, 2001 to December 31, 2003. The Act also expanded the number of qualified sites.

Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services

70. Scholarship and fellowship income.—Scholarships and fellowships are excluded from taxable income to the extent they pay for tuition and course-related expenses of the grantee. Similarly, tuition reductions for employees of educational institutions and their families are not included in taxable income. From an economic point of view, scholarships and fellowships are either gifts not conditioned on the performance of services, or they are rebates of educational costs. Thus, under the reference law method, this exclusion is not a tax expenditure because this method does not include either gifts or price reductions in a taxpayer's gross income. The exclusion, however, is considered a tax expenditure under the normal tax method, which includes gift-like transfers of government funds in gross income (many scholarships are derived directly or indirectly from government funding).

71. HOPE tax credit.—The non-refundable HOPE tax credit allows a credit for 100 percent of an eligible student's first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50 percent of the next \$1,000 of tuition and fees. The credit only covers tuition and fees paid during the first two years of a student's post-secondary education. In 2002, the credit is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$82,000 and \$102,000 (\$41,000 and

\$51,000 for singles) (indexed beginning in 2002).

72. Lifetime Learning tax credit.—The non-refundable Lifetime Learning tax credit allows a credit for 20 percent of an eligible student's tuition and fees. For tuition and fees paid before January 1, 2003, the maximum credit per return is \$1,000. For tuition and fees paid after December 31, 2002, the maximum credit per return is \$2,000. The credit is phased out ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$82,000 and \$102,000 (\$41,000 and \$51,000 for singles) (indexed beginning in 2002). The credit applies to both undergraduate and graduate students.

73. Deduction for Higher Education Expenses.— The tax code provides a new above-the-line deduction for qualified higher education expenses. The maximum annual deduction is \$3,000 beginning in 2002 for taxpayers with adjusted gross income up to \$130,000 on a joint return (\$65,000 for singles). The maximum deduction increases to \$4,000 in 2004. Taxpayers with adjusted gross income up to \$160,000 on a joint return (\$80,000 for singles) may deduct up to \$2,000 beginning in 2004. No deduction is allowed for expenses paid after December 31, 2005.

74. Education Individual Retirement Accounts.— Contributions to an education IRA are not tax-deductible. Investment income earned by education IRAs is not taxed when earned, and investment income from an education IRA is tax-exempt when withdrawn to pay for a student's tuition and fees. The maximum contribution is \$2,000 and the phase-out range for joint filers is \$190,000 through \$220,000 of modified AGI, double the range of singles. Elementary and secondary school expenses may also be paid tax-free from such accounts.

75. **Student-loan interest.**—Taxpayers may claim an above-the-line deduction of up to \$2,500 on interest paid on an education loan. Interest may only be deducted for the first five years in which interest payments are required.

76. State prepaid tuition plans.—Some States have adopted prepaid tuition plans and prepaid room and board plans, which allow persons to pay in advance for college expenses for designated beneficiaries. Beginning in 2002, investment income is not taxed when earned, and is tax-exempt when withdrawn to pay for qualified expenses.

77. **Student-loan bonds.**—Interest earned on State and local bonds issued to finance student loans is tax-exempt. The volume of all such private activity bonds that each State may issue annually is limited.

- 78. **Bonds for private nonprofit educational institutions.**—Interest earned on State and local government bonds issued to finance the construction of facilities used by private nonprofit educational institutions is not taxed.
- 79. Credit for holders of zone academy bonds.— Financial institutions that own zone academy bonds receive a non-refundable tax credit (at a rate set by the Treasury Department) rather than interest. The credit is included in gross income. Proceeds from zone academy bonds may only be used to renovate, but not construct, qualifying schools and for certain other school purposes. The total amount of zone academy bonds that may be issued is limited to \$1.6 billion—\$400 million in each year from 1998 to 2003.
- 80. *U.S. savings bonds for education.*—Interest earned on U.S. savings bonds issued after December 31, 1989 is tax-exempt if the bonds are transferred to an educational institution to pay for educational expenses. The tax exemption is phased out for taxpayers with AGI between \$86,400 and \$116,400 (\$57,600 and \$72,600 for singles) in 2002.
- 81. **Dependent students age 19 or older.**—Taxpayers may claim personal exemptions for dependent children age 19 or over who (1) receive parental support payments of \$1,000 or more per year, (2) are full-time students, and (3) do not claim a personal exemption on their own tax returns.
- 82. Charitable contributions to educational institutions.—Taxpayers may deduct contributions to nonprofit educational institutions. Taxpayers who donate capital assets to educational institutions can deduct the assets' current value without being taxed on any appreciation in value. An individual's total charitable contribution generally may not exceed 50 percent of adjusted gross income; a corporation's total charitable contributions generally may not exceed 10 percent of pre-tax income.
- 83. *Employer-provided educational assistance.*—Employer-provided educational assistance is excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for this assistance are a deductible business expense.
- 84. Work opportunity tax credit.—Employers can claim a tax credit for qualified wages paid to individuals who begin work on or before December 31, 2004 and who are certified as members of various targeted groups. The amount of the credit that can be claimed is 25 percent for employment of less than 400 hours and 40 percent for employment of 400 hours or more. The maximum credit per employee is \$2,400 and can only be claimed on the first year of wages an individual earns from an employer. Employers must reduce their deduction for wages paid by the amount of the credit claimed.

- 85. Welfare-to-work tax credit.—An employer is eligible for a tax credit on the first \$20,000 of eligible wages paid to qualified long-term family assistance recipients during the first two years of employment. The credit is 35 percent of the first \$10,000 of wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 of wages in the second year of employment. The maximum credit is \$8,500 per employee. The credit applies to wages paid to employees who are hired on or before December 31, 2004.
- 86. *Employer-provided child care exclusion.* Employer-provided child care is excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for the child care are a deductible business expense.
- 87. *Employer-provided child care credit.*—Employers can deduct expenses for supporting child care or child care resource and referral services. A tax credit to employers for qualified expenses began in 2002. The credit is equal to 25 percent of qualified expenses for employee child care and 10 percent of qualified expenses for child care resource and referral services. Employer deductions for such expenses are reduced by the amount of the credit. The maximum total credit is limited to \$150,000 per taxable year.
- 88. Assistance for adopted foster children.—Taxpayers who adopt eligible children from the public foster care system can receive monthly payments for the children's significant and varied needs and a reimbursement of up to \$2,000 for nonrecurring adoption expenses. These payments are excluded from gross income.
- 89. Adoption credit and exclusion.—Taxpayers can receive a nonrefundable tax credit for qualified adoption expenses. The maximum credit is \$5,000 per child (\$6,000 for special needs adoptions) for 2001. The credit is phased-out ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$150,000 and \$190,000 in 2002. EGTRRA increased the maximum credit for non-special needs children to \$10,000, set a flat credit amount of \$10,000 for special needs children, and increased the start point of the phase-out to \$150,000 beginning in 2002. The credit amounts and the phase-out thresholds are indexed for inflation beginning in 2003. Unused credits may be carried forward and used during the five subsequent years. Taxpayers may also exclude qualified adoption expenses from income, subject to the same maximum amounts and phase-out as the credit. The same expenses cannot qualify for tax benefits under both programs; however, a taxpayer may use the benefits of the exclusion and the tax credit for different expenses. Stepchild adoptions are not eligible for either benefit. Both the credit and the exclusion were made permanent by EGTRRA.
- 90. **Employer-provided meals and lodging.**—Employer-provided meals and lodging are excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for these items are a deductible business expense.
- 91. *Child credit.*—Taxpayers with children under age 17 can qualify for a \$600 refundable per child credit. The maximum credit is increased to \$700 in 2005,

\$800 in 2009, and \$1,000 in 2010. The credit is phased out for taxpayers at the rate of \$50 per \$1,000 of modified AGI above \$110,000 (\$75,000 for singles).

- 92. Child and dependent care expenses.—Married couples with child and dependent care expenses may claim a tax credit when one spouse works full time and the other works at least part time or goes to school. The credit may also be claimed by single parents and by divorced or separated parents who have custody of children. Expenditures up to a maximum \$2,400 for one dependent and \$4,800 for two or more dependents are eligible for the credit. EGTRRA increased the maximum expenditure limit to \$3,000 for one dependent and \$6,000 for two or more dependents beginning in 2003. The credit is equal to 30 percent of qualified expenditures (35 percent beginning in 2003) for taxpayers with incomes of \$10,000 or less (\$15,000 or less beginning in 2003). The credit is reduced to a minimum of 20 percent by one percentage point for each \$2,000 of income in excess of \$10,000 (\$15,000 beginning in 2003).
- 93. **Disabled access expenditure credit.**—Small businesses (less than \$1 million in gross receipts or fewer than 31 full-time employees) can claim a 50-percent credit for expenditures in excess of \$250 to remove access barriers for disabled persons. The credit is limited to \$5,000.
- 94. Charitable contributions, other than education and health.—Taxpayers may deduct contributions to charitable, religious, and certain other nonprofit organizations. Taxpayers who donate capital assets to charitable organizations can deduct the assets' current value without being taxed on any appreciation in value. An individual's total charitable contribution generally may not exceed 50 percent of adjusted gross income; a corporation's total charitable contributions generally may not exceed 10 percent of pre-tax income.
- 95. **Foster care payments.**—Foster parents provide a home and care for children who are wards of the State, under contract with the State. Compensation received for this service is excluded from the gross incomes of foster parents; the expenses they incur are nondeductible.
- 96. **Parsonage allowances.**—The value of a minister's housing allowance and the rental value of parsonages are not included in a minister's taxable income.

Health

- 97. Employer-paid medical insurance and expenses.—Employer-paid health insurance premiums and other medical expenses (including long-term care) are deducted as a business expense by employers, but they are not included in employee gross income. The self-employed also may deduct part of their family health insurance premiums.
- 98. Self-employed medical insurance premiums.—Self-employed taxpayers may deduct a percentage of their family health insurance premiums. Taxpayers without self-employment income are not eligible for the special percentage deduction. The deduct-

ible percentage is 60 percent in 2001, 70 percent in 2002, and 100 percent in 2003 and thereafter.

- 99. Workers compensation insurance premiums.—Workers compensation insurance premiums are paid by employers and deducted as a business expense, but the premiums are not included in employee gross income.
- 100. Medical savings accounts.—Some employees may deduct annual contributions to a medical savings account (MSA); employer contributions to MSAs (except those made through cafeteria plans) for qualified employees are also excluded from income. An employee may contribute to an MSA in a given year only if the employer does not contribute to the MSA in that year. MSAs are only available to self-employed individuals or employees covered under an employer-sponsored high deductible health plan of a small employer. The maximum annual MSA contribution is 75 percent of the deductible under the high deductible plan for family coverage (65 percent for individual coverage). Earnings from MSAs are excluded from taxable income. Distributions from an MSA for medical expenses are not taxable. The number of taxpayers who may benefit annually from MSAs is generally limited to 750,000. No new MSAs may be established after December 31, 2003.
- 101. **Medical care expenses.**—Personal expenditures for medical care (including the costs of prescription drugs) exceeding 7.5 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income are deductible.
- 102. *Hospital construction bonds.*—Interest earned on State and local government debt issued to finance hospital construction is excluded from income subject to tax.
- 103. Charitable contributions to health institutions.—Individuals and corporations may deduct contributions to nonprofit health institutions. Tax expenditures resulting from the deductibility of contributions to other charitable institutions are listed under the education, training, employment, and social services function.
- 104. *Orphan drugs.*—Drug firms can claim a tax credit of 50 percent of the costs for clinical testing required by the Food and Drug Administration for drugs that treat rare physical conditions or rare diseases.
- 105. Blue Cross and Blue Shield.—Blue Cross and Blue Shield health insurance providers in existence on August 16, 1986 and certain other nonprofit health insurers are provided exceptions from otherwise applicable insurance company income tax accounting rules that substantially reduce (or even eliminate) their tax liabilities.
- 106. Tax credit for health insurance purchased by ceratin displaced and retired individuals.—The Trade Act of 2002 provided a refundable tax credit of 65 percent for the purchase of health insurance covergae by individuals eligible for Trade Adjustment Assitance and certain PBGC pension recipients.

Income Security

107. **Railroad retirement benefits.**—Railroad retirement benefits are not generally subject to the income tax unless the recipient's gross income reaches a certain threshold. The threshold is discussed more fully under the Social Security function.

- 108. Workers' compensation benefits.—Workers compensation provides payments to disabled workers. These benefits, although income to the recipients, are not subject to the income tax.
- 109. **Public assistance benefits.**—Public assistance benefits are excluded from tax. The normal tax method considers cash transfers from the government as taxable and, thus, treats the exclusion for public assistance benefits as a tax expenditure.
- 110. **Special benefits for disabled coal miners.**—Disability payments to former coal miners out of the Black Lung Trust Fund, although income to the recipient, are not subject to the income tax.
- 111. *Military disability pensions*.—Most of the military pension income received by current disabled retired veterans is excluded from their income subject to tax.
- 112. **Employer-provided pension contributions** and earnings.—Certain employer contributions to pension plans are excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer can deduct the contributions. In addition, the tax on the investment income earned by the pension plans is deferred until the money is withdrawn.
- 113. 401(k) plans.—Individual taxpayers can make tax-preferred contributions to certain types of employer-provided 401(k) plans (and 401(k)-type plans like 403(b) plans and the Federal government's Thrift Savings Plan). In 2001, an employee could exclude up to \$10,500 (indexed) of wages from AGI under a qualified arrangement with an employer's 401(k) plan. EGTRRA increases the exclusion amount to \$11,000 in 2002, \$12,000 in 2003, \$13,000 in 2004, \$14,000 in 2005 and \$15,000 in 2006 (indexed thereafter). The tax on the investment income earned by 401(k)-type plans is deferred until withdrawn.

EGTRRA also allows employees to make after-tax contributions to 401(k) and 401(k)-type plans beginning in 2002. These contributions are not excluded from AGI, but the investment income of such after-tax contributions is not taxed when earned or withdrawn.

114. *Individual Retirement Accounts*.—Individual taxpayers can take advantage of several different Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs): deductible IRAs, non-deductible IRAs, and Roth IRAs. Employees can make annual contributions to an IRA up to \$3,000 (or 100 percent of compensation, if less). The annual contributions limit applies to the total of a taxpayer's deductible, non-deductible, and Roth IRAs contributions. The IRA contribution limit increases to \$4,000 in 2005, and \$5,000 in 2008 (indexed thereafter) and allows taxpayers over age 50 to make additional "catch-up" contributions of \$1,000 (by 2006).

Taxpayers whose AGI is below \$54,000 (\$34,000 for non-joint filers) in 2002 can claim a deduction for IRA contributions. In 2002, the IRA deduction is phased out for taxpayers with AGI between \$54,000 and \$64,000 (\$34,000 and \$44,000 for non-joint). The phase-out range increases annually until it reaches \$80,000 to \$100,000 in 2007 (\$50,000 to \$60,000 in 2005 for non-joint filers). Taxpayers whose AGI is above the phase-out range can also claim a deduction for their IRA contributions depending on whether they (or their spouse) are an active participant in an employer-provided retirement plan. The tax on the investment income earned by 401(k) plans, non-deductible IRAs, and deductible IRAs is deferred until the money is withdrawn.

Taxpayers with incomes below \$150,000 (\$95,000 for nonjoint filers) can make contributions to Roth IRAs. The maximum contribution to a Roth IRA is phased out for taxpayers with AGI between \$150,000 and \$160,000 (\$95,000 and \$110,000 for singles). Investment income of a Roth IRA is not taxed when earned nor when withdrawn. Withdrawals from a Roth IRA are penalty free if: (1) the Roth IRA was opened at least 5 years before the withdrawal, and (2) the taxpayer either (a) is at least 59-1/2, (b) dies, (c) is disabled, or (d) purchases a first-time house.

Taxpayers can contribute to a non-deductible IRA regardless of their income and whether they are an active participant in an employer-provided retirement plan. The tax on investment income earned by non-deductible IRAs is deferred until the money is withdrawn.

- 115. Low and moderate income savers' credit.— EGTRRA provides an additional incentive for lower-income taxpayers to save through a nonrefundable credit of up to 50 percent on IRA contributions. This credit is in addition to any deduction or exclusion. The credit is completely phased out by \$50,000 for joint filers and \$25,000 for single filers. This temporary credit is in effect from 2002 through 2006.
- 116. **Keogh plans.**—Self-employed individuals can make deductible contributions to their own retirement (Keogh) plans equal to 25 percent of their income, up to a maximum of \$40,000 in 2002. The tax on the investment income earned by Keogh plans is deferred until withdrawn.
- 117. *Employer-provided life insurance benefits.* Employer-provided life insurance benefits are excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for the insurance are a deductible business expense.
- 118. Small business retirement plan credit.— Businesses with 100 or fewer employees may receive a credit for 50 percent of the qualified startup costs associated with a new qualified retirement plan. The credit is limited to \$500 annually and may only be claimed for expenses incurred during the first three years from the start of the qualified plan. Qualified startup expenses include expenses related to the establishment and administration of the plan, and the retirement-related education of employees.

119. *Employer-provided accident and disability benefits.*—Employer-provided accident and disability benefits are excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for the benefits are a deductible business expense.

- 120. **Employer-provided supplementary unemployment benefits.**—Employers may establish trusts to pay supplemental unemployment benefits to employees separated from employment. Interest payments to such trusts are exempt from taxation.
- 121. Employer Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) provisions.—ESOPs are a special type of tax-exempt employee benefit plan. Employer-paid contributions (the value of stock issued to the ESOP) are deductible by the employer as part of employee compensation costs. They are not included in the employees' gross income for tax purposes, however, until they are paid out as benefits. The following special income tax provisions for ESOPs are intended to increase ownership of corporations by their employees: (1) annual employer contributions are subject to less restrictive limitations; (2) ESOPs may borrow to purchase employer stock, guaranteed by their agreement with the employer that the debt will be serviced by his payment (deductible by him) of a portion of wages (excludable by the employees) to service the loan; (3) employees who sell appreciated company stock to the ESOP may defer any taxes due until they withdraw benefits; and (4) dividends paid to ESOP-held stock are deductible by the emplover.
- 122. Additional deduction for the blind.—Tax-payers who are blind may take an additional \$1,150 standard deduction if single, or \$900 if married in 2002.
- 123. Additional deduction for the elderly.—Tax-payers who are 65 years or older may take an additional \$1,150 standard deduction if single, or \$900 if married in 2002.
- 124. Tax credit for the elderly and disabled.— Individuals who are 65 years of age or older, or who are permanently disabled, can take a tax credit equal to 15 percent of the sum of their earned and retirement income. Income is limited to no more than \$5,000 for single individuals or married couples filing a joint return where only one spouse is 65 years of age or older, and up to \$7,500 for joint returns where both spouses are 65 years of age or older. These limits are reduced by one-half of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income over \$7,500 for single individuals and \$10,000 for married couples filing a joint return.
- 125. Casualty losses.—Neither the purchase of property nor insurance premiums to protect its value are deductible as costs of earning income; therefore, reimbursement for insured loss of such property is not reportable as a part of gross income. Taxpayers, however, may deduct uninsured casualty and theft losses of more than \$100 each, but only to the extent that total losses during the year exceed 10 percent of AGI.
- 126. **Earned income tax credit (EITC).**—The EITC may be claimed by low income workers. For a family with one qualifying child, the credit is 34 percent of

the first \$7,370 of earned income in 2002. The credit is 40 percent of the first \$10,350 of income for a family with two or more qualifying children. The credit is phased out beginning when the taxpayer's income exceeds \$13,520 at the rate of 15.98 percent (21.06 percent if two or more qualifying children are present). It is completely phased out when the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income reaches \$29,201 (\$33,178 if two or more qualifying children are present).

The credit may also be claimed by workers who do not have children living with them. Qualifying workers must be at least age 25 and may not be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return. The credit is not available to workers age 65 or older. In 2002, the credit is 7.65 percent of the first \$4,910 of earned income. When the taxpayer's income exceeds \$6,150, the credit is phased out at the rate of 7.65 percent. It is completely phased out at \$11,060 of modified adjusted gross income.

For workers with or without children, the income levels at which the credit begins to phase-out and the maximum amounts of income on which the credit can be taken are adjusted for inflation. For married tax-payers filing a joint return, EGTRRA increases the base amount for the phase-out by \$1,000 in 2002 through 2004, \$2,000 in 2005 through 2007, and \$3,000 in 2008 (indexed thereafter).

Earned income tax credits in excess of tax liabilities owed through the individual income tax system are refundable to individuals. This portion of the credit is shown as an outlay, while the amount that offsets tax liabilities is shown as a tax expenditure.

Social Security

- 127. Social Security benefits for retired workers.—Social Security benefits that exceed the beneficiary's contributions out of taxed income are deferred employee compensation and the deferral of tax on that compensation is a tax expenditure. These additional retirement benefits are paid for partly by employers' contributions that were not included in employees' taxable compensation. Portions (reaching as much as 85 percent) of recipients' Social Security and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement benefits are included in the income tax base, however, if the recipient's provisional income exceeds certain base amounts. Provisional income is equal to adjusted gross income plus foreign or U.S. possession income and tax-exempt interest, and one half of Social Security and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits. The tax expenditure is limited to the portion of the benefits received by taxpayers who are below the base amounts at which 85 percent of the benefits are taxable.
- 128. **Social Security benefits for the disabled.**—Benefit payments from the Social Security Trust Fund, for disability and for dependents and survivors, are partially excluded from a beneficiary's gross incomes.
- 129. Social Security benefits for dependents and survivors.—Benefit payments from the Social Security

Trust Fund for dependents and survivors are partially excluded from a beneficiary's gross income.

Veterans Benefits and Services

- 130. Veterans death benefits and disability compensation.—All compensation due to death or disability paid by the Veterans Administration is excluded from taxable income.
- 131. **Veterans pension payments.**—Pension payments made by the Veterans Administration are excluded from gross income.
- 132. **G.I. Bill benefits.**—G.I. Bill benefits paid by the Veterans Administration are excluded from gross income.
- 133. Tax-exempt mortgage bonds for veterans.— Interest earned on general obligation bonds issued by State and local governments to finance housing for veterans is excluded from taxable income. The issuance of such bonds is limited, however, to five pre-existing State programs and to amounts based upon previous volume levels for the period January 1, 1979 to June 22, 1984. Furthermore, future issues are limited to veterans who served on active duty before 1977.

General Government

- 134. *Public purpose State and local bonds.*—Interest earned on State and local government bonds issued to finance public-purpose construction (e.g., schools, roads, sewers), equipment acquisition, and other public purposes is tax-exempt. Interest on bonds issued by Indian tribal governments for essential governmental purposes is also tax-exempt.
- 135. Deductibility of certain nonbusiness State and local taxes.—Taxpayers may deduct State and local income taxes and property taxes even though these taxes primarily pay for services that, if purchased directly by taxpayers, would not be deductible.
- 136. Business income earned in U.S. possessions.—U.S. corporations operating in a U.S. possession (e.g., Puerto Rico) can claim a credit against some or all of their U.S. tax liability on possession business income. The credit expires December 31, 2005.

Interest

137. *U.S. savings bonds.*—Taxpayers may defer paying tax on interest earned on U.S. savings bonds until the bonds are redeemed.

Appendix:

TREASURY REVIEW OF THE TAX EXPENDITURE PRESENTATION

This appendix provides an initial presentation of the Treasury Department review of the tax expenditure budget first described in the 2003 Budget. As previously described, the review focuses in particular on three issues: (1) using comprehensive income as a baseline tax system, (2) using a consumption tax as a baseline tax system, and (3) defining negative tax expenditures (provisions that cause taxpayers to pay too much tax).

The first section of this appendix compares major tax expenditures in the current budget to those implied by a comprehensive income baseline. This comparison includes a discussion of negative tax expenditures. The second section compares the major tax expenditures in the current budget to those implied by a consumption tax baseline, and also discusses negative tax expenditures. The final section addresses concerns that have been raised over the measurement of some current tax expenditures by describing a new estimate of the tax expenditure caused by accelerated depreciation and an alternative estimate of the tax expenditure resulting from the tax exemption of the return earned on owner-occupied housing. The final section also provides an estimate of the negative tax expenditure caused by the double tax on corporate profits.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OFFICIAL TAX EXPENDITURES AND THOSE BASED ON COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As discussed in the main body of this chapter, traditional tax expenditures are measured relative to normal law or reference law baselines that deviate from a comprehensive concept of income. Consequently, tax expenditures identified in the budget can differ from those that would be identified if comprehensive income were chosen as the baseline tax system. This appendix addresses this issue by comparing major tax expenditures listed in the current tax expenditure budget with those implied by a comprehensive income baseline. Most large tax expenditures would continue to be tax expenditures were the baseline taken to be comprehensive income, although some would not. A comprehensive income baseline would also result in a number of additional tax provisions being counted as tax expenditures.

Current budgetary practice excludes from the list of official tax expenditures those provisions that over-tax certain items of income. This exclusion conforms to the view that tax expenditures are substitutes for direct government spending programs. However, it gives a one-sided picture of the ways in which current law deviates from the baseline tax system. Relative to a comprehensive income baseline, a number of current tax provisions would be negative tax expenditures. Some of these might also be negative tax expenditures under the reference law or normal law baselines, expanded to admit negative tax expenditures.

Treatment of Major Tax Expenditures From the Current Budget Under a Comprehensive Income Baseline

Comprehensive income, also called Haig-Simons income, is the real, inflation adjusted, accretion to one's economic power arising between two points in time, e.g., the beginning and ending of the year. It includes all accretions to wealth, whether or not realized, whether or not related to a market transaction, and whether a return to capital or labor. Inflation adjusted capital gains would be included in comprehensive income as they accrue. Business, investment, and casualty losses, including losses caused by depreciation, would be deducted. Implicit returns, such as those accruing to homeowners, also would be included in comprehensive income. While comprehensive income can be defined on the sources side of the consumer's balance sheet, it sometimes is instructive to use the identity between the sources of wealth and the uses of wealth to redefine it as the sum of consumption during the period plus the change in net worth between the beginning and the end of the period.

Comprehensive income is widely held to be the idealized base for an income tax even though it is not a perfectly defined concept.⁶ It suffers from conceptual ambiguities, some of which are discussed below, as well as practical problems in measurement and tax administration, e.g., how to implement a practicable deduction for economic depreciation or include in income the return earned on housing or consumer durable goods, including automobiles and major appliances.

Furthermore, comprehensive income represents an ideal tax base only in the tautological sense that the base of an income tax is, or should be, income. Comprehensive income does not necessarily represent the economically most desirable tax base; efficiency or equity might be improved by deviating from comprehensive income as a tax base, e.g., by reducing the taxation of capital income in order to spur economic growth or by subsidizing certain types of activities in order to correct for market failures or to improve the after-tax distribution of income. In addition, some elements of comprehensive income would be difficult or impossible to include in a tax system that is administrable.

Table 1 shows the thirty largest tax expenditures from the 2004 Budget classified according to whether they would be considered a tax expenditure under a comprehensive income tax. Thirteen of the thirty items would be tax expenditures under a comprehensive tax base (those in panel A). Most of these give preferential tax treatment to the return on certain types of savings or investment. They are a result of the explicitly hybrid nature of the existing tax system, and arise out of policy decisions that reflect discomfort with the high tax rate on capital income that would otherwise arise under

the current structure of the income tax, especially in consideration of the potential for capital income to be subject to two layers of tax given the absence of integration between the corporate and individual income tax systems.

Panel B deals with items that potentially are tax expenditures, but that raise more difficult conceptual issues or raise inconsistencies. The first of these is the deduction of nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes. These taxes include both income taxes and property taxes. The stated justification for this tax expenditure is that "Taxpayers may deduct State and local income taxes and property taxes even though these taxes primarily pay for services that, if purchased directly by taxpayers, would not be deductible." The idea is that these taxes represent consumption expenditures, and so are elements of income

In contrast to the view in the budget, the deduction for State and local taxes might not be a tax expenditure if the baseline were comprehensive income. Properly measured comprehensive income would include the imputed value of State and local government benefits received, but would allow a deduction for State and local taxes paid. 9 Thus, in this sense the deductibility of State and local taxes is consistent with comprehensive income principles; it should not be a tax expenditure. However, imputing the value of State and local services may be difficult and, as a rough correction, the tax system might disallow the deduction for State and local taxes. 10 So, if the value of services from State and local governments is excluded from the tax base, as it generally is under current law, a deduction for taxes might be viewed as a tax expenditure relative to a comprehensive income baseline. 11

Step-up of basis at death lowers the income tax on capital gains for those who inherit assets below what it would be otherwise. From that perspective it would be a tax expenditure under a comprehensive income baseline. Nonetheless, there are ambiguities. Under a comprehensive income baseline, all gains would be taxed as accrued, so there would be no deferred unrealized gains on assets held at death.

The lack of full taxation of Social Security retirement benefits also is listed in panel B. To the extent that Social Security is viewed as a pension, a comprehensive income tax would include in income all contributions to Social Security retirement funds (payroll taxes) and tax accretions to value as they arise (inside build-up). ¹² Benefits paid out of prior contributions and the inside

⁹U.S. Treasury, Blueprints for Basic Tax Reform (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977) p. 92.

⁶See, e.g., David F. Bradford, Untangling the Income Tax (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1986), pp. 15–31, and Richard Goode, "The Economic Definition of Income" in Joseph Pechman, ed., Comprehensive Income Taxation (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1977), pp. 1–29.

⁷Not all of the items are properly specified and measured if the intent is to compare current law with a comprehensive income tax. Nonetheless, they all deal with items whose treatment differs fundamentally from that required by a comprehensive income tax.

⁸Fiscal Year 2003 Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002) p. 127

¹⁰ Home mortgage interest and property taxes on owner-occupied housing raise the same ambiguity. Classifying them as probably not tax expenditures arguably is inconsistent. It reflects the judgment that no comprehensive tax is likely to tax the value of State and local services, while it appears somewhat easier to impute and tax the rental income from owner-occupied housing.

owner-occupied housing.

11 Under the normal tax method employed by the Joint Committee on Taxation, the value of some public assistance benefits provided by state governments is included as a tax averagiditure thereby resistence are potential double countries; some

tax expenditure, thereby raising a potential double counting issue.

12 As a practical matter, this may be impossible to do. Valuing claims subject to future contingencies is very difficult, as discussed in Bradford, *Untangling the Income Tax*, pp. 23, 24

build-up, however, would not be included in the tax base because the fall in the value of the individual's Social Security account would be offset by an increase in cash. In contrast, to the extent that Social Security is viewed as a transfer program, all contributions should be deductible from the income tax base and all benefits received should be included in the income tax base.

In contrast to either of these treatments, current law excludes one-half of contributions (employer-paid payroll taxes) from the base of the income tax, makes no attempt to tax accretions, and subjects some, but not all, benefits to taxation. The difference between the current law treatment of Social Security retirement benefits and their treatment under a comprehensive income tax would qualify as a tax expenditure, but such a tax expenditure differs in concept from that included in the current budget.

The tax expenditures in the current budget ¹³ reflect exemptions for lower income beneficiaries from the tax on 85 percent of Social Security benefits. 14 Historically, payroll taxes paid by the employee represented no more than 15 percent of the expected value of the benefits received by a lower-earnings Social Security beneficiary. The 85 percent inclusion rate is therefore intended to tax the remaining amount of the benefit payment arising from the payroll tax contributions made by employers and the implicit return on the employee and employer contributions. Thus, the tax expenditure conceived and measured in the current budget is not intended to capture the deviation from a comprehensive income baseline, which would additionally account for the deferral of tax on these components (less an inflation adjustment attributable to the employee's payroll tax contributions). Rather, it is intended to approximate the taxation of private pensions with employee contributions made from after-tax income, 15 on the assumption that Social Security is comparable to such pensions. Hence, the official tax expenditure understates the tax advantage accorded Social Security benefits relative to a comprehensive income baseline.

To the extent that the personal and dependent care exemptions and the standard deduction properly remove from taxable income all expenditures that do not yield consumption value, then the child care credit and the earned income tax credit would be tax expenditures. In contrast, a competing perspective views these credits as appropriate modifications that account for differing taxpaying capacity. Since comprehensive income is equal to the sum of consumption and one's change in wealth, expenditures on items that are viewed as not

 $^{13}\mathrm{This}$ includes both the tax expenditure for benefits paid to workers and that for benefits paid to survivors and dependents.

yielding consumption value reduce income, and, hence taxpaying capacity under this interpretation.

The tax expenditures related to workers' compensation benefits raise double counting issues. The official tax expenditure list counts as a tax expenditure both the failure to tax premiums and the failure to tax benefits. This is inappropriate treatment if the baseline is comprehensive income. Under comprehensive income tax principles, if the taxpayer were to buy the insurance himself, he would be able to deduct the premium (since it represents a reduction in net-worth) but should include the benefit when paid (since it represents an increase in net-worth). 16 If the employer paid the premium, the proper treatment would allow the employer a deduction and allow the employee to disregard the premium, but he would take the proceeds, if any, into income. Equivalently, the employee could be required to take the premium into income and ignore the proceeds, on the argument that the premium has the same expected value as the proceeds of the policy, as explained in *Blueprints*. ¹⁷ But in no circumstances should the employee be taxed on both the premium and the proceeds. One of the two current tax expenditures would be eliminated if the baseline were comprehensive income. 18

The next category (panel C) includes items whose treatment under a comprehensive income tax is widely acknowledged to be ambiguous. ¹⁹ Consider, for example, the items relating to charitable contributions. Under existing law, charitable contributions are deductible, and this deduction is considered on its face a tax expenditure in the current budget. ²⁰

The treatment of charitable donations, however, is ambiguous under a comprehensive income tax. If charitable contributions are a consumption item for the giver, then they are properly included in his taxable income; a deduction for contributions would then be a tax expenditure relative to a comprehensive income tax baseline. In contrast, charitable contributions could represent a transfer of purchasing power from the giver to the receiver. As such, they would represent a reduction in the giver's net worth, not an item of consumption, and so properly would be deductible, implying that current law's treatment is not a tax expenditure. At the same time, the value of the charitable benefits received is income to the recipient. Under current law, such income generally is not taxed, and so represents a tax expenditure whose size might be approximated by the size of the donor's contribution. 21

¹⁴The current budget does not include as a tax expenditure the absence of income taxation on the employer's contributions (payroll taxes) to Social Security retirement at the time these contributions are made.
¹⁵Private pensions allow the employee to defer tax on all inside build-up. They also

¹⁵Private pensions allow the employee to defer tax on all inside build-up. They also allow the employee to defer tax on contributions made by the employer, but not on contributions made directly by the employee. Applying these tax rules to Social Security would require the employee to include in his taxable income benefits paid out of inside build-up and out of the employer's contributions, but would allow the employee to exclude from his taxable income benefits paid out of his own contributions.

¹⁶Suppose he buys the unemployment insurance policy at the beginning of the year. He exchanges one asset, cash, for another, the policy, so there is no change in net worth. But, at the end of the year, the policy expires and so is worthless, hence he has a reduction in net worth equal to the amount he paid for the policy, which of course is the premium. If the policy pays off (i.e., a work related injury prevents his employment), then he would include the proceeds in his income because they represent an increase in net worth.

¹⁷ U.S. Treasury, Blueprints for Basic Tax Reform, pp. 59–61.

¹⁸This might also be double counting under the normal and reference law baselines. ¹⁹See, for example, Goode, *The Economic Definition of Income*, pp. 16–17, and Bradford, *Untangling the Income Tax*, pp. 19–21, and pp.30–31.

²⁰The item also includes gifts of appreciated property, at least part of which represents a tax expenditure relative to an ideal income tax, even if one assumes that charitable donations are not consumption.

²¹If recipients tend to be in lower tax brackets, then the tax expenditure is smaller than when measured at the donor's tax rates.

Medical expenditures may or may not be an element of income (or consumption), depending on one's point of view. Some argue that medical expenditures don't represent discretionary spending, and so are not consumption. Instead, they are a reduction of net worth and should be excluded from the tax base. Others argue that there is no way to logically distinguish medical care from other consumption items. Moreover, clearly there is choice in health care decisions, e.g., whether to go to the best doctor, whether to have voluntary surgical procedures, and whether to exercise and eat nutritiously so as to improve and maintain one's health and minimize medical expenditures.

The final category (panel D) includes items that probably are not tax expenditures under a comprehensive income tax base. But even these raise some issues. Mortgage interest would be deductible from the base of a comprehensive income tax, because comprehensive income would include implicit rental income on owneroccupied housing. Similarly, property taxes on owneroccupied housing would be deductible, since they represent a reduction in net worth. 22 One could argue, however, that because current law fails to impute rental income, the home mortgage interest deduction and the deduction for property taxes constitute tax expenditures. Alternatively, they might be viewed as proxies for the correct tax expenditure. They are, however, extremely crude proxies for the implicit rental income earned on owner-occupied housing. The interest deduction proxy, for example, ignores implicit rental income earned on a house that is unencumbered by any mortgage.

A comprehensive income tax would assign all income tax liability to individuals. There would be no separate corporation income tax. Hence, the issue of graduated corporate tax rates would not come up. ²³ Under some views, graduated individual income tax rates might result in a tax expenditure or in a negative tax expenditure, depending on the decision regarding the general tax rate.

A tax based on comprehensive income would allow all losses to be deducted. Hence, the exception from the passive loss rules would not be a tax expenditure. ²⁴

Major Tax Expenditures Under a Comprehensive Income Tax That Are Excluded from the Current Budget

While most of the major tax expenditures in the current budget also would be tax expenditures under a comprehensive income base, there also are tax expenditures relative to a comprehensive income base that are not found on the existing tax expenditure list. These additional tax expenditures include the imputed return from consumer durables and owner-occupied housing, the difference between capital gains as they accrue and capital gains as they are realized, private gifts and

²² Of course, the value of government services would be included in net income.

inheritances received, in-kind benefits from such government programs as food-stamps, Medicaid, and public housing, the value of payouts from insurance policies, 25 and benefits received from private charities. Under some ideas of comprehensive income, the value of leisure and of household production of goods and services also would be included as tax expenditures. The personal exemption and standard deduction also might be considered tax expenditures, although they can be viewed differently, e.g., as elements of the basic tax rate schedule or as necessary expenditures that are not items of voluntary consumption. The foreign tax credit also might be a tax expenditure, since it could be argued that a deduction for foreign taxes, rather than a credit, would seem to measure the income of U.S. residents properly.

Negative Tax Expenditures

Under current budgetary practice, negative tax expenditures, tax provisions that raise rather than lower taxes, are excluded from the official tax expenditure list. This exclusion conforms with the view that tax expenditures are defined to be similar to government spending programs.

If attention is expanded to include any deviation from the baseline tax system, negative tax expenditures would be of interest. Relative to a comprehensive income baseline, there are a number of important negative tax expenditures, some of which also might be viewed as negative tax expenditures under an expanded interpretation of the normal or reference law baseline. Among the more important negative tax expenditures is the corporation income tax, which would be eliminated under a comprehensive income tax applied to individuals as discussed later in the Appendix. The passive loss rules, restrictions on the deductibility of capital losses, and NOL carry-forward requirements each would generate a negative tax expenditure, since a comprehensive income tax would allow full deductibility of losses. If human capital were considered an asset, then its cost (e.g., certain education and training expenses, including perhaps the cost of college and professional school) should be amortizable, but it is not under current law. 26 Some restricted deductions under the individual AMT might be negative tax expenditures as might the phase-out of personal exemptions and of itemized deductions. The inability to deduct consumer interest also might be a negative tax expenditure, as an interest deduction may be required to properly measure income, as seen by the equivalence between borrowing and reduced lending. 27

Current tax law fails to index for inflation interest receipts, capital gains, depreciation, and inventories. These provisions are negative tax expenditures because

²³ As discussed below, the double tax on corporate profits would be a major negative tax expenditure.

 $^{^{24} \, \}text{In}$ contrast, the passive loss rules themselves, which restrict the deduction of losses, would be a negative tax expenditure when compared to a comprehensive tax base.

 $^{^{25}\,\}mathrm{To}$ the extent that premiums are deductible.

²⁶ Current law offers favorable treatment to some education costs, thereby creating (positive) tax expenditures. Current law allows expensing of that part of the cost of education and career training that is related to foregone earnings and this would be a tax expenditure under a comprehensive income baseline. In addition, some education has consumption value, and under a comprehensive income definition would be taxable to that extent, but is not taxable under current law.

²⁷ See Bradford, *Untangling the Income Tax*, p. 41.

comprehensive income would be indexed for inflation. Current law, however, also fails to index for inflation the deduction for interest payments; this represents a (positive) tax expenditure.

The issue of indexing highlights that even if one wished to focus only on tax policies that are similar to spending programs, accounting for some negative tax expenditures may be required. For example, the net subsidy created by accelerated depreciation is properly measured by the difference between depreciation allowances specified under existing tax law and economic depreciation, which is indexed for inflation. ²⁸

Tax Expenditures and the Tax Rate Structure

Under some views, the graduated personal income tax rate structure might result in a tax expenditure or in a negative tax expenditure. To the extent that one views a single tax rate as most compatible with a comprehensive income base, tax rates above the appropriate single rate would yield a negative tax expenditure. To the extent that one views a graduated tax rate structure as most desirable, then differences between the appropriate graduated tax rate structure and the actual tax rate structure would lead to tax expenditures or negative tax expenditures.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OFFICIAL TAX EXPENDITURES AND TAX EXPENDITURES RELATIVE TO A CONSUMPTION BASE

This section compares tax expenditures listed in the official tax expenditure budget with those implied by a comprehensive consumption baseline. It first discusses some of the difficulties encountered in trying to compare current tax provisions to those that would be observed under a comprehensive consumption tax. Next, it discusses which of the thirty largest official tax expenditures would be tax expenditures under the consumption baseline, concluding that about one-half of the top thirty official tax expenditures would remain tax expenditures under a consumption baseline. Most of those that fall off the list are tax incentives for saving and investment.

The section next discusses some major differences between current law and a comprehensive consumption baseline that are excluded from the current list of tax expenditures. These differences include the consumption value of owner-occupied housing and other consumer durables, benefits from in-kind government transfers, and gifts. It concludes with a discussion of negative tax expenditures relative to a consumption baseline

Ambiguities in Determining Tax Expenditures Relative to a Consumption Baseline

A broad-based consumption tax is a combination of an income tax plus a deduction for net saving. This follows from the definition of comprehensive income as consumption plus the change in net worth. It therefore seems straightforward to say that current law's deviations from a consumption base are the sum of (a) tax expenditures on an income base associated with exemptions and deductions for certain types of income, plus (b) overpayments of tax, or negative tax expenditures, to the extent net saving is not deductible from the tax base. In reality, however, the situation is more complicated. A number of issues arise, some of which also are problems in defining a comprehensive income tax, but seem more severe, or at least more obvious, for the consumption tax baseline.

It is not always clear how to treat certain items under a consumption tax. One problem is determining whether a particular expenditure is an item of consumption. Spending on medical care and charitable donations are two examples. Another problem is related to foreign source income. It is sometimes argued that a credit for foreign income taxes is inappropriate against the base of a consumption tax. Does that mean that the current foreign tax credit is a tax expenditure for a consumption tax base? The classification below includes medical spending and charitable contributions in the definition of consumption, but also considers an alternative view. It makes no judgment about the treatment of foreign taxes, but provides a brief discussion of the issue.

There may be more than one way to treat various items under a consumption tax. For example, a consumption tax might ignore borrowing and lending by excluding from the borrower's tax base the proceeds from loans, denying the borrower a deduction for payments of interest and principal, and excluding interest and principal payments received from the lender's tax base. On the other hand, a consumption tax might include borrowing and lending in the tax base by requiring the borrower to add the proceeds from loans in his tax base, allowing the lender to deduct loans from his tax base, allowing the borrower to deduct payments of principal and interest, and requiring the lender to include receipt of principal and interest payments. In present value terms, the two approaches are equivalent for both the borrower and the lender; in particular both allow the tax base to measure consumption and both impose a zero effective tax rate on interest income. But which approach is taken obviously has different implications (at least on an annual flow basis) for the treatment of many important items of income and expense, such as the home mortgage interest deduction. The classification below suggests that the deduction for home mortgage interest probably should be a tax expenditure, but takes note of alternative views.

 $^{^{28}}$ Accelerated depreciation can be described as the equivalent of an interest free loan from the government to the taxpayer. Under federal budget accounting principles, such a loan would be treated as an outlay equal to the present value of the foregone interest.

Some exclusions of income are equivalent in many respects to consumption tax treatment that immediately deducts the cost of an investment while taxing the future cash-flow. For example, exempting investment income is equivalent to consumption tax treatment as far as the normal rate of return on new investment is concerned. This is because expensing generates a tax reduction that offsets in present value terms the tax paid on the investment's future normal returns. Expensing gives the income from a marginal investment a zero effective tax rate. However, a yield exemption approach differs from a consumption tax as far as the distribution of income and government revenue is concerned. Pure profits in excess of the normal rate of return would be taxed under a consumption tax, because they are an element of cash-flow, but would not be taxed under a yield exemption tax system. Should exemption of certain kinds of investment income, and certain investment tax credits, be regarded as the equivalent of consumption tax treatment? The classification that follows generally takes a broad view of this equivalence and considers tax provisions that reduce or eliminate the tax on capital income to be consistent with a broad-based consumption tax.

Looking at provisions one at a time can be misleading. The hybrid character of the existing tax system leads to many provisions that might make good sense in the context of a consumption tax, but that generate inefficiencies because of the problem of the "uneven playing field" when evaluated within the context of the existing tax rules. It is not clear how these should be classified. For example, many saving incentives are targeted to specific tax-favored sources of capital income, and so potentially distort economic choices in ways that would not occur under a broad-based consumption tax. As another example, under a consumption value added tax (VAT) based on the destination principle, there would be a rebate of the VAT on exports and a tax on imports. Does this mean that the extraterritorial income exclusion (the successor of the Foreign Sales Corporation provision) is not a tax expenditure? Resolution comes down to judgments about how broad is broad enough to be considered general, or whether it even matters at all that a provision is targeted in some way. The classification that follows generally views savings incentives, even if targeted, as consistent with a broad based consumption tax.

Capital gains would not be a part of a comprehensive consumption tax base. Proceeds from asset sales and sometimes borrowing would be part of the cash-flow tax base, but, for transactions between domestic investors at a flat tax rate, would cancel out in the economy as a whole. How should existing tax expenditures related to capital gains be classified? The classification below generally views available capital gains tax breaks as consistent with a broad-based consumption tax because they lower the tax rate on capital income toward the zero rate that is consistent with a consumption-based tax. By implication, this also means that capital

gains taxes paid under a broad-based consumption tax are negative tax expenditures.

Such considerations suggest that trying to compute the current tax's deviations from "the" base of a consumption tax is impossible because deviations cannot be uniquely determined, making it very difficult to do a consistent accounting of the differences between the current tax base and a consumption tax base. Nonetheless, Table 2 attempts a classification based on the criteria outlined above.

Treatment of Major Tax Expenditures Under a Comprehensive Consumption Baseline

As noted above, the major difference between a comprehensive consumption tax and a comprehensive income tax is in the treatment of saving, or in the taxation of capital income. Consequently, many current tax expenditures related to preferential taxation of capital income would not be tax expenditures under a consumption tax. However, preferential treatment of items of income unrelated to fairly broad-based saving incentives would remain tax expenditures under a consumption baseline.

Table 2 shows the thirty largest tax expenditures from the 2004 Budget classified according to whether they would be considered a tax expenditure under a consumption tax. Four of the thirty items clearly would be tax expenditures (those in panel A).

The official tax expenditures for Social Security benefits reflects exceptions for low income taxpayers from the general rule that 85 percent of Social Security benefits are included in the recipient's tax base. The 85 percent inclusion is intended as a simplified mechanism for taxing Social Security benefits as if the Social Security program were a private pension with employee contributions made from after-tax income. Under these tax rules, income earned on contributions made by both employers and employees benefits from tax deferral, but employer contributions also benefit because the employee may exclude them from his taxable income, while the employee's own contributions are included in his taxable income. These tax rules give the equivalent of consumption tax treatment, a zero effective tax rate on the return, to the extent that the original pension contributions are made by the employer, but give less generous treatment to the extent that the original contributions are made by the employee. Income earned on employee contributions is taxed at a low, but positive, effective tax rate. Based on historical calculations, the 85 percent inclusion reflects roughly the outcome of applying these tax rules to a lower-income earner when one-half of the contributions are from the employer and one-half from the employee.

The current tax expenditure measures a tax benefit relative to a baseline that is somewhere between a comprehensive income tax and a consumption tax. The properly measured tax expenditure relative to a consumption tax baseline would include only those Social Security benefits that are accorded treatment more favorable than that implied by a consumption tax, which

would correspond to including 50 percent of Social Security benefits in the recipient's tax base.

Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits allows an exclusion from income that is unrelated to investment, and so should be included in the base of a comprehensive consumption tax.

The credit for increasing research activities gives a negative effective tax rate because the cost of investment in research can be deducted immediately. As discussed above, expensing reduces to zero the effective tax rate on the income from an investment. Giving a tax credit on top of expensing leads to a negative effective tax rate; it gives better than consumption tax treatment to the income earned by the qualifying investment. A tax subsidy for research might be justified to the extent that the full social return from an investment is not captured by the investor, because, e.g., others can freely learn from the results of the research. Nonetheless, such a subsidy is inconsistent with a broad-based consumption tax.

An additional twelve items (panel B) probably would be tax expenditures under a consumption base. Each of these twelve, however, comes with some ambiguity. Several of these items relate to the costs of medical care or to charitable contributions. As discussed in the previous section of the appendix, there is disagreement within the tax policy community over the extent to which medical care and charitable giving represent consumption items. While widely held to be consumption, a competing view is that they represent reductions in net worth that should be excluded from the tax base because they do not yield direct satisfaction to taxpayer who makes the expenditure.

There also is the issue of how to tax employer-provided medical insurance. Under current law, employees do not have to include insurance premiums paid for by employers in their income. The self-employed also may exclude (via a deduction) medical insurance premiums from their taxable income. Assume first that medical spending is consumption. From some perspectives, these premiums should be in the tax base because they appear to represent consumption. Yet an alternative perspective would support excluding the premium from tax as long as the consumption tax base included the value of any medical services paid for by the insurance policy, because the premium equals the expected value of insurance benefits received. But even from this alternative perspective, the official tax expenditure might continue to be a tax expenditure under a consumption tax baseline because current law excludes the value of medical services paid with insurance benefits from the employee's taxable income.

If medical spending is not consumption, one approach to measuring the consumption base would ignore insurance, but allow the consumer to deduct the value of all medical services obtained. An alternative approach would allow a deduction for the premium but include the value of any insurance benefits received, while continuing to allow a deduction for the value of all medical services obtained. In either case, the official tax expend-

iture for the exclusion of employer provided medical insurance and expenses would not be a tax expenditure relative to a consumption tax baseline.

Ambiguity also surrounds the deductibility of home mortgage interest. A consumption tax seeks to tax the consumption value of housing services consumed no matter how the house is financed. From this perspective, home mortgage interest should not be deductible. However, what governs the proper treatment of interest under a consumption tax is whether financial flows are in or out of the consumption tax base. A result equivalent to disallowing the interest deduction would require that the loan be taken into income and would permit the associated interest and principal payments to be deducted. If the loans are taken into income (as they would be under some types of consumption taxes), then the associated interest and principal payments should be deductible, otherwise not. Without specifying how financial flows are treated, it is unclear how to treat the home mortgage interest deduction. Nonetheless, given that loans are not taken into income under current law, and this treatment's equivalency to disallowing the interest deduction, classifying the deduction of home mortgage interest as a tax expenditure might be reasonable.

Ambiguities arise about the proper treatment of State and local taxes, as they do under an income tax. These taxes are not of themselves consumption items, but might serve as proxies for the value of government services consumed.

The child credit and the earned income tax credit can be viewed as social welfare programs unrelated to measuring and taxing consumption. As such, they would be tax expenditures relative to a consumption baseline. Yet, from another perspective, these credits look similar to a personal or dependent deduction that many would see as appropriate under a broad-based consumption tax.

The extraterritorial income exclusion replaces the previous Foreign Sales Corporation program. It provides an exclusion from income for certain exports. To the extent that the program is viewed as a component of a destination-based VAT it might not be a tax expenditure. In addition, to the extent that the exclusion is an investment subsidy, it might be consistent with consumption tax principles (i.e., a low tax rate on capital income).

The remaining items in the table (panels C and D) are not likely to be tax expenditures under a consumption base. Exemption of workers' compensation insurance premiums would not be a tax expenditure because it represents double counting, given that the exemption of benefits already is a tax expenditure, as discussed in the previous section of the appendix.

Most of the other items that would not be tax expenditures relate to tax provisions that eliminate or reduce the tax on various types of capital income because a zero tax on capital income is consistent with consumption tax principles

The graduated corporate income tax rates would not be a tax expenditure under a comprehensive consumption baseline. A consumption tax would have no tax on corporate income or profits, hence the issue of whether the rate structure on corporate income provides a special benefit to corporations with low income would not arise.

The exception from the passive loss rules probably would not be a tax expenditure because proper measurement of income, and hence of consumption, requires full deduction of losses.

Major Tax Expenditures under a Consumption Tax That Are Excluded from the Current Budget

Several differences between current law and a consumption tax are left off the official tax expenditure list. Additional tax expenditures include the imputed consumption value from consumer durables and owner-occupied housing, private gifts and inheritances received, possibly benefits paid by insurance policies, inkind benefits from such government programs as food-stamps, Medicaid, and public housing, and benefits received from charities. Under some ideas of a comprehensive consumption tax, the value of leisure and of household production of goods and services would be included as a tax expenditure if they were not imputed to the tax base.

A consumption tax implemented as a tax on cash flows would tax all proceeds from sales of capital assets when consumed, rather than just capital gains; because of expensing, taxpayers effectively would have a zero basis. The proceeds from borrowing would be in the base of a consumption tax that also allowed a deduction for repayment of principal and interest, but are excluded from the current tax base. The deduction of business interest expense might be a tax expenditure, since under some forms of consumption taxation interest is neither deducted from the borrower's tax base nor included in the lender's tax base. The personal exemption and standard deduction also might be considered tax expenditures, although they can be viewed differently, e.g., as elements of the basic tax rate schedule.

The foreign tax credit also might be a tax expenditure relative to a consumption baseline, but the argument for this is not air-tight. From a formalistic perspective, the foreign tax credit would be a tax expenditure because it applies against income tax and there would be no income tax under a consumption baseline. In addition, it is sometimes argued that a deduction for foreign taxes, rather than a credit, is appropriate under a comprehensive consumption tax because the tax-

payer's increase in net worth properly is measured after payment of foreign taxes. Nonetheless, simply eliminating the credit for foreign taxes would subject the return earned by U.S. residents on overseas investment to double taxation, and would disfavor foreign investment relative to domestic investment.

Negative Tax Expenditures

Importantly, current law also deviates from a consumption tax norm in ways that increase, rather than decrease, tax liability. These could be called negative tax expenditures. The official budget excludes negative tax expenditures on the theory that tax expenditures are intended to substitute for government spending programs. Yet excluding negative tax expenditures would give a very one-sided look at the differences between the existing tax system and a consumption tax.

A large item on this list would be the inclusion of capital income in the current individual income tax base. The revenue from the corporation income tax also would be a negative tax expenditure. Depreciation allowances, even if accelerated, would be a negative tax expenditure since consumption tax treatment generally would require expensing. Depending on the treatment of loans, the borrower's inability to deduct payments of principal and the lender's inability to deduct loans might be a negative tax expenditure. The passive loss rules, restrictions on the deductibility of capital losses, and NOL carryforward provisions also would generate negative tax expenditures, because the change in net worth requires a deduction for losses. If human capital were considered an asset, then its cost (e.g., certain education and training expenses, including perhaps costs of college and professional school) should be expensed, but it is not under current law. Certain restrictions under the individual AMT as well as the phaseout of personal exemptions and of itemized deductions also might be considered negative tax expenditures.

Tax Expenditures and the Tax Rate Structure

Under some views, the graduated personal income tax rate structure might result in a tax expenditure or in a negative tax expenditure when compared with a consumption tax base. To the extent that one views a single tax rate as most compatible with a consumption tax base, tax rates above the appropriate single rate would yield a negative tax expenditure. To the extent that one views a graduated tax rate structure as most desirable, then differences between the appropriate graduated tax rate structure and the actual tax rate structure would lead to tax expenditures or negative tax expenditures.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF SELECTED TAX EXPENDITURES

Accelerated Depreciation

Under the reference tax law baseline no tax expenditures arise from accelerated depreciation. In the past, official tax expenditure estimates of accelerated depre-

ciation under the normal tax law baseline compared tax allowances based on the historic cost of an asset with allowances calculated using the straight-line method over relatively long recovery periods. Normal law

allowances also were determined by the historical cost of the asset and so did not adjust for inflation, although such an adjustment is required when measuring economic depreciation, the age related fall in the real value of the asset.

In this year's budget, the tax expenditures for accelerated depreciation under the normal law concept have been recalculated using as a baseline depreciation rates and replacement cost indexes from the National Income and Product Accounts. ²⁹ The revised estimates are intended to approximate the degree of acceleration provided by current law over a baseline determined by real, inflation adjusted, economic depreciation. Current law depreciation allowances for machinery and equipment include the benefits of the temporary 30 percent expensing provision. ³⁰ The estimates are shown in tables in the body of the main text, e.g., Table 6–1.

The revised tax expenditure estimates differ substantially from estimates calculated under the old methodology. In general, the new tax expenditure estimates are smaller than the old estimates. 31 In part this is because the new baseline uses depreciation allowances that are faster than those in the old baseline. In addition, the new baseline calculates depreciation on a replacement cost basis rather on the historic cost basis previously used; this translates into larger depreciation allowances to the extent that asset prices rise over time. In many years the new tax expenditures are negative, indicating that current law's tax depreciation allowances are smaller than those implied by economic depreciation. Because these estimates are on a cash flow, rather than a present value, basis, the negative value does not necessarily indicate that tax depreciation is decelerated relative to economic depreciation over the life of an investment. Even when tax depreciation is accelerated over the life of an investment, negative annual cash flow estimates could obtain in the later years of an investment's economic life. This type of vintage effect contributes importantly to the negative tax expenditures calculated for equipment in 2005-2008 because the temporary expensing provision expires in 2004. Calculations that compare the present value of tax depreciation (without 30 percent expensing) with the present value of inflation indexed economic depreciation over each investment's economic life show that for many types of assets tax depreciation is accelerated, but only slightly, assuming a moderate rate of inflation. 32

Owner-Occupied Housing

A homeowner receives a flow of housing services equal in gross value to the rent that could have been earned had the owner chosen to rent the house to others. Comprehensive income would include in its base the implicit net rental income earned on investment in owner-occupied housing. Current law, however, excludes from its tax base such net rental income. This exclusion is a tax expenditure relative to a comprehensive income base.

In contrast to a comprehensive income baseline, the official list of tax expenditures does not include the exclusion of implicit rental income on owner-occupied housing. Instead, it includes as tax expenditures deductions for home mortgage interest and for property taxes. These are poor proxies for the exclusion of implicit net rental income. To the extent that a homeowner owns his house outright, unencumbered by a mortgage, he would have no home mortgage interest deduction, yet he still would enjoy the benefits of receiving tax free the implicit rental income earned on his house. When measuring the net income from an investment in owner-occupied housing, mortgage interest and property taxes generally would be deductible. The official tax expenditures do not allow for depreciation and other costs incurred by the homeowner that must be deducted in determining his net rental income.

Table 3 shows an estimate of the tax expenditure caused by the exclusion of implicit net rental income from investment in owner-occupied housing. This estimate starts with the NIPA calculated value of gross rent on owner-occupied housing, and subtracts interest, taxes, economic depreciation, and other costs in arriving at an estimate of net-rental income from owner-occupied housing. ³³

The tax expenditure estimate is substantial, growing from \$20 billion in 1994 to \$31 billion in 2008. Nonetheless, it is only about one-third as large as the official tax expenditure for the deduction of home mortgage interest. In part this discrepancy reflects depreciation and other expenses that must be subtracted from gross rents in arriving at net rental income. In part, it also might reflect homeowners' ability to borrow against their homes to fund other spending, leading to a relatively high debt/equity ratio for housing.

Double Tax on Corporate Profits

A comprehensive income tax would tax all sources of income once at a tax rate appropriate for the particular taxpayer. Taxes would not vary by type or source of income.

In contrast to this benchmark, current law may tax income that shareholders earn on investment in corporate stocks at least twice, and at combined rates that generally are higher than those imposed on other sources of income. Corporate profits are taxed once at the company level under the corporation income tax. They are taxed again at the shareholder level when

²⁹See Barbara Fraumeni, "The Measurement of Depreciation in the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts," in Survey of Current Business 77 No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, July, 1997), pp. 7–42, and the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Table 7.6, "Chain-type Quantity and Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment by Type," U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

³⁰The temporary provision allows 30 percent of the cost of a qualifying investment to be deducted immediately rather than capitalized and depreciated over time. It is generally effective for qualifying investments made after September 10, 2001 and before September 11, 2004. Qualifying investments generally are limited to tangible property with depreciation recovery periods of 20 years or less, certain software, and leasehold improvements, but this set of assets corresponds closely to machinery and equipment.

³¹ Estimates under the old methodology are no longer shown in the tables.

³²U.S. Department of the Treasury, Report to the Congress on Depreciation Recovery Periods and Methods (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July, 2000), p. 32

³³ National Income and Production Accounts. Table 2.4.

received as a dividend or recognized as a capital gain. Corporate profits can be taxed more then twice when they pass through multiple corporations before beings distributed to noncorporate shareholders. Corporate level taxes cascade because corporations and are taxed on capital gains they realize on the sale of stock shares and on some dividend income received. Compared to a comprehensive income tax current law's double (or more) tax on corporate profits is an example of a negative tax expenditure because it subjects income to a larger tax burden than implied by a comprehensive income baseline. The President has proposed in this Budget to remove the double taxation of corporate profits.

Table 3 provides an estimate of the negative tax expenditure caused by the multiple levels of tax on corporate profits. This negative tax expenditure includes the shareholder level tax on dividends paid and capital gains realized out of earnings that have been taxed at the corporate level. It also includes the corporate tax paid on inter-corporate dividends and on corporate capital gains attributable to the sale of stock shares.

The negative tax expenditure is large in magnitude; it grows from \$25 billion in 2004 to \$33 billion in 2008. It is comparable in size (but opposite in sign) to all but the largest official tax expenditures.

Appendix Table 1. COMPARISON OF CURRENT TAX EXPENDITURES WITH THOSE IMPLIED BY A COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TAX 1

Description	Revenue Effect (2004)
A. Tax Expenditure Under a Comprehensive Income Tax	
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Employer plans	67,870
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: 401(k) plans	55,290
Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal) (normal tax method)	
Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds	
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Individual Retirement Accounts	
Capital gains exclusion on home sales	
Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings	
Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	
Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Keogh plans	
Extraterritorial income exclusion	
Credit for increasing research activities	
Exclusion of Social security benefits of dependents and survivors	4,140
B. Possibly a Tax Expenditure Under a Comprehensive Income Tax, But With Some Qualifications	
Deductibility of nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes	50,910
Step-up basis of capital gains at death	28,500
Child credit	21,310
Exclusion of Social Security benefits for retired workers	18,930
Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits	6,460
Workers' compensation insurance premiums	6,190
Earned income tax credit	5,090
C. Uncertain	
Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care	120,160
Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health	33,990
Deductibility of medical expenses	6,340
Deductibility of charitable contributions (health)	4,580
Deductibility of charitable contributions (education)	
Deductibility of self-employed medical insurance premiums	
D. Probably Not a Tax Expenditure Under a Comprehensive Income Tax	
Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes	68,440
Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes	22,160
Graduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method)	5,700
Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss	4.920
Exception from passive 1600 rules for \$20,000 or fortial 1655	7,020

¹The measurement of certain tax expenditures under a comprehensive income tax baseline may differ from the official budget estimate even when the provision would be a tax expenditure under both baselines.

Source: Table 6-2, Tax Expenditure Budget.

Appendix Table 2. COMPARISON OF CURRENT TAX EXPENDITURES WITH THOSE IMPLIED BY A COMPREHENSIVE CONSUMPTION TAX 1

Description	Revenue Effect (2004)
A. Tax Expenditure Under a Consumption Base Exclusion of Social Security benefits for retired workers Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits Credit for increasing research activities Exclusion of Social Security benefits of dependents and survivors	18,930 6,460 4,990 4,140
B. Probably a Tax Expenditure Under a Consumption Base Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes Deductibility of nonbusiness state and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes Child credit Deductibility of medical expenses Extraterritorial income exclusion Earned income tax credit Deductibility of charitable contributions (health) Deductibility of charitable contributions (education) Deductibility of self-employed medical insurance premiums	120,160 68,440 50,910 33,990 22,160 21,310 6,340 5,510 5,090 4,580 4,350 3,690
C. Probably Not a Tax Expenditure Under a Consumption Base Workers' compensation insurance premiums	6,190
D. Not a Tax Expenditure Under a Consumption Base Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Employer plans Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: 401(k) plans Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal) (normal tax method) Step-up basis of capital gains at death Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Individual Retirement Accounts Capital gains exclusion on home sales Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method) Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method) Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings: Keogh plans Graduated corporation income tax rate (normal tax method) Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss	67,870 55,290 53,930 28,500 27,310 23,130 20,860 20,740 16,663 7,900 7,616 5,700 4,920

¹The measurement of certain tax expenditures under a consumption tax baseline may differ from the official budget estimate even when the provision would be a tax expenditure under both baselines.

Source: Table 6-2, Tax Expenditure Budget.

Appendix Table 3. POSSIBLE FUTURE ADDITIONS TO TAX EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Imputed Rent On Owner-Occupied Housing Double Tax on Corporate Profits 2	20,517 -25,373	24,064 -32,723	25,092 -31,590	28,052 -32,022	31,002 -33,096

¹ Calculations described in the appendix text.

 $^{^2}$ This is a negative tax expenditure, a tax provision that overtaxes income relative to the treatment specified by the baseline tax system.

SPECIAL ANALYSES AND PRESENTATIONS

7. FEDERAL INVESTMENT SPENDING AND CAPITAL BUDGETING

Investment spending is spending that yields long-term benefits. Its purpose may be to improve the efficiency of internal Federal agency operations or to increase the Nation's overall stock of capital for economic growth. The spending can be direct Federal spending or grants to State and local governments. It can be for physical capital, which yields a stream of services over a period of years, or for research and development or education and training, which are intangible but also increase income in the future or provide other long-term benefits.

Most presentations in the Federal budget combine investment spending with spending for current use. This chapter focuses solely on Federal and federally financed investment. An Administration proposal for capital acquisition funds that is being developed is discussed in Chapter 1, "Budget and Performance Integration," in this volume.

In this chapter, investments are discussed in the following sections:

- a description of the size and composition of Federal investment spending;
- a presentation of trends in the stock of federally financed physical capital, research and development, and education;
- alternative capital budget and capital expenditure presentations; and
- projections of Federal physical capital outlays and recent assessments of public civilian capital needs, as required by the Federal Capital Investment Program Information Act of 1984.

Part I: DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL INVESTMENT

For more than fifty years, the Federal budget has included a chapter on Federal investment—defined as those outlays that yield long-term benefits—separately from outlays for current use. In recent years the discussion of the composition of investment has displayed estimates of budget authority as well as outlays and extends these estimates four years beyond the budget year, to 2008.

The classification of spending between investment and current outlays is a matter of judgment. The budget has historically employed a relatively broad classification, encompassing physical investment, research, development, education, and training. The budget further classifies investments into those that are grants to State and local governments, such as grants for highways or education, and all other investments, called "direct Federal programs," in this analysis. This "direct Federal" category consists primarily of spending for assets owned by the Federal Government, such as defense weapons systems and general purpose office buildings, but also includes grants to private organizations and individuals for investment, such as capital grants to Amtrak or higher education loans directly to individuals.

Presentations for particular purposes could adopt different definitions of investment:

- To suit the purposes of a traditional balance sheet, investment might include only those physical assets owned by the Federal Government, excluding capital financed through grants and intangible assets such as research and education.
- Focusing on the role of investment in improving national productivity and enhancing economic growth would exclude items such as national de-

fense assets, the direct benefits of which enhance national security rather than economic growth.

- Concern with the efficiency of Federal operations would confine the coverage to investments that reduce costs or improve the effectiveness of internal Federal agency operations, such as computer systems.
- A "social investment" perspective might broaden the coverage of investment beyond what is included in this chapter to include programs such as childhood immunization, maternal health, certain nutrition programs, and substance abuse treatment, which are designed in part to prevent more costly health problems in future years.

The relatively broad definition of investment used in this section provides consistency over time—historical figures on investment outlays back to 1940 can be found in the separate *Historical Tables* volume. The detailed tables at the end of this section allow disaggregation of the data to focus on those investment outlays that best suit a particular purpose.

In addition to this basic issue of definition, there are two technical problems in the classification of investment data involving the treatment of grants to State and local governments and the classification of spending that could be shown in more than one category.

First, for some grants to State and local governments it is the recipient jurisdiction, not the Federal Government, that ultimately determines whether the money is used to finance investment or current purposes. This analysis classifies all of the outlays in the category where the recipient jurisdictions are expected to spend most of the money. Hence, the community development

block grants are classified as physical investment, although some may be spent for current purposes. General purpose fiscal assistance is classified as current spending, although some may be spent by recipient jurisdictions on physical investment.

Second, some spending could be classified in more than one category of investment. For example, outlays for construction of research facilities finance the acquisition of physical assets, but they also contribute to research and development. To avoid double counting, the outlays are classified in the category that is most commonly recognized as investment. Consequently outlays for the conduct of research and development do not include outlays for research facilities, because these outlays are included in the category for physical investment. Similarly, physical investment and research and development related to education and training are included in the categories of physical assets and the conduct of research and development.

When direct loans and loan guarantees are used to fund investment, the subsidy value is included as investment. The subsidies are classified according to their program purpose, such as construction or education and training. For more information about the treatment of Federal credit programs, refer to Chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary."

This section presents spending for gross investment, without adjusting for depreciation. A subsequent section discusses depreciation, shows investment both gross and net of depreciation, and displays net capital stocks.

Composition of Federal Investment Outlays

Major Federal Investment

The composition of major Federal investment outlays is summarized in Table 7–1. They include major public physical investment, the conduct of research and development, and the conduct of education and training. Defense and nondefense investment outlays were \$312.5 billion in 2002. They are estimated to increase to \$342.1 billion in 2003 and are projected to increase further to \$355.5 billion in 2004. Major Federal investment outlays will comprise an estimated 16 percent of total Federal outlays in 2004 and 3.1 percent of the Nation's gross domestic product (GDP). Greater detail on Federal investment is available in Tables 7–2 and 7–3 at the end of this Part. Those tables include both budget authority and outlays.

Physical investment.—Outlays for major public physical capital investment (hereafter referred to as physical investment outlays) are estimated to be \$163.7 billion in 2004. Physical investment outlays are for construction and rehabilitation, the purchase of major equipment, and the purchase or sale of land and structures. More than three-fifths of these outlays are for direct physical investment by the Federal Government, with the remainder being grants to State and local governments for physical investment.

Direct physical investment outlays by the Federal Government are primarily for national defense. Defense outlays for physical investment are estimated to increase from \$70.0 billion in 2003 to \$75.1 billion in 2004. Almost all of these outlays, or an estimated \$68.1 billion in 2004, are for the procurement of weapons and other defense equipment, and the remainder is primarily for construction on military bases, family housing for military personnel, and Department of Energy defense facilities.

Outlays for direct physical investment for nondefense purposes are estimated to be \$29.9 billion in 2004. These outlays include \$16.8 billion for construction and rehabilitation. This amount includes funds for water, power, and natural resources projects of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation within the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority; construction and rehabilitation of veterans hospitals and Postal Service facilities; facilities for space and science programs, and Indian Health Service hospitals and clinics. Outlays for the acquisition of major equipment are estimated to be \$12.7 billion in 2004. The largest amounts are for the air traffic control system. For the purchase or sale of land and structures, disbursements are estimated to exceed collections by \$0.5 billion in 2004. These purchases are largely for buildings and land for parks and other recreation pur-

Grants to State and local governments for physical investment are estimated to be \$58.6 billion in 2004. Almost two-thirds of these outlays, or \$39.0 billion, are to assist States and localities with transportation infrastructure, primarily highways. Other major grants for physical investment fund sewage treatment plants, community development, and public housing.

Conduct of research and development.—Outlays for the conduct of research and development are estimated to be \$112.1 billion in 2004. These outlays are devoted to increasing basic scientific knowledge and promoting research and development. They increase the Nation's security, improve the productivity of capital and labor for both public and private purposes, and enhance the quality of life. More than half of these outlays, an estimated \$62.9 billion, are for national defense. Physical investment for research and development facilities and equipment is included in the physical investment category.

Nondefense outlays for the conduct of research and development are estimated to be \$49.2 billion in 2004. These are largely for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and research for nuclear and non-nuclear energy programs.

A more complete and detailed discussion of research and development funding appears in Chapter 8, "Research and Development Funding," in this volume.

Conduct of education and training.—Outlays for the conduct of education and training are estimated to be \$79.7 billion in 2004. These outlays add to the stock of human capital by developing a more skilled and productive labor force. Grants to State and local governments for this category are estimated to be \$48.3 billion

Table 7–1. COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS

(In billions of dollars)

	2002	Estim	ate
	Actual	2003	2004
Federal Investment			
Major public physical capital investment: Direct Federal:			
National defense	68.3 29.5	70.0 31.3	75.1 29.9
Subtotal, direct major public physical capital investment	97.9	101.2	105.0
Grants to State and local governments	58.7	59.2	58.6
Subtotal, major public physical capital investment Conduct of research and development:	156.5	160.5	163.7
National defense	48.2 39.7	57.1 44.7	62.9 49.2
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	87.9	101.8	112.1
Grants to State and local governments	39.2 28.8	46.2 33.7	48.3 31.4
Subtotal, conduct of education and training	68.0	79.9	79.7
Major Federal investment outlays	312.5	342.1	355.5
MEMORANDUM			
Major Federal investment outlays: National defense Nondefense	116.6 195.9	127.0 215.1	138.0 217.5
Total, major Federal investment outlays	312.5	342.1	355.5
Miscellaneous physical investments:			
Commodity inventories Other physical investment (direct)	0.7 4.0	-0.2 4.0	-0.2 3.9
Total, miscellaneous physical investment	4.6	3.8	3.7
Total, Federal investment outlays, including miscellaneous physical investment	317.1	345.9	359.2

in 2004, three-fifths of the total. They include education programs for the disadvantaged and the disabled, vocational and adult education programs, training programs in the Department of Labor, and Head Start. Direct Federal education and training outlays are estimated to be \$31.4 billion in 2004. Programs in this category are primarily aid for higher education through student financial assistance, loan subsidies, the veterans GI bill, and health training programs.

This category does not include outlays for education and training of Federal civilian and military employees. Outlays for education and training that are for physical investment and for research and development are in the categories for physical investment and the conduct of research and development.

Miscellaneous Physical Investment Outlays

In addition to the categories of major Federal investment, several miscellaneous categories of investment outlays are shown at the bottom of Table 7–1. These items, all for physical investment, are generally unrelated to improving Government operations or enhancing economic activity.

Outlays for commodity inventories are for the purchase or sale of agricultural products pursuant to farm price support programs and the purchase and sale of other commodities such as oil and gas. Sales are estimated to exceed purchases by \$0.2 billion in 2004.

Outlays for other miscellaneous physical investment are estimated to be \$3.9 billion in 2004. This category includes primarily conservation programs. These are entirely direct Federal outlays.

Detailed Tables on Investment Spending

This section provides data on budget authority as well as outlays for major Federal investment. These estimates extend four years beyond the budget year to 2008. Table 7–2 displays budget authority (BA) and outlays (O) by major programs according to defense

and nondefense categories. The greatest level of detail appears in Table 7–3, which shows budget authority and outlays divided according to grants to State and local governments and direct Federal spending. Miscellaneous investment is not included in these tables because it is generally unrelated to improving Government operations or enhancing economic activity.

Table 7-2. FEDERAL INVESTMENT BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS: DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE PROGRAMS

(in millions of dollars)

Description		2002			Estin	nate		
Description		Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NATIONAL DEFENSE								
Major public physical investment: Construction and rehabilitation	В.	7 000	7.000	6.545	44.040	40 550	10.005	17.100
Construction and renabilitation	BA O	7,836 5,688	7,655 6,532	6,545 7,012	11,810 7,055	16,558 10,410	19,095 13,887	17,106 16,562
Acquisition of major equipment		62,901	71,603	7,012 74,589	7,055 78,758	85,877	96,197	10,502
Acquisition of major equipment	0	62,675	63,453	68,103	71,949	78,429	87,833	96,237
Purchase or sale of land and structures	•	-20	-28	-29	-31	-32	-32	-32
	0	-21	-28	-29	-31	-32	-32	-32
Subtotal, major public physical investment	ВА	70,717	79,230	81,105	90,537	102,403	115,260	122,478
	0	68,342	69,957	75,086	78,973	88,807	101,688	112,767
Conduct of research and development	BA	52,573	61,185	66,877	72,275	69,664	70,112	72,563
	0	48,238	57,061	62,898	68,217	66,899	67,906	70,546
Conduct of education and training (civilian)	BA O	8 8	8 8	8 2	8 7	8 9	8 9	9 9
Subtotal, national defense investment	ВА	123,298	140,423	147,990	162,820	172,075	185,380	195,050
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	116,588	127,026	137,986	147,197	155,715	169,603	183,322
NONDEFENSE								
Major public physical investment: Construction and rehabilitation:								
Highways	ВА	33,672	30,557	29,615	30,442	31,518	32,422	33,334
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	30,117	28,442	28,583	29,701	30,443	31,378	32,199
Mass transportation	BA	9,492	6,915	6,926	7,064	7,208	7,370	7,553
	0	7,341	6,851	7,093	6,918	6,809	6,749	7,398
Rail transportation	BA	21	21	1	1	1	1	1
	0	14	18	55	27	8	7	1
Air transportation	BA	3,187	3,428	3,418	3,418	3,419	3,419	3,420
Community development block grants	BA	2,874 7,783	3,269 4,732	3,325 4,732	3,400 4,820	3,462 4,919	3,471 5,027	3,468 5,154
Confinding development block grants	0	5,429	6,650	6,129	5,281	4,645	4,777	4,925
Other community and regional development	-	2,174	1,649	1,270	1,324	1,351	1,382	1,416
,,	0	1,647	1,740	1,682	1,629	1,529	1,499	1,484
Pollution control and abatement	BA	4,025	3,629	3,455	3,519	3,590	3,671	3,765
	0	3,783	4,033	3,663	3,640	3,595	3,646	3,732
Water resources	_	4,134	2,967	2,861	2,908	2,969	3,039	3,118
	0	3,827	3,420	3,153	2,833	3,126	3,079	3,152
Housing assistance	BA O	7,223	7,091	6,850	6,978	7,119	7,278	7,462
Energy	-	7,746 1,458	7,737 1,172	8,249 1,180	8,098 696	8,588 1,127	8,533 884	7,680 839
Lifelgy	0	1,460	1,172	1,182	710	1,149	905	868
Veterans hospitals and other health	ВA	1,713	2,242	1,585	1,613	1,643	1,679	1,721
'	0	1,831	1,834	2,166	2,271	2,297	2,335	2,390
Postal Service	BA	213	1,053	983	1,114	847	1,442	1,021
	0	365	574	836	909	934	1,060	1,163
GSA real property activities	BA	1,571	1,705	1,413	1,439	1,469	1,501	1,539
Other programs	0 BA	1,046 8,290	1,709 6,964	1,477 5,992	1,409 6,302	2,435 6,385	2,663 6,540	3,279 6,707
Other programs	0	7,676	8,418	6,607	6,524	6,506	6,531	6,706
Subtotal, construction and rehabilitation	ВА	84,956	74,125	70,281	71,638	73,565	75,655	77,050
	0	75,156	75,868	74,200	73,350	75,526	76,633	78,445
Acquisition of major equipment:	D.4	4 070	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.040	0.400	0.400
Air transportation	BA	4,872	2,986	2,927	2,982	3,042	3,109	3,188
Postal Service	0 BA	2,638 538	4,365 493	3,465 900	3,144 994	2,937 675	3,227 675	3,301 1 123
FUSIGI DEIVICE	DA	1 330 1	493	900	994	0/5	0/0	1,123

Table 7–2. FEDERAL INVESTMENT BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS: DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE PROGRAMS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	(Trillions of dollar	-, 		Estin	noto		
Description		2002		Т	ESUII	lale		
		Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	0	651	512	642	704	683	719	786
Other	BA	8,075	7,736	8,446	8,433	8,631	8,818	9,079
	0	8,054	8,086	8,639	8,741	9,014	9,252	9,512
Subtotal, acquisition of major equipment	ВА	13,485	11,215	12,273	12,409	12,348	12,602	13,390
	0	11,343	12,963	12,746	12,589	12,634	13,198	13,599
Purchase or sale of land and structures	ВА	628	497	352	19	340	338	339
	0	761	631	498	130	609	637	720
Other physical assets (grants)		1,227	1,260	1,254	1,311	1,345	1,381	1,424
	0	928	1,038	1,122	1,175	1,196	1,214	1,247
Subtotal, major public physical investment	ВА	100,296	87,097	84,160	85,377	87,598	89,976	92,203
	0	88,188	90,500	88,566	87,244	89,965	91,682	94,011
Conduct of research and development:								
General science, space and technology		12,036	12,934	13,880	14,558	15,130	15,716	16,231
_	0	10,922	12,220	13,352	14,106	14,687	15,266	15,797
Energy	_	1,347	1,308	1,381	1,553	1,567	1,653	1,902
Towards the	0	1,197	1,466	1,495	1,511	1,588	1,643	1,728
Transportation	BA	1,835	1,804	1,857	1,814	1,844	1,863	1,869
Health	BA	1,577	1,804	1,960	1,898	1,843	1,875	1,886
пеаш	0	23,007 20,069	26,518 22,825	27,814 25,975	28,292 27,127	28,863 27,807	29,455 28,417	30,200 29,074
Natural resources and environment	•	2,053	2,025 2,191	2,187	2,127	2,271	2,323	2,382
ivatural resources and environment	0	1,856	1,717	1,861	1,907	1,942	1,904	1,952
All other research and development	-	4,396	4,274	4,221	4,437	4,543	4,676	4,805
7.III SAISE FOSSAISE AND GOTSISPHISTIC	0	4,052	4,668	4,567	4,669	4,555	4,657	4,799
Cubtotal conduct of recognish and devalorment	ВА	44,674	49,029	E1 240	52,879	EA 010	55,686	E7 200
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	0	39,673	44,700	51,340 49,210	51,218	54,218 52,422	53,762	57,389 55,236
Conduct of education and training:								
Education, training, employment and social services:								
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	ВА	32,819	34,221	35,437	36,074	36,811	37,626	38,573
	0	25,601	31,877	34,341	35,201	36,088	36,874	37,722
Higher education	ВА	20,145	22,587	22,238	20,727	20,584	20,741	21,148
·	0	18,404	22,968	20,551	19,946	19,761	19,887	20,189
Research and general education aids	BA	2,400	2,391	2,505	2,550	2,601	2,659	2,728
	0	2,541	2,581	2,459	2,510	2,561	2,616	2,677
Training and employment	BA	5,421	4,985	5,695	5,804	5,923	6,056	6,207
	0	6,213	5,875	5,428	5,550	5,631	5,790	5,921
Social services	BA	9,940	10,048	10,089	10,285	10,499	10,729	11,000
	0	9,518	10,065	10,014	10,205	10,411	10,625	10,876
Subtotal, education, training, and social services	BA	70,725	74,232	75,964	75,440	76,418	77,811	79,656
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	62,277	73,366	72,793	73,412	74,452	75,792	77,385
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	ВА	2,619	2,716	2,999	3,388	3,512	3,621	3,737
ll-allh	0	2,396	3,005	3,245	3,417	3,503	3,586	3,726
Health	_	1,560	1,268	1,296	1,302	1,328	1,357	1,391
Other education and training	0 BA	1,388 2,220	1,358 2,222	1,315 2,396	1,291 2,457	1,291 2,514	1,316 2,572	1,337 2,654
Other education and training	0	1,966	2,222	2,345	2,457 2,445	2,314 2,472	2,572 2,545	2,645
Cubtatal ganduat of advertise and training	D.*	77 404	00.400	00.055	00.507	00 770	05 001	07 400
Subtotal, conduct of education and training	BA O	77,124 68,027	80,438 79,892	82,655 79,698	82,587 80,565	83,772 81,718	85,361 83,239	87,438 85,093
			,					
Subtotal, nondefense investment		222,094	216,564	218,155	220,843	225,588	231,023	237,030
	0	195,888	215,092	217,474	219,027	224,105	228,683	234,340
Total, Federal investment	ВА	345,392	356,987	366,145	383,663	397,663	416,403	432,080
	0	312,476	342,118	355,460	366,224	379,820	398,286	417,662

Table 7-3. FEDERAL INVESTMENT BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS: GRANT AND DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS

(in millions of dollars)

		2000 4 1 1			Estin	nate			
Description		2002 Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS Major public physical investments: Construction and rehabilitation: Transportation: Highways	ВА	33,672	30,557	29,615	30,442	31,518	32,422	33,334	
,	0	30,115	28,438	28,582	29,701	30,443	31,378	32,199	
Mass transportation	BA O	9,492 7,341	6,915 6,851	6,926 7,093	7,064 6,918	7,208 6,809	7,370 6,749	7,553 7,398	
Rail transportation	BA O	2							
Air transportation	•	3,173 2,860	3,400 3,244	3,400 3,299	3,400 3,383	3,400 3,447	3,400 3,456	3,400 3,453	
Subtotal, transportation	BA O	46,337 40,318	40,872 38,533	39,941 38,975	40,906 40,002	42,126 40,699	43,192 41,583	44,287 43,050	
Other construction and rehabilitation: Pollution control and abatement	ВА	2,852	2,575	2,220	2,261	2,307	2,358	2,419	
Other natural resources and environment	0 BA 0	2,538 77 61	2,891 40 78	2,409 23 73	2,373 23 31	2,300 24 26	2,295 24 16	2,329 25 17	
Community development block grants	BA	7,783	4,732	4,732 6,129	4,820	4,919	5,027	5,154 4,925	
Other community and regional development	BA 0	5,429 1,668 1,268	6,650 1,219 1,345	866 1,273	5,281 913 1,211	4,645 931 1,110	4,777 952 1,074	976 1,055	
Housing assistance	BA	7,188 7,720	7,057 7,704	6,816 8,216	6,943 8,063	7,084 8,557	7,242 8,502	7,425 7,647	
Other construction	BA O	225 319	216 925	218 367	222 325	226 315	230 318	235 323	
Subtotal, other construction and rehabilitation	BA O	19,793 17,335	15,839 19,593	14,875 18,467	15,182 17,284	15,491 16,953	15,833 16,982	16,234 16,296	
Subtotal, construction and rehabilitation	BA O	66,130 57,653	56,711 58,126	54,816 57,442	56,088 57,286	57,617 57,652	59,025 58,565	60,521 59,346	
Other physical assets	BA O	1,345 1,008	1,337 1,103	1,291 1,189	1,348 1,222	1,383 1,238	1,420 1,252	1,464 1,287	
Subtotal, major public physical capital	BA O	67,475 58,661	58,048 59,229	56,107 58,631	57,436 58,508	59,000 58,890	60,445 59,817	61,985 60,633	
Conduct of research and development:									
Agriculture	BA O	259 248	256 255	275 259	281 264	285 272	292 272	300 278	
Other	BA O	576 306	631 377	599 496	573 510	585 525	558 535	574 545	
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	BA O	835 554	887 632	874 755	854 774	870 797	850 807	874 823	
Conduct of education and training: Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	ВА	30,926	33,014	34,133	34,739	35,450	36,236	37,148	
Higher education	BA	23,459 449	30,308 382	32,940 382	33,665 389	34,455 397	35,193 406	36,000 417	
Research and general education aids	0 BA	444 634 702	577 637 755	394 651 634	395 664 674	400 677 686	407 692 701	417 711 718	
Training and employment	BA	3,827	3,459	4,139	4,218	4,305	4,401	4,511	
Social services	BA	4,706 9,567	4,287 9,697	3,855 9,725	4,064 9,914	4,160 10,122	4,299 10,345	4,396 10,607	
Agriculture	0 BA	9,183 450	9,539 418	9,676 422	9,861 430	10,061 439	10,269 448	10,512 460	
Other	BA 0	435 281 267	448 339 282	458 342 321	434 353 326	442 370 337	445 384 349	455 402 364	

Table 7–3. FEDERAL INVESTMENT BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS: GRANT AND DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	(111	Trillions of dollar	5)		Estin	nata		
Description		2002 Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Subtotal, conduct of education and training	BA O	46,134 39,196	47,946 46,196	49,794 48,278	50,707 49,419	51,760 50,541	52,912 51,663	54,256 52,862
Subtotal, grants for investment	BA O	114,444 98,411	106,881 106,057	106,775 107,664	108,997 108,701	111,630 110,228	114,207 112,287	117,115 114,318
DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS Major public physical investment: Construction and rehabilitation: National defense:		33,	. 00,001	.0.,00	.00,701		,,_,	,6.6
Military construction and family housing	BA O	7,112 4,981	6,865 5,874	5,727 6,222	10,865 6,131	15,452 9,331	17,969 12,752	15,966 15,410
Atomic energy defense activities and other	BA O	724 707	790 658	818 790	945 924	1,106 1,079	1,126 1,135	1,140 1,152
Subtotal, national defense	BA O	7,836 5,688	7,655 6,532	6,545 7,012	11,810 7,055	16,558 10,410	19,095 13,887	17,106 16,562
Nondefense:								
International affairs	BA O	1,550 910	1,440 1,179	1,690 1,284	1,721 1,534	1,756 1,621	1,796 1,668	1,841 1,725
General science, space, and technology	BA O	2,384 2,595	2,098 2,290	2,423 2,411	2,453 2,451	2,507 2,530	2,574 2,563	2,639 2,628
Water resources projects	BA O	4,057 3,767	2,927 3,343	2,838 3,081	2,885 2,803	2,945 3,101	3,015 3,064	3,093 3,136
Other natural resources and environment	•	1,796	1,549	1,736	1,778	1,812	1,857	1,903
Energy	BA	1,790 1,458	1,754 1,172	1,879 1,180	1,856 696	1,843 1,127	1,879 884	1,945 839
Postal Service	BA	1,460 213	1,173 1,053	1,182 983	710 1,114	1,149 847	905 1,442	868 1,021
Transportation	0 BA	365 312 239	574 282 392	836 268	909 273	934 232	1,060 237 278	1,163 243 285
Housing assistance	BA	35	34	353 34	308 35	266 35	36	37
Veterans hospitals and other health facilities	BA	26 1,613	33 2,142	33 1,483	35 1,509	31 1,537	31 1,571	33 1,610
Federal Prison System	BA	1,816 675	1,819 245	2,151 –188	2,256	2,281	2,319	2,374
GSA real property activities	BA	795 1,571	315 1,705	185 1,413	140 1,439	20 1,469	1,501	1,539
Other construction	0 BA	1,046 3,162	1,709 2,767	1,477 1,605	1,409 1,647	2,435 1,681	2,663 1,717	3,279 1,764
	0	2,694	3,161	1,886	1,653	1,663	1,638	1,663
Subtotal, nondefense	BA O	18,826 17,503	17,414 17,742	15,465 16,758	15,550 16,064	15,948 17,874	16,630 18,068	16,529 19,099
Subtotal, construction and rehabilitation	BA O	26,662 23,191	25,069 24,274	22,010 23,770	27,360 23,119	32,506 28,284	35,725 31,955	33,635 35,661
Acquisition of major equipment: National defense:								
Department of Defense	BA ○	62,795 62,572	71,464 63,337	74,478 67,982	78,644 71,821	85,760 78,298	96,077 87,698	105,280 96,098
Atomic energy defense activities	BA 0	106 103	139 116	111 121	114 128	117 131	120 135	124 139
Subtotal, national defense	BA O	62,901 62,675	71,603 63,453	74,589 68,103	78,758 71,949	85,877 78,429	96,197 87,833	105,404 96,237
Nondefense:	D^	400	470	E04	640	610	615	606
General science and basic research	BA O	492 490	479 528	581 528	619 561	618 607	615 621	636 623
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	BA O	704 653	679 651	940 833	994 991	1,040 1,057	1,087 1,108	1,125 1,155
Energy	•	116	116	117	117	118	118	118
Postal Service	BA O	116 538 651	116 493 512	117 900 642	117 994 704	118 675 683	118 675 719	118 1,123 786

Table 7–3. FEDERAL INVESTMENT BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS: GRANT AND DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

- Providetor		0000 Astro-1			Estin	nate		
Description		2002 Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Air transportation	BA O	4,872 2,638	2,986 4,365	2,927 3,465	2,982 3,144	3,042 2,937	3,109 3,227	3,188 3,301
Water transportation (Coast Guard)	ВА	428	511	565	576	587	600	615
Other transportation (railroads)	0 BA	316 826	480 521	448 900	428 917	481 935	507 956	533 980
Hospital and medical care for veterans	0 BA	1,067 665	595 642	900 410	917 418	935 426	956 436	980 447
Department of Justice	0	1,253 897	1,156 879	921	940 890	959	981 929	1,006 953
·	0	752	818	876 865	896	909 873	893	914
Department of the Treasury	BA O	636 517	600 652	656 672	516 504	526 520	537 531	551 544
GSA general supply fund	BA O	709 657	676 676	711 711	732 732	762 762	771 771	815 815
Other	BA	2,484	2,556	2,653	2,617	2,672	2,730	2,799
	0	2,153	2,349	2,577	2,608	2,660	2,728	2,784
Subtotal, nondefense	BA O	13,367 11,263	11,138 12,898	12,236 12,679	12,372 12,542	12,310 12,592	12,563 13,160	13,350 13,559
Subtotal, acquisition of major equipment	BA O	76,268 73,938	82,741 76,351	86,825 80,782	91,130 84,491	98,187 91,021	108,760 100,993	118,754 109,796
Purchase or sale of land and structures:								
National defense	BA O	-20 -21	-28 -28	-29 -29	-31 -31	-32 -32	-32 -32	-32 -32
International affairs	BA O		1	1		1	1	
Privatization of Elk Hills	ВА				1 -323			
Other	0 BA	628	496	352	-323 342	340	338	339
	0	761	630	497	452	608	636	719
Subtotal, purchase or sale of land and structures	BA O	608 740	469 603	323 469	–12 99	308 577	306 605	307 688
Subtotal, major public physical investment	BA O	103,538 97,869	108,279 101,228	109,158 105,021	118,478 107,709	131,001 119,882	144,791 133,553	152,696 146,145
Conduct of research and development:								
National defense: Defense military	ВА	49,190	57,383	62,604	67,832	65,089	65,377	67,720
·	0	44,903	53,396	58,680	63,715	62,227	63,076	65,586
Atomic energy and other	BA O	3,383 3,335	3,802 3,665	4,273 4,218	4,443 4,502	4,575 4,672	4,735 4,830	4,843 4,960
Subtotal, national defense	ВА	52,573	61,185	66,877	72,275	69,664	70,112	72,563
Subicial, Hallorial defense	0	48,238	57,061	62,898	68,217	66,899	67,906	70,546
Nondefense:								
International affairs	BA O	279 250	297 245	306 343	312 340	319 339	324 346	335 353
General science, space and technology:	ВА					8,545		
NASA	0	6,312 5,816	7,023 6,523	7,550 7,349	8,104 7,837	8,265	8,988 8,648	9,329 9,040
National Science Foundation	_	3,275	3,427	3,709	3,784	3,861	3,945	4,047
Department of Energy	O BA	2,803 2,444	3,221 2,461	3,398 2,511	3,612 2,558	3,713 2,610	3,851 2,667	3,924 2,735
,	0	2,298	2,461	2,511	2,551	2,601	2,656	2,720
Other general science, space and technology	BA O	5 5	23 15	110 94	112 106	114 108	116 111	120 113
Subtotal, general science, space and technology	BA O	12,315 11,172	13,231 12,465	14,186 13,695	14,870 14,446	15,449 15,026	16,040 15,612	16,566 16,150
Energy	_	1,347	1,308	1,381	1,553	1,567	1,653	1,902
	0	1,197	1,466	1,495	1,511	1,588	1,643	1,728

Table 7–3. FEDERAL INVESTMENT BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS: GRANT AND DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Penadistian		2000 Actual			Estin	nate		
Description		2002 Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Transportation: Department of Transportation NASA	BA 0 BA 0	626 502 997 956	471 502 976 976	533 559 993 976	544 531 932 971	558 497 939 939	573 517 934 938	588 530 916 924
Subtotal, transportation	BA O	2,970 2,655	2,755 2,944	2,907 3,030	3,029 3,013	3,064 3,024	3,160 3,098	3,406 3,182
Health: National Institutes of Health	BA O BA	22,117 19,374 695 612	25,585 22,067 661 644	26,872 25,172 678 658	27,371 26,309 690 664	27,924 26,965 704 676	28,537 27,561 720 691	29,258 28,202 739 706
Subtotal, health	BA	22,812 19,986	26,246 22,711	27,550 25,830	28,061 26,973	28,628 27,641	29,257 28,252	29,997 28,908
Agriculture	ВА	1,327	1,297	1,293	1,455	1,502	1,569	1,606
Natural resources and environment	0 BA 0	1,260 1,836 1,755	1,361 1,976 1,616	1,330 2,000 1,761	1,355 2,035 1,804	1,374 2,077 1,837	1,432 2,124 1,796	1,494 2,178 1,842
National Institute of Standards and Technology	BA O	422 396	360 426	318 455	323 402	330 352	338 358	345 364
Hospital and medical care for veterans	BA O	1,124 1,107	1,186 1,176	1,230 1,222	1,252 1,353	1,278 1,271	1,306 1,299	1,340 1,330
All other research and development	BA 0	1,033 788	1,091 1,369	982 1,132	1,000 1,098	1,020 1,100	1,042 1,108	1,077 1,143
Subtotal, nondefense	BA O	43,839 39,119	48,142 44,068	50,466 48,455	52,025 50,444	53,348 51,625	54,836 52,955	56,515 54,413
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	BA O	96,412 87,357	109,327 101,129	117,343 111,353	124,300 118,661	123,012 118,524	124,948 120,861	129,078 124,959
Conduct of education and training: Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	BA O	1,893 2,142	1,207 1,569	1,304 1,401	1,335 1,536	1,361 1,633	1,390 1,681	1,425 1,722
Higher education	BA O	19,696 17,960	22,205 22,391	21,856 20,157	20,338 19,551	20,187 19,361	20,335 19,480	20,731 19,772
Research and general education aids	BA O	1,766 1,839	1,754 1,826	1,854 1,825	1,886 1,836	1,924 1,875	1,967 1,915	2,017 1,959
Training and employment	BA O	1,594 1,507	1,526 1,588	1,556 1,573	1,586 1,486	1,618 1,471	1,655 1,491	1,696 1,525
Health	BA O	1,540 1,368	1,248 1,338	1,276 1,295	1,282 1,272	1,307 1,272	1,336 1,297	1,369 1,317
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	BA O	2,619 2,396	2,716 3,005	2,999 3,245	3,388 3,417	3,512 3,503	3,621 3,586	3,737 3,726
General science and basic research	BA O	887 666	938 867	914 901	931 905	950 922	971 941	996 958
National defense	BA O	8 8	8 8	8 2	8 7	8 9	8 9	9 9
International affairs	BA O	389 372	256 289	361 333	367 377	376 372	384 379	393 388
Other	BA O	606 581	642 823	741 690	767 766	777 768	790 806	818 864
Subtotal, conduct of education and training	BA O	30,998 28,839	32,500 33,704	32,869 31,422	31,888 31,153	32,020 31,186	32,457 31,585	33,191 32,240
Subtotal, direct Federal investment	BA O	230,948 214,065	250,106 236,061	259,370 247,796	274,666 257,523	286,033 269,592	302,196 285,999	314,965 303,344
Total, Federal investment	BA O	345,392 312,476	356,987 342,118	366,145 355,460	383,663 366,224	397,663 379,820	416,403 398,286	432,080 417,662

Part II: FEDERALLY FINANCED CAPITAL STOCKS

Federal investment spending creates a "stock" of capital that is available in the future for productive use. Each year, Federal investment outlays add to this stock of capital. At the same time, however, wear and tear and obsolescence reduce it. This section presents very rough measures over time of three different kinds of capital stocks financed by the Federal Government: public physical capital, research and development (R&D), and education.

Federal spending for physical assets adds to the Nation's capital stock of tangible assets, such as roads, buildings, and aircraft carriers. These assets deliver a flow of services over their lifetime. The capital depreciates as the asset ages, wears out, is accidentally damaged, or becomes obsolete.

Federal spending for the conduct of research and development adds to an "intangible" asset, the Nation's stock of knowledge. Spending for education adds to the stock of human capital by providing skills that help make people more productive. Although financed by the Federal Government, the research and development or education can be carried out by Federal or State government laboratories, universities and other nonprofit organizations, local governments, or private industry. Research and development covers a wide range of activities, from the investigation of subatomic particles to the exploration of outer space; it can be "basic" research without particular applications in mind, or it can have a highly specific practical use. Similarly, education includes a wide variety of programs, assisting people of all ages beginning with pre-school education and extending through graduate studies and adult education. Like physical assets, the capital stocks of R&D and education provide services over a number of years and depreciate as they become outdated.

For this analysis, physical and R&D capital stocks are estimated using the perpetual inventory method. Each year's Federal outlays are treated as gross investment, adding to the capital stock; depreciation reduces the capital stock. Gross investment less depreciation is net investment. The estimates of the capital stock are equal to the sum of net investment in the current and prior years. A limitation of the perpetual inventory

method is that the original investment spending may not accurately measure the current value of the asset created, even after adjusting for inflation, because the value of existing capital changes over time due to changing market conditions. However, alternative methods for measuring asset value, such as direct surveys of current market worth or indirect estimation based on an expected rate of return, are especially difficult to apply to assets that do not have a private market, such as highways or weapons systems.

In contrast to physical and R&D stocks, the estimate of the education stock is based on the replacement cost method. Data on the total years of education of the U.S. population are combined with data on the current cost of education and the Federal share of education spending to yield the cost of replacing the Federal share of the Nation's stock of education.

Additional detail about the methods used to estimate capital stocks appears in a methodological note at the end of this section. It should be stressed that these estimates are rough approximations, and provide a basis only for making broad generalizations. Errors may arise from uncertainty about the useful lives and depreciation rates of different types of assets, incomplete data for historical outlays, and imprecision in the deflators used to express costs in constant dollars.

The Stock of Physical Capital

This section presents data on stocks of physical capital assets and estimates of the depreciation of these assets.

Trends.—Table 7–4 shows the value of the net federally financed physical capital stock since 1960, in constant fiscal year 1996 dollars. The total stock grew at a 2.2 percent average annual rate from 1960 to 2002, with periods of faster growth during the late 1960s and the 1980s. The stock amounted to \$2,016 billion in 2002 and is estimated to increase to \$2,119 billion by 2004. In 2002, the national defense capital stock accounted for \$638 billion, or 32 percent of the total, and nondefense stocks for \$1,378 billion, or 68 percent of the total.

Table 7-4. NET STOCK OF FEDERALLY FINANCED PHYSICAL CAPITAL

(In billions of 1996 dollars)

-							Nondefens	se				
Fiscal Year	Total	National	Total	Direc	t Federal C	apital		Capital Fir	nanced by Fed	deral Grants		
i istai 16ai	Total	Detense	Defense	Non- defense	Total	Water and Power	Other	Total	Trans- portation	Commu- nity and Regional	Natural Resources	Other
Five year intervals:												
1960	806	572	234	98	61	36	136	82	25	20	9	
1965	892	554	338	128	78	51	209	146	30	21	12	
1970	1,044	589	455	155	94	61	301	213	44	25	19	
1975	1,091	521	570	176	109	67	394	261	71	39	23	
1980	1,216	484	732	206	130	76	526	317	112	73	25	
1985	1,422	569	853	234	143	90	619	368	135	92	24	
1990	1,696	721	975	269	154	114	706	429	147	105	26	
1995	1,832	712	1,119	311	164	146	809	496	156	115	43	
Annual data:												
2000	1,922	635	1,286	351	167	183	936	574	170	121	70	
2001	1,963	632	1,330	364	170	194	966	595	173	123	76	
2002	2,016	638	1,378	378	172	206	1,001	619	176	124	81	
2003 est	2,068	643	1,426	392	173	219	1,033	640	180	126	88	
2004 est	2,119	651	1,468	404	174	230	1,064	661	183	127	93	

Real stocks of defense and nondefense capital show very different trends. Nondefense stocks have grown consistently since 1970, increasing from \$455 billion in 1970 to \$1,378 billion in 2002. With the investments proposed in the budget, nondefense stocks are estimated to grow to \$1,468 billion in 2004. During the 1970s, the nondefense capital stock grew at an average annual rate of 4.9 percent. In the 1980s, however, the growth rate slowed to 2.9 percent annually, with growth continuing at about that rate since then.

Real national defense stocks began in 1970 at a relatively high level, and declined steadily throughout the decade as depreciation from investment in the Vietnam era exceeded new investment in military construction and weapons procurement. Starting in the early 1980s, a large defense buildup began to increase the stock of defense capital. By 1986, the defense stock exceeded its earlier Vietnam-era peak. In recent years, depreciation on the increased stocks, together with a slower pace of defense physical capital investment allowed by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the closure or realignment of unneeded military bases, reduced the stock from its previous levels. The increased defense investment in this budget would reverse this decline, increasing the stock from an estimated \$638 billion in 2002 to \$651 billion in 2004.

Another trend in the Federal physical capital stocks is the shift from direct Federal assets to grant-financed assets. In 1960, 42 percent of federally financed non-defense capital was owned by the Federal Government, and 58 percent was owned by State and local governments but financed by Federal grants. Expansion in

Federal grants for highways and other State and local capital, coupled with slower growth in direct Federal investment for water resources, for example, shifted the composition of the stock substantially. In 2002, 27 percent of the nondefense stock was owned by the Federal Government and 73 percent by State and local governments.

The growth in the stock of physical capital financed by grants has come in several areas. The growth in the stock for transportation is largely grants for highways, including the Interstate Highway System. The growth in community and regional development stocks occurred largely following the enactment of the community development block grant in the early 1970s. The value of this capital stock has grown only slowly in the past few years. The growth in the natural resources area occurred primarily because of construction grants for sewage treatment facilities. The value of this federally financed stock has increased about 30 percent since the mid-1980s.

Table 7–5 shows nondefense physical capital outlays both gross and net of depreciation since 1960. Total nondefense net investment has been consistently positive over the period covered by the table, indicating that new investment has exceeded depreciation on the existing stock. For some categories in the table, however, net investment has been negative in some years, indicating that new investment has not been sufficient to offset estimated depreciation. The net investment in this table is the change in the net nondefense physical capital stock displayed in Table 7–4.

Table 7–5. COMPOSITION OF GROSS AND NET FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY FINANCED NONDEFENSE PUBLIC PHYSICAL INVESTMENT

(In billions of 1996 dollars)

	Total n	ondefense inv	estment		Direct	Federal inves	tment				Investment	financed by F	ederal grants		
							Compositi					(Composition of	f net investment	
Fiscal Year	Gross	Deprecia- tion	Net	Gross	Deprecia- tion	Net	Water and power	Other	Gross	Deprecia- tion	Net	Transpor- tation (mainly highways)	Commu- nity and regional develop- ment	Natural resources and environment	Other
Five year intervals:															
1960	22.7	4.7	18.1	7.0	2.2	4.7	2.5	2.3	15.7	2.4	13.3	12.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
1965	32.5	6.9	25.6	10.1	3.0	7.1	3.3	3.8	22.3	3.8	18.5	15.5	2.1	0.4	0.5
1970	32.1	9.4	22.6	6.9	3.8	3.1	2.3	0.8	25.1	5.6	19.5	11.9	5.1	0.9	1.6
1975	32.9	11.6	21.3	9.0	4.3	4.8	3.6	1.2	23.8	7.4	16.5	7.0	4.3	4.5	0.7
1980	46.9	14.6	32.4	11.0	4.9	6.0	3.9	2.2	36.0	9.6	26.4	12.3	7.5	6.8	-0.2
1985	45.4	17.8	27.7	13.7	6.4	7.4	2.6	4.8	31.7	11.4	20.3	13.0	4.1	3.2	-0.1
1990	46.3	22.3	24.0	16.2	9.2	7.0	2.4	4.5	30.1	13.1	17.1	11.9	1.7	2.1	1.4
1995	59.9	26.3	33.5	19.5	11.4	8.2	1.8	6.3	40.3	15.0	25.4	15.2	2.8	2.0	5.4
Annual data:															
2000	71.0	30.9	40.2	25.7	13.5	12.2	1.6	10.6	45.4	17.4	28.0	18.1	2.7	1.6	5.7
2001	76.0	32.2	43.8	27.5	14.3	13.2	2.6	10.6	48.5	17.9	30.6	20.9	2.8	1.5	5.4
2002	82.0	33.7	48.2	29.3	15.2	14.1	1.9	12.2	52.7	18.5	34.1	24.0	3.0	1.3	5.8
2003 est	82.8	35.5	47.3	30.6	16.3	14.3	1.1	13.2	52.1	19.2	33.0	21.2	4.0	1.6	6.1
2004 est	79.4	37.0	42.3	28.9	17.2	11.6	0.8	10.8	50.5	19.8	30.7	20.4	3.3	1.2	5.8

The Stock of Research and Development Capital

This section presents data on the stock of research and development capital, taking into account adjustments for its depreciation.

Trends.—As shown in Table 7–6, the R&D capital stock financed by Federal outlays is estimated to be \$951 billion in 2002 in constant 1996 dollars. Roughly half is the stock of basic research knowledge; the remainder is the stock of applied research and development.

The nondefense stock accounted for about three-fifths of the total federally financed R&D stock in 2002. Although investment in defense R&D has exceeded that of nondefense R&D in every year since 1981, the nondefense R&D stock is actually the larger of the two, because of the different emphasis on basic research and applied research and development. Defense R&D spending is heavily concentrated in applied research and development, which depreciates much more quickly than basic research. The stock of applied research and development is assumed to depreciate at a ten percent geo-

metric rate, while basic research is assumed not to depreciate at all.

The defense R&D stock rose slowly during the 1970s, as gross outlays for R&D trended down in constant dollars and the stock created in the 1960s depreciated. Increased defense R&D spending from 1980 through 1990 led to a more rapid growth of the R&D stock. Subsequently, real defense R&D outlays tapered off, depreciation grew, and, as a result, the real net defense R&D stock stabilized at around \$400 billion. Renewed spending for defense R&D in this budget is projected to increase the stock to \$413 billion in 2004.

The growth of the nondefense R&D stock slowed from the 1970s to the 1980s, from an annual rate of 3.8 percent in the 1970s to a rate of 2.1 percent in the 1980s. Gross investment in real terms fell during much of the 1980s, and about three-fourths of new outlays went to replacing depreciated R&D. Since 1988, however, nondefense R&D outlays have been on an upward trend while depreciation has edged down. As a result, the net nondefense R&D capital stock has grown more rapidly.

Table 7-6. NET STOCK OF FEDERALLY FINANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1

(In billions of 1996 dollars)

	1	National Defen	nse		Nondefense			Total Federal	
Fiscal Year	Total Basic Research		Applied Research and Development	Total	Basic Research	Applied Research and Development	Total	Basic Research	Applied Research and Development
Five year intervals:									
1970	247	15	233	204	63	140	451	78	373
1975	262	19	242	249	92	157	511	112	399
1980	265	24	242	295	125	170	560	148	412
1985	304	29	276	321	165	156	626	194	432
1990	381	34	347	362	217	146	744	251	493
1995	395	38	357	406	254	152	801	291	509
Annual data:									
2000	398	46	353	512	347	164	910	393	517
2001	396	48	349	531	365	167	927	412	515
2002	397	50	347	554	383	171	951	432	518
2003 est	404	52	352	580	403	177	984	455	529
2004 est	413	54	360	610	425	185	1,023	478	545

¹ Excludes stock of physical capital for research and development, which is included in Table 7-4.

The Stock of Education Capital

This section presents estimates of the stock of education capital financed by the Federal Government.

As shown in Table 7-7, the federally financed education stock is estimated at \$1,120 billion in 2002 in constant 1996 dollars, rising to \$1,248 billion in 2004.

The vast majority of the Nation's education stock is financed by State and local governments, and by students and their families themselves. This federally financed portion of the stock represents about 3 percent of the Nation's total education stock. Nearly three-quarters is for elementary and secondary education, while the remaining one quarter is for higher education.

Table 7–7. NET STOCK OF FEDERALLY FINANCED EDUCATION CAPITAL

(In billions of 1996 dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total Education Stock	Elementary and Secondary Education	Higher Education	
Five year intervals:				
1960	67	48	19	
1965	93	67	26	
1970	213	167	46	
1975	307	247	60	
1980	434	338	96	
1985	535	399	137	
1990	704	519	184	
1995	802	582	220	
Annual data:				
2000	1,040	759	281	
2001	1,075	776	300	
2002	1,120	803	317	
2003 est	1,187	848	339	
2004 est	1,248	891	358	

Despite a slowdown in growth during the early 1980s, the federally financed education stock grew at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent from 1970 to 2002, and the expansion of the stock is projected to continue under this budget.

Note on Estimating Methods

This note provides further technical detail about the estimation of the capital stock series presented in Tables 7–4 through 7–7.

As stated previously, the capital stock estimates are very rough approximations. Sources of possible error include:

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ For estimates of the total education stock, see table 3–4 in Chapter 3, "Stewardship."

Methodological issues.—The stocks of physical capital and research and development are estimated with the perpetual inventory method. A fundamental assumption of this method is that each dollar of investment spending adds a dollar to the value of the capital stock in the period in which the spending takes place, and adds a dollar, less depreciation and adjusted for inflation, to the stock in future years. In reality, the initial value of the asset created could be more or less than the investment spending. As an extreme example, in cases where a project is canceled before completion, the spending on the project may not result in the creation of any asset at all. Moreover, even if the initial asset value is equal to investment spending, the value could rise or fall in real terms over time due to changing market conditions.

The historical outlay series.—The historical outlay series for physical capital was based on budget records since 1940 and was extended back to 1915 using data from selected sources. There are no consistent outlay data on physical capital for this earlier period, and the estimates are approximations. In addition, the historical outlay series in the budget for physical capital extending back to 1940 may be incomplete. The historical outlay series for the conduct of research and development began in the early 1950s and required selected sources to be extended back to 1940. In addition, separate outlay data for basic research and applied R&D were not available for any years and had to be estimated from obligations and budget authority. For education, data for Federal outlays from the budget were combined with data for non-Federal spending from the institution or jurisdiction receiving Federal funds, which may introduce error because of differing fiscal years and confusion about whether the Federal Government was the original source of funding.

Price adjustments.—The prices for the components of the Federal stock of physical, R&D, and education capital have increased through time, but the rates of increase are not accurately known. Estimates of costs in fiscal year 1996 prices were made through the application of price measures from the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs), but these should be considered only approximations of the costs of these assets in 1996 prices.

Depreciation.—The useful lives of physical, R&D, and education capital, as well as the pattern by which they depreciate, are very uncertain. This is compounded by using depreciation rates for broad classes of assets, which do not apply uniformly to all the components of each group. As a result, the depreciation estimates should also be considered approximations. This limitation is especially important in capital financed by grants, where the specific asset financed with the grant is often subject to the discretion of the recipient jurisdiction.

Research continues on the best methods to estimate these capital stocks. The estimates presented in the text could change as better information becomes available on the underlying investment data and as improved methods are developed for estimating the stocks based on those data.

Physical Capital Stocks

For many years, current and constant-cost data on the stock of most forms of public and private physical capital-e.g., roads, factories, and housing-have been estimated annually by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce. With two recent comprehensive revisions of the NIPAs in January 1996 and October 1999, government investment has taken increased prominence. Government investment in physical capital is now reported separately from government consumption expenditures, and government consumption expenditures include depreciation as a measure of the services provided by the existing capital stock. In addition, as part of the most recent revisions, a new NIPA table explicitly links investment and capital stocks by reporting the net stock of government physical capital and decomposing the annual change in the stock into investment, depreciation, extraordinary changes such as disasters, and revaluation.²

The BEA data are not directly linked to the Federal budget, do not extend to the years covered by the budget, and do not separately identify the capital financed but not owned by the Federal Government. For these reasons, OMB prepares separate estimates for budgetary purposes, using techniques that roughly follow the BEA methods.

Method of estimation.—The estimates were developed from the OMB historical data base for physical capital outlays and grants to State and local governments for physical capital. These are the same major public physical capital outlays presented in Part I. This data base extends back to 1940 and was supplemented by rough estimates for 1915–1939.

The deflators used to convert historical outlays to constant 1996 dollars were based on chained NIPA price indexes for Federal, State, and local consumption of durables and gross investment. For 1915 through 1929, deflators were estimated from Census Bureau historical statistics on constant price public capital formation.

The resulting capital stocks were aggregated into nine categories and depreciated using geometric rates roughly following those used by BEA, which estimates depreciation using much more detailed categories.³ The geometric rates were 1.9 percent for water and power projects; 2.4 percent for other direct nondefense construction and rehabilitation; 20.3 percent for nondefense equipment; 14.0 percent for defense equipment; 2.1 percent for defense structures; 2.0 percent for transportation grants; 1.7 percent for community and regional development grants; 1.5 percent for natural re-

² BEA most recently presented its capital stocks in "Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods for 1925–2001," Survey of Current Business, September 2002, pp. 23–37.

³ BEA presented its depreciation methods and rates in "Improved Estimates of Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth, 1929–95," Survey of Current Business, May 1997, pp. 69–76. Changes in depreciation methods introduced with BEA's October 1999 comprehensive revisions were detailed in "Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods," Survey of Current Business, April 2000, pp. 17–30.

sources and environment grants; and 1.8 percent for other nondefense grants.

Research and Development Capital Stocks

Method of estimation.—The estimates were developed from a data base for the conduct of research and development largely consistent with the outlay data in Historical Tables. Although there is no consistent time series on basic and applied R&D for defense and non-defense outlays back to 1940, it was possible to estimate the data using obligations and budget authority. The data are for the conduct of R&D only and exclude outlays for physical capital for research and development, because those are included in the estimates of physical capital. Nominal outlays were deflated by the chained price index for gross domestic product (GDP) in fiscal year 1996 dollars to obtain estimates of constant dollar R&D spending.

The appropriate depreciation rate of intangible R&D capital is even more uncertain than that of physical capital. Empirical evidence is inconclusive. It was assumed that basic research capital does not depreciate and that applied research and development capital has a ten percent geometric depreciation rate. These are the same assumptions used in a study published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimating the R&D stock financed by private industry. More recent experimental work at BEA, extending estimates of tangible

capital stocks to R&D, used slightly different assumptions. This work assumed straight-line depreciation for all R&D over a useful life of 18 years, which is roughly equivalent to a geometric depreciation rate of 11 percent. The slightly higher depreciation rate and its extension to basic research would result in smaller stocks than the method used here.⁵

Education Capital Stocks

Method of estimation.—The estimates of the federally financed education capital stock in Table 7–7 were calculated by first estimating the Nation's total stock of education capital, based on the current replacement cost of the total years of education of the population, including opportunity costs. To derive the Federal share of this total stock, the Federal share of total educational expenditures was applied to the total amount. The percent in any year was estimated by averaging the prior years' share of Federal education outlays in total education costs. For more information, refer to the technical note in Chapter 3, "Stewardship."

The stock of capital estimated in Table 7–7 is based only on spending for education. Stocks created by other human capital investment outlays included in Table 7–1, such as job training and vocational rehabilitation, were not calculated because of the lack of historical data prior to 1962 and the absence of estimates of depreciation rates.

Part III: ALTERNATIVE CAPITAL BUDGET AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PRESENTATIONS

A capital budget would separate Federal expenditures into two categories: spending for investment and all other spending. In this sense, Part I of the present chapter provides a capital budget for the Federal Government, distinguishing outlays that yield long-term benefits from all others. But alternative capital budget presentations have also been suggested, and a capital budget process may take many different forms. This section is intended to show the implications of budgeting for capital separately or changing the basis for measuring capital investment in the budget. An Administration proposal being developed for capital acquisition funds is discussed in chapter 1 of this volume, "Budget and Performance Integration." It would neither budget for capital separately nor change the basis for measuring capital investment in the budget.

The Federal budget mainly finances investment for two quite different types of reasons. It invests in capital—such as office buildings, computers, and weapons systems—that primarily contributes to its ability to provide governmental services to the public in the future; some of these services, in turn, are designed to increase growth in the rest of the economy. And it invests in capital—such as highways, education, and research—that contributes more directly to the economic growth of the private sector. Most of the capital in the second

category, unlike the first, is not owned or controlled by the Federal Government. In the discussion that follows, the first is called "Federal capital" and the second is called "national capital." Table 7–8 compares total Federal investment as defined in Part I of this chapter with investment in Federal capital and in national capital. Some Federal investment is not classified as either Federal or national capital, and a relatively small part is included in both categories.

Capital budgets and other changes in Federal budgeting have been suggested from time to time for the Government's investment in both Federal and national capital. The proposals differ widely in coverage, depending on the rationale for the suggestion. Some would include all the investment shown in Table 7–1, or more, whereas others would be narrower in various ways. These proposals also differ in other respects, such as whether the basis for measuring capital investment in the budget is altered, whether investment would be financed by borrowing, and whether the non-investment budget would necessarily be balanced. Some of these proposals are discussed below and illustrated by alternative capital budget and other capital expenditure presentations, although the discussion does not address matters of implementation such as the effect on the Budget Enforcement Act.

⁴ See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Impact of Research and Development on Productivity Growth, Bulletin 2331, September 1989.

 $^{^5}$ See "A Satellite Account for Research and Development," $Survey\ of\ Current\ Business,$ November 1994, pp. 37–71.

Some of the considerations in this section also apply to the budgetary treatment of leases and to providing appropriations for the full cost of useful segments of capital projects before they are begun. The planning process for capital assets, which is a different subject, is discussed in a separate publication, the *Capital Programming Guide*.⁶

Table 7-8. ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS OF INVESTMENT OUTLAYS, 2004

(In millions of dollars)

	Investment Outlays			
	All types of cap- ital ¹	Federal capital	National capital	
Construction and rehabilitation:				
Grants:				
Transportation	38,975		38,975	
Natural resources and environment	2,482		2,482	
Community and regional development	7,402		1,066	
Housing assistance	8,216			
Other grants	367		283	
Direct Federal:				
National defense	7,012	7,012		
General science, space, and technology	2,411	2,399	2,411	
Natural resources and environment	4,960	3,772	4,471	
Energy	1,182	1,182	1,182	
Transportation	353	299	353	
Veterans and other health facilities	2,151	2,151	2,151	
Postal Service	836	836	836	
GSA real property activities	1,477	1,477		
Other construction	3,388	3,050	1,229	
Total construction and rehabilitation	81,212	22,178	55,439	
Acquisition of major equipment (direct):	00.400	00.400		
National defense	68,103	68,103		
Postal Service	642	642	642	
Air transportation	3,465	3,465	3,465	
Other	8,572	7,385	4,823	
Total major equipment	80,782	79,595	8,930	
Purchase or sale of land and structures	469	469		
Other physical assets (grants)	1,189		67	
Total physical investment	163,652	102,242	64,436	
Research and development:				
Defense	62,898		1,365	
Nondefense	49,210		48,722	
Total research and development	112,108		50,087	
Education and training	79,700		78,985	
Total investment outlays	355,460	102,242	193,508	

¹Total outlays for "all types of capital" are equal to the total for "major Federal investment outlays" in Table 7-1. Some capital is not classified as either Federal or national capital, and a relatively small part is included in both categories.

Investment in Federal Capital

The goal of investment in Federal capital is to deliver the intended amount of Government services as efficiently and effectively as possible. The Congress allocates resources to Federal agencies to accomplish a wide variety of programmatic goals. Because these goals are diverse and most are not measured in dollars, they are difficult to compare with each other. Policy judgments must be made as to their relative importance.

Once amounts have been allocated for one of these goals, however, analysis may be able to assist in choos-

ing the most efficient and effective means of delivering service. This is the context in which decisions are made on the amount of investment in Federal capital. For example, budget proposals for the Department of Justice must consider whether to increase the number of FBI agents, the amount of justice assistance grants to State and local governments, or the number of Federal prisons. The optimal amount of investment in Federal capital to meet a goal derives from these decisions; the optimal amount of total investment to meet all of the Government's goals derives from these decisions,

⁶ Office of Management and Budget, Capital Programming Guide (July 1997).

goal by goal, and from the policy decisions about how much to allocate for each goal. There is no efficient target for total investment in Federal capital as such either for a single agency or for the Government as a whole.

The universe of Federal capital encompasses all federally owned capital assets. It excludes Federal grants to States for infrastructure, such as highways, and it excludes intangible investment, such as education and research. Investment in Federal capital in 2004 is estimated to be \$102.2 billion, or 29 percent of the total Federal investment outlays shown in Table 7–1. Of the investment in Federal capital, 73 percent is for defense and 27 percent for nondefense purposes.

A Capital Budget for Capital Assets

Discussion of a capital budget has often centered on Federal capital—buildings, other construction, equipment, and software that support the delivery of Federal services. This includes capital commonly available from the commercial sector, such as office buildings, computers, military family housing, veterans hospitals, and associated equipment; it also includes special purpose capital such as weapons systems, military bases, the space station, and dams. This definition excludes capital that the Federal Government has financed but does not own.

Some capital budget proposals would partition the unified budget into a capital budget, an operating budget, and a total budget. Table 7-9 illustrates such a capital budget for capital assets as defined above. It is accompanied by an operating budget and a total budget. The operating budget consists of all expenditures except those included in the capital budget, plus depreciation on the stock of assets of the type purchased through the capital budget. The capital budget consists of expenditures for capital assets and, on the income side of the account, depreciation. The total budget is the present unified budget, largely based on cash for its measure of transactions, which records all outlays and receipts of the Federal Government. It consolidates the operating and capital budgets by adding them together and netting out depreciation as an intragovernmental transaction. The operating budget has a smaller deficit than the unified budget by a modest amount, \$19 billion, because capital expenditures are larger than depreciation by \$19 billion. This reflects both the small Federal investment in new capital assets relative to the budget as a whole (\$102 billion out of \$2,229 billion) and the largely offsetting effect of depreciation on the existing stock (\$83 billion). The figures in Table 7–9 and the subsequent tables of this section are rough estimates, intended only to be illustrative and to provide a basis for broad generalizations.

Some proposals for a capital budget would exclude defense capital (other than military family housing). These exclusions—weapons systems, military bases, and so forth—would comprise three-fourths of the expenditures shown in the capital budget of Table 7–9. For 2004, this exclusion would make little difference

Table 7–9. CAPITAL, OPERATING, AND UNIFIED BUDGETS: FEDERAL CAPITAL, 2004 ¹

(In billions of dollars)

Operating Budget	
Receipts	1,922
Expenses:	
Depreciation	83
Other	2,127
Subtotal, expenses	2,210
Surplus or deficit (-)	-288
Capital Budget	
Income: depreciation	83
Capital expenditures	102
Surplus or deficit (-)	-19
Unified Budget	
Receipts	1,922
Outlays	2,229
Surplus or deficit (-)	-307

¹ Historical data to estimate the capital stocks and calculate depreciation are not readily available for Federal capital. Depreciation estimates were based on the assumption that outlays for Federal capital were a constant percentage of the larger categories in which such outlays were classified. They are also subject to the limitations explained in Part II of this chapter. Depreciation is measured in terms of current cost, not historical cost

to the operating budget surplus. If defense capital was excluded, the operating budget would have a deficit that was \$11 billion less than the unified budget deficit instead of \$19 billion less as shown above for the complete coverage of Federal capital. Capital expenditures for defense in 2004 are estimated to be \$8 billion more than depreciation, whereas capital expenditures for nondefense purposes (plus military family housing) are estimated to be \$11 billion more.

Budget Discipline and a Capital Budget

Many proposals for a capital budget, though not all, would effectively dispense with the unified budget and make expenditure decisions on capital asset acquisitions in terms of the operating budget instead. When an agency proposed to purchase a capital asset, the operating budget would include only the estimated depreciation.

For example, suppose that an agency proposed to buy a \$50 million building at the beginning of the year that already existed; and suppose the building had an estimated life of 25 years with depreciation calculated by the straightline method. Operating expense in the budget year would increase by \$2 million, or only 4 percent of the asset cost. The same amount of depreciation would be recorded as an increase in operating expense for each year of the asset's life. In many cases, however, such as constructing an aircraft carrier or rebuilding a dam, an asset is constructed or manufac-

 $^{^7{}m The}$ amount of depreciation typically recorded as an expense in the budget year for purchasing an asset that already exists is overstated by this illustration. Most assets are purchased after the beginning of the year, in which case less than a full year's depreciation would normally be recorded.

tured to order. In these cases, no depreciation would be recorded until the work was completed and the asset put into service. This could be several years after the initial expenditure, in which case the budget would record no expense at all in the budget year or several years thereafter.

Recording the annual depreciation in the operating budget each year would provide little control over the decision about whether to invest in the first place. Most Federal investments are sunk costs and as a practical matter cannot be recovered by selling or renting the asset. At the same time, there is a significant risk that the need for a capital asset may change over a period of years, because either the need is not permanent, it is initially misjudged, or other needs become more important. Since the cost is set, however, control cannot be exercised later on by comparing the annual benefit of the asset services with depreciation and interest and then selling the asset if its annual services are not worth this expense. Control can only be exercised up front when the Government commits itself to the full sunk cost. By spreading the real cost of the project over time, however, use of the operating budget for expenditure decisions would make the budgetary cost of the capital asset appear very cheap when decisions were being made that compared it to alternative expenditures—as noted above, it could even be zero if the asset was made to order. As a result, the Government would have an incentive to purchase capital assets with little regard for need, and also with little regard for the least-cost method of acquisition.

A budget is a financial plan for allocating resources—deciding how much the Federal Government should spend in total, program by program, and for the parts of each program. The budgetary system provides a process for proposing policies, making decisions, implementing them, and reporting the results. The budget needs to measure costs accurately so that decision makers can compare the cost of a program with its benefit, the cost of one program with another, and the cost of alternative methods of reaching a specified goal. These costs need to be fully included in the budget up front, when the spending decision is made, so that executive and congressional decision makers have the information and the incentive to take the total costs into account for setting priorities.

The present budget provides policymakers the necessary information regarding investment. It records investment on a cash basis, and it requires Congress to vote budget authority before an agency can obligate the Government to make a cash outlay. By these means, it causes the total cost to be compared up front in a rough and ready way with the total expected future net benefits. Since the budget measures only cost, the benefits with which these costs are compared, based on policy makers' judgment, must be presented in supplementary materials. Such a comparison of total costs with benefits is consistent with the formal method of cost-benefit analysis of capital projects in government, in which the full cost of a capital asset as the cash

is paid out is compared with the full stream of future benefits (all in terms of present values).8

This comparison is also consistent with common business practice, in which most capital budgeting decisions are made by comparing cash flows. The cash outflow for the full purchase price is compared with expected future net cash inflows, either through a relatively sophisticated technique of discounted cash flows—such as net present value or internal rate of return—or through cruder methods such as payback periods. Regardless of the specific technique adopted, it usually requires comparing future returns with the entire cost of the asset up front—not spread over time through annual depreciation. 10

Practice Outside the Federal Government

The proponents of making investment decisions on the basis of an operating budget with depreciation have sometimes claimed that this is the common practice outside the Federal Government. However, while the practice of others may differ from the Federal budget and the terms "capital budget" and "capital budgeting" are often used, these terms do not normally mean that capital asset acquisitions are decided on the basis of annual depreciation cost. The use of these terms in business and State government also does not mean that businesses and States finance all their investment by borrowing. Nor does it mean that under a capital budget the extent of borrowing by the Federal Government to finance investment would be limited by the same forces that constrain business and State borrowing for investment.

Private business firms call their investment decision making process "capital budgeting," and they record the resulting planned expenditures in a "capital budget." However, decisions are normally based on upfront comparisons of the cash outflows needed to make the investment with the resulting net cash inflows expected in the future, as explained above, and the capital budget records the period-by-period cash outflows proposed for capital projects. ¹¹ This supports the business's goal of deciding upon and controlling the use of its resources to earn income.

The cash-based focus of business budgeting for capital is in contrast to business financial statements—the in-

⁸For example, see Edward M. Gramlich, A Guide to Benefit-Cost Analysis (2nd ed.; Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1990), chap. 6; or Joseph E. Stiglitz, Economics of the Public Sector (3rd ed.; New York: Norton, 1999), chap. 11. This theory is applied in formal OMB instructions to Federal agencies in OMB Circular No. A-94, Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs (October 29, 1992).

⁹For a full textbook analysis of capital budgeting techniques in business, see Harold Bierman, Jr., and Seymour Smidt, The Capital Budgeting Decision (8th ed.; Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1993). Shorter analyses from the standpoints of corporate finance and cost accounting may be found, for example, in Richard A. Brealey and Stewart C. Myers, Principles of Corporate Finance (5th ed.; New York: McGraw-Hill, 1996), chap. 2, 5, and 6; Charles T. Horngren et al., Cost Accounting (9th ed.; Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1997), chap. 22 and 23; Jerold L. Zimmerman, Accounting for Decision Making and Control (Chicago: Irwin, 1995), chap. 3; and Surendra S. Singhvi, "Capital-Investment Budgeting Process" and "Capital-Expenditure Evaluation Methods," chap. 19 and 20 in Robert Rachlin, ed., Handbook of Budgeting (4th ed.; New York: Wiley, 1999).

¹⁰ Two surveys of business practice conducted several years ago found that such techniques are predominant. See Thomas Klammer et al., "Capital Budgeting Practices—A Survey of Corporate Use," Journal of Management and Accounting Research, vol. 3 (Fall 1991), pp. 113–30; and Glenn H. Petry and James Sprow, "The Theory and Practice of Finance in the 1990s," The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance, vol. 33 (Winter 1993), pp. 359–82. Petry and Sprow also found that discounted cash flow techniques are recommended by the most widely used textbooks in managerial finance.

 $^{^{11}\}mathrm{A}$ business capital budget is depicted in Glenn A. Welsch et al., Budgeting: Profit Planning and Control (5th ed.; Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1988), pp. 396–99.

come statement and balance sheet—which use accrual accounting for a different purpose, namely, to record how well the business is meeting its objective of earning profit and accumulating wealth for its owners. For this purpose, the income statement shows the profit in a year from earning revenue net of the expenses incurred. These expenses include depreciation, which is an allocation of the costs of capital assets over their estimated useful lives. With similar objectives in mind, the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board has adopted the use of depreciation on property, plant, and equipment owned by the Federal Government as a measure of expense in financial statements and cost accounting for Federal agencies. 12

Businesses finance investment from net income, cash on hand, and other sources as well as borrowing. When they borrow to finance investment, they are constrained in ways the Federal government is not. The amount that a business borrows is limited by its own profit motive and the market's assessment of its capacity to repay. The greater a business's indebtedness, other things equal, the more risky is any additional borrowing and the higher is the cost of funds it must pay. Since the profit motive ensures that a business will not want to borrow unless the expected return is at least as high as the cost of funds, the amount of investment that a business will want to finance is limited; it will borrow only for projects where the expected return is as high or higher than the cost of funds. Furthermore, if the risk is great enough, a business may not be able to find a lender.

No such constraint limits the Federal Government—either in the total amount of its borrowing for investment, or in its choice of which assets to buy—because of its sovereign power to tax and the wide economic base that it taxes. It can tax to pay for investment; and, if it borrows, its power to tax ensures that the credit market will judge U.S. Treasury securities free from any risk of default even if it borrows "excessively" or for projects that do not seem worthwhile. The only constraint is policy decisions about the budget.

Most *States* also have a "capital budget," but the operating budget is not like the operating budget envisaged by proponents of making Federal investment decisions on the basis of depreciation. State capital budgets differ widely in many respects but generally relate some of the State's purchases of capital assets to borrowing and other earmarked means of financing. For the debt-financed portion of investment, the interest and repayment of principal are usually recorded as expenditures in the operating budget. For the portion of investment purchased in the capital budget but financed by Federal

grants or State taxes, which may be substantial, State operating budgets do not record any amount. No State operating budget is charged for depreciation.¹³

States did not traditionally record depreciation expense in the financial accounting statements for governmental funds. They recorded depreciation expense only in their proprietary (commercial-type) funds and in those trust funds where net income, expense, or capital maintenance was measured. Under new financial accounting standards, however, depreciation on most capital assets is recognized as an expense in government-wide financial statements. This requirement is now being phased-in and will be effective for all state governments for fiscal years beginning after June 2003. 15

State borrowing to finance investment, like business borrowing, is subject to limitations that do not apply to Federal borrowing. Like business borrowing, it is constrained by the credit market's assessment of the State's capacity to repay, which is reflected in the credit ratings of its bonds. Rating agencies place significant weight on the amount of debt outstanding compared to the economic output generated by the State. Furthermore, borrowing is usually designated for specified investments, and it is almost always subject to constitutional limits or referendum requirements.

Other *developed nations* tend to show a more systematic breakdown between investment and operating expenditures within their budgets than does the United States, even while they record capital expenditures on a cash basis within the same budget totals. The French budget, for example, has traditionally been divided into separate titles of which some are for current expenditures and others for capital expenditures. A study of European countries several years ago found only four at that time which had a real difference between a current budget and a capital budget (Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Portugal).¹⁶

In addition, three developed countries have recently adopted accrual budgets that include the use of depreciation in place of capital expenditures. These countries, however, require appropriations for the full cost or current cash disbursements as an additional control under some or all circumstances. New Zealand, the first country to shift to an accrual budget, requires the equivalent of appropriations for the full cost up front before a department can make net additions to its capital

¹² Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 6, Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment, pp. 5–14 and 34–35; and the proposed SFFAS No. 23, Eliminating the Category National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment. (The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board was established by the Office of Management and Budget, Department of Treasury, and General Accounting Office to develop accounting standards and concepts for the Federal government. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has designated it as the body to establish generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for Federal government entities.) Depreciation is not used as a measure of expense for physical property financed by the Federal Government but owned by State and local governments, or for investment that the Federal Government finances in human capital and research and development.

¹³The characteristics of State capital budgets were examined in a survey of State budget officers for all 50 States in 1986. See Lawrence W. Hush and Kathleen Peroff, "The Variety of State Capital Budgets: A Survey," Public Budgeting and Finance (Summer 1988), pp. 67–79. More detailed results are available in an unpublished OMB document, "State Capital Budgets" (July 7, 1987). Two GAO reports examined State capital budgets and reached similar conclusions on the issues in question. See Budget Issues: Capital Budgeting Practices in the States, GAO/AFMD–86–63FS (July 1986), and Budget Issues: State Practices for Financing Capital Projects, GAO/AFMD–89–64 (July 1989). For further information about state capital budgeting, see National Association of State Budget Officers, Capital Budgeting in the States (November 1999).

 $^{^{14}\,\}mathrm{Governmental}$ Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards as of June 30, 2000, sections 1100.107 and 1400.114–1400.118.

¹⁵ Governmental Accounting Standards Board, Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments (June 1999), paragraphs 18–29 and 44–45. For discussion of the basis for conclusions of these new standards, see paragraphs 330–43. Infrastructure assets must be reported on the balance sheet but do not have to be depreciated if they are part of a network and the State or locality can document that they are being preserved.

¹⁶M. Peter van der Hoek, "Fund Accounting and Capital Budgeting: European Experience," Public Budgeting and Financial Management, vol. 8 (Spring 1996), pp. 39–40.

assets or before the government can acquire certain capital assets such as state highways. It also requires Cabinet approval for purchases above a threshold amount. Australia, which adopted an accrual budget as of its 1999-2000 budget, requires an appropriation for departments that do not have adequate reserves to purchase assets. The United Kingdom budgeted on an accrual basis starting with its 2001–02 fiscal year. However, Parliamentary approval is needed for both the "resource budget," which includes depreciation, and the departmental cash requirement, which includes the cash payments made for capital assets.

Canada publishes its budget on a modified accrual basis and plans to shift to full accruals, including the depreciation of capital assets. However, it uses the term "budget" differently from the United States. The "budget" sets forth the overall fiscal framework, while the "estimates" comprise the detailed departmental appropriations. The estimates are prepared on a modified cash basis, which records many transactions differently from the budget. The estimates record investment on a cash basis and do not make use of depreciation. This is a major control over resource allocation that would remain when a full accrual budget is adopted.

A country with an accrual budget may calculate its measure of fiscal position on other bases as well. The Australian budget has several measures of fiscal position. The primary fiscal measure, the fiscal balance, is close to a cash basis and includes the purchase of property, plant, and equipment rather than depreciation.17

On the other hand, some countries—including Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and the Netherlands-formerly had separate capital budgets but abandoned them a number of years ago.¹⁸ The Netherlands and Sweden, though, are either planning to adopt accruals for their budget generally or are actively considering whether to do so.

Many developing countries operate a dual budget system comprising a regular or recurrent budget and a capital or development budget. The World Bank staff has concluded that:

"The dual budget may well be the single most important culprit in the failure to link planning, policy and budgeting, and poor budgetary outcomes. The dual budget is misconceived because it is based on a false premise that capital expenditure by government is more productive than current expenditure. Separating develop-

¹⁷The practices and plans of New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom, and Canada are discussed in GAO, Accrual Budgeting: Experiences of Other Nations and Implications for the United States, GAO/AIMD-00-57 (February 2000). ment and recurrent budgets usually leads to the development budget having a lower hurdle for entry. The result is that everyone seeks to redefine their expenditure as capital so it can be included in the development budget. Budget realities are left to the recurrent budget to deal with, and there is no pretension that expenditure proposals relate to policy priorities."19

Conclusions

The General Accounting Office issued a report in 1993 that criticized budgeting for capital in terms of depreciation. This report affirmed the concerns regarding capital budgeting expressed here. Although the GAO's criticisms were in the context of what is termed "national capital" in this chapter, they apply equally to "Federal capital."

"Depreciation is not a practical alternative for the Congress and the administration to use in making decisions on the appropriate level of spending intended to enhance the nation's long-term economic growth for several reasons. Currently, the law requires agencies to have budget authority before they can obligate or spend funds. Unless the full amount of budget authority is appropriated up front, the ability to control decisions when total resources are committed to a particular use is reduced. Appropriating only annual depreciation, which is only a fraction of the total cost of an investment, raises this control issue."20

After further study of the role of depreciation in budgeting for national capital, GAO reiterated that conclusion in another study in 1995.21 "The greatest disadvantage . . . was that depreciation would result in a loss of budgetary control under an obligation-based budgeting system."22 Although that study also focused primarily on what is termed "national capital" in this chapter, its analysis applies equally to "Federal capital." In 1996 GAO expressly extended its conclusions to Federal capital as well. "If depreciation were recorded in the federal budget in place of cash requirements for capital spending, this would undermine Congress' ability to control expenditures because only a small fraction of an asset's cost would be included in the year when a decision was made to acquire it."23

Investment in National Capital

A Target for National Investment

The Federal Government's investment in national capital has a much broader and more varied form than its investment in Federal capital. The Government's

¹⁸Denmark had accrual budgets generally, not just for capital assets, but abandoned The matrix has accruate budgets generally, not just for capital and operating budgets from 1937 to 1981, together with a total consolidated budget from 1956 onwards. One reason for abandoning the capital budget was that borrowing was no longer based on the distinction between current and capital budgets. See GAO, Budget Issues: Budgeting Practices in West Germany, France, Sweden, and Great Britain, GAO/AFMD-87-8FS (November 1986); and, for a more extensive discussion of the reasons to abandon a capital budget, see Sweden, Ministry of Finance, Proposal for a Reform of the Swedish Budget System: A Summary of the Report of the Budget Commission Published by the Ministry of Finance (Stockholm, 1974), chapter 10. The Netherlands distinguished between a current account and a capital budget between 1927 and 1976. See Aad Bac, "Government Budgeting and Accounting Reform in the Netherlands," in OECD Journal on Budgeting, vol. 2, Supple-

¹⁹The World Bank, Public Expenditure Management Handbook (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1998), Box 3.11, page 53.

²⁰ GAO, Budget Issues: Incorporating an Investment Component in the Federal Budget, GAO/AIMD-94-40 (November 1993), p. 11. GAO had made the same recommendation in earlier reports but with less extensive analysis.

²¹GAO, Budget Issues: The Role of Depreciation in Budgeting for Certain Federal Investments, GAO/AIMD-95-34 (February 1995), pp. 1 and 19–20.

²² Ibid., p. 17. Also see pp. 1–2 and 16–19.

²³ GAO, Budget Issues: Budgeting for Federal Capital, GAO/AIMD-97-5 (November 1996),

goal is to support and accelerate sustainable economic growth for the private sector and in some instances for specific regions or groups of people. The Government's investment concerns for the Nation are two-fold:

- The effect of its own investment in national capital on the output and income that the economy can produce.
- The effect of Federal taxation, borrowing, and other policies on private investment.

In its 1993 report, Incorporating an Investment Component in the Federal Budget, the General Accounting Office (GAO) recommended establishing an investment component within the unified budget—but not a separate capital budget or the use of depreciation—for this type of investment.²⁴ GAO defined this investment as "federal spending, either direct or through grants, that is directly intended to enhance the private sector's longterm productivity."25 To increase investment—both public and private—GAO recommended establishing targets for the level of Federal investment.²⁶ Such a target for investment in national capital would focus attention on policies for growth, encourage a conscious decision about the overall level of growth-enhancing investment, and make it easier to set spending priorities in terms of policy goals for aggregate formation of national capital. GAO reiterated its recommendation in another report in 1995.27

Table 7-10. UNIFIED BUDGET WITH NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPONENT, 2004 ¹

(In billions of dollars)

Receipts	1,922
Outlays: National investment Other	194 2,036
Subtotal, outlays	2,229
Surplus or deficit (–)	-307

¹ The details of this table do not add to the totals in every case due to rounding.

Table 7–10 illustrates the unified budget reorganized as GAO recommended to have a separate component for investment in national capital. This component is roughly estimated to be \$194 billion in 2004. It includes infrastructure outlays financed by Federal grants to State and local governments, such as highways and sewer projects, as well as direct Federal purchases of infrastructure, such as electric power generation equipment. It also includes intangible investment for nondefense research and development, for basic research financed through defense, and for education and training. Much of this expenditure consists of grants and credit assistance to State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, or individuals. Only 11 percent of national investment consists of assets to be owned by the Federal Government. Military investment and some

other capital assets as defined previously are excluded. because that investment does not primarily enhance the economic growth of the private sector.

A Capital Budget for National Investment

Table 7-11 roughly illustrates what a capital budget and operating budget would look like under this definition of investment—although it must be emphasized that this was **not** GAO's recommendation. Some proponents of a capital budget would make spending decisions within the framework of such a capital budget and operating budget. But the limitations that apply to the use of depreciation in deciding on investment decisions for Federal capital apply even more strongly in deciding on investment decisions for national capital. Most national capital is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal Government. Such investments are sunk costs completely and can be controlled only by decisions made up front when the Government commits itself to the expenditure.²⁸

Table 7–11. CAPITAL, OPERATING, AND UNIFIED BUDGETS: NATIONAL CAPITAL, 2004¹ ²

(In billions of dollars)

Operating Budget	
Receipts	1,884
Expenses:	
Depreciation 3	84
Other	2,036
Subtotal, expenses	2,120
Surplus or deficit (-)	-235
Capital Budget	
Income:	
Depreciation ³	84
Earmarked tax receipts 4	38
Subtotal, income	121
Capital expenditures	194
Surplus or deficit (-)	-72
Unified Budget	
Receipts	1,922
Outlays	2,229
Surplus or deficit (-)	-307

¹For the purpose of this illustrative table only, education and training outlays are arbitrarily depreciated over 30 years by the straight-line method. This differs from the treatment of education and training elsewhere in this chapter and in Chapter 3. All depreciation estimates are subject to the limitations explained in Part II of this chapter. Depreciation is measured in terms of current cost, not historical cost.

In addition to these basic limitations, the definition of investment is more malleable for national capital than Federal capital. Many programs promise long-term intangible benefits to the Nation, and depreciation rates are much more difficult to determine for intangible investment such as research and education than they are for physical investment such as highways and office buildings. These and other definitional questions are

²⁴Incorporating an Investment Component in the Federal Budget, pp. 1-2, 9-10, and

 $^{^{25}\,\}mathrm{Ibid.},\,\mathrm{pp.}\,\,1$ and 5²⁶ Ibid., pp. 2 and 13–16.

²⁷The Role of Depreciation in Budgeting for Certain Federal Investments, pp. 2 and 19-20

² The details of this table do not add to the totals in every case due to rounding.

3 Excludes depreciation on capital financed by earmarked tax receipts allocated to the capital budget.

4 Consists of tax receipts of the highway and airport and airways trust funds, less trust fund outlays for operating expenditures. These are user charges earmarked for financing capital expenditures.

²⁸ GAO's conclusions about the loss of budgetary control that were quoted at the end of the section on Federal capital came from studies that predominantly considered "national

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hard to resolve. The answers could significantly affect budget decisions, because they would determine whether the budget would record all or only a small part of the cost of a decision when policy makers were comparing the budgetary cost of a project with their judgment of its benefits. The process of reaching an answer with a capital budget would open the door to manipulation, because there would be an incentive to make the operating expenses and deficit look smaller by classifying outlays as investment and using low depreciation rates. This would "justify" more spending by the program or the Government overall.²⁹

A Capital Budget and the Analysis of Saving and Investment

Data from the Federal budget may be classified in many different ways, including analyses of the Government's direct effects on saving and investment. As Parts I and II of this chapter have shown, the unified budget provides data that can be used to calculate Federal investment outlays and federally financed capital stocks. However, the budget totals themselves do not make this distinction. In particular, the budget surplus or deficit does not measure the Government's contribution to the nation's net saving (i.e., saving net of depreciation). A capital budget, it is sometimes contended, is needed for this purpose.

This purpose, however, is fulfilled by the Federal subsector of the national income and product accounts (NIPA) for Government purchases of structures, equipment, and software. The NIPA Federal subsector measures the impact of Federal current receipts, current expenditures, and the current surplus or deficit on the national economy. It is part of an integrated set of measures of aggregate U.S. economic activity that is prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce to measure gross domestic product (GDP), the income generated in its production, and many other variables used in macroeconomic analysis. The NIPA Federal subsector for recent periods is published monthly in the Survey of Current Business with separate releases for historical data. Estimates for the President's proposed budget through the budget year are normally published in a chapter of the budget documents. The NIPA translation of the budget, rather than the budget itself, is ordinarily used by economists to analyze the effect of Government fiscal policy on the aggregate economy.³⁰

The NIPA Federal subsector distinguishes between government purchases of goods and services for con-

sumption and investment.³¹ It is a current account or an operating account for the Federal Government and accordingly shows current receipts and current expenditures. The account excludes expenditures for structures, equipment, and software owned by the Federal Government; it includes depreciation on the federally owned stock of structures, equipment, and software as a proxy for the services of capital assets consumed in production and thus as part of the Federal Government's current expenditures. It applies this treatment to a comprehensive definition of federally owned structures, equipment, and software, both defense and nondefense, similar to the definition of Federal capital in this chapter.³²

The NIPA "current surplus or deficit" of the Federal Government thus measures the Government's direct contribution to the Nation's net saving (given the definition of investment that is employed). The Federal Government current account surplus was reduced by small amounts several years in the past decade by including depreciation rather than gross investment, because depreciation of federally owned structures, equipment, and software was more than gross investment. During 2002–04, however, gross investment is more than depreciation by growing amounts. The 2004 Federal current account surplus is estimated to be increased \$9.5 billion by using depreciation.³³ A capital budget is not needed to capture this effect.

Borrowing to Finance a Capital Budget

A further issue traditionally raised by a capital budget is the financing of capital expenditures. Some have argued that the Government ought to balance the operating budget and borrow to finance the capital budget—capital expenditures less depreciation. The rationale is that if the Government borrows for net investment and the rate of return exceeds the interest rate, the additional debt does not add a burden onto future generations. Instead, the burden of paying interest on the debt and repaying its principal is spread over the generations that will benefit from the investment. The additional debt is "justified" by the additional assets.³⁴

²⁹These problems are also pointed out in GAO, Incorporating an Investment Component in the Federal Budget, pp. 11–12. They are discussed more extensively with respect to highway grants, research and development, and human capital in GAO, The Role of Depreciation in Budgeting for Certain Federal Investments, pp. 11–14. GAO found no government that budgets for the depreciation of human capital or research and development (except that New Zealand budgets for the depreciation of research and development if it results in a product that is intended to be used or marketed).

³⁰See chapter 17 of this volume, "National Income and Product Accounts," for the NIPA current account of the Federal Government based on the budget actuals and estimates for 2002–04, and for a discussion of the NIPA Federal subsector and its relationship to the budget. The Federal subsector is part of the NIPA government sector, the other subsector being all state and local governments treated as a consolidated entity.

³¹This distinction is also made in the national accounts of most other countries and in the System of National Accounts (SNA), which is guidance prepared by the United Nations and other international organizations. Definitions of investment vary. For example, the SNA does not include the purchase of military equipment as investment.

the SNA does not include the purchase of military equipment as investment.

32 The treatment of investment (except for the recent recognition of software) in the NIPA Federal subsector is explained in Survey of Current Business, "Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Recognition of Government Investment and Incorporation of a New Methodology for Calculating Depreciation" (September 1995), pp. 33–39. As is the case of private sector investment, government investment does not include expenditures on research and development or on education and training. Government purchases of structures, equipment, and software remain a part of gross domestic product (GDP) as a separate component. The NIPA State and local government account is defined in the same way and includes depreciation on structures, equipment, and software owned by State and local governments that were financed by Federal grants as well as by their own resources. Depreciation is not displayed as a separate line item in the summary tables of the government account: depreciation on general government capital assets is included as part of government "consumption expenditures"; and depreciation on the capital assets of government enterprises is subtracted in calculating the "current surplus of government enterprises."

³³See actuals and estimates for 2002-04 in Table 17-2 of chapter 17 of this volume, "National Income and Product Accounts."

³⁴As this argument has traditionally been framed, it might appear as though it did not apply when the Government has a surplus. When the Government has a surplus, as in 1998–2001, additional expenditure is generally financed by repaying less debt rather than borrowing more. However, the argument about borrowing for investment is fundamentally about the proper target for Federal debt and whether that target should be higher if the Government has net investment. If the Government has deficits financed by selling debt, should it borrow more than otherwise because of its net investment? Or if the Government has surpluses used to repay debt, should it repay less than otherwise because of

This argument about financing capital expenditures is at best a justification to borrow to finance net investment, after depreciation is subtracted from gross outlays, not to borrow to finance gross investment. To the extent that capital is used up during the year, there are no additional assets to justify additional debt. If the Government borrows to finance gross investment, the additional debt exceeds the additional capital assets. The Government is thus adding onto the amount of future debt service without providing the additional capital that would produce the additional income needed to service that debt.

This justification, furthermore, requires that depreciation be measured in terms of the current replacement cost, not the historical cost. Current cost depreciation is needed in order to measure all activities in the budget on a consistent basis, since other outlays and receipts are automatically measured in the prices of the current year. Current cost depreciation is also needed to obtain a valid measure of net investment. Net investment is the change in the capital stock. To measure it correctly, the addition to the capital stock from new purchases and the subtraction from depreciation on existing assets must both be measured in the prices of the same year. When prices change, historical cost depreciation does not measure the extent to which the capital stock is used up each year.

As a broad generalization, Tables 7–9 and 7–11 suggest that this rationale would currently justify some

borrowing under the two capital budgets roughly illustrated in this chapter, but for Federal capital the borrowing justified in this way would not be great. For Federal capital, Table 7-9 indicates that gross investment is more than current cost depreciation—the capital budget deficit is \$19 billion. The rationale of borrowing to finance net investment would justify the Federal Government borrowing this amount (\$19 billion) and no more to finance its investment in Federal capital. For national capital, Table 7-11 indicates that gross investment is more than current cost depreciation (plus the excise taxes earmarked to finance capital expenditures for highways and airports and airways³⁵) the capital budget deficit is \$72 billion. The rationale of borrowing to finance net investment would justify the Federal Government borrowing this amount (\$72 billion) and no more to finance its investment in national capital.36

Even with depreciation calculated at current cost, the rationale for borrowing to finance net investment is not persuasive. The Federal Government, unlike a business or household, is responsible not only for its own affairs but also for the general welfare of the Nation. To maintain and accelerate national economic growth and development, the Government needs to encourage private investment as well as its own investment. A high level of net national saving is needed to meet the demographic and other challenges expected in the decades ahead.³⁷

Part IV: SUPPLEMENTAL PHYSICAL CAPITAL INFORMATION

The Federal Capital Investment Program Information Act of 1984 (Title II of Public Law 98–501; hereafter referred to as the Act) requires that the budget include projections of Federal physical capital spending and information regarding recent assessments of public civilian physical capital needs. This section is submitted to fulfill that requirement.

This part is organized in two major sections. The first section projects Federal outlays for public physical capital and the second section presents information regarding public civilian physical capital needs.

Projections of Federal Outlays For Public Physical Capital

Federal public physical capital spending is defined here to be the same as the "major public physical capital investment" category in Part I of this chapter. It covers spending for construction and rehabilitation, acquisition of major equipment, and other physical assets. This section excludes outlays for human capital, such as the conduct of education and training, and outlays for the conduct of research and development.

The projections are done generally on a current services basis, which means they are generally based on 2003 enacted appropriations and adjusted for inflation in later years. The current services concept is discussed in Chapter 15, "Current Services Estimates."

Federal public physical capital spending was \$156.5 billion in 2002 and is projected to increase to \$191.5 billion by 2012 on a current services basis. The largest components are for national defense and for roadways and bridges, which together accounted for more than three-fifths of Federal public physical capital spending in 2002.

its net investment? For the present analysis, "borrowing more" is equivalent to "repaying less debt."

³⁵The capital budget deficit would be about \$23 billion larger if current cost depreciation were used instead of earmarked excise taxes for investment in highways and airports and airways.

 $^{^{36}\}mathrm{This}$ discussion abstracts from non-budgetary transactions that affect Federal borrowing requirements, such as changes in the Treasury operating cash balance and the net financing disbursements of the direct loan and guaranteed loan financing accounts. See chapter 13 of this volume, "Federal Borrowing and Debt," and the explanation of Table 13–2.

³⁷GAO considered deficit financing of investment but did not recommend it. See Incorporating an Investment Component in the Federal Budget, pp. 12–13.

Table 7–12 shows projected current services outlays for Federal physical capital by the major categories specified in the Act. Total Federal outlays for transportation-related physical capital were \$44.1 billion in 2002, and current services outlays are estimated to increase to \$51.7 billion by 2012. Outlays for nondefense housing and buildings were \$16.5 billion in 2002 and are estimated to be \$20.7 billion in 2012. Physical cap-

ital outlays for other nondefense categories were \$27.6 billion in 2002 and are projected to be \$32.0 billion by 2012. For national defense, this spending was \$68.3 billion in 2002 and is estimated on a current services basis to be \$87.1 billion in 2012.

Table 7–13 shows current services projections on a constant dollar basis, using fiscal year 1996 as the base year.

Table 7-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAY PROJECTIONS FOR FEDERAL PHYSICAL CAPITAL SPENDING

(In billions of dollars)

	2002 Actual	Estimate									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Nondefense:											
Transportation-related categories:											
Roadways and bridges	30.1	28.5	28.6	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	33.3	34.2
Airports and airway facilities	5.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4
Mass transportation systems	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9
Railroads	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Subtotal, transportation	44.1	43.6	44.4	45.0	45.6	46.9	48.5	49.5	49.8	50.5	51.7
Housing and buildings categories:											
Federally assisted housing	9.1	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.7
Hospitals	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Public buildings ¹	5.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.6	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9
Subtotal, housing and buildings	16.5	18.0	17.4	17.4	19.2	19.5	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.7
Other nondefense categories:											
Wastewater treatment and related facilities	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Water resources projects	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
Space and communications facilities	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
Energy programs	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Community development programs	6.1	7.5	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4
Other nondefense	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2
Subtotal, other nondefense	27.6	29.0	29.2	27.9	28.7	29.3	29.8	30.4	31.0	31.4	32.0
Subtotal, nondefense	88.2	90.6	91.0	90.3	93.5	95.7	97.9	99.8	101.1	102.6	104.4
National defense	68.3	70.0	74.3	77.6	78.8	80.9	82.6	82.3	84.0	85.5	87.1
Total	156.5	160.6	165.3	167.9	172.2	176.6	180.5	182.1	185.1	188.1	191.5

¹ Excludes outlays for public buildings that are included in other categories in this table.

Table 7–13. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAY PROJECTIONS FOR FEDERAL PHYSICAL CAPITAL SPENDING
(In billions of constant 1996 dollars)

	2002		Estimate				
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Nondefense:							
Transportation-related categories:							
Roadways and bridges	27.1	25.1	24.6	25.0	25.0	25.2	
Airports and airway facilities	5.2	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.6	
Mass transportation systems	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	
Railroads	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	
Subtotal, transportation	40.0	38.9	38.8	38.5	38.1	38.3	
Housing and buildings categories:							
Federally assisted housing	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	
Hospitals	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Public buildings ¹	4.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.1	
Subtotal, housing and buildings	15.6	16.8	15.8	15.6	16.9	16.9	
Other nondefense categories:							
Wastewater treatment and related facilities	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	
Water resources projects	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	
Space and communications facilities	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	
Energy programs	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Community development programs	5.5	6.6	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.8	
Other nondefense	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.4	8.1	8.2	
Subtotal, other nondefense	26.4	27.2	27.0	25.3	25.6	25.7	
Subtotal, nondefense	82.0	82.9	81.5	79.3	80.6	80.8	
National defense	70.7	71.5	74.8	77.0	76.9	77.7	
Total	152.7	154.4	156.4	156.3	157.5	158.5	

¹ Excludes outlays for public buildings that are included in other categories in this table.

Public Civilian Capital Needs Assessments

The Act requires information regarding the state of major Federal infrastructure programs, including highways and bridges, airports and airway facilities, mass transit, railroads, federally assisted housing, hospitals, water resources projects, and space and communications investments. Funding levels, long-term projections, policy issues, needs assessments, and critiques, are required for each category.

Capital needs assessments change little from year to year, in part due to the long-term nature of the facilities themselves, and in part due to the consistency of the analytical techniques used to develop the assessments and the comparatively steady but slow changes in underlying demographics. As a result, the practice has arisen in reports in previous years to refer to earlier discussions, where the relevant information had been carefully presented and changes had been minimal.

The needs assessment material in reports of earlier years is incorporated this year largely by reference to earlier editions and by reference to other needs assessments. The needs analyses, their major components, and their critical evaluations have been fully covered in past Supplements, such as the 1990 Supplement to Special Analysis D.

It should be noted that the needs assessment data referenced here have not been determined on the basis of cost-benefit analysis. Rather, the data reflect the level of investment necessary to meet a predefined standard (such as maintenance of existing highway conditions). The estimates do not address whether the benefits of each investment would actually be greater than its cost or whether there are more cost-effective alternatives to capital investment, such as initiatives to reduce demand or use existing assets more efficiently. Before investing in physical capital, it is necessary to compare the cost of each project with its estimated benefits, within the overall constraints on Federal spending.

Significant Factors Affecting Infrastructure Needs Assessments

Highways

1. Projected annual average growth in travel to the year 2020	2.08 percent
 Annual Federal, state, and local cost to maintain 2000 conditions and performance on highways Annual Federal, state, and local cost to maintain 2000 conditions and performance on bridges 	
Airports and Airway Facilities	
1. Airports in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems with scheduled passenger traffic	546 659
3. Airport development eligible under airport improvement program for period 2001–2005	\$46.2 billion (2001 dollars)
Mass Transportation Systems	
 Yearly cost to maintain condition and performance of rail facilities over a period of 20 years Yearly cost to replace and maintain the urban, rural, and special services bus fleet and facilities 	
Wastewater Treatment	
1. Total remaining needs of sewage treatment facilities	\$128 billion (1996 dollars)
Estimated level of remaining need not covered by State and local receipts and spending for clean water infrastructure assuming 3 percent annual growth	\$21 billion (2001 dollars) \$80 billion
4. The population served by centralized treatment facilities: percentage that benefits from at least secondary	•
sewage treatment systems 5. States and territories served by State Revolving Funds	•
Housing	01
1. Total unsubsidized very low income renter households with worst case needs (4.9 million*) A. In severely substandard units	0.5 million
B. With a rent burden greater than 50 percent	
*The total is less than the sum because some renter families have both problems.	
Indian Health Service (IHS) Health Care Facilities	
1. IHS hospital occupancy rates (2002)	37.3 percent
2. Average length of stay, IHS hospitals (days) (2002)	
3. Hospital admissions (2002)	60,311
4. Outpatient visits (2002)	8,159,116
5. Eligible population (2002)	1,568,510
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Hospitals (2003)	
1. Medical Centers	
2. Outpatient clinics	
3. Domiciliaries	
4. Vet centers	
5. Nursing homes	137

Water Resources

Water resources projects include navigation (deepwater ports and inland waterways); flood and storm damage protection; irrigation; hydropower; municipal and industrial water supply; recreation; fish and wildlife mitigation, enhancement, and restoration; and soil conservation.

Potential water resources investment needs typically consist of the set of projects that pass both a benefit-cost test for economic feasibility and a test for environmental acceptability. In the case of fish and wildlife mitigation or restoration projects, the set of eligible projects includes those that pass a cost-effectiveness test.

Investment Needs Assessment References

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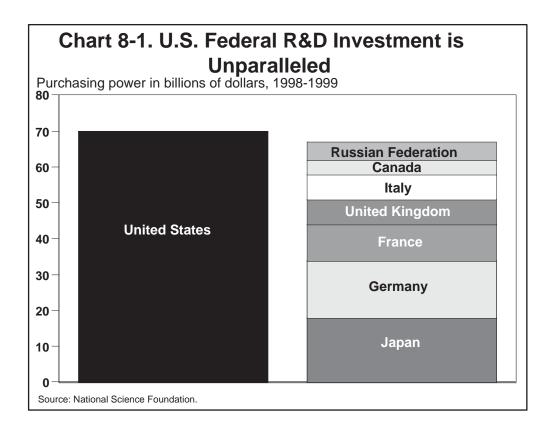
8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Introduction

Author Jean-Paul Kauffmann has observed, "The economy depends about as much on economists as the weather does on weather forecasters." The same cannot be said of those who perform scientific and technological research. Scientific discovery and technological innovation generate countless advancements in our understanding of the world around us. They improve the quality of life. Science and technology have generated much of the nation's economic growth over the last 50 years. These advances have been possible only

through both public and private investment in research and development (R&D).

The R&D investment of the United States is unparalleled. Not only does the U.S. continue to lead the world in government-supported R&D spending, but U.S. federal R&D expenditures exceed those of the rest of the G-8 countries' governments combined, as the most recent data indicate in the accompanying figure.



The nation's investments in innovation and discovery are also vital to strengthening our capabilities to combat terrorism and defend our country. The President's 2004 Budget focuses on winning the war against terrorism, while moderating the growth in overall spending. These priorities have affected the way R&D is being funded and directed, as well as the way the results of R&D are being used. Within the federal government's research portfolio, agencies are directing many of their programs to assist in the defense effort, some

of which are being transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Investments today in R&D will translate into tomorrow's capabilities for detecting threats to our security, defending ourselves against them, and responding to emergencies should they arise.

The 2004 Budget provides the highest level of federal funding for R&D in history, but the focus should not be on how much we are spending, but rather on what we are getting for our investment. We must redouble our efforts to meet the President's charge to improve

the management, performance, and results of the federal government. By strengthening effective programs and addressing lower performers through reforms or shifting funds to higher performers, we will increase the productivity of the federal R&D portfolio and transcend the all-too-common focus on year-to-year marginal increases or decreases. Additionally, while it can be difficult to assess the outcomes of some research programs-many of which may not have a measurable effect for decades—agencies can establish meaningful program goals and measure annual progress and performance in appropriate ways. Toward that end, the Administration is continuing to implement and improve investment criteria for R&D programs across the government. Finally, the government will coordinate interrelated and complementary R&D efforts among agencies, combining programs where appropriate to improve effectiveness and eliminate redundancy, to leverage these resources to the greatest effect.

The federal government has multiple roles in achieving these goals. The government should be strong in its support of basic research, which by definition is directed toward greater understanding of fundamental phenomena without specific applications in mind. Basic research is the source of tomorrow's discoveries and new capabilities, and this long-term research will fuel

further gains in economic productivity, quality of life, and national security. The government should also support applied research, which is defined as research meant to address specific needs, and development, which applies scientific knowledge and technology to specific needs. Together, this R&D is critical to the missions of the federal agencies, particularly in priority areas that private sources are not motivated to support. If the private sector cannot profit from the development of a particular technology, federal funding may be appropriate if the technology in question addresses a national priority or otherwise provides broad societal benefits. Finally, the federal government should help stimulate private investment and provide the proper incentives for private sources to continue to fuel the discovery and innovation of tomorrow. The Administration proposes to do this, for instance, by permanently extending the Research and Experimentation tax credit.

This chapter discusses how the Administration will improve the performance of R&D programs through new investment principles and other means that encourage and reinforce quality research. The chapter also highlights the priority areas proposed for R&D agencies and the coordinated efforts among them. The chapter concludes with details of R&D funding across the federal government.

II. Improving Performance of R&D Programs

R&D is critically important for keeping our nation economically competitive. It will help solve the challenges we face in health, defense, energy, and the environment. As a result, and consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act, every federal R&D dollar must be invested as effectively as possible.

R&D Investment Criteria

The Administration is improving the effectiveness of the federal government's investments in R&D by applying transparent investment criteria and considering the expected results of program funding recommendations. R&D—especially basic research—requires special consideration in the context of performance assessment. Rocket pioneer Werner von Braun once explained, "Basic research is what I'm doing when I don't know what I'm doing." Research often leads scientists and engineers down unpredictable pathways with unpredictable results. This poses a difficult problem for determining research priorities in a budget. Adopting ideas first laid out by the National Academy of Sciences, the Administration is improving methods for how to set priorities based on expected results, including applying specific criteria that programs or projects must meet to be started or continued, clear milestones for gauging progress, and improved metrics for assessing results.

As announced in the President's Management Agenda, the investment criteria were first applied in 2001 to selected R&D programs at the Department of Energy (DOE). Through the lessons learned from that DOE pilot, this year the criteria were broadened in scope to cover other types of R&D programs at DOE and other agencies.

To accommodate the scope of a wide range of R&D activities ranging from basic research to development and demonstration programs, a new framework was devised for the criteria to address three fundamental aspects of R&D:

- *Relevance*—Programs must be able to articulate why investments are important, relevant, and appropriate;
- *Quality*—Programs must justify how funds will be allocated to ensure quality; and
- *Performance*—Programs must be able to monitor and document how well the investments are performing.

In addition, R&D projects and programs relevant to industry are expected to meet additional criteria to determine the appropriateness of the public investment, enable comparisons of proposed and demonstrated benefits, and provide meaningful decision points for completing or transitioning the activity to the private sector.

Broader Application of the R&D Investment Criteria. This was the first year of implementation of the investment criteria for most R&D agencies. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is recasting its strategic plans and budget to tie directly to the R&D criteria. To reflect the criteria, the National Science Foundation is changing the way it characterizes its budget, as well as the guidelines it uses to evaluate its research. The National Institutes of Health have dramatically, revised their research performance goals to be both clearer and more ambitious. Several agencies' R&D programs were assessed using a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) that was based on the R&D criteria (see the Performance and Management Assessments volume of the budget for more details). The R&D agencies have more work to do to integrate the R&D criteria more meaningfully into their management processes and budget decisions.

The Administration has been studying management strategies for R&D that some agencies use to promote particularly effective programs. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) are continuing to assess the strengths and weaknesses of R&D programs across agencies, in order to identify and apply good R&D management practices throughout the government. For example, some agencies have a more deliberate project-prioritization process, while other agencies have more experience estimating the returns of R&D and assessing the impact of prior investments. Assessing and implementing new approaches is an iterative process, involving the research agencies and the science and technology community.

As the investment criteria are implemented more broadly and more deeply, one theme that occurs again and again is the importance of coordination and partnerships. First, partnerships are relevant to the question of the proper federal role. These include partnerships with industry (such DOE's coal and FreedomCAR R&D initiatives), partnerships with other countries (such as for the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor initiative for fusion energy), and partnerships with university researchers. In a different sense, partnerships and coordination across agencies can make the use of research resources more efficient and effective. The themes of coordination and partnerships will be pursued more explicitly in further implementation of the investment criteria.

Year Two in DOE Implementation of the Criteria. DOE used the criteria to evaluate 80 applied research projects and programs, and the results of these evaluations guided the budget's allocation of funds among programs. In some cases, the evaluation resulted in shifting funding from activities supporting technologies that are near commercialization, such as clean coal demonstration projects, to long-term, high-risk R&D, such as research on revolutionary new ways to store large amounts of hydrogen in a small space, which will help advance the introduction of fuel cell vehicles.

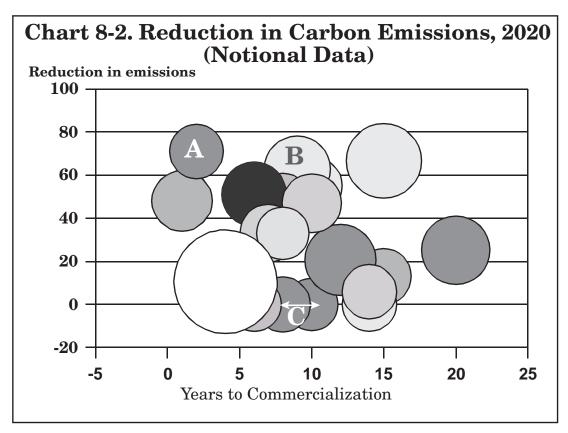
Application of the criteria in DOE programs also led to recommendations to terminate or redirect funding from some activities, either because the case for federal participation was weak or other higher-priority research activities could use these funds more effectively. For example, the budget proposes to significantly reduce funding for the Advanced Petroleum-Based Fuel program, which was determined to supplant private investments that would otherwise be made to achieve the clean air requirements of EPA's regulation.

DOE has started to use the results of the R&D investment criteria to help analyze its portfolio of investments on the basis of the potential public benefits.

For example, the accompanying "bubble chart" illustrates notionally how programs might be compared on their potential ability to reduce future carbon emissions. The chart compares program benefits (left axis) with the years until the technology is expected to be in the marketplace (bottom axis) and the anticipated budget cost (bubble size, where each bubble represents a different program). This approach would help to ana-

lyze whether investments are balanced across time and type of benefits, as well as sensitive to alternative future scenarios (for example, high or low oil prices).

The justification for federal R&D spending is generally greatest where public benefits are the largest, and motivation for private industry to do the research is lowest. For instance, short research horizons in the private sector may postpone or preclude longer-term research with large public benefits.



In this example, two programs (marked "A" and "B") are expected to deliver about the same benefit, but program "A" will likely enter the market first. However, program "A," given its near-term nature, may not need federal support to achieve the benefits and might be better left to the private sector.

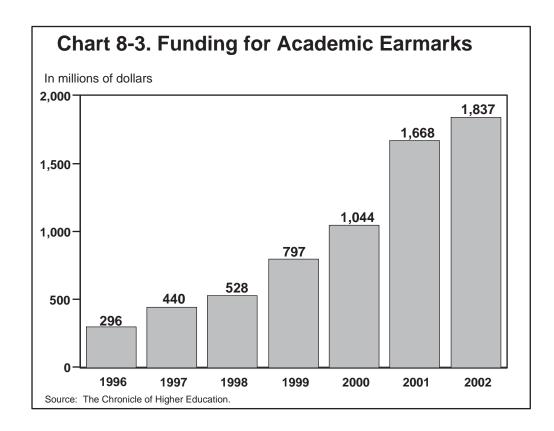
Analyses like this can be used for many aspects of programs, including cost sharing and federal role. For example, the programs labeled "C" in the chart are not expected to deliver significant carbon-emissions reductions, but may score well on some other type of benefit, such as energy-security benefits.

Attempts to analyze such data for the Department's applied R&D programs have illustrated the need for consistent methods of analysis, including ways to present benefits estimates that make comparisons meaningful. DOE is working to improve the consistency and quality of its data.

OMB will continue to work with the R&D agencies and others to integrate the R&D criteria more meaningfully into the budget formulation process in the coming year. Based on lessons learned and other feedback from experts and stakeholders, the Administration will continue to improve the R&D investment criteria and their implementation, towards more effective management of R&D programs and better-informed budget allocation decisions across the R&D agencies.

Research Earmarks

The Administration supports awarding research funds based on merit review through a competitive process. Such a system ensures that the best research is supported. Research earmarks—in general the assignment of money during the legislative process for use only by a specific organization or project—are counter to a merit-based competitive selection process. The use of earmarks signals to potential investigators that there is an alternative to creating quality research proposals for merit-based consideration, including the use of political influence or by appealing to parochial interests.



Moreover, the practice of earmarking funds directly to colleges and universities for specific research projects has expanded dramatically in recent years. Despite broad-based support for merit review, earmarks for specific projects at colleges and universities have yet again broken prior records. According to The Chronicle of Higher Education, academic earmarks have steadily increased from a level of \$296 million in 1996 to over \$1.8 billion in 2002. These funds represent an increasing share of the total federal funding to colleges and universities, which increasingly displaces competitive research, awarded by merit. For example, in 1996, academic earmarks accounted for 2.5 percent of all federal funding to colleges and universities. By 2001, the earmarked share of federal academic funding had increased to a high of 9.4 percent.

Some argue that earmarks help spread the research money to states that would receive less research funding through other means. However, *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that this is not the main role they play. In 1999, for example, only a small share of academic earmark funding went to the states with the smallest shares of federal research funds. Meanwhile, earmarks help some rich institutions become richer. In 1999, 13 of the 25 institutions receiving the most earmarks were also members of the top 100 for total research funds.

Some proponents of earmarking assert that earmarks provide a means of funding unique projects that would not be recognized by the conventional peer-review process. On the contrary, a number of agencies have procedures and programs to reward out-of-the-box thinking in the research they award. For example, within the Department of Defense (DOD), the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency seeks out high risk, high payoff scientific proposals, and program managers at the National Science Foundation (NSF) set aside a share of funding for higher-risk projects in which they see high potential.

Many earmarks have little to do with an agency's mission. For example, the Congress earmarked DOD's 2003 budget to fund research on a wide range of diseases, including breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, diabetes, leukemia, and polio recovery. Funding at DOD for increases to medical research projects over two-thirds of a billion dollars in this year alone. While research on these diseases is very important, it is generally not unique to the U.S. military and can be better carried out and coordinated within civil medical research agencies, without disruption to the military mission.

The Administration will continue to work with academic organizations, colleges and universities, and the Congress to discourage the practice of research earmarks and to achieve our common objectives.

III. PRIORITIES FOR FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The 2004 Budget requests record levels for federal R&D (\$122.7 billion, a seven-percent increase, as shown in Table 8–2). This request for federal R&D funding is over 60 percent greater than the request of just five years ago. The 2004 Budget includes an emphasis on basic research, increasing basic research funding across the agencies by \$1.2 billion (or 5 percent) over the already impressive levels requested for 2003.

In a 1995 report from the National Academy of Sciences, the scientific community proposed a "Federal Science and Technology" (FS&T) budget to highlight the creation of new knowledge and technologies more consistently and accurately than the traditional R&D data collection. Also, because the FS&T budget emphasizes research, funding for defense development, testing, and evaluation is absent. FS&T is readily tracked through the budget and appropriations process, so the effects of budget decisions are clear more immediately. As shown in Table 8–3, the 2004 Budget requests \$58.9 billion for FS&T (a two-percent increase over the 2003 request). The resulting FS&T budget is less than half of the total federal spending on R&D, though FS&T also includes some funding that is not R&D.

Fueling Our Future. Hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles have the potential to provide energy diversity, fuel economy, and environmental benefits. Since hydrogen can be manufactured from a number of domestic fossil (natural gas and coal), nuclear, and renewable resources, it offers the potential for eventual "freedom" from the nation's near-exclusive reliance on petroleum for transportation. The budget's FreedomCAR (Cooperative Automotive Research) and FreedomFuel research initiatives will address the difficult technical and cost challenges faced in commercialization of fuel cell vehicles. The budget proposes to spend over \$1.5 billion on FreedomCAR and FreedomFuel over the next five years, including more than doubling DOE's spending on hydrogen research and development in 2004. This funding will accelerate achieving the national energy security and environmental benefits from widespread use of hydrogen vehicles.

The President's Budget strengthens the nation's investment in the physical sciences. Research in the physical sciences not only leads to a better understanding of the universe but also spurs progress in a host of areas including microelectronics, information technologies, communications, defense technologies, energy, agriculture, and the environment. Physical sciences research provides education and training opportunities vital for a technologically advanced society. Modern health science uses sophisticated approaches that are increasingly reliant on the physical sciences and associated analytical tools. For instance, the development of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), among the 20th century's greatest advances in medical diagnosis, depended heavily on advanced concepts from physics. Only with renewed support of research and equipment for fields such as physics, chemistry, and materials science will the nation be able to take full advantage of recent major investments in the health sciences and spur progress in other areas.

To these ends, the 2004 Budget provides NSF with a 13-percent increase in physical science investments. In addition, DOE's Office of Science will almost double its investment in new nanoscale science research centers while maximizing the operation of the Department's existing suite of national scientific user facilities. Two new NASA space telescope programs, the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) and Constellation-X, will address fundamental questions about the nature of gravity and high-energy physics in space. The changing nature of science has opened significant opportunities for fundamental discovery at the intersec-

tion of physics and astronomy that require the Administration to set priorities and increase interagency coordination. This year, under the auspices of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), these and other agencies will work with OSTP to develop a plan for coordination in this area.

Over the past year, OSTP and OMB have worked with the federal agencies and the science community to identify top priorities for federal R&D. Some are in areas critical to the nation, such as information technologies. Some are in emerging fields, such as nanotechnology, that will provide new breakthroughs across many fields. Others, such as anti-terrorism R&D, address newly recognized needs. The discussion below identifies four multi-agency priority areas, followed by highlights of agency-specific R&D priorities.

Multi-Agency R&D Priorities

The 2004 Budget targets investments in important research that benefits from improved coordination across multiple agencies. Two of these multi-agency initiatives—nanotechnology and information technology R&D—have separate coordination offices to ensure coordinated strategic planning and implementation. The Administration is in the process of forming new organizations and strengthening interagency coordination for two other priority areas—combating terrorism and climate change R&D. The Administration will continue to analyze other areas of critical need that could benefit in the future from improved focus and coordination among agencies.

Combating Terrorism R&D: The nation's advantage in scientific R&D is being harnessed to help prevent future terrorist activities, minimize our nation's vulnerability to terrorist acts, and respond and recover if an attack should occur. Combating terrorism R&D applications span a wide range, including:

- providing tactical warning and assessment of a biological attack;
- developing gear for first responders;
- enabling the most effective use of the wealth of information collected by the intelligence community;
- developing means to assess the efficacy of proposed protective measures;
- determining the vulnerabilities in the nation's critical infrastructure; and
- preventing the importing of a nuclear weapon or special nuclear material.

Research is focused on areas with the potential to dramatically enhance our capabilities for detecting the presence of, and responding to, nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, and conventional explosive threats in air, sea, rail, and road transport, both within and beyond our borders. Other priority areas include advances in information technology to identify anomalies that might indicate terrorist intent on the part of individuals or groups of individuals, and the development of better biometric techniques for verifying or determining terrorist identity.

The NSTC's Committee on Homeland and National Security will work with the Office of Homeland Security, the National Security Council, and the new Department of Homeland Security to identify priorities for and facilitate planning among federal departments and agencies involved in homeland or national security R&D. The coordinated federal effort will emphasize: strategies to combat weapons of mass destruction; radiological and nuclear countermeasures; biological agent detection, diagnostics, therapeutics, and forensics; information analysis; social, behavioral, and educational aspects of combating terrorism; border entry/exit technologies; and linkages to other countries' information systems to permit tracking of large-scale health phenomena.

Networking and Information Technology R&D: The budget provides \$2.2 billion (a six-percent increase) for the multi-agency Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program (NITRD). By coordinating key advanced information technology research efforts, the NITRD agencies leverage resources to make broader advances in computing and networking than a single agency could attain. For example, the NITRD agencies develop and deploy computing platforms and software that perform over a trillion computing operations per second, to support advanced federal research in the biomedical sciences, earth and space sciences, physics, materials science and engineering, and related scientific fields. Accomplishments include: development of end-to-end optical fiber networking, providing vast improvements in bandwidth

and network security for research and commercial applications; new technologies enabling cluster, or "grid," computing, providing for the first time access to high-performance computation for scientific researchers nationwide; technologies for network security protection such as intrusion detection and risk and vulnerability analyses; and technologies for archiving, managing, and using large-scale information repositories, or "digital libraries." In 2004, research emphases include network "trust" (security, reliability, and privacy); high-assurance software and systems; micro- and embedded sensor technologies; revolutionary architectures to reduce the cost, size, and power requirements of high end computing platforms; and social and economic impacts of information technology.

Due to its impact on a wide range of federal agency missions ranging from national security and defense to basic science, high end computing-or supercomputing—capability is becoming increasingly critical. Through the course of 2003, agencies involved in developing or using high end computing will be engaged in planning activities to guide future investments in this area, coordinated through the NSTC. The activities will include the development of an interagency R&D roadmap for high-end computing core technologies, a federal high-end computing capacity and accessibility improvement plan, and a discussion of issues (along with recommendations where applicable) relating to federal procurement of high-end computing systems. The knowledge gained from this process will be used to guide future investments in this area. Research and software to support high end computing will provide a foundation for future federal R&D by improving the effectiveness of core technologies on which next-generation high-end computing systems will rely.

Nanotechnology R&D: The budget provides \$792 million for the multi-agency National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI), a seven-percent increase over 2003. The initiative focuses on long-term research on the manipulation of matter down to the atomic and molecular levels, giving us unprecedented building blocks for new classes of devices as small as molecules and machines as small as human cells. This research could lead to continued improvement in electronics for information technology; higher-performance, lower-maintenance materials for defense, transportation, space, and environmental applications; revolutionary advances in energy conversion and storage technologies; and accelerated biotechnical applications in medicine, healthcare, and agriculture. In 2004, the initiative will continue to focus on fundamental nanoscale research through investments in investigator-led activities, centers and networks of excellence, as well as the supporting infrastructure. Priority areas include:

- research to enable efficient nanoscale manufacturing; novel instrumentation for nanoscale measurements;
- nano-biological systems for medical advances and new products;

 innovative nanotechnology solutions for detection of and protection from biological-chemical-radiological-explosive agents;

- the education and training of a new generation of workers for future industries; and
- partnerships and other policies to enhance industrial participation in the nanotechnology revolution.

The convergence of nanotechnology with information technology, modern biology and social sciences will reinvigorate discoveries and innovation in many areas of the economy.

A recent report of the National Research Council (NRC) underscored the importance of nanoscale science and engineering research and praised the NNI for its role in coordinating interagency nanotechnology funding. In response to the recommendations in the report, an external advisory board will provide advice aimed at strengthening the NNI. The President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology (PCAST), with expertise relevant to nanotechnology or the management of large-scale, multidisciplinary R&D programs, will conduct this external review. PCAST will be tasked with articulating a strategic plan for the program, defining specific grand challenges to guide the program and identifying metrics for measuring progress toward those grand challenges. PCAST will undertake this effort immediately, and it will advise the federal nanotechnology R&D effort on a continuing basis.

Climate Change R&D: In February 2002 President Bush announced the formation of a new management structure, the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), to coordinate and oversee ongoing work in the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and the Climate Change Research Initiative (CCRI), launched by the President in June 2001. The CCSP includes participation from 13 federal agencies with a combined budget of approximately \$1.7 billion for climate change research.

The CCRI component of the program focuses on reducing significant uncertainties in climate science, improving global climate observing systems, and developing resources to support policymaking and resource management. To meet these goals, the 2004 Budget includes \$182 million for government-wide CCRI activities, an increase of \$142 million, which support the following three priority areas: (1) key climate change science efforts in ongoing USGCRP activities; (2) climate quality observations, monitoring, and data management; and (3) climate modeling and other tools to inform decision-makers.

The budget also continues significant funding for climate change technology R&D, which is coordinated through the Climate Change Technology Program (CCTP) as part of the President's National Climate Change Technology Initiative (NCCTI). The CCTP is creating an inventory of climate change technology R&D and will recommend priority programs to help meet the President's near-term goal of an 18-percent reduction in energy intensity by 2012, as well as to

help address the long-term climate change challenge. One priority program and a key component of the President's initiative is the NCCTI Competitive Solicitation program, which competitively awards funds based on a technology's potential to reduce, avoid, or sequester emissions of greenhouse gases. The budget provides \$40 million for this innovative program.

Education R&D: The Administration continues to support research that enables the successful development and implementation of research-based programs and practices called for in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002, including: (1) comparative trials of preschool curricula, research on developing the English literacy or Spanish speaking students, research on effective mathematics education, and research on social and character development; and, (2) efforts to address fundamental gaps in research knowledge in reading comprehension, cognition and learning in the classroom, teacher quality, knowledge utilization, and proficiency in algebra. This education R&D agenda builds upon the ongoing efforts of the Interagency Education Research Initiative (IERI) being carried out in partnership by the National Science Foundation (\$25 million in 2004), the Department of Education (\$20 million in 2004), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (\$5 million in 2004), as well as the research programs of the individual agencies.

The President's goal of improving the quality of math and science education in Grades K-12 continues to be pursued through the Math and Science Partnerships (MSP) Initiative, which supports school districts to form partnerships with institutions of higher education, allowing scientists and engineers to be part of the solution in improving student math and science achievement. The budget provides \$200 million for this initiative at the National Science Foundation and \$12.5 million at the Department of Education.

Agency R&D Highlights

Each federal agency conducts R&D in the context of that agency's unique mission, structure, and statutory requirements. Below are highlights of key programs in selected agencies in the 2004 Budget. Table 8–3 shows the FS&T budget. As shown in Table 8–2, these programs and those of other agencies are part of the larger federal R&D portfolio.

National Institutes of Health (NIH): The 2004 Budget provides \$27.9 billion for NIH.

- The Administration has demonstrated its strong commitment to biomedical research by completing a five-year doubling of the NIH budget.
- NIH continues to play a key role in addressing pressing health research issues, such as access to state-of-the-art instrumentation and biomedical technologies; development of specialized animal and non-animal research models; and emphasis on "smart" network-connected technologies, computer-aided drug design, gene and molecular ther-

- apy development, and bioengineering approaches to decreased health care costs.
- In addition, the NIH budget continues support for biodefense research by providing \$1.6 billion for NIH to accelerate clinical trials; target the development of new therapeutic and vaccine products for agents of bioterrorism; and establish regional Centers of Excellence in Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): The 2004 Budget provides \$9.2 billion for FS&T programs at NASA, a five-percent increase over the 2003 request.

- The 2004 Budget restructures NASA's programs to fit into a new agency vision and mission that emphasize R&D that only NASA can do, which includes reducing or terminating programs that are low priority or are not central to the agency's mission.
- The budget provides \$90 million (\$2 billion over five years) for the development of the Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter, the first nuclear-electric space mission. This mission is important in the ongoing search for life beyond Earth, and it will also help prove new power and propulsion technologies for future NASA missions.
- NASA will begin a Human Research Initiative (\$37 million), which will provide the research and experience to understand and address health and logistical challenges posed by the hazardous environment of space.
- The budget provides \$1.1 billion for investments in future launch systems.
- The budget initiates the next generation of Earth Observing System satellites that are a significant part of the Climate Change Science Program.
- A PART assessment found the Mars Exploration Program to be effective, but the program should improve its long-term measures of program results.

National Science Foundation (NSF): To further promote research and education across the fields of science and engineering, the 2004 Budget provides \$5.5 billion for NSF (a nine-percent increase over the 2003 request).

- The budget provides a 13-percent increase (or a \$100 million boost) for NSF programs that emphasize the physical sciences, such as awards for individual researchers and centers in physics, chemistry, and astrophysics research. This represents a 35-percent increase (\$219 million) over funding levels of five years ago.
- The budget provides: \$656 million for NSF's lead role in NITRD, focusing on long-term computer science research and applications; \$221 million for NSF's lead role in the National Nanotechnology Initiative; and \$213 million for climate change research.

- To enhance science infrastructure capabilities, the 2004 Budget continues construction of the international Atacama Large Millimeter Array telescope in Chile, the EarthScope projects for investigating features and processes beneath the North American continent, and IceCube, a South Pole facility for detecting neutrinos.
- The budget provides \$200 million for the President's Math and Science Partnership program, to improve the quality of math and science education in Grades K-12. The budget also aims to further attract the most promising U.S. students into graduate level science and engineering by increasing graduate stipends to \$30,000 annually, compared with \$18,000 in 2001.
- PART assessments were conducted on two NSF programs, Tools and Geosciences, which were found to be effective and moderately effective, respectively.

Department of Energy (DOE): The 2004 Budget provides \$5.2 billion for FS&T at DOE, a three-percent increase from 2003.

- DOE will begin a major new initiative to accelerate the worldwide availability and affordability of hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. The new FreedomFuel initiative will focus on research to advance hydrogen production, storage, and infrastructure. It complements the FreedomCAR program announced last year, which is aimed at developing viable hydrogen fuel cell vehicle technology.
- The 2004 Budget provides \$3.3 billion for the Office of Science, including funding to ensure its continuing leadership in physical science research and its unique research in genomics, climate change, and supercomputing.
- The budget dedicates \$320.5 million to the President's Coal Research Initiative on clean coal technologies, including \$62 million for carbon sequestration research on ways to economically dispose of greenhouse gases or otherwise isolate them from the environment.
- DOE will continue its emphasis on R&D to improve energy efficiency and reliability in buildings, industry, and the federal government (\$549 million) and on R&D to reduce the cost of renewable energy technologies, such as wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass (\$444 million in 2004, a nine-percent increase).
- The budget provides \$10 million for Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative and \$63 million for the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative to develop innovative, next-generation nuclear reactor and fuel cycle technologies that are sustainable, proliferation-resistant, and economical.
- This year, DOE assessed all of its major basic science programs using the PART and evaluated 80 individual applied research projects and programs through the R&D investment criteria. The Department will work to improve its measures of

performance and how it estimates the benefits of its R&D.

Department of Defense (DOD): DOD funds a wide range of R&D to ensure that our military forces have the tools to protect the nation's security. DOD's 2004 budget includes \$5.0 billion that appears in the FS&T budget.

- The 2004 Budget funds "Science and Technology" programs to explore and develop technical options for new defense systems and to avoid being surprised by new technologies in the hands of adversaries. Areas of emphasis include computing and communications, sensors, nanotechnology, and hypersonic propulsion systems. DOD's S&T includes the basic and applied research counted in FS&T, plus advanced technology development.
- The Missile Defense Agency continues to develop technologies for intercepting ballistic missiles in multiple phases of flight. The budget provides funding for missile defense R&D, which includes new efforts for high-speed, boost-phase interceptors, sea-based radars, directed energy technology and advanced battle management systems.
- The Army continues development efforts in support of the Future Combat System as a major part of its transformation to a lighter, more mobile, and more effective fighting force.
- Development continues on the Joint Strike Fighter, the next generation affordable multi-role fighter aircraft, which will use innovative technologies to keep costs low.
- R&D to address terrorist and other unconventional threats continues to be a high priority. Systems and technologies under development to address defense against chemical or biological agents include: improved detectors of chemical and biological threats; troop protective gear for use under chemical and biological attack that is both more effective and more comfortable; and vaccines to protect against biological agents.

Department of Agriculture (USDA): The 2004 Budget provides \$1.8 billion, a one-half percent increase, for FS&T at the Department of Agriculture.

- The budget includes increases above the 2003 Budget for in-house research for high priority needs as follows: counter-terrorism and emerging and exotic diseases (\$8 million increase), genomics (\$8 million increase), and cybersecurity (\$2 million increase).
- The 2004 Budget includes \$5 million in funding for new priority Forest Service research on biobased products, bioenergy, Sudden Oak Death (SOD), and to accelerate research on rapid management response for invasive species.
- A portion of funding associated with the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) is included in the budget for the Department of Homeland Security.

Department of the Interior (DOI): Within the Department of the Interior, the 2004 Budget provides \$896 million for the United States Geological Survey (USGS), a three-percent increase.

- The budget provides an increase of \$4.1 million to support site specific research to focus eradication efforts against established invasive species, and to initiate development of an invasive species national early detection network.
- An additional \$3 million will enhance the ability of scientists, state and local governments, and citizens to integrate and apply geospatial data and remote sensing imagery.
- \$200 million for water quality and quantity information includes support for 7,200 streamgages, with data available on the web for 80 percent of the steamgages, and continues study on 42 sites for the National Water Quality Assessment program.
- \$5 million will support data integration to inform decisions related to: using water and mineral resources; planning for transportation and utility infrastructure; and reducing the costs of geologic hazards throughout the nation.
- A PART assessment of the National Mapping Program found that the program has a clear purpose and is designed to have a unique impact, but the program is not optimally designed. USGS is working to address these concerns through program evaluation, workforce planning and future business practices.

Department of Commerce (DOC): The 2004 Budget provides \$851 million for FS&T at the Department of Commerce.

- For the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the budget provides \$457 million for research and physical improvements at NIST's Measurement and Standards Laboratories. The budget also supports NIST facilities, including equipment for the Advanced Measurement Laboratory in Maryland and renovations of facilities in Boulder, Colorado.
- The 2004 Budget terminates the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), requesting \$27 million for administrative and termination costs. ATP is intended to fund the development and dissemination of high-risk technologies through cost-shared grants to companies. The Administration believes that other federal R&D programs have a clearer federal role and are of higher priority. Large shares of ATP funding have gone to major corporations, and projects often have been similar to those being carried out by firms not receiving such subsidies. The Administration previously proposed legislative reforms to ATP to help address these concerns, but these have not been enacted.
- For the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) the 2004 Budget provides \$367 million, an increase of \$76 million (26 percent),

- to improve understanding of climate change, weather, air quality, and ocean processes.
- Within this funding level, the budget provides \$57 million for the National Sea Grant College Program. The recently passed Sea Grant reauthorization takes initial steps to increase the focus on competition within this program. The Administration will continue to work with NOAA to further increase the percentage of funding awarded through merit-based competition.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA): The 2004 Budget provides \$822 million for FS&T at the Department of Veterans Affairs, an increase of 3.4 percent. In addition, the Department receives significant funding from other governmental agencies and private entities to support VA-conducted research, which brings the total VA R&D to \$1.8 billion.

- The 2004 Budget funds clinical, epidemiological, and behavioral studies across a broad spectrum of medical research disciplines.
- Among the agency's top research priorities are improving the translation of research results into patient care, special populations (those afflicted with spinal cord injury, visual and hearing impairments, and serious mental illness), geriatrics, diseases of the brain (e.g., Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease), treatment of chronic progressive multiple sclerosis, and chronic disease management.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The budget provides \$776 million for FS&T for the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that its efforts to safeguard human health and the environment are based upon the best available scientific and technical information.

- EPA has appointed an Agency Science Advisor to improve environmental science integration and coordination at EPA.
- The President's Budget provides \$6.5 million to improve the validity of existing and proposed chemical testing programs through computational toxicology research, which integrates modern computing with advances in genomics to develop alternatives to traditional animal testing approaches.
- In support of the President's Management Agenda, the Agency will use the R&D Investment Criteria to improve R&D program management and effectiveness and demonstrate performance.
- EPA will continue to improve its risk assessment capabilities, methodologies, and management.

Department of Transportation (DOT): The 2004 Budget provides \$606 million for FS&T at the Department of Transportation, an increase of 11 percent.

• The Federal Highway Administration (\$404 million in 2004) supports research, technology, and education to improve the quality and safety of the nation's transportation infrastructure, such as increasing the quality and longevity of roadways,

- identifying safety improvements, and promoting congestion mitigation through the use of Intelligent Transportation Systems.
- The budget of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration provides \$95 million (an increase from 2003 of \$14 million) for R&D in crash worthiness, crash avoidance, and data analysis to help reduce highway fatalities and injuries. The budget also includes funding for a crash causation survey.
- In 2004, R&D at the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration focuses on issues including driver safety performance, commercial vehicle safety performance, carrier compliance and safety, and other studies toward the goal of achieving a substantial reduction in crashes and fatalities.
- The 2004 Budget provides \$100 million for the Federal Aviation Administration to maintain its focus on safety and environmental research to develop the most effective technologies to prevent aviation-related accidents and reduce noise pollution.
- The Transportation Security Administration and the Coast Guard, which have each contributed to DOT's R&D portfolio in the past, have been transferred to DHS.

Department of Education: The 2004 Budget provides \$373 million for FS&T at the Department of Education, a decrease of \$68 million from the 2003 request.

- The President fulfills his promise to reform education research with the recent creation of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), through the Education Sciences Reform Act.
- Within IES, the 2004 research portfolio of the National Center for Education Research will support comparative trials of curricula in preschool, mathematics, and English instruction for language minority students, as well as continuing efforts to study reading comprehension and cognition as it relates to student learning.
- The National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (\$110 million in 2004) conducts research, demonstration projects and training, and related activities that increase the opportunities for people with disabilities to lead independent lives. Consistent with the President's New Freedom Initiative, NIDRR's activities enhance community integration and employment outcomes. In 2004, NIDRR will continue priority research in areas such as accessibility of telecommunications systems and mental illness.
- The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) supports special education research projects, demonstrations, and outreach to provide new knowledge in the field of special education and early intervention, and to translate scientifically valid information into applied educational strategies. These activities promote improved education outcomes for students with disabilities. In 2004, OSEP is planning new research in areas such as teacher quality, assessment and accountability.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS): While funding for the new Department of Homeland Security is not currently included in the FS&T budget, the 2004 Budget requests \$1.0 billion for DHS R&D.

- The Department will house a Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate, which will assess the Department's long-term needs, help develop a policy and strategic plan for identifying priorities and goals and will support the conduct of R&D for developing countermeasures to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons and other terrorist threats. The 2004 request for direct activities of the S&T Directorate is \$803 million.
- DHS will harness the expertise, energy and ingenuity of the private sector, academia, and government labs to develop and produce advanced technologies, systems, and procedures needed for homeland security.
- The creation of DHS consolidates a large share of homeland-security related R&D into one agency, which will ensure consistent strategic direction; DHS will coordinate with other agencies to avoid wasteful duplication. For example, the Department will carefully plan and coordinate R&D to increase the effectiveness of threat detection, destruction, and mitigation activities, and provide new related capabilities where none existed previously.

Stimulating Private Investment

Along with direct spending on R&D, the federal government has sought to stimulate private R&D investment through tax preferences. Current law provides a 20-percent tax credit for private research and experimentation expenditures above a certain base amount. The credit, which expired in 1999, was retroactively reinstated for five years, to 2004, in the Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999. The budget proposes to make the Research and Experimentation (R&E) tax credit permanent. The proposed extension will cost nearly \$23 billion over the period from 2004 to 2008, and \$68 billion through 2013. In addition, a permanent tax provision lets companies deduct, up front, the costs of certain kinds of research and experimentation, rather than capitalize these costs. Finally, equipment used for research benefits from relatively rapid cost recovery. Table 8–1 shows a forecast of the costs of the tax credit.

Table 8–1. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF THE RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION TAX CREDIT

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004–2008
Current LawProposed Extension	4,990 1,005	2,910 3,278	, -	520 6,291	170 7,129	9,830 22,890
Total	5,995	6,188	6,427	6,811	7,299	32,720

IV. FEDERAL R&D DATA

Federal R&D Funding

R&D is the collection of efforts directed towards gaining fuller knowledge or understanding and applying knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and methods. R&D investments can be characterized as basic research, applied research, development, R&D equipment, or R&D facilities, and OMB has used those or similar categories in its collection of R&D data since 1949.

Basic research is defined as systematic study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts without specific applications towards processes or products in mind.

Applied research is systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met.

Development is systematic application of knowledge or understanding, directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.

Research and development equipment includes acquisition or design and production of movable equipment, such as spectrometers, microscopes, detectors, and other instruments.

Research and development facilities include the acquisition, design, and construction of, or major repairs or alterations to, all physical facilities for use in R&D activities. Facilities include land, buildings, and fixed capital equipment, regardless of whether the facilities are to be used by the Government or by a private organization, and regardless of where title to the property may rest. This category includes such fixed facilities as reactors, wind tunnels, and particle accelerators.

There are over twenty federal agencies that fund R&D in the U.S. The nature of the R&D that these agencies fund depends on the mission of each agency and on the role of R&D in accomplishing it. Table 8–2

shows agency-by-agency spending on basic and applied research, development, and R&D equipment and facilities.

Table 8-2. FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SPENDING

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

By Agency Defense Health and Human Services National Aeronautics and Space Administration Energy National Science Foundation Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	49,409 23,497 9,611 8,056 3,557 2,112 1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206 102,029	57,498 27,466 10,071 8,076 3,692 1,911 1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	62,753 28,031 11,009 8,535 4,062 1,943 1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	5,255 565 938 459 370 32 44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	9% 2% 9% 6% 10% 2% 4% -9% 32% 11% 10% -11% -9%
Health and Human Services National Aeronautics and Space Administration Energy National Science Foundation Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	23,497 9,611 8,056 3,557 2,112 1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206 102,029	27,466 10,071 8,076 3,692 1,911 1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	28,031 11,009 8,535 4,062 1,943 1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	565 938 459 370 32 44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	2% 9% 6% 10% 2% 4% -9% 11% -11% -9%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Energy National Science Foundation Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	9,611 8,056 3,557 2,112 1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206	10,071 8,076 3,692 1,911 1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	11,009 8,535 4,062 1,943 1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	938 459 370 32 44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	9% 6% 10% 2% 4% -9% 32% 11% 10% -11%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Energy National Science Foundation Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	8,056 3,557 2,112 1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206	8,076 3,692 1,911 1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	8,535 4,062 1,943 1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	459 370 32 44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	6% 10% 2% 4% -9% 32% 11% 10% -11%
Energy National Science Foundation Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	3,557 2,112 1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206	3,692 1,911 1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	4,062 1,943 1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	370 32 44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	10% 2% 4% -9% 32% 11% -11% -9%
Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	2,112 1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206	1,911 1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	1,943 1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	32 44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	2% 4% -9% 32% 11% -11% -9%
Agriculture Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	1,126 1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206 102,029	1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	1,232 1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	44 -114 240 66 58 -71 -106	4% -9% 32% 11% 10% -11% -9%
Veterans Affairs Commerce Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	1,376 266 774 623 416 1,206 102,029	1,188 1,304 761 627 575 627 1,206	1,190 1,001 693 633 556 1,100	-114 240 66 58 -71 -106	-9% 32% 11% 10% -11%
Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	266 774 623 416 1,206 102,029	761 627 575 627 1,206	1,001 693 633 556 1,100	240 66 58 -71 -106	32% 11% 10% -11% -9%
Homeland Security Transportation Interior Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	774 623 416 1,206 102,029	761 627 575 627 1,206	693 633 556 1,100	66 58 -71 -106	11% 10% -11% -9%
Transportation	774 623 416 1,206 102,029	575 627 1,206 115,002	693 633 556 1,100	66 58 -71 -106	11% 10% -11% -9%
Interior	623 416 1,206 102,029 1,334	575 627 1,206 115,002	633 556 1,100	58 -71 -106	10% -11% -9%
Environmental Protection Agency Other Total Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	416 1,206 102,029 1,334	627 1,206 115,002	556 1,100	-71 -106	-11% -9%
Total	1,206 102,029 1,334	1,206	1,100	-106	-9%
Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	1,334	ŕ	122,738	7,736	7%
Basic Research Defense Health and Human Services	1,334	ŕ	122,738	7,736	1%
Defense Health and Human Services	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 417	1		
Health and Human Services	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 Δ17 Ι	4 000	400	00/
	13,000	′ 1	1,309	-108	-8%
Blotional Agranguition and Lingag Administration		14,304	14,983	679	5%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,911	2,268	2,535	267	12%
Energy	2,536	2,522	2,571	49	2%
National Science Foundation	3,090	3,228	3,505	277	9%
Agriculture	797	823	819	-4	0%
Veterans Affairs	465	509	495	-14	-3%
Commerce	362	359	412	53	15%
Homeland Security	32	47	47	0	0%
Transportation	17	16	37	21	131%
Interior	41	39	38	-1	-3%
Environmental Protection Agency	63	100	101	1	1%
Other	201	213	218	5	2%
Subtotal	23,849	25,845	27,070	1,225	5%
Applied Research.					
Defense	4,081	4,289	3,670	-619	-14%
Health and Human Services	10,038	12,152	12,820	668	5%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,810	3,101	2,947	-154	-5%
Energy	2,458	2,538	2,901	363	14%
National Science Foundation	185	199	204	5	3%
Agriculture	875	821	847	26	3%
Veterans Affairs	638	653	712	59	9%
Commerce	715	660	592	-68 -68	-10%
Homeland Security	713	64	126	62	97%
		376	411		
Transportation	502		I	35	9%
Interior	522	481	537	56	12%
Environmental Protection Agency Other	262 610	355 645	356 661	16	0% 2%
Subtotal	23,774	26,334	26,784	450	2%
Development		20,00	20,101		_,,
Defense	43,775	51,677	57,625	5,948	12%
Health and Human Services	104	139	124	-15	-11%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,588	2,630	3,061	431	16%
Energy	1,990	2,007	2,088	81	4%
National Science Foundation	0	2,007	2,300	0	N/A
Agriculture	132	134	137	3	2%
Veterans Affairs	23	26	25	-1	-4%
Commerce	145	78	43	-35	-4 <i>%</i> -45%
	93	537	663	126	-45% 23%
Homeland Security	244	216	226	10	
Transportation				3	5% 5%
Interior Environmental Protection Agency	60 91	55 172	58 99	-73	5% -42%

Table 8-2. FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SPENDING—Continued

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	2002 Estimate	2003 Proposed	2004 Proposed	Dollar Change: 2003 to 2004	Percent Change: 2003 to 2004
Other	379	334	214	-120	-36%
Subtotal	49,624	58,005	64,363	6,358	11%
Facilities and Equipment					
Defense	219	115	149	34	30%
Health and Human Services	355	871	104	-767	-88%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,302	2,072	2,466	394	19%
	1,072	1,009	975	-34	-3%
Energy National Science Foundation	282	265	353	88	33%
	308	133	140	7	5%
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	N/A
Commerce	154	207	143	-64	-31%
Homeland Security	63	113	165	52	N/A
Transportation	11	19	19	0	0%
Interior	0	0	0	0	N/A
Environmental Protection Agency	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other	16	14	7	-7	-50%
Subtotal	4,782	4,818	4,521	-297	-6%

Federal Science and Technology Budget

Table 8-3 contains the FS&T budget, which accounts for nearly all of federal basic research, over 80 percent of federal applied research, and about half of civilian development. The FS&T budget highlights the creation of new knowledge and technologies more consistently

and accurately than the traditional R&D data collection. Also, because the FS&T budget emphasizes research, funding for defense development, testing, and evaluation is absent. FS&T is readily tracked through the budget and appropriations process, so the effects of budget decisions are clearer more immediately.

Table 8-3. FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BUDGET

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	2002 Estimate	2003 Proposed	2004 Proposed	Dollar Change: 2003 to 2004	Percent Change: 2003 to 2004
National Institutes of Health	23,279	27,344	27,893	549	2%
NASA	7,868	8,701	9,164	463	5%
Space Science	2,902	3,414	4,007	593	17%
Earth Science	1,592	1,628	1,552	-76	-5%
Biological & Physical Research	824	842	973	131	16%
Aeronautics Technology 1	997	947	959	12	1%
Crosscutting Technologies ¹	1,553	1,869	1,673	-196	-11%
National Science Foundation	4,823	5,028	5,481	453	9%
Energy ²	5,194	5,065	5,211	146	3%
Science Programs	3,232	3,256	3,311	55	2%
Renewable Energy	385	407	444	37	9%
Nuclear Energy ³	362	327	388	61	19%
Energy_Conservation 4	631	596	549	-4 7	-8%
Fossil Energy 5	583	479	519	40	8%
Defense	5,415	5,706	4,979	-727	-13%
Basic Research	1,334	1,417	1,309	-108	-8%
Applied Research	4,081	4,289	3,670	-619	-14%
Agriculture	1,862	1,834	1,843	9	0%
CSREES Research & Education 6	551	560	526	-34	-6%
Economic Research Service	67	73	77	4	N/A
Agricultural Research Service 7	1,003	958	987	29	3%
Forest Service 8	241	243	253	10	4%
Interior (USGS)	914	867	896	29	3%
Commerce	926	841	851	10	1%
NOAA (Oceanic & Atmospheric Research) 9	356	291	367	76	26%
NIST 10	570	550	484	-66	-12%
Veterans Affairs 11	756	794	822	28	4%
Environmental Protection Agency 12	788	825	776	-49	-6%
Transportation	693	548	606	58	11%

Table 8-3. FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BUDGET—Continued

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	2002 Estimate	2003 Proposed	2004 Proposed	Dollar Change: 2003 to 2004	Percent Change: 2003 to 2004
Highway research ¹³	448	421	506	85	20%
	245	127	100	<i>–</i> 27	–21%
Education Special Education Research and Innovation	310	363	373	10	3%
	78	78	78	0	0%
	110	110	110	0	0%
	122	175	185	10	6%
Total	52,828	57,916	58,894	978	2%

Aeronautics Technology and Crosscutting Technologies replace what had been listed as Aerospace Technology.
 All years reflect levels before transfer of funds to Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs.
 All years reflect transfer of oversight responsibility for the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory.

**Faxiludes weatherization and state grant programs.

Excludes weatherization and state grant programs.

Excludes weatherization and state grant programs.

Excludes receipts for Native American Endowment, \$7 million in 2002, and \$7 million in 2003, and \$9 million in 2004.

Excludes receipts for Native American Endowment, \$7 million in 2002, and \$7 million in 2003, and \$9 million in 2004.

Excludes buildings and facilities. Excludes portion of Plum Island Animal Disease Center, now included in DHS.

Forest and Rangeland Research.

⁹The 2003 level does not include the Sea Grant program.

10 Excludes Manufacturing Extension Program.
 11 Medical Research.

12 Science and Technology plus superfund transfer. Includes combating-terrorism supplemental funding, primarily for drinking water vulnerability assessments. The 2003 superfund transfer includes

funding for building decontamination research.

13 Includes R&D funding for the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

14 Federal Aviation Administration Research, Engineering, and Development. Starting with 2003 request, excludes funding for aviation security research, now funded through DHS's Transportation Security Administration.

15 National Institute on Disability_and Rehabilitation Research.

¹⁶ Does not include funding for Regional Educational Labs.

Interagency R&D Efforts

Nanotechnology Initiative, and the Climate Change Science Program.

Table 8–4 shows agency spending for Networking and Information Technology R&D. the National

Table 8-4. AGENCY DETAIL OF SELECTED INTERAGENCY R&D EFFORTS

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	2002 Estimate	2003 Proposed	2004 Proposed	Dollar Change: 2003 to 2004	Percent Change: 2003 to 2004
Networking and Information Technology R&D					
National Science Foundation	662	678	724	46	7%
Defense	439	442	461	19	4%
Health and Human Services 1	347	374	441	67	18%
Energy	306	310	317	7	2%
NASA	181	213	195	-18	-8%
Commerce	36	38	39	1	3%
Environmental Protection Agency	2	2	2	0	0%
Total	1,973	2,057	2,179	122	6%
National Nanotechnology Initiative					
National Science Foundation	204	221	247	26	12%
Energy	89	133	197	64	48%
Defense	180	202	176	-26	-13%
National Institutes of Health	59	65	70	5	8%
Commerce (NIST)	77	78	53	-25	-32%
NASA	35	33	31	-2	-6%
Agriculture	0	1	10	9	900%
Environmental Protection Agency	6	6	5	-1	-17%
Homeland Security (TSA) 2	2	2	2	0	0%
Justice	1	1	1	0	0%
Total	653	742	792	50	7%
Climate Change Science Program					
NASA	1,090	1,112	1,068	-44	-4%
National Science Foundation	189	203	213	10	5%
Commerce (NOAA)	100	118	136	18	15%
Energy	117	129	133	4	3%
Agriculture	55	66	73	7	11%
National Institutes of Health	56	59	61	2	3%
Interior (USGS)	26	26	26	0	0%
Environmental Protection Agency	21	22	22	اه	0%

· ·	,	,			
	2002 Estimate	2003 Proposed	2004 Proposed	Dollar Change: 2003 to 2004	Percent Change: 2003 to 2004
Smithsonian	6	6	6	0	0%
U.S. Agency for International Development	6	6	6	0	0%
Transportation	0	0	4	4	N/A
State	0	0	1	1	N/A
Total	1,666	1,747	1,749	2	0%
Subtotal, CCRI (included in CCSP total)	0	40	182	142	355%

Table 8–4. AGENCY DETAIL OF SELECTED INTERAGENCY R&D EFFORTS—Continued (Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

Allocation of Research Funding

Federal funds appropriated to Executive Branch agencies may be used in different ways, ranging from grants awarded to university researchers to supporting research at federal laboratories. The Administration supports the competitive, merit review process for funding research in most cases. However, there are appropriate roles for other modes of allocating research funding in some circumstances, such as funding research at specific facilities that have unique capabilities.

In order to better understand and characterize the methods agencies use to allocate their research funding, agencies reported how research funds are allocated by the following five categories:

Research performed at congressional direction consists of intramural and extramural research programs where funded activities are awarded to a single performer or collection of performers with limited or no competitive selection or with competitive selection but outside of the agency's primary mission, based on direction from the Congress in law, in report language, or by other direction.

Inherently unique research is intramural and extramural research programs where funded activities are awarded to a single performer or team of performers without competitive selection. The award may be based on the provision of unique capabilities, concern for timeliness, or prior record of performance (e.g., facility operations support for a unique facility, such as an electron-positron linear collider; research grants for rapid-response studies to address an emergency).

Merit-reviewed research with limited competitive selection is intramural and extramural research programs where funded activities are competitively awarded from a pool of qualified applicants that are limited to organizations that were created to largely serve federal missions and continue to receive most of their annual research revenue from federal sources. The limited competition may be for reasons of stewardship, agency mission constraints, or retention of unique technical capabilities (e.g., funding set aside for researchers at laboratories or centers of DOD, NASA, EPA, NOAA, and NIH; Federally-Funded Research and Development Centers; formula funds for USDA).

Merit-reviewed research with competitive selection and internal (program) evaluation is intramural and extramural research programs where funded activities are competitively awarded following review for scientific or technical merit. The review is conducted by the program manager or other qualified individuals from within the agency program, without additional independent evaluation (e.g., merit-reviewed research at DOD).

Merit-reviewed research with competitive selection and external (peer) evaluation is intramural and extramural research programs where funded activities are competitively awarded following review by a set of external scientific or technical reviewers (often called peers) for merit. The review is conducted by appropriately qualified scientists, engineers, or other technically-qualified individuals who are apart from the people or groups making the award decisions, and serves to inform the program manager or other qualified individual who makes the award (e.g., NSF's single-investigator research; NASA's research and analysis funds).

Table 8–5 lists how federal R&D agencies report allocating research funding among these categories.

¹ Includes funds from offsetting collections for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: \$21 million in 2002, \$15 million in 2003, and \$55 million in 2004

² Activities of the Transportation Security Administration, formerly within DOT.

Table 8-5. ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH FUNDING, 2002 and 2003

(Percent of Agency Research)

	Research Performed at Congressional Direction*		ned at ssional Inherently Unique		Merit-Reviewed Research with Limited Competitive Selection		Merit-Reviewed Research, Competitive Selection and Internal Evaluation		Merit-Reviewed Research, Competitive Selection and External Evaluation	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
By Agency.										
Health and Human Services	1%	N/A	1%	1%	18%	17%	1%	1%	80%	81%
Defense	10%	N/A	8%	8%	19%	21%	60%	67%	3%	3%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6%	N/A	3%	1%	5%	6%	39%	37%	46%	55%
Energy	5%	N/A	21%	21%	51%	55%	7%	7%	16%	17%
National Science Foundation	0%	N/A	0%	0%	5%	5%	7%	6%	88%	89%
Agriculture	4%	N/A	50%	51%	36%	39%	0%	0%	9%	10%
Veterans Affairs	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	67%	67%
Commerce	4%	N/A	42%	49%	15%	15%	22%	22%	17%	14%
Interior	7%	N/A	33%	32%	34%	39%	24%	27%	2%	2%
Environmental Protection Agency	5%	N/A	7%	9%	54%	45%	15%	15%	19%	31%
Transportation	16%	N/A	14%	24%	0%	0%	69%	76%	0%	0%
Education	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Homeland Security	15%	N/A	5%	41%	75%	55%	5%	4%	0%	0%
Smithsonian Institution	0%	N/A	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	81%	N/A	1%	7%	3%	15%	14%	72%	1%	5%
Percent of Agency ResearchResearch Funding (dollars in millions)	4% 1,977	N/A N/A	7% 3,553	7% 3,548	20% 9,313	20% 10,235	15% 7,064	15% 7,541	54% 25,717	58% 29,772

^{*2003} levels for this category are generally not available yet, so percentages shown for 2003 have been modified to add to 100 percent without this category.

Federal credit programs offer direct loans and loan guarantees for a wide range of activities, primarily housing, education, business and rural development, and exports. At the end of 2002, there were \$251 billion in Federal direct loans outstanding and \$1,145 billion in loan guarantees. Through its insurance programs, the Federal Government insures bank, thrift, and credit union deposits, guarantees private defined-benefit pensions, and insures against other risks such as natural disasters, all up to certain limits.

The Federal Government also enhances credit availability for targeted sectors indirectly through Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs)—privately owned companies and cooperatives that operate under Federal charters. GSEs provide direct loans and increase liquidity by guaranteeing and securitizing loans. Some GSEs have become major players in the financial market. In 2002, the face value of GSE lending totaled \$3.6 trillion. In return for serving social purposes, GSEs enjoy many privileges, which differ across GSEs. In general, GSEs can borrow from Treasury in amounts ranging up to \$4 billion at Treasury's discretion, GSEs' corporate earnings are exempt from state and local income taxation, GSE securities are exempt from SEC registration, and banks and thrifts are allowed to hold GSE securities in unlimited amounts and use them to collateralize public deposits. These privileges leave many people with the impression that their securities are risk-free. GSEs, however, are not part of the Federal Government, and their securities are not federally guaranteed. By law, the GSEs' securities carry a disclaimer of any U.S. obligation.

The role and risk of these diverse programs critically depend on the state of financial markets. In recent years, financial markets have been changing fast because of rapid technological advances and active deregulation. The Federal Government, therefore, needs to monitor financial market developments closely and to adapt the extent and nature of credit and insurance programs to changing environments.

The rest of this chapter is organized as follows.

- The first section analyzes the role of Federal credit and insurance programs. Federal programs play useful roles when market imperfections prevent the private market from efficiently providing credit and insurance. Financial evolution has partly corrected many imperfections and generally weakened the justification for Federal intervention. The role of Federal programs, however, may still be critical in some areas.
- The second section identifies four key criteria for evaluating Federal programs: objectives, economic justification, availability of alternative means, and efficiency. Recognizing that improving efficiency is a continual concern, this section pays particular attention to it, including discussion of asset management.
- The third section reviews Federal credit programs and GSEs in four sectors: housing, education, business and community development, and exports. This section discusses program objectives, recent developments, and future plans for each program.
- The final section describes Federal deposit insurance, pension guarantees, disaster insurance, and insurance against terrorism and other security-related risks in a context similar to that for credit programs.

I. FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN CHANGING FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Federal Role

The roles of Federal credit and insurance programs can be broadly classified into two categories: helping disadvantaged groups and correcting market failures. Subsidized Federal credit programs redistribute resources from the general taxpayer to disadvantaged regions or segments of the population. Since disadvantaged groups can be assisted through other means, such as direct subsidies, the value of a credit or insurance program critically depends on the extent to which it corrects market failures.

In most cases, private lending and insurance businesses efficiently meet societal demands by allocating resources to the most productive uses, and Federal intervention is unnecessary or can even be distortionary. However, Federal intervention may im-

prove the market outcome in some situations. The market imperfections that justify some Federal involvement are the following.

• Information opaqueness interferes with the optimal allocation of capital. In most cases, financial intermediaries efficiently gather and process information needed to evaluate the creditworthiness of borrowers. However, there may be little objective information about some groups of borrowers such as start-up businesses, start-up farmers, and students, who have limited incomes and credit histories. Because it is difficult for those borrowers to prove their creditworthiness to a large number of lenders, they must rely on the subjective judgements of a few lenders. In this situation, many creditworthy borrowers may fail to obtain credit.

Even for borrowers who are approved for credit, insufficient competition can result in higher interest rates. Government intervention, such as loan guarantees, enables these groups of borrowers to obtain credit more easily and cheaply and provides an opportunity for the lender to become more comfortable with that group of borrowers. Similarly, the private sector efficiently insures against various risks. Insurance companies estimate expected loss based on probabilities of loss-generating events and charge adequate premiums. Private insurers, however, are reluctant to insure against an event for which they cannot reasonably estimate the probability and the magnitude of loss. Without these estimates, they cannot properly set the premium. Terrorism emerged as one of these cases after the September 11 attacks. The loss from terrorism is highly unpredictable and can turn out to be enormous. In this case, Government intervention limiting uncertainties for the private sector is necessary to ensure the provision of insurance, until the private sector understands the particular risk better.

- Externalities cause either underinvestment or overinvestment in some sectors. Decisions at the individual level are not socially optimal when individuals do not capture the full benefit (positive externalities) or bear the full cost (negative externalities) of their activities. Examples of positive and negative externalities are education and pollution. The general public benefits from high productivity and good citizenship of a well-educated person and suffers from pollution. Without Government intervention, people will invest less than the socially optimal amount in activities that generate positive externalities and more in activities that generate negative externalities. The Federal Government can encourage those activities that produce positive externalities or reduce negative externalities by offering subsidized credit or other rewards such as tax benefits, while discouraging activities producing negative externalities by imposing taxes or other penalties.
- **Resource** constraints sometimes limit the private sector's ability to offer certain products. Deposit insurance is one example. Since the performance of banks is often affected by common factors such as macroeconomic conditions, bank failures tend to be clustered in bad economic times. Furthermore, if depositors come to doubt the soundness of the banking system as a whole upon observing a large number of failures, they may rush to withdraw deposits, forcing even sound banks into liquidation. To prevent these undesirable withdrawals, which would harm the whole economy, deposit insurance needs to be backed by a sufficient fund to resolve a very large number of failures. It may be difficult for private insurers to secure such a large fund. Some catastrophic events can also threaten the solvency of private

- insurers. For some events involving a very large loss concentrated in a short time period, therefore, Government insurance commanding more resources can be more credible and effective.
- Imperfect competition justifies some Government intervention. Competition is imperfect in some markets because of barriers to entry, economies of scale, and foreign government intervention. For example, legal barriers to entry or geographic isolation can cause imperfect competition in some rural areas. If the lack of competition forces some rural residents to pay excessively high interest on loans, Government lending programs aiming to increase the availability of credit and lower the borrowing cost for those rural residents may improve economic efficiency.

Changing Financial Markets

Financial markets have undergone fundamental changes that continue to alter their long-term trend. The main forces behind these changes are financial services deregulation and technological advances, which promoted competition and economic efficiency. Deregulation has promoted consolidation by removing legal barriers to business combinations. By increasing the availability of information and lowering transaction costs, technological advances have significantly contributed to enhancing liquidity, refining risk management tools, and spurring globalization. Interacting with these developments, however, have been some unsettling events, such as the ballooning and then plunging stock market, recession, and accounting scandals.

Financial services deregulation has promoted competition by removing geographic and industry barriers. The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act of 1997 completed the demolition of geographic barriers in banking that had been going on at the state level for two decades. The Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 repealed the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act and the Bank Holding Company Act that restricted the affiliation between banks, securities firms, and insurance companies. The Act allows financial holding companies to engage in various financial activities, including traditional banking, securities underwriting, insurance underwriting, securitization, and financial advising. As a result, competition has become nationwide and across all financial products.

Advances in communication and information processing technology have made the evaluation of borrowers' creditworthiness more accurate and lowered the cost of financial transactions. Lenders now have easy access to large databases, powerful computers, and sophisticated analytical models. Thus, many lenders use credit scoring models that evaluate creditworthiness based on various borrower characteristics derived from extensive credit bureau data. As a result, lending decisions have become generally more accurate and objective. Powerful computing and communication devices have also lowered the cost of financial transactions by

producing new transaction methods such as electronic fund transfers, Internet banking, and Internet brokerage. The development of reliable screening methods and efficient transaction methods have resulted in intense competition for creditworthy borrowers and narrowed lending margins. Financial institutions are more willing to compete for customers with unique characteristics, customers in distant areas, and customers offering small business volume. A notable example of increased competition is the credit card business, where offering lower rates to lower-risk customers has become much more common in recent years.

Consolidation among financial institutions, especially banks, has been very active due to deregulation and increased competition. Because of active consolidation, the number of banks has sharply decreased, and the market share of large banks has increased. At the end of calendar 2001, there were about 8,100 commercial banks, which represented a decrease by about 4,300 or 35 percent from the end of calendar 1990. The top 10 and 100 banks respectively controlled 40 and 73 percent of banking assets at the end of calendar 2001, compared with 21 and 51 percent at the end of calendar 1990. Consolidation across traditional industry boundaries has produced financial holding companies that control multiple types of financial institutions. The pace of consolidation, however, slowed in recent years due to slumping stock markets.

Direct capital market access by borrowers has become easier. Advances in communication and information processing technology enabled many companies (less-established medium-sized companies, as well as large well-known ones) to validate their financial information at low costs and to borrow directly in capital markets, instead of relying on banks. In particular, growth of commercial paper (short-term financing instruments issued by corporations) substantially outpaced growth of bank business loans in the 1990s. This long-term trend, however, has been seriously interrupted by the last recession and recent accounting scandals that caused some instability in financial markets. In recent periods, the volume of commercial paper issued by nonfinancial companies dropped below \$160 billion, which was less than one half of the peak level reached in 2000. Some borrowers with relatively low credit ratings were denied access, and even borrowers with higher credit ratings had to reduce their reliance on commercial paper because of investors' increased concern about the riskiness of short-term financing. Heavy reliance on short-term financing can quickly worsen financial distress by causing refinancing dif-

Nonbank financial institutions have increased their market share, partly thanks to advanced communications and information processing technology that helped to level the playing field. Finance companies are a major nonbank lender. Over the last decade, both consumer loans and business loans have been growing at finance companies faster than at commercial banks. In the 1990s, venture capital firms emerged as a major

financing source for small, start-up firms that had relied heavily on banks. During the last stock-market boom, the growth of venture capital firms was rather phenomenal. Between calendar 1995 and calendar 2000, their new investments, which were mostly in small firms' equity, jumped 18-fold, to over \$100 billion. Venture capital investments, however, plunged, as the stock market slumped. During the first three quarters of calendar 2002, venture capital firms invested only about \$17 billion.

Internet-based financial intermediaries provide financial services more cheaply and widely. The Internet lowers the cost of financial transactions and reduces the importance of physical location. Internet brokers slashed the commission on stock trading, facilitating small investors' participation in the stock market. Internet-only banks, which emerged recently, bid up deposit interest rates. Furthermore, their services are nationwide. The Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act of 2000, which eliminates legal barriers to the use of electronic technology to sign contracts, should accelerate the growth of transactions over the Internet.

Securitization (pooling a certain type of asset and selling shares of the asset pool to investors) is a financial process accelarated by technological advances. Increased transparency of asset quality created demand for securitized assets. Securitization has enhanced liquidity in financial markets by enabling lenders to raise funds without borrowing or issuing equity. It also helps financial institutions to reduce risk exposure to a particular line of business. Commonly securitized assets include credit card loans, automobile loans, and residential mortgages, whose quality can be more objectively analyzed. In recent years, financial institutions began securitizing to a limited extent many other assets such as commercial mortgages and small business loans, the riskiness of which is more difficult to evaluate.

Financial derivatives, such as options, swaps, and futures, have improved investors' ability to manage risk. Financial institutions and many nonfinancial companies are increasingly using these relatively new instruments to manage various types of risk such as price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and even catastrophe-related risk. Price risk can be easily managed through standard derivative contracts such as options and futures. The interest rate swap is an effective tool to reduce a firm's exposure to interest rate movements. Interest rate swaps are widely used by financial institutions that have many fixed-interest rate assets, such as mortgage lenders. Credit derivatives, which can be used as insurance against loan default, gained more popularity in recent periods, as default by some large corporations such as Enron and WorldCom heightened investors' concern about default risk. After the September 11 attacks, catastrophe bonds drew considerable attention as a potential means to manage a large risk. Through the bonds, the potential large loss from a catastrophe can be spread among a large number of inves-

tors, instead of a few insurance companies. The size of the catastrophe bond market, however, is still very small.

Globalization is another important consequence of the reduced importance of geographic proximity and knowledge of local markets. Both commercial and investment banking institutions headquartered in Europe and Japan are actively competing in the U.S. market, and many U.S. financial institutions have branches worldwide. With international competition, even very large financial institutions have little ability to influence the market.

Slumping stock markets, the last recession, and recent accounting scandals caused financing difficulties for some businesses. Stock market declines raised the cost of equity financing for most corporations and substantially reduced the supply of venture capital for small, start-up businesses. The last recession increased the delinquency rate of business loans. The delinquency rate kept increasing because, as usual, loan delinquencies followed the economic downturn with a lag. The increased delinquency rate made it more difficult for some businesses to obtain loans by making banks more cautious. Recent accounting scandals involving large companies such as Enron and WorldCom caused investors to become unusually jittery about the reliability of financial reports and default risk. The stock market reacted negatively, further increasing the cost of equity financing. Bond financing also became more difficult and expensive for companies with low credit ratings, despite low interest rates in other sectors of the economy. The financing difficulties, however, were largely confined to risky or less-established businesses. Well-established companies with high credit ratings benefitted from the lowest interest rates in decades, which could offset the effect of a high equity-financing cost. Consumers and home buyers kept having easy access to credit, partly thanks to the continued strength of the housing market. The delinquency rates of consumer and real estate loans remained at low levels, suggesting that credit conditions in those sectors may continue to be favorable in the foreseeable future.

Implications for Federal Programs

Financial evolution has been increasing the private market's capacity to serve the populations traditionally targeted by Federal programs. This long-term trend will continue in the future, but can be interrupted temporarily. In general, financial evolution has weakened the role of Federal credit and insurance programs. To improve the effectiveness of credit and insurance programs, therefore, the Federal Government may focus on narrower target populations that still have difficulty in obtaining credit from private lenders and on more specific objectives that have been less affected by financial evolution. The Federal Government, however, may take more active roles during the periods in which financial instability temporarily interrupts the smooth functioning of the private market.

Information about borrowers is more widely available and easier to process, thanks to technological advances. As a result, creditworthy borrowers are less likely to be turned down, while borrowers that are not creditworthy are less likely to be approved for credit. The Federal role of improving credit allocation, therefore, is generally not as strong as before. The benefit from financial evolution, however, can be uneven across groups and over time. Credit scoring, for example, is still difficult to apply to some groups with unique characteristics that are difficult to standardize. In times of economic downturn or financial instability, lenders can be overly cautious, turning away some creditworthy borrowers. The Federal Government may need to target those underserved groups better, while reducing general involvement.

Externalities have not been significantly affected by financial evolution. The private market fundamentally relies on decisions at the individual level. Thus, it is inherently difficult for the private market to correct problems related to externalities.

Resource constraints have been alleviated. Securitization and financial derivatives facilitate fund raising and risk sharing. By securitizing loans and writing derivatives contracts, a lender can make a large amount of risky loans, while limiting its risk exposure. An insurer can distribute the risk of a natural or manmade catastrophe among a large number of investors through catastrophe-related derivatives, although the extent of risk sharing in this way is still limited because of the small size of the market for those products.

Imperfect competition is much less likely in general. Developments that contributed to increasing competition are financial deregulation, direct capital market access by borrowers, stronger presence of nonbank financial institutions, emergence of Internet-based financial institutions, and globalization. Consolidation has a potential negative effect on competition, especially in markets that were traditionally served by small institutions. Large financial institutions with global operations may want to focus more on large customers and business lines that utilize economies of scale and scope more fully. Given that the Nation still has many banks and other financial institutions, the negative effect, if any, should be insignificant overall. It is possible, however, that some communities in remote rural areas and inner city areas have been adversely affected by consolidation.

Uncertainties about the Federal Government's liability have increased in some areas. Consolidation has increased bank size. Thus, the failure of even a single large bank can seriously drain the federal deposit insurance fund. As a result of deregulation, banks engage in more activities. While diversification across business lines may generally improve the safety of banks, new businesses introduce new risks. For example, one concern raised recently is that the motive to obtain underwriting business from borrowing firms may have been affecting lending decisions, undermining loan quality at some large banking organizations. Globalization also

has both an upside and a downside. A financial institution with a worldwide operation may overcome difficulties in the U.S. market more easily, but it is more heavily exposed to economic turmoil in other countries, especially those that are less-developed or politically unstable. The large size of some GSEs is also a potential problem. Financial trouble of a large GSE could cause strong repercussions in financial markets, affecting federally insured entities and economic activity. Overall, the financial market evolves to be more efficient and safer. Financial evolution, however, is often

accompanied by new risks. Thus, Federal agencies need to be vigilant to identify and manage new risks.

The stock market plunge and the slow economic recovery have increased the risk and uncertainty for the pension benefit guaranty program by impairing the financial health of many pension funds and firms offering pension benefits. New and amended insurance programs for security-related risks also make the Federal Government's liability more uncertain. Security-related events such as terrorism and war are highly uncertain in terms of both the frequency of occurrence and the magnitude of potential loss.

II. A CROSS-CUTTING ASSESSMENT

To assess Federal programs systematically policy-makers and program managers need to consider the following questions. (1) Are the programs' objectives still worthwhile? (2) Is the program economically justified? (3) Is the credit or insurance program the best way to achieve the goals? (4) Is the program operating efficiently and effectively? If the answer to any of the first three questions is "No," the program should be eliminated or phased out. For programs that pass the three tests, the focus should be on improving efficiency and effectiveness.

Objectives

The first step in reassessing Federal credit and insurance programs is to identify clearly the objective of each program, such as an increase in homeownership, an increase in college graduates, an increase in jobs, or an increase in exports. The objective must be clear and worthwhile to justify a program. For some programs, the objective might be unclear or of low importance. In some other cases, an initially worthwhile objective might have become obsolete. Programs lacking a clear, worthwhile objective should be either refocused or discontinued.

Economic Justifications

For a credit or insurance program to be economically justified, the program's benefits must exceed its costs. The main benefit measure should be the improvement in intended outcomes (for example, an increase in homeownership) net of what would have occurred in the absence of the program (for example, the portion of the increase owing to economic growth and financial evolution). Financial evolution may have significantly affected the net benefit from some programs. Suppose, for example, that financial evolution made information about borrowers transparent in some sectors where information opaqueness had been a major problem. Then the benefit would be substantially smaller for the Federal programs that were mainly intended to increase credit availability in those sectors by alleviating the information problem. Only a small portion of the increased credit availability may be attributable to those Federal programs.

Many Federal credit and insurance programs involve subsidy costs, and all of them incur administrative costs. A subsidy cost occurs when the beneficiaries of a program do not pay enough to cover the cost to the Federal Government (e.g., they pay below-cost interest rates and below-cost fees). The administrative costs include the costs of loan origination, servicing, and monitoring. The benefit of a program can be smaller than the combined cost of subsidy and administration either because it is inherently costly to pursue the program's goal or because the program is inefficiently managed (failure to maximize the benefit and minimize the cost). The program should be discontinued in the first case and restructured in the second case.

Alternatives

Even a program that is economically justified should be discontinued if there is a better way to achieve the same goals. The Federal Government has other means to achieve social and economic goals, such as providing direct subsidies, offering tax benefits, and encouraging private institutions to provide the intended services.

In general, direct subsidies are more efficient than credit programs for fulfilling social objectives such as helping low-income people, as opposed to economic objectives such as improving credit allocation. Direct subsidies are less likely to interfere with the efficient allocation of resources. Suppose that the Government makes a subsidized loan to be used for a specific project. Then the borrower will undertake the project if its return is greater than the subsidized rate. Thus, the subsidized loan can induce the borrower to undertake a normally unprofitable project, resulting in a social loss. On the other hand, a direct subsidy is a simple income transfer, which is less likely to cause a social loss.

To a certain extent, the Federal Government can also correct market failures by helping the private market to improve efficiency, instead of directly offering credit or insurance. For example, policies encouraging the standardization of information (e.g., standardization of loan origination documents) may improve the private lenders' ability to serve those sectors where information is inadequate. Standardization helps to improve the quality of information by facilitating information proc-

essing. With reduced opaqueness, loan sales should be easier, and the secondary market should develop more quickly. Then the lending market would be more liquid and competitive. A more specific example is the development of floodplain maps by the National Flood Insurance Program. Before the development of the maps, private insurance companies had little information on flood risks by geographic area. The lack of information was a main reason why private companies were unwilling to insure against flood risk.

Improving Efficiency

Some programs may be well-justified based on the three criteria above. However, few programs are perfectly designed or managed. It is almost impossible to take all relevant factors into consideration when a program is created. In addition, financial evolution can lower the efficiency of initially well-designed and well managed programs. Thus, improving efficiency is a continual concern. Although the ways to improve efficiency vary across programs, there are some general categories and principles that apply to most programs.

Pricing (setting appropriate lending terms or insurance premiums) is a critical part of credit and insurance programs. To maximize efficiency, program managers need to set the subsidy rate at an optimal level and calculate the subsidy rate accurately. If a program's subsidy is too small, the intended population may benefit little and may even be discouraged from using the program. On the other hand, an excessive subsidy will transfer too much resources to a small group of the population. In either case, program efficiency can be seriously undermined. Miscalculation of the subsidy rate would also result in resource misallocation. If program managers fail to accurately estimate the default and prepayment probabilities for a credit program and the loss probability for an insurance program, the actual subsidy may substantially deviate from the intended subsidy. For a given amount of the budget, the program size (total amount of loans or number of beneficiaries) is determined by the estimated subsidy rate. Thus, an estimated subsidy smaller than the actual subsidy would increase the program size beyond the level intended by policymakers, while an estimated subsidy larger than the actual subsidy would unduly prevent the program from helping more people.

To set the subsidy rate at the optimal level, policy-makers and program managers should carefully weigh the benefit of improving economic efficiency in the targeted sector against the risk of misallocating resources. To improve the accuracy of subsidy estimation, program managers need to utilize fully both historical experience and advanced analytical tools. Private sector participation may also help the pricing of complicated programs. Federal agencies can make risk-sharing arrangements with private firms that may have better pricing expertise and derive information from the private firms' pricing.

Targeting the right population is also an important element of program efficiency. The net benefit will

increase if program managers more successfully identify the populations that would most benefit from credit and insurance programs. The ideal target populations include borrowers who have worthwhile projects but have difficulty in obtaining private credit (e.g., beginning farmers, new businesses, new exporters), populations underserved by the private market (e.g., lowincome, minority), underserved neighborhoods (e.g., rural, inner city), and legislatively targeted populations (e.g., students, veterans). In addition to making credit available, program managers need to inform potential borrowers of the credit availability and provide high-quality customer services, so that ignorance or inconvenience does not deter the targeted populations from accessing the program.

In conducting outreach, program managers may also consider the state of the financial market. The target population can expand when the private market fails to function smoothly due to temporary interruptions, such as economic downturns and asset-price declines. Interruptions can reduce credit availability in the private market, as evidenced by declines in commercial paper and venture capital investment in recent periods. Reduced credit availability can mean that more credit-worthy borrowers have difficulty in obtaining credit in the private market. On those occasions, Federal credit programs can also play a more useful role.

While conducting outreach, program managers should avoid overreaching (assisting those who have easy access to private credit or insurance). Excessive government intervention wastes taxpayers' money and distorts economic outcomes. To avoid overreaching, program managers need to define eligibility clearly and carefully screen applicants based on eligibility. The eligibility screening is especially important for programs offering a large subsidy because the large subsidy can attract many customers who can easily obtain credit or insurance in the private sector. In addition, plans to expand the scale or the scope of a program should be carried out cautiously; they should be convincingly supported by careful cost-benefit analyses.

Risk management needs to be effective to limit the cost of credit and insurance programs. Careful screening of borrowers' creditworthiness would reduce the default risk. Although the goal of most credit programs is not to lend to the most creditworthy borrowers, it is important to identify relatively more creditworthy borrowers even among those who might be denied credit by private lenders. Other key elements of risk management include monitoring existing borrowers and collecting defaulted loans.

One way to improve screening, monitoring, and collecting is to use advanced analytical tools such as credit scoring and to maintain useful data bases. Using state-of-the-art tools is especially important for programs that compete with the private sector for the same group of customers. Private financial institutions are quick to adopt new technology. Falling behind, Federal programs could be left with riskier customers. In cases where the private sector has a clear advantage in per-

forming some risk management functions, delegating those functions is an effective strategy. For example, if banks are better at screening some groups of borrowers because of their extensive experience with those borrowers, Federal agencies may delegate the screening of those borrowers to banks. To realize the potential benefit from delegation, Federal agencies need to monitor the performance of private partners closely. More importantly, the partnership should be structured such that the profit motives of private-sector partners are preserved. Risk-sharing arrangements and performance-based contracts would help to preserve the profit motive.

Cost control is a concern for all types of organizations. For Federal credit and insurance programs, key elements include delivery and servicing costs, in addition to the general administration cost. There are many ways for Federal agencies to minimize costs. They may streamline the delivery system, computerize loan servicing, and eliminate redundant servicing facilities. Inter-agency cooperation can also result in a substantial cost saving. When several Federal agencies serve similar purposes, those agencies may share databases, facilities, and expertise. Outsourcing some functions to the private sector is always a possibility because the private sector is generally more efficient.

For Federal programs involving private-sector partners, cost efficiency critically depends on whether contract terms with private-sector partners are adequate. To utilize the private sector's expertise, it is necessary to offer reasonable profit opportunities to private-sector partners. However, contract terms allowing excessive profits would result in serious inefficiency. Profit margins for private-sector partners should be carefully examined and set at an appropriate level. Preferably, Federal agencies may use competitive bidding when it is practical.

Initiative plays an important role in a rapidly changing environment. Information technology and financial markets have been changing rapidly. To achieve the maximum efficiency, program managers need to watch closely and adapt their programs quickly to new developments. Tardy responses to changes in information technology may mean missed opportunities for improving risk management and reducing costs. Financial market developments also have important implications. For example, many loans guaranteed by the Government are securitized. Securitization may reduce the lenders' incentives to screen and monitor borrowers if they believe that guaranteeing agencies do not properly track the performance of securitized loans. To prevent this adverse effect, the Government needs well-organized databases and modern monitoring systems. Private lenders are more willing to serve many customers to whom they did not want to lend in the past. Thus, some Federal credit programs may need to focus more narrowly on customers who are still underserved by private lenders. Without the agencies' initiative, needed adjustments might be substantially delayed because individual agencies conducting daily businesses are best positioned to detect changes in market conditions.

Federal Loan Portfolio Management: Improving Performance and Efficiency

At the end of 2002, the Federal Government held loan assets valued at \$251 billion. Of this figure, \$220 billion were direct loans, and \$31 billion were guaranteed loans acquired by the Federal Government after default. In addition, the Federal government holds liabilities on a \$1,145 billion loan guarantee portfolio. While the Government sets aside resources for the future costs of these activities, better management of the portfolio can allow more accurate estimates of credit program subsidy costs, lower the risk exposure of the Federal government, and produce more reliable financial reporting. More efficient management can also free up existing agency resources to better serve program target populations and work more effectively with borrowers and lenders. The size of the Government's portfolio means that even small changes in management practices can have substantial qualitative and quantitative effects in a time of scarce resources.

Over the next year, OMB will work with agencies to identify ways of improving loan portfolio management across the four basic credit functions: program development, loan origination, servicing or lender monitoring during repayment, and liquidation. These improvements will build on principles from:

- the President's Management Agenda, which includes improved asset management (including physical assets) as a component of successful financial management,
- OMB Circular A-129, which outlines policies governing the four basic credit functions, and
- the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, which authorized a variety of techniques, including loan asset sales and Treasury tax refund offset and cross-servicing, to improve management of loans in default by increasing the chance of recovery.

While some agencies have adopted techniques to improve efficiency and performance, such as competitive servicing contracts and lender monitoring, the evolution of private-sector best practices has far outpaced the Government's. In many cases, agencies perform one of the basic credit functions well—usually loan origination—but have poor systems in place for tracking loan performance. Other agencies may track borrowers reasonably well during repayment, but have no risk management system in place to identify and closely monitor borrowers in danger of defaulting.

Implementing changes cannot happen in isolation, however; changes made in one function can significantly affect performance in another. Analyzing these effects may inform agencies' resource decisions through the basic functions, such as whether or not to improve internal accounting systems or to outsource loan servicing and liquidation. Equally important is the fact that this analysis may improve program performance by reduc-

ing the default rate, allowing the agency to stretch its subsidy dollars over more borrowers.

Any changes to program management will be made in light of the programs' justifications to ensure that the Government neither crowds out the private sector nor expands the target population beyond that intended. However, the main focus of OMB efforts will be on efficient stewardship of taxpayer dollars and more effective credit assistance to those borrowers who need it.

III. CREDIT IN FOUR SECTORS

Housing Credit Programs and GSEs

The Federal Government makes direct loans, provides loan guarantees, and enhances liquidity in the housing market to promote homeownership among low- and moderate-income people and to help finance rental housing for low-income people. While direct loans are largely limited to low-income borrowers, loan guarantees are offered to a much larger segment of the population, including moderate-income borrowers. Increased liquidity achieved through GSEs benefits virtually all borrowers in the housing market, although it helps low and moderate-income borrowers more.

Federal Housing Administration

In June 2002, the President issued America's Homeownership Challenge to increase first-time minority homeowners by 5.5 million through 2010. HUD's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) will help to achieve this goal through its insurance funds, mainly the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund. FHA mortgage insurance provides access to homeownership for people who lack the financial resources or credit history to qualify for a conventional home mortgage. In 2002, FHA insured \$136 billion in mortgages for over 1.2 million households, 21 percent more households than in 2001. Most of these were people buying their first homes many of whom were minorities. The dollar volume of mortgages exceeded the 2001 volume by 27 percent, partially driven by the rapid increase in house prices and low interest rates.

For fiscal year 2004, FHA is proposing a new mortgage product. This product will be geared toward families with poor credit records who are currently being served at a higher cost in the subprime market or not served at all. Borrowers could reduce their annual mortgage insurance premiums once they have established a history of regular payments thereby demonstrating their creditworthiness. This innovative product is consistent with FHA's traditional pioneering role in reducing the cost of homeownership and protecting buyers from predatory practices.

To better manage its risks, FHA requires its lenders to evaluate each potential foreclosure and use loss mitigation tools where appropriate. Last year, incentive payments for over 68 thousand loss mitigation actions were made, up from 53 thousand in fiscal year 2001. Loss mitigation helps to avoid costly foreclosures, enables many distressed borrowers to retain their homes, and reduces FHA's claim expenses. FHA also is reducing its losses through more aggressive management of

its property oversight and disposition program and is testing a new joint venture approach to this task.

The Budget expands HUD's support for new homeowners by increasing funds for pre- and post-purchase counseling services through a network of counseling agencies. With this increase, over 950 thousand homeowners will receive counseling in 2004.

The President's Management Agenda sets out several critical tasks for FHA to combat fraud and improve risk management. In 2003, FHA will issue a final rule that will prevent the predatory practice of property flipping, in which a lender and an appraiser conspire to sell a home at a falsely inflated price, thereby victimizing the borrower and exposing FHA to excessive losses. HUD also will strengthen its Credit Watch initiative—a lender monitoring program that rates lenders and underwriters by the performance of their loans and allows FHA to sever relationships with those showing poor performance. Credit Watch is critical to protect the FHA Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund from unexpected losses due to mismanagement and fraud.

VA Housing Program

The VA assists veterans, members of the Selected Reserve, and active duty personnel to purchase homes as a recognition of their service to the Nation. The program substitutes the Federal guarantee for the borrower's down payment. In 2002, VA provided \$37 billion in guarantees to assist 294,800 borrowers. Both the volume of guarantees and the number of borrowers increased substantially from 2001 as lower interest rates increased loan originations and refinancings in the housing market.

Since the main purpose of this program is to help veterans, lending terms are more favorable than loans without a VA guarantee. In particular, VA guarantees zero down payment loans. As a result, the default rate is somewhat higher than the national average. The subsidy rate has remained relatively stable during the past couple of years and continues to be less than one percent.

In order to help veterans retain their homes and avoid the expense and damage to their credit resulting from foreclosure, VA plans aggressive intervention to reduce the likelihood of foreclosures when loans are referred to VA after missing three payments. VA was successful in 43 percent of its 2002 interventions, and its goal is to maintain at least a 41 percent success rate in 2004. Future military base closures, however, may negatively affect the default rate in the VA guar-

anteed housing program. Guaranteed loans issued to active duty military and military reservists are vulnerable to the impact of base closures on the neighboring community. VA is continuing its efforts to reduce administrative costs through restructuring and consolidations.

Rural Housing Service

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Rural Housing Service (RHS) offers direct and guaranteed loans and grants to help very low- to moderate-income rural residents buy and maintain adequate, affordable housing. The single family guaranteed loan program guarantees up to 90 percent of a private loan for low to moderate-income rural residents. The program's emphasis is on reducing the number of rural residents living in substandard housing. In 2002, \$2.4 billion of guarantees went to 29,218 households, of which 33 percent went to low-income borrowers (with income 80 percent or less than median area income).

In 2002, RHS approved separate risk categories for the guarantee refinancing (refis) and guarantees of new loans. As part of that change, RHS also reduced the guarantee fee to 0.5 percent for the refis. This change reflected the lower risk on refis as compared to an unseasoned borrower receiving a new loan. It is also consistent with the rate HUD and VA charge on their refis of similar loans. For 2003, RHS will also lower the guarantee fee on new loans to 1.5 percent from 2 percent, partly undoing the 1-percentage-point increase that was implemented in 2001. Recent data revealed that the full 1-percentage-point increase was inconsistent with the housing market condition and too costly for the target borrower, low and moderate income families. The high fee resulted in less assistance going to rural areas for guaranteed single family housing loans than what had been authorized. The new rate is more in line with the housing industry, including HUD and VA, and will result in more rural Americans realizing the dream of homeownership.

In the single family housing guaranteed loan program, lender monitoring and external audits have helped to identify program weaknesses, train servicers, and identify troubled lenders. RHS's guaranteed loan program is also moving toward automated underwriting. In 2003, RHS continued to enhance an Internet-based system that will, with future planned improvements, provide the capacity to accept electronic loan originations from their participating lenders. Utilizing electronic loan origination technology will add significant benefits to loan processing efficiency, consistency and timeliness for RHS, the lenders, and customers. RHS is currently working with HUD to determine if RHS can utilize or modify the TOTAL scorecard being developed by HUD. RHS continues to operate under the "best practice" for asset disposition for its guaranteed loan program. For single family guarantees, the lender is paid the loss claim, including costs incurred for up to three months after the default. After the loss claim is paid, RHS has no involvement in the loan, and it becomes the sole responsibility of the lender to dispose of the property. RHS is currently in the process of centralizing and automating the loss claim process to improve consistency and efficiency.

RHS programs differ from other Federal housing loan guarantee programs. RHS programs are means-tested and more accessible to low-income, rural residents. In addition, the RHS direct loan program offers deeper assistance to very-low-income homeowners by reducing the interest rate down to 1 percent for such borrowers. The program helps the "on the cusp" borrower obtain a mortgage, and requires graduation to private credit as the borrower's income increases over time. The interest rate depends on the borrower's income. Each loan is reviewed annually to determine the interest rate that should be charged on the loan in that year based on the borrower's actual annual income. The program cost is balanced between interest subsidy and defaults. For 2004, RHS expects to provide \$1.4 billion in loans with a subsidy cost of 9.27 percent.

RHS also offers multifamily housing loans. Direct loans are offered to private developers to construct and rehabilitate multi-family rental housing for very-low to low-income residents, elderly households, or handicapped individuals. These loans to developers are very heavily subsidized; the interest rate is between 1 and 2 percent. A subset of these loans is the farm labor housing direct loans, which are similarly subsidized and provide rental units for farm workers, the majority of whom are minorities. RHS rental assistance grants supplement both of these loan programs in the form of project based rent subsidies for very low-income rural households (for continuation of this assistance plus new commitments, the cost will be \$740 million in 2004). RHS will address management issues in its multifamily housing portfolio in 2004 by restricting the \$71 million loan level to repair and rehabilitation of its existing portfolio (17,400 projects, 446,000 units). They will also conduct a study on how to fund new construction in a more cost efficient manner with a continued emphasis on the preservation of existing units. Farm labor housing will have a program level of \$59 million and will provide for new construction as well as repair/rehabilitation. RHS also offers guaranteed multifamily housing loans with a loan level of \$100 million a year.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the "Enterprises") are Federally-chartered, shareholder owned corporations that were created by Congress to achieve public purposes. Specifically, the Enterprises are required to establish a secondary market for residential mortgages below a certain size and to assist the secondary mortgage market by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments. The Enterprises also are required to purchase mortgages that serve low-and moderate-income families and families living in communities undeserved by the mortgage markets. To assist the Enterprises in achieving their public purpose, Congress granted Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certain benefits that are

not available to fully private corporations, including an exemption from State and local taxes. The Secretary of the Treasury also has authority to purchase up to \$2.25 billion of each Enterprises' debt securities.

The Enterprises carry out their public mission by providing financing for mortgages. The Enterprises create mortgage-backed securities (MBS) from pools of loans provided by lenders. The lenders can then choose to hold these securities themselves or to sell them into the market. The Enterprises earn profits for their stockholders by charging fees for their guarantees against potential credit losses on these securities.

The Enterprises also earn profits by purchasing mortgages and other mortgage-backed assets (including MBS that they have issued) and funding the purchases through the issuance of debt. The mortgage asset portfolios of the two Enterprises have grown in the past year by 11 percent. Each Enterprise also markets technology and services to support the mortgage lending process, another source of earnings.

The bulk of the Enterprises' profits reflect the rewards they earn for taking and managing risks. These risks mainly fall into two categories: Credit risk and Interest rate risk.

Credit risk arises from the Enterprises' guarantee against losses when mortgages they have purchased default, whether the mortgages support investor-owned MBS or whether they are held in the Enterprises' portfolios as individual loans or as MBS. The Enterprises manage credit risk by establishing underwriting guidelines for the mortgages they purchase, using automated underwriting tools, and manage loan performance through servicing and loss mitigation activities. The Enterprises also share credit risk with private mortgage insurers on pools of mortgages and on individual mortgages with low down payments. They also share risk with other third-party guarantors and, in some cases, with lenders.

Interest rate risk arises from the mortgages and other assets that the Enterprises hold in their portfolios. This risk results from changes in market interest rates that might reduce the spread between the return that the Enterprises earn on their holdings and the interest they pay on borrowings used to finance them. Mismatches between the duration of assets and liabilities and the potential for changes in prepayment speeds give rise to interest rate risk. The Enterprises limit interest rate risk by various means, including matching the projected duration of their assets and liabilities, and purchasing options that effectively allow them to alter the speed with which they retire their fixed-rate liabilities.

 The Enterprises must manage the interest rate risk on MBS they hold in portfolio just as they manage the risks on individual loans. As of September 2002, the two Enterprises held a combined \$797 billion of their own previously issued MBS, accounting for 62 percent of their combined mortgage asset portfolios. Although holding substantially more securities rather than individual loans could facilitate the sale of portfolio assets should the Enterprises choose to liquidate these assets, some have proposed limiting the size of the Enterprises' retained portfolios for both MBS and individual loans. These proposals are based partly on a desire to minimize the Enterprises' exposure to possible losses that could result from substantial interest rate risk.

The inherent risks of the Enterprises' business are constantly monitored by the market and by their Federal safety and soundness regulator, established in October 1992, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO).

Increased voluntary disclosures, which the Enterprises initiated in the first quarter of 2001, have helped investors better assess the level of each Enterprise's risk exposure. Both Enterprises now disclose measures of their interest rate risk on a monthly basis and issue credit risk disclosures on a quarterly basis. They also obtain and disclose an annual rating of their financial condition from a nationally recognized agency. In July 2002, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac announced that they would voluntarily register their common stock with the SEC under provisions of Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 781 (g). As part of this voluntary step, OFHEO will promulgate a regulation that will require the Enterprises to comply with SEC requirements. Taken together, these steps will subject the Enterprises to the same periodic disclosures that the SEC requires of other publicly traded companies.

OFHEO's new capital requirements will enhance its regulatory oversight and reinforce market discipline. OFHEO began quarterly publication of a risk-based capital requirement for the Enterprises in the second quarter of FY 2002, and this requirement became fully enforceable in the fourth quarter. Both Enterprises held more than the required capital in that quarter. Fannie Mae's capital was \$27.278 billion while its risk based requirement was \$21.440 billion. Freddie Mac's capital was \$23.101 billion while its risk based requirement was \$4.919 billion. Besides ensuring that the Enterprises maintain a level of capital commensurate with their risk, the risk-based capital requirement also can enhance market discipline. The Enterprises and the marketplace may use the quarterly changes in this measure as another indication of their overall risk exposure and their ability to manage it.

Who benefits from Enterprise risk-taking? Because they receive substantial advantages from the Federal Government, such as conditional access to up to \$2.25 billion of US Treasury borrowing and exemption from State and local income taxes, some perceive the Enterprises as having Government support—despite the fact that the Government explicitly does not guarantee their securities. As a result, they are able to fund their operations at lower cost than would other private firms with similar financial characteristics. In a report published in May 2001, the Congressional

Budget Office (CBO) estimated this funding advantage for the year 2000 to be a \$10.6 billion annual subsidy. Of this amount, CBO estimated that borrowers received \$6.7 billion of the subsidy, while the Enterprises retained about \$3.9 billion, or 37 percent of the subsidy, for their shareholders or other stakeholders. Subsequently, through September 2002, the Enterprises have increased their combined debt-funded retained portfolios by 29 percent and their off-balance sheet MBS by 34 percent.

To help ensure that the Enterprises' subsidy contributes to the maximum extent possible to underserved housing needs, the Congress in 1992 mandated that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) establish annual "housing goals." The housing goals define percentages of the Enterprises' annual purchases that must serve very-low, low-, and moderateincome borrowers and borrowers living in communities that are underserved by the private market. Underserved communities include high-minority and low-income census tracts, which traditionally have had more difficulty than other areas in obtaining mortgage credit. Congress has directed that, in setting the level of the housing goals, HUD must consider, among other factors, the extent to which the Enterprises "lead the mortgage finance industry" in service to these categories of potential borrowers.

The President has set a goal for the Nation of adding 5.5 million new minority homebuyers by 2010. To help meet this goal, together the Enterprises have pledged to purchase \$1 trillion in mortgages made to minority families, and both Enterprises are implementing initiatives designed to remove barries to and increase opportunities for homeownership by minorities. Numerous studies by HUD and other researchers have shown that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac generally have trailed the rest of the private mortgage market in funding mortgage loans for low-income and minority families. For example, during the 1997-1999 period, HUD estimates that while the home loans acquired by these Enterprises represented 36 percent of all new home buyer purchases, they represented only 15 percent of homes purchased by first-time minority families. On the other hand, FHA loans, the traditional entry point to the home finance market for many minority homebuyers and first-time homebuyers, were only 16 percent of the overall market, but totaled 37 percent of the first-time minority market.

In 2001, both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac achieved all of their HUD-established housing goals. Fannie Mae financed over \$87 billion in loans to nearly 680,000 minority families. Fannie Mae also financed over \$132 billion in loans to over 1,500,000 low- and moderate-income families. Freddie Mac purchased \$132 billion in single-family mortgages funding homes for 1.5 million low- and moderate-income families. Additionally, Freddie Mac's purchases of almost \$12 billion in multifamily mortgages financed 300,000 units of rental housing affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

Freddie Mac also financed \$54 billion in mortgages funding homes for more than 400,000 minority families.

HUD is also looking at new ways to encourage improved performance from the Enterprises. HUD's current rule established the Enterprises' housing goals for 2001–2003. In accordance with its rulemaking responsibilities, HUD is re-examining these housing goals to determine appropriate performance levels for the years 2004–2006. At the same time, HUD is looking at ways to create new housing goals incentives that will have the effect of increasing minority homeownership, thereby further ensuring that the benefits each Enterprise derives from its Congressional charter are used to increase minority homeownership opportunities.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Federal Home Loan Bank System, consisting of 12 banks (FHLBs) serving their districts, was established in 1932 to provide liquidity to home mortgage lenders. The FHLBs carry out this mission by issuing debt and using the proceeds to make advances (secured loans) to their members. Member institutions, which include thrifts, commercial banks, and credit unions, secure advances primarily with residential mortgages and other housing-related assets. To assist the FHLBs in achieving their public purpose, Congress granted certain benefits that are not available to fully private corporations, including a \$4 billion conditional line of credit with the U.S. Treasury and exemption from State and local taxes.

The FHLBs experienced moderate growth in the past year, while their profitability declined slightly. Outstanding advances reached \$490.7 billion in September 2002, a 5.1 percent increase over the \$466.8 billion outstanding a year earlier. As of September 30, 2002, about 69 percent of advances had a remaining maturity of greater than one year—up from 64 percent one year earlier. Mortgage loans outstanding were \$47.1 billion. up from \$22.6 billion one year earlier. Mortgage loans accounted for approximately 6.2 percent of total FHLBs' assets. In 2002, the FHLBs issued \$4.6 trillion in debt securities, most of which represented the rollover of overnight or short-term debt. While the majority of the debt issued by the System is overnight or short-term, 79 percent of debt outstanding had an original maturity of one year or longer. Total debt outstanding was about \$688 billion at the end of 2002. The FHLBs reported net income of \$1.9 billion for the year ending September 30, 2002, down from \$2.1 billion in the previous 12 months.

Traditionally, the FHLBs have been exposed to little credit risk. All advances to member institutions are collateralized, and the FHLBs can call for additional or substitute collateral during the life of an advance. As long as FHLBs adhere to conservative collateral policies (high-quality collaterals and a high ratio of collateral value to the loan amount), their exposure to credit risk will continue to be minimal in the future. The benefit of using collateral, however, comes at the cost of increasing the potential liability of the Federal De-

posit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Since the FHLBs' collateralized claim is senior to the FDIC's claim, the FDIC has less to recover in cases where a member institution with large FHLB advances fails. Thus, FHLB advances, like secured loans from other creditors, could indirectly increase the Federal Government's exposure to credit risk. As is the case with other financial intermediaries, FHLBs are potentially exposed to interest rate risk, which should be carefully managed.

The System's new investment activities, including mortgage purchase programs, involve more risk while offering new alternative ways of doing mortgage business. In one of these programs, the Mortgage Partnership Finance Program, the FHLBs finance mortgage loans and assume the interest-rate and prepayment risk, while the member banks and thrifts originate and service the loans and assume a portion of the credit risk. All assets held by an FHLB under these mortgage purchase programs are required, pursuant to the terms of the program, to be credit enhanced to at least the level of an investment-grade security. In addition, an FHLB must hold risk-based capital against mortgage assets that have credit risk equivalent to an instrument rated lower than double A.

To control the System's risk exposure, the Federal Housing Finance Board (the FHLBs' regulator) has established regulations and policies that the FHLBs must follow to evaluate and manage their credit and interestrate risk. FHLBs must file periodic compliance reports, and the Finance Board conducts an annual on-site examination of each FHLB. Each FHLB's board of directors must establish risk-management policies that comport with Finance Board guidelines. Each FHLB is also required to adopt and implement a capital plan consistent with provisions of the Gramm Leach Bliley Act and Finance Board regulations. In 2002, the Finance Board approved the capital plan of each FHLB. These plans call for implementation over the next several years.

In 2002, the Administration encouraged all Government Sponsored Enterprises, including the FHLBs, to voluntarily register their equity securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This voluntary registration is part of the Administration's efforts to have GSEs undergo the same scrutiny process as other corporate enterprises. Unlike Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which have committed to participating in the disclosure process, the FHLBs have not yet decided to register their stock with the SEC.

The FHLBs' evolving member composition and investment activities raise questions about the degree to which the System continues to promote the public policy objective of providing liquidity to home mortgage lenders. As a result of opening membership to commercial banks and credit unions, for example, many member institutions now have very limited involvement in mortgage lending. In addition, like other GSEs, the FHLBs issue debt securities at close to U.S. Treasury rates and invest the proceeds in higher-yielding securities. Through September 2002, the FHLBs' investments other than advances rose to \$215 billion, compared with \$194 billion a year earlier. As a percentage of total assets, those investments remained at 28 percent. While these investments may enable the FHLBs to provide benefits to member institutions, they do not necessarily result in lower costs to home buyers. According to a report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), member advances can be used to fund other loans besides mortgages. While the CBO report found, through competitive pressures, that "members may be forced to pass most of the benefit through to their own customers," the report concluded that of the \$3 billion annual subsidy that the FHLBs received from their funding advantage and other benefits in 2000, only \$0.3 billion was passed on to mortgage borrowers in the form of lower interest rates.

Education Credit Programs and GSEs

The Federal Government guarantees loans through intermediary agencies and makes direct loans to students to encourage post-secondary education. The Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), a GSE, securitizes guaranteed student loans.

Student Loans

The Department of Education helps to finance student loans through two major programs: the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (Direct Loan) program. Eligible institutions of higher education may participate in one or both programs. Loans are available to students regardless of income. However, borrowers with low family incomes are eligible for additional interest subsidies. For these loans, the Federal Government subsidizes interest costs while borrowers

are in school, during a six-month grace period after graduation, and during certain deferment periods.

In 2004, more than 6 million borrowers will receive over 12 million loans totaling \$67 billion. Of this amount, nearly \$48 billion is for new loans, and the remainder reflects the consolidation of existing loans. Loan levels have risen dramatically over the past 10 years as a result of rising educational costs, higher loan limits, and an increase in eligible borrowers.

The FFEL program provides loans through an administrative structure involving over 3,500 lenders, 36 State and private guaranty agencies, roughly 50 participants in the secondary market, and approximately 6,000 participating schools. Under FFEL, banks and other eligible lenders loan private capital to students and parents, guaranty agencies insure the loans, and the Federal Government reinsures the loans against borrower default. In 2004, FFEL lenders will disburse

nearly 9 million loans totaling almost \$47 billion in principal. Lenders bear two percent of the default risk, and the Federal Government is responsible for the remainder. The Department also makes administrative payments to guaranty agencies and pays interest subsidies to lenders.

The William D. Ford Direct Student Loan program was authorized by the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. Under the Direct Loans program, the Federal Government provides loan capital directly to roughly 1200 schools, which then disburse loan funds to students. In 2004, the Direct Loan program will generate more than 3.5 million loans with a total value of nearly \$20 billion. The program offers a variety of flexible repayment plans including income-contingent repayment, under which annual repayment amounts vary based on the income of the borrower and payments can be made over 25 years with any residual balances forgiven.

Recently, historically low interest rates have significantly affected the Federal costs and receipts associated with these programs, as well as borrowers' decisions to consolidate their student loans. In FFEL, for example, low interest rates have decreased the Federal interest subsidies paid to lenders on behalf of low-income borrowers while they are in school or during grace or deferment periods. In Direct Loans, the steep decline in short-term interest rates has decreased borrowers loan repayments, resulting in lower Federal receipts.

In recent years, low interest rates have also contributed to a dramatic increase in fixed-rate Consolidation Loans, which allow borrowers to combine one or more FFEL, Direct Loan, or other Federal student loans. When interest rates are low, borrowers have a strong incentive to consolidate their existing loans to lock in at a low fixed rate. In 1995, Consolidation Loans totaled \$3.6 billion, accounting for roughly 13 percent of overall student loan volume. By 2002, these loans grew more than six fold to nearly \$22.7 billion, making up approximately 56 percent of total student loan volume. This high rate of growth should slow if, as projected, interest rates increase from current levels. Consolidation Loans are projected to be \$24.4 billion in 2003 and to decrease to \$19.1 billion in 2004.

For Fiscal Year 2004, the Administration is once again proposing to address the shortage of qualified, skilled math, science, and special education teachers

in elementary and secondary schools by expanding loan forgiveness. This proposal builds upon the teacher loan forgiveness program authorized in the 1998 Higher Education Amendments, which provided up to \$5,000 of loan forgiveness to teachers of any subject who teach for five consecutive years in schools serving low-income populations. The Administration is proposing to increase loan forgiveness to \$17,500 for highly qualified teachers who teach math, science, or special education for five years in high-need schools. Such schools would include those with a high concentration of low-income students and those in which there is a large proportion of out-of-field math, science, and special education teachers.

Sallie Mae

The Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) was chartered by Congress in 1972 as a for-profit, shareholder-owned, Government-sponsored enterprise (GSE). Sallie Mae was privatized in 1997 pursuant to the authority granted by the Student Loan Marketing Association Reorganization Act of 1996. The GSE is a wholly owned subsidiary of SLM Corporation and must wind down and be liquidated by September 30, 2008. In January 2002, the GSE's board of directors announced that it expects to complete dissolution of the GSE by September 30, 2006. The Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 allows the SLM Corporation to affiliate with a financial institution upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Any affiliation will require the holding company to dissolve the GSE within two years of the affiliation date (unless such period is extended by the Department of the Treasury).

Sallie Mae makes funds available for student loans by providing liquidity to lenders participating in the FFEL program. Sallie Mae purchases guaranteed stuloans from eligible lenders warehousing advances (secured loans to lenders). Generally, under the privatization legislation, the GSE cannot engage in any new business activities or acquire any additional program assets other than purchasing student loans. The GSE can continue to make warehousing advances under contractual commitments existing on August 7, 1997. Sallie Mae currently holds approximately 42 percent of all outstanding guaranteed student loans.

Business and Rural Development Credit Programs and GSEs

The Federal Government guarantees small business loans to promote entrepreneurship. The Government also offers direct loans and loan guarantees to farmers who may have difficulty obtaining credit elsewhere and to rural communities that need to develop and maintain infrastructure. Two GSEs, the Farm Credit System and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, increase liquidity in the agricultural lending market.

Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration (SBA), created in 1953, helps entrepreneurs start, sustain, and grow small businesses. As a "gap lender" SBA works to supplement market lending and provide access to credit where private lenders are reluctant to do so without a Government guarantee.

The 2004 Budget requests \$226 million for SBA to leverage more than \$20 billion in financing for small

businesses. The 7(a) General Business Loan program will support \$9.3 billion in guaranteed loans, while the 504 Certified Development Company program will support \$4.5 billion in guaranteed loans. SBA will supplement the capital of Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs), which provide equity capital and long-term loans to small businesses, with \$7 billion in participating securities and guaranteed debentures. In addition, SBA expects to provide \$20 million in microloans, along with \$15 million in technical assistance to increase the likelihood of success of these very small business borrowers.

To continue to serve the needs of small businesses, SBA will focus program management in three areas: (1) targeting economic assistance to the neediest small businesses, (2) improving risk management, and (3) operating more efficiently.

While SBA can guarantee loans up to \$1 million, the greatest need for Government assistance is for loans below \$150,000. Loans below \$150,000 are usually for very small or start-up businesses. Lenders, however, are generally reluctant to make these loans due to high administrative costs and low financial returns. The SBA guarantee will encourage banks to increase the number of loans they make that are below \$150,000.

To more effectively target economic assistance to small businesses, SBA will address the findings of a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which was used to evaluate the 504 loan program. The PART found that the 504 program duplicates the 7(a) program in that both provide long-term financing for fixed assets (land, buildings, and large equipment). Additionally, the PART revealed that the 504 program does not have long-term, measurable public policy objectives that flow from an agency strategic plan. Finally, the PART found that the 504 program needs to increase the availability of intermediaries so that borrowers can more readily determine which of SBA's programs (7(a) or 504) better meets their needs.

To address these findings, the 2004 Budget proposes to increase program evaluations to determine the factors that affect both demand and performance in the 504 and 7(a) programs. The proposed evaluations would also compare the cost of 504, 7(a), and private sector loans. Further, SBA will solicit the public's views as it prepares to develop a regulation regarding long-term programmatic goals and increasing borrower choice for 504 and 7(a) loans.

Improving management by measuring and mitigating risks in SBA's \$50 billion business loan portfolio is one of the agency's greatest challenges. As the agency delegates more responsibility to the private sector to administer SBA guaranteed loans, oversight functions become increasingly important. SBA established the Office of Lender Oversight, which is responsible for evaluating individual SBA lenders. This office will employ a variety of analytical techniques to ensure sound financial management by SBA and its lending partners, including overall financial performance analysis, industry concentration analysis, peer lending performance

comparisons, portfolio performance analysis, and selected credit reviews. The oversight program will also encompass on-site safety and soundness examinations and off-site monitoring of Small Business Lending Companies (SBLCs) and compliance reviews of SBA lenders. In addition, the office will develop incentives for lenders to minimize defaults and to adopt measurable performance measures.

SBA has also been developing a Loan Monitoring System (LMS), which will further support lender oversight by improving SBA's data collection and processing capabilities, providing a direct and better interface with lenders, and helping to increase lender accountability.

Improving risk management also means improving SBA's ability to more accurately estimate the cost of subsidizing small business loans. This has been a source of some controversy for the Section 7(a) program in recent years. During the period of strong economic growth over the last few years, initial subsidy estimates appeared to significantly overstate actual experience for various loan cohorts. However, during the recent economic downturn, actual defaults have increased and are now more closely aligned with original projections. For the Section 7(a) program, SBA projected an estimate of \$757 million in defaults for loans made in fiscal year 2002, which was only 2.3 percent higher than the actual amount of defaults, which was \$740 million. For the Section 504 program, SBA underestimated fiscal year 2002 defaults by 8 percent. Although the agency projected \$100 million in defaults for loans made in fiscal year 2002, actual defaults reached \$108 million. Such swings in subsidy estimates are not surprising as statistical forecasts are not precise but rather represent the best estimates that can be made with available data.

The Administration has also made two technical improvements that enhance the Section 7(a) credit subsidy estimate. First, SBA has improved the quality of the data. Second, SBA has made significant progress in improving the accuracy of the subsidy estimate in the 7(a) program through the development of an econometric model. This new model incorporates predictive economic variables. As a result, the new model is more accurate in capturing yearly fluctuations in program performance than the straight averaging method applied in prior years. The difference can be substantial. Applying the econometric model to fiscal year 2003 produces a subsidy rate of 1.04 percent, rather than the 1.76 percent included in the fiscal year 2003 Budget that was delivered using the previous model.

Further, SBA is improving oversight and accounting practices in the ongoing sale of more than \$5 billion in direct loans from SBA's portfolio. The agency is reassessing the accounting of prior sales to more accurately reflect the impact of asset sales on the overall cost of SBA's direct loans. SBA is committed to resolving accounting discrepancies prior to conducting any further asset sales. SBA also sells 7(a) guaranteed loans through a master reserve fund (MRF), which serves as the agency's vehicle for managing loans sold in the

secondary market. To properly manage any risk associated with this fund, SBA will budget and account for the Government's liability in accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act. Specifically, SBA will reflect in the 2004 Budget the estimated liability of MRF financial activity. In the future SBA will refine these estimates and develop financial reports to measure portfolio risk.

To operate more efficiently, SBA will automate loan origination activities in the disaster loan program with a paperless loan application. As a result, loan-processing costs, times, and errors will decrease, while Government responsiveness to the needs of disaster victims will increase. While still in the design stage, SBA expects to begin full implementation of the paperless disaster loan application in 2004. Additionally, because loan-servicing functions can often be better performed by the private sector, SBA is subjecting performance of these activities to competition. The agency will, therefore, focus its resources on core programs such as providing access to capital, technical assistance, and Federal contracting opportunities.

USDA Rural Infrastructure and Business Development Programs

USDA provides grants, loans, and loan guarantees to communities for constructing facilities such as health-care clinics, day-care centers, and water and wastewater systems. Direct loans are available at lower interest rates for the poorest communities. These programs have very low default rates. The cost associated with them is due primarily to subsidized interest rates that are below the prevailing Treasury rates.

The program level for the Water and Waste (W&W) loan and grant program in the 2004 President's Budget is \$1.5 billion. These funds are available to communities of 10,000 or less residents. The program finances drinking water, sewer, solid waste disposal, and storm drainage facilities through direct or guaranteed loans and grants. In order to qualify, applicant communities must be unable to finance their needs through their own resources or with credit from commercial lenders. Priority is given to loans serving smaller communities that have greater financial need, based on their median household income, poverty levels, and size of service population as determined by the USDA's field office staff. The community typically receives a combination of loans and grants depending on how much they can afford. The grant is usually for 35-45% of the project cost (it can be up to 75%). Loans are for 40 years with interest rates based on a three-tiered structure (poverty, intermediate, and market) depending on community income. The community facility programs are targeted to rural communities with fewer than 20,000 residents and have a program level of \$477 million in 2004. USDA also provides grants, direct loans, and loan guarantees to assist rural businesses, including cooperatives, to increase employment and diversify the rural economy. In 2004, USDA proposes to provide \$602 million in loan guarantees to rural businesses (these loans serve communities of 50,000 or less).

These community programs are all part of the Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP). Under RCAP, States have increased flexibility within the three funding streams for Water and Wastewater, Community Facilities, and Business and Industry (B&I). USDA also provides loans through the Intermediary Relending Program (IRP), which provides loan funds at a 1 percent interest rate to an intermediary such as a State or local government agency that, in turn, provides funds for economic and community development projects in rural areas. In 2003, USDA expects to retain or create 53,494 new jobs through the B&I guarantee and the IRP loan programs.

Electric and Telecommunications Loans

USDA's rural electric and telecommunications program makes new loans to maintain existing infrastructure and to modernize electric and telephone service in rural America. Historically, the Federal risk associated with the \$40 billion loan portfolio in electric and telephone loans has been small, although several large defaults have occurred in the electric program. In 1997, \$667 million worth of largely nuclear power construction loans was written off, but this case was unusual. The large nuclear generation loans have proven to be the most risky electric loans. USDA has not approved a nuclear power generation loan for over 20 years.

The subsidy rates for most of the electric and telecommunication programs are negative. The subsidy rates have decreased largely due to the low interest rates that are projected in the Budget and used to discount future loan repayments. The default rates for both programs are very low, less than one percent. With increased deregulation, however, there is the possibility of increased defaults in the electric program because competition resulting from deregulation may erode the ability of some borrowers to repay. So far there has not been any significant effect on rural cooperatives due to deregulation. As information on the impact of deregulation increases, this risk will be factored into the default rates. In addition, recent problems in the telecommunications industry have not had a significant impact on rural telecommunications cooperatives. The number of electric loans has been increasing due to large increases in loan level appropriated over the last several years. The average size for electric loans has also been increasing. The number and the size of telecommunications loans have remained steady.

Providing funding and services to needy areas is of concern to USDA. Many rural cooperatives provide service to areas where there are high poverty rates. Based on findings of the PART analysis, the 2004 Budget proposes to increase funding (increases of \$120 million for electric loans and \$70 million for telecommunications loans) to those electric and telecommunications loans which are targeted to severely depressed areas. USDA will target electric loan funds to areas of high poverty. These changes will increase the availability

of utility service in needy areas, improving the quality of life and helping to retain and attract businesses. In addition, to ensure the program's focus on rural areas, the Budget proposes to require recertification of rural status for each electric and telecommunications borrower on the first loan request received in or after FY 2004 and on the first loan request received after each subsequent Census.

USDA's Rural Utilities Service (RUS) proposes to make \$2.6 billion in direct and guaranteed loans in 2004 to rural electric cooperatives, public bodies, non-profit associations, and other utilities in rural areas for generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity. This funding request includes provision for guaranteeing \$100 million in electric loans made by private banks. The demand for loans to rural electric cooperatives has been increasing and is expected to increase further as borrowers replace many of the 40-year-old electric plants. With the \$2.6 billion in loans, RUS borrowers are expected to upgrade 225 rural electric systems, which will benefit over 3.4 million customers and create or preserve approximately 50,000 jobs.

USDA's RUS proposes to make \$495 million in direct loans in 2004 to companies providing telecommunications in rural areas. The uses of the telecommunication loans are changing from bringing service to new customers to upgrading existing service with new technology. With the \$495 million in loans, RUS borrowers are expected to fund over 50 telecommunication systems for advanced telecommunications services. This funding will provide broadband and high-speed Internet access and benefit over 300 thousand rural customers.

The Rural Telephone Bank (RTB), which provides financing for rural telecommunications systems, is in the process of privatization. The 2004 Budget does not propose funding to support new loans. There is significant member and borrower support for statutorily authorized privatization. The RTB is financially able to privatize by the end of 2004, and this provides enough time to finish a privatization study and prepare for privatization. The RTB is provided full salaries and expenses to service existing loans, to finish a privatization study, and prepare for privatization by the end of 2004.

The Distance Learning and Telemedicine program provides grants and loans to improve distance learning and telemedicine services in rural areas and encourage students, teachers, medical professionals, and rural residents to use telecommunications, computer networks, and related advanced technologies. With the \$25 million in grants and \$50 million in loans, RUS borrowers are expected to provide distance learning facilities to 300 schools, libraries, and rural education centers and also provide telemedicine equipment to 150 rural health care providers, benefiting millions of residents in rural America.

There were various legislative actions that impacted RUS. This includes the Local TV Act that provides authorization for RUS to provide loans to bring local television to rural customers. Funding was provided in the 2002 appropriations and in the 2002 Farm Bill. The

2002 Farm Bill also authorized a broadband loan program and provided funding through 2007. This program will help bring high speed Internet access to rural areas. The 2004 Budget proposes converting the mandatory broadband funding into discretionary funding.

Loans to Farm Operators

Farm Service Agency (FSA) assists low-income family farmers in starting and maintaining viable farming operations. Emphasis is placed upon aiding beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers. FSA offers operating loans and ownership loans, both of which may be either direct or guaranteed loans. Operating loans provide credit to farmers and ranchers for annual production expenses and purchases of livestock, machinery, and equipment. Farm ownership loans assist producers in acquiring and developing their farming or ranching operations. As a condition of eligibility for direct loans, borrowers must be unable to obtain private credit at reasonable rates and terms. As FSA is the "lender of last resort,"default rates on FSA direct loans are generally higher than those on private-sector loans. However, in recent years the loss rate has decreased to 4.8 percent in 2002, compared with 5.4 percent in 1999.

FSA guaranteed farm loans are made to more credit-worthy borrowers who have access to private credit markets. Because the private loan originators must retain 10 percent of the risk, they exercise care in examining the repayment ability of borrowers. As a result, losses on guaranteed farm loans have been low. As for direct loans, the default rate on guaranteed loans declined in recent years; it was percent 0.6 percent in 2002, as compared with 0.9 percent in 1999.

The 2002 Farm Bill changed some of the requirements for managing inventory property. Property acquired through foreclosure on direct loans must now be sold at auction within 165, rather than 105 days of acquisition. The new rule allows more time to advertise and encourage participation from beginning farmers.

The subsidy rates for these programs have been fluctuating over the past several years. These fluctuations are mainly due to the interest component of the subsidy rate. The default rates for these programs tend to be below ten percent. As shown above, both the direct and guaranteed loans have experienced a decreasing default rate.

In fiscal year 2002, FSA provided loans and loan guarantees to approximately 30,000 family farmers totaling \$3.5 billion. The number of loans provided by these programs have fluctuated over the past several years. The average size for farm loans has been increasing. The majority of assistance provided in the operating loan program is to existing FSA farm borrowers. In the farm ownership program, new customers receive the bulk of the benefits furnished.

In the last few years, the demand for FSA direct and guaranteed loans have been high due to crop/livestock price decreases and some regional production problems. In 2004, USDA's FSA proposes to make \$3.5

billion in direct and guaranteed loans through discretionary programs.

USDA's Loan Sale Initiative

In 2004, USDA's Rural Development along with the Farm Service Agency will conduct a review and develop a pilot loan asset sale. The sale should include both performing and non-performing loans with a loan mix that results in the greatest budgetary savings for the Federal government. Although the exact mix of loans has not been determined a placeholder has been included in the 2004 Budget to reflect the sale.

The Farm Credit System and Farmer Mac

The Farm Credit System (FCS or System) and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) are Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs) that enhance credit availability for the agricultural sector. The FCS provides production, equipment, and mortgage lending to farmers and ranchers, aquatic producers, their cooperatives, and related businesses, while Farmer Mac provides a secondary market for agricultural real estate and rural housing mortgages. Both GSEs face a business risk because their borrowers are generally dependent on a single economic sector, agriculture. The downturn in the agricultural sector in the 1980s caused severe financial difficulties within the FCS

Legislation in 1987 provided temporary Federal assistance to the FCS and created Farmer Mac. The Nation's agricultural sector and, in turn, its lenders continue to exhibit stability in their income and balance sheets. Unfortunately, this is due,in part, to ad-hoc Government emergency assistance payments that have been provided from 1998 through 2001. The current economic malaise that began in 2001 may not have a significant effect on the agricultural economy because the farm economic cycle doesn't quite coincide with the general economic cycle. Commodity prices remained relatively low in 2002, and drought conditions were widespread. Long-term forecasts are for gradual recovery in commodity prices. Farm income levels, including Government payments, have enabled most borrowers to maintain low debt-to-asset ratios and lenders to keep loan delinquencies well below problem thresholds. However, such aggregate facts may mask the problems of certain sectors within the farm economy as is evident in the rice and cotton sectors where prices are down 50 and 44 percent, respectively, this year when compared to their respective ten year price averages. Farmland values increased moderately in 2001 (up 4.5 percent) due to a combination of Government payments and urban influences. Projections for 2002 see a minimal rise of 1.0 percent in farmland values.

Commercial banks continued their long standing hold on the predominant market share of all farm debt registering a 40.5 percent share in 2001. The FCS trailed with a significant share of 28.3 percent. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) direct farm loan programs market share was 3.8 percent, though that percentage would more than double if adjusted

for its guaranteed loans issued through private institutional lenders. USDA expects that both commercial banks and the FCS have maintained their market share in 2002.

The Farm Credit System

The financial condition of the System's banks and associations during 2002 continued a 14-year trend of improving financial health and performance. Improved asset quality and strong income generation enabled FCS to post record capital levels: on September 30, 2002, capital stood at \$15.2 billion—an increase of 8.9 percent for the year. Not included in the \$15.2 billion is restricted capital totaling \$1.8 billion held by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC). Loan volume has increased since 1995 to \$87.9 billion in September 2002, which easily surpasses the high of \$81.9 billion in the early 1980s. The rate of asset growth seen in the years 2001 and 2000 has been significant, 7.2 percent and 6.0 percent respectively. The rate of capital accumulation, however, has been greater, resulting in total capital equaling 15.3 percent of total assets at yearend 2000 and 15.8 percent at yearend 2001. Non-performing assets increased slightly to 1.4 percent of the portfolio in September 2002 after remaining steadfast at 1.2 percent in both December 2001 and December 2000. Competitive pressures have narrowed the FCS's net interest margin from 3.03 percent in 1995 to 2.82 percent in 2001. The net interest margin has remained relatively stable at about the 2001 level during 2002. However, the net interest margin is expected to increase in the near-term, given the lower interest rate environment seen through 2002. Substantial consolidation continues in the structure of the FCS. In January 1995, there were nine banks and 232 associations; by October 2002, the numbers reduced to seven banks and 103 associations. From October 2001 to October 2002, the number of associations fell by 12 because of mergers and acquisitions.

The 1987 legislation established FCSIC to ensure timely payment of interest and principal on FCS obligations. FCSIC's net assets, largely comprised of premiums paid by FCS institutions, supplements the System's capital and supports the joint and several liability of all System banks for FCS obligations. On September 30, 2002, FCSIC's net assets totaling \$1.6 billion were slightly below (1.94 percent) the statutory minimum of 2.0 percent of outstanding debt. The Insurance Corporation resumed premium collection from System institutions in 2002 and will quadruple its premium rate in 2003 to ensure the Insurance Fund grows in concert with the expansion in the System's outstanding debt necessitated by strong growth in its loan portfolio.

Improvement in the FCS's financial condition is also reflected in the examinations of FCS member institutions by the Farm Credit Administration (FCA), its Federal regulator. Each of the System institutions is rated under the FCA Financial Institution Rating System (FIRS) for capital, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity, and sensitivity. At the beginning of 1995, 197

institutions carried the best FIRS ratings of 1 or 2, 36 were rated 3, one institution was rated 4, and no institutions received the lowest rating of 5. In September 2002, in contrast, all but one of the 111 institutions were given ratings of 1 or 2, the remaining one, a relatively small association, was rated 3. As of September 30, 2002, there were no FCS institutions under an enforcement action.

The System had \$87.9 billion in gross loans outstanding as of September 30, 2002. Total loans outstanding have grown by \$7.8 billion, or 9.8 percent, over the year ended September 30, 2002, and by \$24.9 billion, or 39.5 percent, over the past five years. The volume of lending secured by farmland increased 47.6 percent, while farm-operating loans have increased 41.6 percent since 1997. Total members served increased about 3 percent during the past year. Agricultural producers represented by far the largest borrower group, with \$68.1 billion including loans to rural homeowners and leases, or more than three-quarters of the total dollar amount of loans outstanding. As required by law, all borrowers are also stockholder of System institutions. The System has more than 444,000 stockholders; about 84 percent of these are farmers with voting stock. Over half of the System's total loan volume outstanding (51.0 percent) is in long-term real estate loans, over one-quarter (26.5 percent) is in short- and intermediateterm loans to agricultural producers, and 19.1 percent is to cooperatives. International loans (export financing) represent 3.4 percent of the System's loan portfolio. The System, while continuing to record strong earnings and capital growth, remains exposed to numerous risks, including concentration risk, changes in Government assistance payments, the volatility of exports and crop prices, and lower non-farm earnings of farm households associated with weakness in the general economy.

Farmer Mac

Farmer Mac was established in 1987 to facilitate a secondary market for farm real estate and rural housing loans. Since the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, there have been several amendments to Farmer Mac's chartering statute. Perhaps the most significant amending legislation for Farmer Mac was the Farm Credit System Reform Act of 1996 that transformed Farmer Mac from a guarantor of securities backed by loan pools into a direct purchaser of mortgages, enabling it to form pools to securitize. The 1996 Act increased Farmer Mac's ability to achieve its statutory mission. Since the passage of the 1996 Act, Farmer Mac's program activities and business have steadily increased.

Farmer Mac continues to meet statutory minimum core capital requirements. Additionally, Farmer Mac was first required to be in compliance with FCA's risk-based capital rule and stress test on May 23, 2002. This rule and stress test determine the minimum level of regulatory capital necessary to enable Farmer Mac to maintain positive capital during stressful credit and interest rate risk conditions. Farmer Mac is in compliance with the regulatory capital requirements of the risk-based capital rule and stress test.

International Credit Programs

Seven Federal agencies, the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Export-Import Bank, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), provide direct loans, loan guarantees, and insurance to a variety of foreign private and sovereign borrowers. These programs are intended to level the playing field for U.S. exporters, deliver robust support for U.S. manufactured goods, stabilize international financial markets, and promote sustainable development.

Leveling the Playing Field

Federal export credit programs counter subsidies that foreign governments, largely in Europe and Japan, provide their exporters, usually through export credit agencies (ECAs). The U.S. Government has worked since the 1970's to constrain official credit support through a multilateral agreement in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This agreement has significantly constrained direct interest rate subsidies and tied-aid grants. Further negotiations resulted in a multilateral agreement that standardized the fees for sovereign lending across all ECAs beginning in April 1999. Fees for non-sovereign lending, however,

continue to vary widely across ECAs and markets, thereby providing implicit subsidies.

The Export-Import Bank attempts to strategically "level the playing field" and to fill gaps in the availability of private export credit. The Export-Import Bank provides export credits, in the form of direct loans or loan guarantees, to U.S. exporters who meet basic eligibility criteria and who request the Bank's assistance. USDA's "GSM" programs similarly help to level the playing field. Like programs of other agricultural exporting nations, GSM programs guarantee payment from countries and entities that want to import U.S. agricultural products but cannot easily obtain credit. The U.S. has been negotiating in the OECD the terms of agricultural export financing, the outcome of which could affect the GSM programs.

Stabilizing International Financial Markets

In today's global economy, the health and prosperity of the American economy depend importantly on the stability of the global financial system and the economic health of our major trading partners. The United States can contribute to orderly exchange arrangements and a stable system of exchange rates by providing resources on a multilateral basis through the IMF (discussed in other sections of the Budget), and through

financial support provided by the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF).

The ESF may provide "bridge loans" to other countries in times of short-term liquidity problems and financial crises. In the past, "bridge loans" from ESF provided dollars to a country over a short period before the disbursement of an IMF loan to the country. Also, a package of up to \$20 billion of medium-term ESF financial support was made available to Mexico during its crisis in 1995. Such support was essential in helping to stabilize Mexican and global financial markets. Mexico paid back its borrowings under this package ahead of schedule in 1997, and the United States earned almost \$600 million in interest. There was zero subsidy cost for the United States as defined under credit reform, as the medium-term credit carried interest rates reflecting an appropriate country risk premium.

The United States also expressed a willingness to provide ESF support in response to the financial crises affecting some countries such as South Korea in 1997 and Brazil in 1998. It did not prove necessary to provide an ESF credit facility for Korea, but the United States agreed to guarantee through the ESF up to \$5 billion of a \$13.2 billion Bank for International Settlements credit facility for Brazil. Such support helped to provide the international confidence needed by these countries to begin the stabilization process.

Using Credit to Promote Sustainable Development

Credit is an important tool in U.S. bilateral assistance to promote sustainable development. In 2002, all of USAID's credit programs were consolidated to create the unified Development Credit Authority (DCA), which allows USAID to use a variety of credit tools to support its development activities abroad. This unit encompasses newer DCA activities, such as municipal bond guarantees for local governments in developing countries, as well as USAID's traditional microenterprise and urban environmental credit programs. DCA provides non-sovereign loans and loan guarantees in targeted cases where credit serves more effectively than traditional grant mechanisms to achieve sustainable development. DCA is intended to mobilize host country private capital to finance sustainable development in line with USAID's strategic objectives. Through the use of partial loan guarantees and risk sharing with the private sector, DCA stimulates private-sector lending for financially viable development projects, thereby leveraging host-country capital and strengthening subnational capital markets in the developing world. While there is clear demand for DCA's facilities in some emerging economies, the utilization rate for these facilities is still very low.

OPIC also supports a mix of development, employment, and export goals by promoting U.S. direct investment in developing countries. OPIC pursues these goals through political risk insurance, direct loans, and guarantee products, which provide finance, as well as associated skills and technology transfers. These programs

are intended to create more efficient financial markets, eventually encouraging the private sector to supplant OPIC finance in developing countries. OPIC has also created a number of investment funds that provide equity to local companies with strong development potential.

Ongoing Coordination

International credit programs are coordinated through two groups to ensure consistency in policy design and credit implementation. The Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) works within the Administration to develop a National Export Strategy to make the delivery of trade promotion support more effective and convenient for U.S. exporters.

The Interagency Country Risk Assessment System (ICRAS) standardizes the way in which agencies budget for the risk of international lending. The cost of lending by the agencies is governed by ratings and ICRAS default estimates. The methodology establishes assumptions about default risks in international lending using averages of international bond market data. The strength of this method is its link to the market.

For 2004, OMB used the 2003 methodology, updated for current market data. The 2003 methodology was a significant revision which uses more sophisticated financial analyses and comprehensive market data, and better isolates the expected cost of default implicit in interest rates charged by private investors to sovereign borrowers. All else equal, this change expands the level of international lending an agency can support with a given appropriation. For example, the Export-Import Bank will be able to generally provide higher lending levels using lower appropriations in 2004.

Adapting to Changing Market Conditions

Overall, officially supported finance and transfers account for a tiny fraction of international capital flows. Furthermore, the private sector is continuously adapting its size and role in emerging markets finance to changing market conditions. In response, the Administration is working to adapt international lending at Export-Import Bank and OPIC to dynamic private sector finance. The Export-Import Bank, for example, is developing a sharper focus on lending that would otherwise not occur without Federal assistance. Measures under development include reducing risks, collecting fees from program users, and improving the focus on exporters who truly cannot access private export finance.

OPIC in the past has focused relatively narrowly on providing financing and insurance services to large U.S. companies investing abroad. As a result, OPIC did not devote significant resources to its mission of promoting development through mobilizing private capital. OPIC is developing and implementing policy changes that reflect the mandate to revitalize its core development mission.

These changes at the Export-Import Bank and at OPIC will place more emphasis on correcting market imperfections as the private sector's ability to bear

emerging market risks becomes larger, more sophisticated, and more efficient.

Due to sufficient carry-over resources, the Budget does not request subsidy appropriations for the Export-Import Bank. The carry-over balance will support a projected increase over the Bank's level of lending in 2003. The Budget provides \$24 million for OPIC credit subsidy in 2004.

Performance Assessment

For FY 2004, The Administration used the Performance Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to rate Export-Import Bank's long term guarantee program and OPIC's finance program. The PART revealed that both of these programs were well-managed, but need to strengthen their performance measures. The Administration will work with these Agencies to develop and implement more effective performance measures.

IV. INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Deposit Insurance

Federal deposit insurance was established in the depression of the 1930s, which prompted the need to protect small depositors and prevent bank failures from causing widespread disruption in financial markets. Before the establishment of Federal deposit insurance, failures of some depository institutions often caused depositors to lose confidence in the banking system as a whole and rush to withdraw deposits from other institutions. Such sudden withdrawals would seriously disrupt the economy.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures the deposits in banks and savings associations (thrifts) through separate insurance funds, the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). Deposits of credit unions are insured through the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). Deposits are currently insured up to \$100,000 per account. The FDIC insures a combined \$3.3 trillion of deposits at almost 8,000 commercial banks and 1,500 savings institutions. The NCUA insures almost 10,000 credit unions with \$432 billion in insured shares.

Current Industry and Insurance Fund Conditions

The 1980s and early 1990s were a turbulent period for the banking industry, with over 1,400 bank failures and 1,100 thrift failures. The Federal Government responded with the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, which were largely designed to improve the safety and soundness of the banking system. These reforms, combined with more favorable economic conditions, helped to restore the health of depository institutions and the deposit insurance system.

One SAIF member and 8 BIF members with a combined \$2.5 billion dollars in assets failed during 2002. Since 1997, assets associated with BIF failures have averaged \$778 million per year. During 2002, 14 Federally insured credit unions with \$57 million in assets failed (including assisted mergers). The FDIC currently classifies 148 institutions with \$42 billion in assets as "problem institutions," compared to 94 institutions with \$18 billion in assets a year ago. By comparison, at the height of the banking crisis in 1989, failed assets rose to over \$150 billion.

Bank earnings increased in fiscal year 2002. The industry net income totaled \$87 billion, an increase of 19 percent from fiscal year 2001. The largest factor in the earnings increase is higher net interest income. which has more than offset a rise in loan loss provisions. Thrift earnings also increased in fiscal year 2002. Net income was \$3 billion higher than a year ago. Despite these favorable conditions, the banking industry faces numerous challenges ahead. Specific areas of concern for FDIC-insured institutions include (1) continuing credit losses at large banks on loans to large, corporate borrowers, (2) concentrations of credit risk among smaller institutions headquartered in formerly fast-growing metro areas, and (3) subprime lenders, which continue to figure prominently among failed and troubled institutions.

In the first calendar year quarter of 2002, the reserve ratio (ratio of insurance reserves to insured deposits) of BIF fell to 1.23-percent, below the 1.25-percent statutory target. The ratio, however, recovered in subsequent quarters. As of September 30, 2002, BIF had estimated reserves of \$31 billion, or 1.25 percent of insured deposits. The SAIF reserve ratio, by contrast, remained comfortably above 1.25-percent throughout the year. As of September 30, 2002, SAIF had reserves of \$12 billion, or 1.39 percent of insured deposits. Through June 30, 2003, the FDIC will continue to maintain deposit insurance premiums in a range from zero for the healthiest institutions to 27 cents per \$100 of assessable deposits for the riskiest institutions. In May, the FDIC will set assessment rates for July through December of this year. Due to the strong financial condition of the industry and the insurance funds, 91 percent of commercial banks and 90 percent of thrifts did not pay insurance premiums in 2002.

The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) also remains strong with assets of nearly \$6 billion. Each insured credit union is required to deposit and maintain an amount equal to 1 percent of its member share accounts in the fund. Premiums were waived during 2002 because sufficient investment income was generated. For the first time in six years, the NCUA Board did not approve a dividend for calendar year 2001, as the Fund's equity ratio did not exceed 1.30 percent. As the equity ratio did not exceed

1.30 percent in 2002, the Fund will not restore dividends this year.

As a result of consolidation, fewer large banks control an increasingly substantial share of banking assets. Thus, the failure of even one of these large institutions could strain the insurance fund. Banks are increasingly using sophisticated financial instruments such as asset-backed securities and financial derivatives, which could have unforeseen effects on risk levels. Whether or not these new instruments add to risk, they do complicate the work of regulators who must gauge each institution's financial health and the potential for deposit insurance losses that a troubled institution may represent.

Federal Deposit Insurance Reform

While the deposit insurance system is in good condition, the Administration proposes to make improvements in the operation and fairness of the deposit insurance system for banks and thrifts. The 2004 Budget proposes to merge the BIF and the SAIF, which offer an identical product. A single merged fund would be stronger and better diversified than either fund alone. A merged fund would prevent the possibility that institutions posing similar risks would again pay significantly different premiums for the same product. Under the current system, the FDIC is required to maintain

a designated reserve ratio (DRR, the ratio of insurance fund reserves to total insured deposits) of 1.25 percent. If insurance fund reserves falls below the DRR, the FDIC must charge either sufficient premiums to restore the reserve ratio to 1.25 percent within one year, or no less than 23 basis points if the reserve ratio remains below 1.25 percent for more than one year. The Administration's proposal would give the FDIC authority to adjust the DRR periodically within prescribed upper and lower bounds and greater discretion in determining how quickly it restores the DRR to target levels. This flexibility would help reduce potential pro-cyclical effects by stabilizing industry costs over time and avoiding sharp premium increases when the economy may be under stress. Finally, the FDIC has been prohibited since 1996 from charging premiums to "well-capitalized" and well-run institutions as long as insurance fund reserves equal or exceed 1.25 percent of insured deposits. Therefore, only nine percent of banks and ten percent of thrifts pay insurance premiums, allowing a large number of financial institutions to rapidly increase their insured deposits without any contribution to the insurance fund. The Administration proposal would repeal this prohibition to ensure that institutions with rapidly increasing insured deposits or greater risks appropriately compensate the insurance fund.

Pension Guarantees

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) insures most defined-benefit pension plans sponsored by private employers. PBGC pays the benefits guaranteed by law when a company with an underfunded pension plan becomes insolvent. PBGC's exposure to claims relates to the underfunding of pension plans, that is, to any amount by which vested future benefits exceed plan assets. In the near term, its loss exposure results from financially distressed firms with underfunded plans. In the longer term, additional loss exposure results from the possibilities that currently healthy firms become distressed in the future and that currently well-funded plans become underfunded due to inadequate contributions or poor investment results.

The number of plans insured by PBGC has been declining as small companies with defined-benefit plans terminate them and shift to defined-contribution pension arrangements such as 401(k) accounts. The number of plans with 1,000 or more participants increased slightly during the 1980's but started to decline in the 1990's. The increase in the number of participants in PBGC-insured plans—from 38 million in 1985 to almost 44 million in calendar 2002—is attributable to aging of the participant population, which includes retirees, separated vested workers, and beneficiaries of deceased workers and retirees, in addition to active workers. The number of active workers in PBGC-covered plans fell from almost 27 million in calendar 1985 to fewer than 23 million in calendar 2000, a decrease of 15 percent. If the trend continues, active workers may constitute less than half of PBGC-insured participants in calendar 2003.

PBGC's single-employer program returned to a deficit position in 2002 for the first time in seven years, as a result of record losses on plan terminations in 2001 and 2002. LTV, a steel company, terminated its plan with underfunding of nearly \$2 billion, which then was PBGC's largest claim ever. Other large underfunded terminations during the fiscal year included Reliance Insurance Company, RTI, Anchor Glass Container Corporation, and Polaroid Corporation. Additionally, in December 2002, an even larger pension plan than LTV terminated. Bethlehem Steel's plan covers 95,000 workers and retirees and is underfunded by about \$4.3 billion, of which PBGC is liable for about \$3.7 billion.

PBGC's "snapshot" current measure of financial position (deficit or surplus) includes the financial effects only of pension plans that have already terminated and of seriously underfunded large plans for which termination is considered "probable." Additional risk and exposure may remain for the future because of economic uncertainties and significant underfunding in pension plans. Some of the companies with the most underfunded plans are in troubled industries (like airlines or the old-line steel companies), or already are in Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. Because pension underfunding and risk are concentrated in a relatively small number of plans and industries, the number and size of claims is often volatile from year to year. As a result

of this volatility, budget estimates are based on an average of recent claims experience.

PBGC monitors troubled companies with underfunded plans and acts, in bankruptcies, to protect its beneficiaries and the future of the program. Such protections include, where necessary, initiating plan termination. Under its Early Warning Program, PBGC negotiates settlements with companies that improve pension security and reduce PBGC's future exposure to risk. Working with the rest of the Administration, PBGC is identifying options to address structural weaknesses that exacerbate pension underfunding and potential losses to PBGC, workers and retirees, in the event of plan termination.

In 2002, overall investment returns in PBGC's single-employer program were 2.1 percent, with negative returns in its trust funds, which hold mostly equities, and positive returns in the revolving funds, which are invested in U.S. Government securities. Single-employer premium revenues decreased slightly from \$821 million to \$787 million.

PBGC's multiemployer program, which guarantees pension benefits of certain unionized plans offered by several employers in an industry, remained financially strong, however. The program had a gain in 2002 as a result of reduced liability for future loans to such plans.

PBGC continues to speed up issuance of benefit determinations so that when a participant retires, PBGC can put him or her into pay status with a final (rather than estimated) benefit amount, thereby providing the participant certainty and avoiding the complexities and costs associated with benefit adjustments. The average calculation time for benefit determinations issued in 2002 was 3.3 years, down from 4.9 years in 2000. Improved automated benefit calculation programs are reducing the cost of determining the final benefits and helping to speed the process. This automation will help PBGC administer benefits for the 89,000 participants taken into trusteeship in 2001 and the 187,000 new participants in 2002, the largest increase in PBGC's history. PBGC is working to send first benefit checks more speedily. In 2002, 95 percent of pensioners got their first benefit checks within three months of completing their applications. PBGC also has established a pilot project that enables participants in certain plans to estimate their benefits online at PBGC's website.

Disaster Insurance

Flood Insurance

The Federal Government provides flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which is administered by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (the program was formerly administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency). Flood insurance is available to homeowners and businesses in communities that have adopted and enforced appropriate flood plain management measures. Coverage is limited to buildings and their contents. By 2004, the program is projected to have approximately 4.7 million policies from more than 19,000 communities with \$699 billion of insurance in force.

Prior to the creation of the program in 1968, many factors made it cost prohibitive for private insurance companies alone to make affordable flood insurance available. In response, the NFIP was established to make insurance coverage widely available. The NFIP requires building standards and other mitigation efforts to reduce losses, and operates a flood hazard mapping program to quantify the geographic risk of flooding. These efforts have made substantial progress.

The number of policies in the program has grown significantly over time. The number of enrolled policies grew from 2.4 to 4.3 million between 1990 and 2001, and by about 42,000 policies in 2002. DHS is using three strategies to increase the number of flood insurance policies in force: lender compliance, program simplification, and expanded marketing. DHS is educating financial regulators about the mandatory flood insurance requirement for properties with mortgages from federally regulated lenders. The NFIP also has a multipronged strategy for reducing future flood damage. The

NFIP offers mitigation insurance to allow flood victims to rebuild to code, thereby reducing future flood damage costs. Further, DHS adjusts premium rates to encourage community and State mitigation activities beyond those required by the NFIP.

Despite these efforts, the program faces financial challenges. The program's financing account, which is a cash fund, has sometimes had expenses greater than its revenue, preventing it from building sufficient long-term reserves. This is mostly because a large portion of the policyholders pay subsidized premiums. DHS charges subsidized premiums for properties built before a community adopted the NFIP building standards. Properties built subsequently are charged actuarially fair rates. The creators of the NFIP assumed that eventually the NFIP would become self-sustaining as older properties left the program. The share of subsidized properties in the program has fallen, but remains substantial; it was 70 percent in 1978 and is 29 percent today.

Until the mid-1980s, Congress appropriated funds periodically to support subsidized premiums. However, the program has not received appropriations since 1986. During the 1990s, FEMA relied on Treasury borrowing to help finance its loss expenses (the NFIP may borrow up to \$1.5 billion). As of October 31, 2002, the NFIP had repaid all of its outstanding debt.

The NFIP was evaluated on its effectiveness and efficiency this year using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The PART revealed that the program has clear purpose and is well designed, with the exception of the fact that it is not actuarially sound. The program also received high marks for strategic planning, dem-

onstrating that it has both well-defined long-term and annual goals.

Although the program is generally well run, it receives some criticism about the low participation rate and the inclusion of subsidized properties, especially those that are repetitively flooded. Currently, less than half of the eligible properties in identified flood plains participate in this program. In comparison, the participation rate for private wind and hurricane insurance is nearly 90 percent in at-risk areas. Given that flood damage causes roughly \$6 billion in property damage annually, DHS will have to evaluate its incentive structure to attract more participation in the program, while not encouraging misuse of the program. The Budget also proposes a \$300 million predisaster mitigation grant program to be funded within DHS, some of which will be targeted to buyouts of repetitively flooded properties.

Crop Insurance

Subsidized Federal crop insurance administered by USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) assists farmers in managing yield shortfalls due to bad weather or other natural disasters. Private companies are reluctant to offer multi-peril crop insurance without Government reinsurance because of the difficulty of limiting risk exposure; insurance companies are exposed to large losses because losses tend to occur across a wide geographic area. For example, a drought usually affects many farms at the same time. In 2002, much of the agriculture region across the US suffered from severe drought conditions. As a result, the amount of claim payments made under the crop insurance program increased significantly. This suggests that the Federal Government plays an important role in mitigating the risks faced by the agricultural community. RMA continues to create new products for commodities that are not offered coverage under the current crop insurance program so that the Government can reduce the need for ad-hoc disaster assistance payments to the agriculture community in bad years.

The USDA crop insurance program is a cooperative effort between the Federal Government and the private insurance industry. Private insurance companies sell and service crop insurance policies. The Federal Government reimburses private companies for the administrative expenses associated with providing crop insurance and reinsures the private companies for excess insurance losses on all policies. The Federal Government also subsidizes premiums for farmers. In crop year 2002, 216 million acres were insured, with an estimated \$2.9 billion in total premium income, including \$1.7 billion in premium subsidy.

Included in the 2004 Budget is a proposal to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act by limiting the reimbursement rate the private insurance companies receive for administrative costs to 20 percent of the premiums sold. This rate has not changed since set at 24.5 percent in 1998, even though the 2000 Agriculture Risk Protection Act significantly increased the level and volume of insurance coverage by farmers. While, the total premiums received by each company grew correspondingly, the costs of selling and servicing these policies have grown much less (due to economies of scale). This would argue that the current rate exceeds a reasonable amount for the companies' costs related to selling and servicing these policies. A reimbursement rate of 20 percent would be more reasonable and is expected to save \$68 million in 2004.

There are various types of insurance programs. The most basic type of coverage is Catastrophic Crop Insurance (CAT), which compensates the farmer for losses up to 50 percent of the individual's average yield at 55 percent of the expected market price. The CAT premium is entirely subsidized, and farmers pay only a small administrative fee. Commercial insurance companies deliver the product to the producer in all states. Additional coverage is available to producers who wish to insure crops above the basic coverage. Premium rates for additional coverage depend on the level of coverage selected and vary from crop to crop and county to county. The additional levels of insurance coverage are more attractive to farmers due to availability of optional units, other policy provisions not available with CAT coverage, and the ability to obtain a level of protection that permits them to use crop insurance as loan collateral and to achieve greater financial security. Private companies sell and adjust the catastrophic portion of the crop insurance program, and also provide higher levels of coverage, which are also federally subsidized. Approximately XX percent of eligible acres participated in one or more crop insurance programs in 2002.

Revenue insurance programs protect against loss of revenue stemming from low prices, poor yields, or a combination of both. The plans available are Revenue Coverage (CRC), Revenue Assurance (RA), and the Income Protection (IP) plan. These three plans have many similar features and some very distinctive features. All provide a guaranteed revenue by combining coverage on both yield and price variability. CRC and RA also provide protection against crop price changes. These programs extend traditional multi-peril crop insurance protection by adding price variability to production history. Indemnities are due when any combination of yield and price result in revenue that is less than the revenue guarantee. Revenue protection for all products is provided. The price component common to CRC, RA, and IP uses the commodity futures market for price discovery. These programs all seek to help ensure a certain level of annual income and are offered through private insurance companies. For 1999, a Group Risk Income Protection plan was developed by the private sector to provide protection against decline in county revenue, based on futures market prices and National Agricultural Statistics Service county average yields, as adjusted by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC). FCIC is also piloting an Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) program, which is designed to insure a portion of producers' gross revenue based on their Schedule F Farm and Income Tax reports.

USDA continues to expand revenue coverage. RMA plans to roll out Round IV of the Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP) during 2002, which includes reaching producers in a total of 300 counties in 40 states. RMA's partners in the program are registered commodities brokers who are authorized by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to buy put options on behalf of DOPP participants on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. In September 2001, RMA published an interim

rule that allows RMA to reimburse developers of private crop insurance products for their research and development costs and maintenance costs. In November 2001, two livestock pilot programs were approved—the Livestock Gross Margin and Livestock Risk Protection. The pilot livestock programs will cover swine in the State of Iowa and will be made available beginning in 2002.

Insurance Against Security-Related Risks

The Federal Government newly offers terrorism risk insurance and Airline War Risk Insurance on a temporary basis, and has expanded the vaccine compensation program. After the September 11 attacks, private insurers became reluctant to insure against securityrelated risks such as terrorism and war. Those events are so uncertain in terms of both the frequency of occurrence and the magnitude of potential loss that private insurers can hardly estimate the expected loss. Furthermore, terrorism can produce a really large loss that can wipe out private insurers' capital. These uncertainties make the private sector reluctant to provide security-related insurance. Thus, it is necessary for the Federal Government to insure against security-related risks, at least until the private sector learns enough to be comfortable about estimating those risks, to ensure the smooth functioning of the economy.

Terrorism Risk Insurance

On November 26, 2002, President Bush signed into law the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002. Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the economy has been harmed by the withdrawal of many insurance companies from the marketplace for terrorism risk insurance. Their withdrawal in the face of great uncertainty as to their risk exposure to future terrorist attacks led to the cancellation of construction projects, increased business costs for the insurance that was available, and substantial shifting of risk from reinsurers to primary insurers, and from insurers to policyholders (e.g., investors, businesses, and property owners). Ultimately, these costs are borne by American workers and communities through fewer construction projects and lower economic activity.

The new law establishes a temporary Federal program that provides for a system of shared public and private compensation for insured commercial property and casualty losses arising from acts of terrorism. The program is administered by the Treasury Department and will sunset on December 31, 2005.

Under the new law, insurance companies included under the program must make available to their policyholders coverage for losses from acts of terrorism under the program. The law also requires insurance companies to disclose to policyholders the premium charged for terrorism risk insurance and the Federal share of compensation provided under the law.

In the event of a future terrorist attack on private businesses and others covered by this program, insurance companies will cover insured losses up to each company's deductible as specified in the law. Insured losses above that amount in a given year would be shared between the insurance company and the Treasury, with Treasury covering 90 percent of the losses above the company's deductible. However, neither the Treasury nor any insurer would be liable for any amount exceeding the statutory annual cap of \$100 billion in aggregate insured losses. The law also provides authority for the Treasury to recoup Federal payments via surcharges on policyholders.

Airline War Risk Insurance

After the September 11 attacks, private insurers cancelled third party liability war risk coverage for airlines and dramatically increased the cost of other war risk insurance. In response, the Department of Transportation (DOT) provided a short-term reimbursement to airlines for the increased cost of aviation hull and passenger liability war risk insurance under the authority provided in P.L. 107-42. Under Presidential Determination No. 01–29, the President delegated the authority to extend aviation insurance to the Secretary of Transportation. Due to the extended disruption in the marketplace, DOT also offered airlines third-party liability war risk insurance coverage at subsidized rates to replace coverage initially withdrawn by private insurers. For the last year, DOT has continued to provide this insurance coverage in 60-day increments.

On November 26, the President signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002 which included the Airline War Risk Insurance Legislation. This law extends the term of third party war risk coverage and expands the scope of coverage to include war risk hull, passenger, crew, and property liability insurance. Under the law, the Secretary of Transportation shall extend insurance policies until August 31, 2003, but may extend until December 31, 2003. At this time DOT is preparing policies that extend insurance coverage until August 31st 2003. In addition, the law states that the total premium for the three types of insurance shall not exceed twice the premium rate charged for the third party liability insurance as of June 19, 2002.

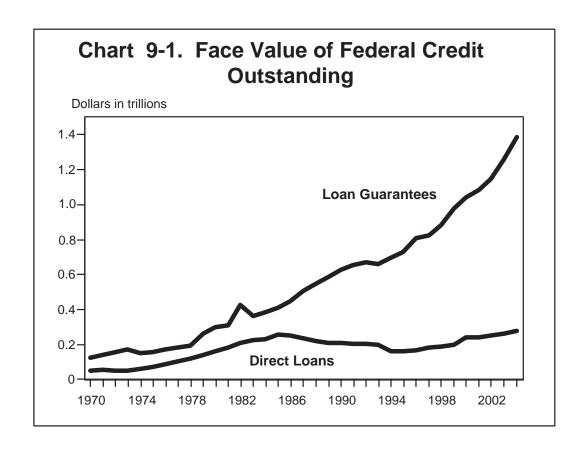
Currently 73 air carriers are insured by DOT. Coverage for individual carriers ranges from \$80 million to \$4 billion per carrier with the median insurance

coverage at approximately \$1.8 billion per occurrence. Premiums collected by the Government are deposited into the Aviation Insurance Revolving Fund. In 2002, the fund collected approximately \$75 million in premiums for insurance provided by DOT and paid out \$56 million in one time premium assistance reimbursements for coverage purchased from private insurers. In 2003, it is anticipated that up to \$123 million in premiums may be collected by DOT for the provision of insurance. In 2004, the authorization for the war risk insurance program expires. Any claims by the airlines that exceed the balance in the aviation insurance revolving fund would be paid by the Federal Government.

Vaccine Injury Compensation

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program began in 1988 to encourage childhood vaccination by providing streamlined compensation for injuries resulting from vaccination. This program is jointly administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the Department of Justice (DOJ). Vaccine-related victims file claims against HHS in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. Then DOJ represents HHS in the court to ensure fair compensation. Compensation is paid out of the Vaccine Trust Fund, financed through per-dose assessments on vaccines.

To better prepare the Nation for potential biological attacks, the Homeland Security Act of 2002 expands the coverage of the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program by broadening the interpretation of key terms, such as "vaccine" and "vaccine-related injury or death." The Act also provides medical liability protection to some private parties, such as doctors, drug manufacturers, and hospitals, when those entities, acting on behalf of the U.S. Public Health Service, are liable for the administration of the smallpox vaccine and other countermeasures. This protection is effective only during such period as declared by the Secretary of HHS.



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Table 9-1. ESTIMATED FUTURE COST OF OUTSTANDING FEDERAL CREDIT PROGRAMS

(In billions of dollars)

Program	Outstanding 2001	Estimated Future Costs of 2001 Outstanding ¹	Outstanding 2002	Estimated Future Costs of 2002 Outstanding ¹
Direct Loans:2				
Federal student loan programs	90	11	99	14
Farm Service Agency (excl. CCC), Rural development, Rural housing	46	10	45	1 11
Rural Utilities Service and Rural telephone bank	31	2	32	2
Housing and Urban Development	12	2	12	2
Agency for International Development	10	4	9	7
P. L. 480	11	2	11	2
Export-Import Bank	12	4	12	1 4
Commodity Credit Corporation	4	3	5	3
Federal Communications Commission spectrum auction	6		5	١
Disaster assistance	4	1	4	
Other direct loan programs	13	'	14	
Other direct loan programs	13		14	
Total Direct Loans	239	39	248	45
Guaranteed Loans: ²				
FHA-mutual mortgage insurance	459	1	467	3
Veterans housing	237	5	265	6
Federal family education loan program	159	14	182	12
FHA-general and special risk	99	8	96	7
Small business	37	3	41	1
Export-Import Bank	31	4	31	5
International assistance	19	2	19	2
Farm Service Agency and Rural housing	22		23	
Commodity Credit Corporation	5		5	1
Other guaranteed loan programs	16	2	16	2
Total Guaranteed Loans	1,084	39	1,145	39
Total Federal Credit	1,323	78	1,393	84

¹ Direct loan future costs are the financing account allowance for subsidy cost and the liquidating account allowance for estimated uncollectible principal and interest. Loan guarantee future costs are estimated liabilities for loan guarantees.

² Excludes loans and guarantees by deposit insurance agencies and programs not included under credit reform, such as CCC commodity price supports. Defaulted guaranteed loans which become loans receivable are accounted for as direct loans.

Table 9-2. FACE VALUE OF GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISE LENDING¹

	Outsta	nding
	2001	2002
Government Sponsored Enterprises:		
Fannie Mae	1,460	1,689
Freddie Mac	1,101	1,254
Federal Home Loan Banks ²	477	524
Farm Credit System	75	83
Total	3,113	3,550

¹ Net of purchases of federally guaranteed loans.

² The lending by the Federal Home Loans Banks measures their advances to member thrift and other financial institutions. In addition, their investment in private financial instruments at the end of 2002 was \$215 billion, including federally guaranteed securities, GSE securities, and money market instruments.

³ The face value and Federal costs of Federal Family Education Loans in the Student Loan Marketing Association's portfolio are included in the totals for that program under guaranteed loans in table 9-1.

Table 9-3. REESTIMATES OF CREDIT SUBSIDIES ON LOANS DISBURSED BETWEEN 1992-2002 1

(Budget authority and outlays, in millions of dollars)

Program	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Direct Loans:										
Agriculture: Agriculture credit insurance fund Farm storage facility loans Apple loans	_72 	28	2	-31 	23		331	-656 	921 -1 -2	10 -7 1
Emergency boll weevil loan Agricultural conservation Distance learning and telemedicine	-1									1
Rural electrification and telecommunications loans Rural telephone bank Rural housing insurance fund	1 2	61 152	–37 46	84 10 -73		-39 -9 71		-17 -1 19	-42 29	-3 -440
Rural economic development loans		1	-37	1 8 -1		-1 -6 5		37 -23	-1 -1 3 65	-348
P.L. 480 Title I food for progress credits Commerce: Fisheries finance		84	-38					-19	-1	-112 -3
Defense: Military housing improvement fund										1
Education: Federal direct student loan program: 3 Volume reestimate			3	-83	172	22 -383	 -2,158	-6 560		43 3,678
College housing and academic facilities loans								-1		
Disaster assistance							3	36	_7 _9	_6 14
Bureau of Indian Affairs direct loans Transportation:						1	5	-1	-1	1
High priority corridor loans					_3 		_58 	18		-50 18 -5
Treasury: Community development financial institutions fund							1			
Veterans Affairs: Veterans housing benefit program fund Native American veteran housing Vocational Rehabilitation Loans	-39 	30	76 	-72 	465	-111 	-52 	-107 	–697 	17 -4 *
Environmental Protection Agency: Abatement, control and compliance								3	-1	1
General Services Administration: Columbia hospital for women 5									-6	
International Assistance Programs: Foreign military financing				13	4	1	152	-166	119	-397
Micro and small enterprise development Overseas Private Investment Corporation: OPIC direct loans									*	-4
Debt reduction							36	_4 1	-2	1
Disaster loans Other Independent Agencies:					-193	246	-398	-282	-14	266
Export-Import Bank direct loans Federal Communications Commission spectrum auction	-28 	-16 	37		4,592	980	-177 -1,501	157 –804	117 92	-640 346
Loan Guarantees: Agriculture:										
Agriculture credit insurance fund	5	14	12	-51 	96		–31 	205	40	-36 1
Commodity Credit Corporation export guarantees	1 3	l 103	-426	343	I	l	I	l –1,410	l	l –13

Table 9-3. REESTIMATES OF CREDIT SUBSIDIES ON LOANS DISBURSED BETWEEN 1992-2002 1—Continued

(Budget authority and outlays, in millions of dollars)

Program	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Rural development insurance fund	49 2	10	7	-3 -10 -10		109 41		152 63	-56 17	
Commerce: Fisheries finance Emergency steel guaranteed loans Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loans					-2 			-3 *	_1 *	3 50 *
Defense: Military housing improvement fund										-1
Education: Federal family education loan program: ³ Volume reestimate Other technical reestimate	97	421	535 60	99		–13 –140	-60 667	-42 -3,484		277 -2,483
Health and Human Services: Heath center loan guarantees Health education assistance loans							3		*	*
Housing and Urban Development: Indian housing loan guarantee Title VI Indian guarantees FHA-mutual mortgage insurance FHA-general and special risk			-110	-340 -25	743	3,789 79		-6 2,413 -217	-1,308 -403	-1 -1 1,100 77
Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs guaranteed loans				31				-14	_1	-3
Transportation: Maritime guaranteed loans (title XI)						-71 	30	-15 	187 1	27
Treasury: Air transportation stabilization program 4										113
Veterans Affairs: Veterans housing benefit fund program	-447	167	334	-706	38	492	229	-770	-163	-183
International Assistance Programs: U.S. Agency for International Development: Development credit authority Micro and small enterprise development Urban and environmental credit Assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union 5 Overseas Private Investment Corporation:		-1			-14				-1 4 -34	-16
OPIC guaranteed loans									5	78
Business loans	-11	_59	257	-16	-279	-545	-235 -191	-528 -1,520	-226 -417	304
Total	-616	995	727	-832	5,642	4,518	-3,641	-6,427	-1,860	-398

^{*} Less than \$500 thousand.

¹ Excludes interest on reestimates. Additional information on credit reform subsidy rates is contained in the Federal Credit Supplement.

² Includes rural water and waste disposal, rural community facilities, and rural business and industry programs.

³ Volume reestimates in mandatory loan guarantee programs represent a change in volume of loans disbursed in the prior years. These estimates are the result of guarantee programs where data from loan issuers on actual disbursements of loans are not received until after the close of the fiscal year.

⁴ Numbers shown for 2003 include estimates for loan guarantees that have received either conditional or final approval. This presentation should not be construed as prejudging the outcome of the Air Transportation Stabilization Board's deliberations. The Board does not anticipate making any new loan guarantees in 2004.

⁵ Closing reestimate executed in fiscal year 2002.

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Table 9-4. DIRECT LOAN SUBSIDY RATES, BUDGET AUTHORITY, AND LOAN LEVELS, 2002-2004

	2	2002 Actua	ıl	20	03 Propos	ed	20	04 Propose	ed
Agency and Program	Subsidy rate 1	Subsidy budget authority	New loan levels	Subsidy rate 1	Subsidy budget authority	New loan levels	Subsidy rate 1	Subsidy budget authority	New loan levels
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund	6.78	60	885	13.97	112	802	14.20	121	852
Farm storage facility loans	2.40 6.60 –0.57	3 98 –26	125 1,485 4,569	1.36 10.08 –0.66	110 -20	147 1,091 3,016	2.53 -1.58	33 –48	117 1,305 3,035
Rural telephone bank	2.14 -0.07 47.31	4 22	175 95 47	1.38 4.73 49.02	39 18	825 36	-4.32 3.66 42.73	9 18	246 42
Rural housing insurance fund	16.48 43.21	204 13	1,238 31	20.86 48.26	224 20	1,074 40	11.11 43.27	166 17	1,494 40
Rural economic development loans Public law 480 title I Commerce:	24.16 81.73	4 126	15 155	21.36 75.11	99 99	15 132	18.61 78.90	104	15 132
Fisheries finance	-6.45	-8	124	-2.86	-3	105	-3.33	-1	30
Family housing improvement fund Education:				21.36	44	206	39.95	88	221
College housing and academic facilities loans	-3.95	-835	44 21,164	-3.23	-690	268 21,339	-5.22	-1,049	227 20,954
Homeland Security: Disaster assistance loans	1.62		25	-4.10	-1	25	-2.02	-1	25
Housing and Urban Development: FHA-mutual mortgage insuranceFHA-general and special risk	1		250 50			50 50			50 50
Interior: Bureau of Reclamation loans	26.92	7	26						
State: Repatriation loans	80.00	1	1	80.00	1	1	70.75	1	1
Transportation: Federal-aid highways Railroad rehabilitation and improvement program	2.79	16	573 102	4.40	104	2,362	5.58	127	2,277
Treasury: Community development financial institutions fund	38.44	3	8	36.94	2	5	34.37	2	5
Veterans Affairs: Vocational rehabilitation and education loans	0.85	9	3 1,056	1.80	6	3 334	10.80	31	4 287
International Assistance Programs: Foreign military financing loans						3,800			
Debt restructuring	10.60	66 5	47	11.00	73 8	73	11.00	292 4	40
Small Business Administration: Disaster loans Business loans	17.19 6.78	217 1	1,262 16	16.14 13.05	118 4	731 27	11.72 9.55	79 2	760 20
Export-Import Bank of the United States: Export-Import Bank loans	16.22	48	296	17.32	31	179	5.90	19	322
Federal Communications Commission: Spectrum auction	15.00		1						
Total	N/A	38	33,868	N/A	304	36,736	N/A	17	32,551

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Additional information on credit subsidy rates is contained in the Federal Credit Supplement. N/A = Not applicable.

Table 9-5. LOAN GUARANTEE SUBSIDY RATES, BUDGET AUTHORITY, AND LOAN LEVELS, 2002-2004

	2	2002 Actua	al	20	03 Propos	sed	20	04 Propos	ed
Agency and Program	Subsidy rate 1	Subsidy budget authority	New loan levels	Subsidy rate 1	Subsidy budget authority	New loan levels	Subsidy rate ¹	Subsidy budget authority	New loan levels
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund Commodity Credit Corporation export loans Rural community advancement program Rural electrification and telecommunications loans	3.98 6.80 2.90	128 222 31	3,220 3,266 1,070	3.23 6.96 2.95 0.08	97 294 39	3,000 4,225 1,321 100	3.23 7.14 3.04 0.06	86 297 27	2,666 4,155 887 100
Local television loan guarantees Rural housing insurance fund Rural business investment	7.75 1.43	36	2,519	8.25 1.25 20.00	88 23 56	1,067 1,915 280	8.46 1.63	46	2,825
Commerce: Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loans Emergency steel guaranteed loans	42.03 12.36	1 5	2 42						
Defense—Military: Procurement of ammunition, Army Family housing improvement fund		1		3.34 5.07	1 7	39 138	5.40	14	259
Education: Federal family education loan program	8.96	4,312	48,102	12.00	6,401	53,327	11.85	6,272	52,064
Health and Human Services: Health education assistance loans Health resources and services	12.43 8.71	21	165 1	12.43 5.88	20 1	160 17	12.19 5.88	18 1	150 17
Housing and Urban Development: Indian housing loan guarantee fund Native Hawaiian housing loan guarantee fund Public housing capital fund	2.47 2.47	6	234 40	2.43 2.43	5 1	197 40	2.73 2.73 7.66	1 1 131	27 35 1,715
Native American housing Community development loan guarantees	11.07 2.30 –2.07	6 14 –2,880	53 609 165,000	11.07 2.30 –2.53	2 6 -3,226		10.56 2.39	1 -3,378	185,000
FHA-general and special risk	-1.53 6.00	-352 4	23,000	-1.05 6.91	-249 5	24,000 72	-1.05 6.13	-262 5	25,000
Transportation: Minority business resource center program Federal-aid highways	2.70 6.22		18 225	2.69 4.35 6.21	1 9	18 200 338	2.53 4.77	1 10	18 200
Maritime guaranteed loans (title XI) Treasury: Air transportation stabilization 2	40.11	172	429	26.94	386	1,433			
Veterans Affairs: Housing	0.51	194	38,038	0.87	306	35,271	0.78	275	35,248
International Assistance Programs: Microenterprise and small enterprise development Development credit authority Overseas Private Investment Corporation	3.93 6.42 2.60	1 19 21	25 289 809	6.44 1.71	18 11	280 645	3.11 2.61	21 20	675 765
Small Business Administration: Business loans	0.86	132	15,266	0.45	85	18,983	0.46	95	20,802
Export-Import Bank of the United States: Export-Import Bank loans	7.05	693	9,824	5.52	625	11,321	3.08	441	14,320
Presidio Trust: Presidio Trust				0.14		200	0.14		
Total	N/A	2,801	312,321	N/A	5,012	323,879	N/A	4,123	347,020
ADDENDUM: SECONDARY GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENT LIMITATIONS									
GNMA: Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities	-0.33	-363	200,000	-0.33	-396	200,000	-0.27	-405	200,000

Additional information on credit subsidy rates is contained in the Federal Credit Supplement.
 Numbers shown for 2003 include estimates for loan guarantees that have received either conditional or final approval. This presentation should not be construed as prejudging the outcome of the Air Transportation Stabilization Board's deliberations. The Board does not anticipate making any new loan guarantees in 2004.
 N/A = Not applicable.

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Table 9-6. SUMMARY OF FEDERAL DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES

				Act	ual				Estin	nate
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Direct Loans:										
Obligations	30.9	23.4	33.6	28.8	38.4	37.1	39.1	43.7	46.2	42.0
Disbursements	22.0	23.6	32.2	28.7	37.7	35.5	37.1	39.6	38.4	38.0
New subsidy budget authority	*	*	*	-0.8	1.6	-0.4	0.3	*	0.3	*
Reestimated subsidy budget authority 1				7.3	1.0	-4.4	-1.8	0.5	2.4	
Total subsidy budget authority 2	2.6	1.8	2.4	6.5	2.6	-4.8	-1.5	0.5	2.7	*
Loan Guarantees: 3										
Commitments	138.5	175.4	172.3	218.4	252.4	192.6	256.4	303.7	322.9	339.7
Lender disbursements	117.9	143.9	144.7	199.5	224.7	180.8	212.9	271.4	271.5	278.0
New subsidy budget authority	*	*	*	3.3	*	3.6	2.3	2.9	4.9	4.1
Reestimated subsidy budget authority 1				-0.7	4.3	0.3	-7.1	-2.4	-2.7	
Total subsidy budget authority 2	4.6	4.0	3.6	2.6	4.3	3.9	-4.8	0.5	2.2	4.1

^{*} Less than \$50 million.

¹ Includes interest on reestimate.
² Prior to 1998 new and reestimated subsidy budget authority were not reported separately.
³ GNMA secondary guarantees of loans that are guaranteed by FHA, VA and RHS are excluded from the totals to avoid double-counting.

Table 9-7. DIRECT LOAN WRITE-OFFS AND GUARANTEED LOAN TERMINATIONS FOR DEFAULTS

	In m	nillions of do	llars	As a perc	entage of ou	tstanding
Agency and Program	2002 actual	2003 estimate	2004 estimate	2002 actual	2003 estimate	2004 estimate
DIRECT LOAN WRITEOFFS						
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund Farm storage facility loans program Rural electrification and telecommunications loans Rural development insurance fund Rural housing insurance fund Rural development loan fund P.L.480	174 223 2 8	242 1 119 1 205 1 34	238 1 109 1 186 1	2.03 0.81 0.51 0.07	3.00 0.64 0.38 0.03 0.76 0.24 0.33	3.22 0.46 0.33 0.03 0.70 0.22
Commerce: Economic development revolving fund	1	1	1	3.33	3.84	4.54
Education: Student financial assistance	20	22	23	5.68	7.28	8.74
Homeland Security: Disaster assistance	27			17.53		
Housing and Urban Development: Revolving fund (liquidating programs)	11	1 4 1	1 9 2	5.55 0.94	5.88 33.33 1.00	6.25 52.94 2.08
Interior: Indian direct loans	2	2	2 1 1	3.63	3.92	4.25 7.69 12.50
Labor: Pension benefit guaranty corporation	5	6	14			
State: Repatriation loans	1	1		25.00	25.00	
Transportation: Minority business resource center	1		2	50.00		0.59
Veterans Affairs: Veterans housing benefit program	5	1	1	0.27	0.06	0.07
International Assistance Programs: Foreign military financing Military debt reduction Debt reduction (AID) Economic assistance loans Overseas Private Investment Corporation	17 6 14 1	177 2 20 8 1	31	170.00 4.08 0.15 0.93	3.75 12.50 19.04 0.09 0.64	206.66
Small Business Administration: Disaster loans Business loans	101 13	44 16	42 15	2.77 3.19	1.26 4.62	1.34 4.95
Other Independent Agencies: Export-Import Bank Debt reduction (ExIm Bank) Tennessee Valley Authority fund	94 11 1	675	49 237 1	0.81 7.85 2.08	6.23	0.49 117.91 1.88
Total, direct loan writeoffs	729	1,586	969	0.33	0.70	0.40
GUARANTEED LOAN TERMINATIONS FOR DEFAULT						
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund Commodity Credit Corporation export loans Rural community advancement program Rural electrification and telecommunications loans Rural development insurance fund Rural housing insurance fund Rural business investment program	70 334 51 41 7 81	71 325 55 20 6 99	77 318 60 19 5 102	0.72 6.90 1.28 7.24 7.86 0.61	0.71 6.88 1.23 3.49 8.33 0.71	0.73 6.86 1.16 3.11 8.77 0.71 0.96

Table 9-7. DIRECT LOAN WRITE-OFFS AND GUARANTEED LOAN TERMINATIONS FOR DEFAULTS—Continued

	In m	illions of do	llars	As a percentage of outstanding loans ¹			
Agency and Program	2002 actual	2003 estimate	2004 estimate	2002 actual	2003 estimate	2004 estimate	
Commerce: Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loans Emergency steel guaranteed loans Fisheries finance	92	1 11	1 1 1	112.19	25.00 23.91	50.00 2.94 2.22	
Education: Federal family education loan program	3,415	4,554	5,462	2.00	2.38	2.63	
Health and Human Services: Health education assistance loans	37	51	52	1.66	2.22	2.20	
Housing and Urban Development: Indian housing loan guarantees Title VI Indian Federal guarantees program FHA—Mutual mortgage insurance FHA—General and special risk	5,529 1,485	2 1 3,640 2,055	2 1 3,793 1,990	1.61 1.19 1.52	3.50 1.42 0.73 2.00	3.33 1.28 0.68 1.71	
Interior: Indian guaranteed loans	2	1	1	0.92	0.40	0.35	
Transportation: Maritime guaranteed loans (Title XI)	365	35	35	8.18	0.81	0.80	
Treasury: Air transportation stabilization guaranteed loans 2		495	105		55.12	8.52	
Veterans Affairs: Veterans housing benefit program	1,557	2,922	2,982	0.62	1.05	0.98	
International Assistance Programs: Foreign military financing	47 162	3 2 21 1 46	10 1 37 1 45	2.24	0.08 5.26 1.03 0.90 1.25	0.30 2.08 1.93 0.43 1.14	
Small Business Administration: Business loans Pollution control equipment	933	695 1	708 1	2.40	1.65 10.00	1.62 16.66	
Other Independent Agencies: Export-Import Bank	432	351	395	1.40	1.11	1.19	
Total, guaranteed loan terminations for default	14,641	15,464	16,206	0.86	0.86	0.83	
Total, direct loan writeoffs and guaranteed loan terminations	15,370	17,050	17,175	0.80	0.84	0.78	
ADDENDUM: WRITEOFFS OF DEFAULTED GUARANTEED LOANS THAT RESULT IN LOANS RECEIVABLE							
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund	2	1	1	18.18	10.00	10.00	
Education: Federal family education loan program	513	487	479	2.66	2.49	2.31	
Health and Human Services: Health education assistance loans	24	24	24	2.74	2.72	2.72	
Housing and Urban Development: FHA—Mutual mortgage insurance FHA—General and special risk	5 339	357	263	55.55 12.45	12.13	8.07	
Interior: Indian guaranteed loans			2			5.00	
Treasury: Air transportation stabilization guaranteed loans ²			462			154.00	
Veterans Affairs: Veterans housing benefit program	49	96	112	5.53	7.60	7.53	

Table 9-7. DIRECT LOAN WRITE-OFFS AND GUARANTEED LOAN TERMINATIONS FOR DEFAULTS—Continued

Agency and Program		illions of do	llars	As a percentage of outstanding loans 1			
		2003 estimate	2004 estimate	2002 actual	2003 estimate	2004 estimate	
International Assistance Programs: Urban and environmental credit program		40			9.54		
Small Business Administration: Business loans	111	85	83	7.39	4.79	4.14	
Total, writeoffs of loans receivable	1,043	1,090	1,426	3.41	3.40	4.18	

¹ Average of loans outstanding for the year.

² Numbers shown for 2003 and 2004 include estimates for loan guarantees that have received either conditional or final approval. This presentation should not be construed as prejudging the outcome of the Air Transportation Stabilization Board's deliberations. The Board does not anticipate making any new loan guarantees in 2004.

Table 9-8. APPROPRIATIONS ACTS LIMITATIONS ON CREDIT LOAN LEVELS 1

Agency and Program	2002	Propo	osed
Agency and Program	Actual	2003	2004
DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS			
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband Rural electrification and telecommunications Rural telephone bank		825 3,016	852 246 3,035
Rural water and waste disposal direct loans Rural housing insurance fund Rural community facility direct loans Rural economic development Rural development loan fund		814 1,110 250 15	1,055 1,536 250 15 40
P.L. 480 direct credit Commerce:		132	132
Fisheries finance	124	105	30
Historically black college and university capital financing	296	268	227
Disaster assistance	25	25	25
Housing and Urban Development: FHA-general and special risk FHA-mutual mortgage insurance			50 50
Interior: Bureau of Reclamation	26		
State: Repatriation loans	1	1	1
Transportation: Transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program direct loans Transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program lines of credit			2,200 200
Treasury: Community development financial institutions fund	11	11	11
Veterans Affairs: Vocational rehabilitation and education		3	4
International Assistance Programs: Foreign military financing		3,800	
Small Business Administration: Business	16	27	20
Total, limitations on direct loan obligations		13,744	9,979
LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS			
Agriculture: Agricultural credit insurance fund		100	2,666 100
Rural water and waste water disposal guaranteed loans Rural housing insurance fund Rural community facility guaranteed loans Rural business investment program	2,724 	2,850	75 2,825 210
Rural business and industry guaranteed loans Defense—Military:		733	602
Arms initiative		45	
Health education assistance loans	165	160	150
Housing and Urban Development: Indian housing loan guarantee fund		1	27
Title VI Indian Federal guarantees	40		8 35
Public housing reform initiative	609	275	1,715
FHA-general and special risk FHA-mutual mortgage insurance			25,000 185,000

Table 9-8. APPROPRIATIONS ACTS LIMITATIONS ON CREDIT LOAN LEVELS 1—Continued

Access and December	2002	Proposed		
Agency and Program	Actual	2003	2004	
Interior: Indian loan guarantees	75	72	84	
Transportation: Minority business resource center Transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program loan guarantees Maritime guaranteed loans (title XI)	18 100 563	18 200	18 200	
Treasury: Air transportation stabilization	10,000			
International Assistance Programs: Development credit authority	536		700	
Small Business Administration: Business	15,266	18,983	20,802	
Total, limitations on loan guarantee commitments	222,127	216,255	240,217	
ADDENDUM: SECONDARY GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENT LIMITATIONS				
Housing and Urban Development: Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities	200,000	200,000	200,000	
Total, limitations on secondary guaranteed loan commitments	200,000	200,000	200,000	

¹ Data represents loan level limitations enacted or proposed to be enacted in appropriation acts. For information on actual and estimated loan levels supportable by new subsidy budget authority requested, see Tables 9–4 and 9–5.

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

	2002	Estir	nate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Department of Agriculture			
Farm Service Agency			
Agricultural credit insurance fund liquidating account:			
Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings		_608	_577
Outstandings		3,175	2,598
Farm storage facility direct loan financing account:			
Obligations		147	118
Loan disbursements		95	95
Change in outstandings Outstandings		65 187	53 240
Apple loans direct loan financing account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings		-3	-3
Outstandings	9	6	3
Agricultural credit insurance fund direct loan financing account:			
Obligations		977 928	902 857
Loan disbursements		19	-158
Outstandings		4,579	4,421
Emergency boll weevil direct loan financing account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			-1
Outstandings		9	8
Commodity Credit Corporation fund:			
Obligations	10,131	8,652	8,934
Loan disbursements		8,652	8,934
Change in outstandings Outstandings		390 2,324	-306 2,018
Rural Utilities Service	,,,,,,	,-	,,,,,,
Rural communication development fund liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings Outstandings		5	-1 4
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	95	825	246
Loan disbursements		24	25
Change in outstandings		22	22
Outstandings	49	71	93
Rural development insurance fund liquidating account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings		-172	-162
Outstandings	2,808	2,636	2,474
Rural electrification and telecommunications direct loan financing account:			
Obligations Loan disbursements		3,016 2,971	3,035 2,724
Change in outstandings		2,971	2,724
Outstandings		13,931	16,325
Rural telephone bank direct loan financing account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements		157 141	136
Change in Outstandings		141	'''

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

	2002	Estim	nate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Rural water and waste disposal direct loans financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings Rural electrification and telecommunications liquidating account:	1,158	829	1,055
	643	864	889
	513	712	707
	5,061	5,773	6,480
Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings Rural telephone bank liquidating account:	5 -1,597 19,412	-1,575 17,837	12 -1,446 16,391
Obligations	1	6	5
	-115	-84	-73
	680	596	523
- · · 3 ··· · ·			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-1,188	-1,002	-866
	14,995	13,993	13,127
Rural housing insurance fund direct loan financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	1,289	1,150	1,536
	1,175	1,203	1,408
	391	381	548
	12,088	12,469	13,017
Rural community facility direct loans financing account: Obligations	399	261	250
	202	293	267
	149	258	226
	1,137	1,395	1,621
Rural economic development direct loan financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	15	15	15
	17	15	15
	9	1	1
	82	83	84
Rural development loan fund direct loan financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	31	40	40
	34	43	43
	25	32	31
	338	370	401
Rural business and industry direct loans financing account: Obligations	44	4	2
	39	-2	-2
	121	119	117
Loan disbursements	_		
Change in outstandings Outstandings Foreign Agricultural Service	−5	-4	-4
	61	57	53
Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign assistance programs, Agriculture liquidating account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	-311	-368 7,540	–287 7,253

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002		
	Actual	2003	2004
P.L. 480 direct credit financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	98 122 158 2,334	132 127 49 2,383	132 132 51 2,434
P.L. 480 title I food for progress credits, financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings	-56	-56	_56
Outstandings Debt reduction—financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	8 8 104 236	353 3 3 -5 231	297
Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Economic development revolving fund liquidating account: Obligations			
Change in outstandings Outstandings National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	_5 28	-4 24	
Fisheries finance direct loan financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	124 13 –22 139	105 117 105 244	30 87 77 321
Department of Defense—Military Family Housing			
Family housing improvement direct loan financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements	92 92 92 92	206 17 17 109	221 32 32 141
Office of Postsecondary Education College housing and academic facilities loans liquidating account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	1 -40 385	-28 357	-27 330
College housing and academic facilities loans financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	25	-1 24	24
Historically black college and university capital financing direct loan financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	44 40 38 69	40 21 20 89	227 41 40 129
Federal Student Aid			
Student financial assistance: Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-63 321	_37 284	-41 243

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estima	mate		
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004		
Federal direct student loan program financing account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings Outstandings	20,918 19,463 9,526 80,071	19,463 9,526	19,463 9,526	,463 19,871 ,526 13,771	20,954 19,499 11,895 105,737
Department of Energy					
Power Marketing Administration					
Bonneville Power Administration fund: Obligations					
Loan disbursements					
Change in outstandings Outstandings	2	2	2		
Department of Health and Human Services	-	-	_		
Health Resources and Services Administration	·				
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund: Obligations					
Loan disbursements					
Change in outstandings	-1	-1	-1		
Outstandings	8	8 7	6		
Department of Homeland Security					
Emergency Preparedness and Response					
Disaster assistance direct loan financing account: Obligations	25 11	25	25		
Loan disbursements		19	25 25		
Change in outstandings	-22	16	16		
Outstandings	143	159	175		
Department of Housing and Urban Development					
Public and Indian Housing Programs					
Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses: Obligations					
Loan disbursements	-71				
Outstandings	1,209	1,134	1,050		
Community Planning and Development	.,	,,,,,,	1,000		
Revolving fund (liquidating programs):					
Loan disbursements					
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-1 18	-1 17	-2 15		
Community development loan guarantees liquidating account:	10	.,	10		
Obligations					
Loan disbursements					
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-2 6	6	6		
· ·	0	0	0		
Housing Programs					
Flexible subsidy fund: Obligations					
Loan disbursements	_				
Change in outstandings	10	-4 054	-4 cso		
Outstandings	658	654	650		
FHA-mutual mortgage and cooperative housing insurance funds liquidating account: Obligations					
Loan disbursements					
Change in outstandings	-1				
Outstandings	2				

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estimate	
Agonoy and Account	Actual	2003	2004
HA-general and special risk insurance funds liquidating account:			
Obligations			
	1		
Change in outstandings	-12 26	-10 16	_
Outstandings	20	10	,
HA-general and special risk direct loan financing account:			_
Obligations Loan disbursements	1	1	5
Outstandings	2	2	
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund liquidating account: Obligations			
. *			
Change in outstandings	-158	-221	-22
Outstandings	7,647	7,426	7,20
FHA-mutual mortgage insurance direct loan financing account:			
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		50	5
	4	50	5
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-1	22 22	1
		22	1,
Government National Mortgage Association			
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities liquidating account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements	38	37	3
Change in outstandings	-8	-4	-
Outstandings	102	98	9.
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Reclamation			
Bureau of Reclamation loan liquidating account:			
3			
		_	
Change in outstandings	-2 48	-2 46	4
Outstandings	40	40	4
Nater and related resources:			
. •			
<u>-</u> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Outstandings	2	2	
Bureau of Reclamation direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	26		
Loan disbursements	24	25 .	
Change in outstandings	23	22	-
Outstandings	183	205	20
National Park Service			
Construction and major maintenance:			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	5	-1 . 4	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3	7	
שנוכמני טו ווועומוז הוומוזס			
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account:			
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account: Obligations			
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account: Obligations Loan disbursements Change in outstandings	-1	-1	_
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account: Obligations Loan disbursements			
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account: Obligations	-1	-1	
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account: Obligations	-1 34	-1 33	3
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account: Obligations	-1 34	-1 33	3

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002 Actual	Estim	ate
Agency and Account		2003	2004
Insular Affairs			
Payments to the United States territories, fiscal assistance:			
Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-2	-1	3
Outstandings	11	10	7
Assistance to American Samoa direct loan financing account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements	3	1	1
Change in outstandings Outstandings	2 14	14	-1 13
Department of Labor	17	'-	10
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation			
Pension benefit guaranty corporation fund: Obligations			
Loan disbursements	5	6	14
Change in outstandings			
Outstandings			
Department of State			
Administration of Foreign Affairs			
Repatriation loans financing account:			
Obligations	1	1 1	1
Change in outstandings		'	
Outstandings	4	4	4
Department of Transportation			
Office of the Secretary			
Minority business resource center direct loan financing account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements	_5		
Outstandings	-		
Federal Highway Administration			
Transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program direct loan financing account: Obligations	573	2,162	2,200
Loan disbursements	51	495	928
Change in outstandings	51	495	928
Outstandings	351	846	1,774
Transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program line of credit financing account:			
Obligations		200	200 25
Loan disbursements		5	25
Outstandings		5	30
Right-of-way revolving fund liquidating account:			
Obligations	3	7	
Loan disbursements	-11	-3	7 -3
Outstandings	98	95	92
Federal Railroad Administration			
Amtrak corridor improvement loans liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	–1 3	-3	
-	١		
Alameda corridor direct loan financing account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-1	33	34
Outstandings	502	535	569

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estimate	
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	_9 40	-4 26	
Outstandings	40	36	32
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement direct loan financing account: Obligations	102	204	19
Loan disbursements	101	205	19
Change in outstandings	101	105	18
Outstandings	105	210	39
Department of the Treasury			
Departmental Offices			
Community development financial institutions fund direct loan financing account: Obligations	11	11	1
Loan disbursements	18	10	1
Change in outstandings	17	9	· (
Outstandings Department of Veterans Affairs	41	50	59
Benefits Programs			
Housing liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	21 149	–30 119	-2 9
Housing direct loan financing account: Obligations	1,051	311	28
Loan disbursements	1,051	311	28
Change in outstandings	-181	-384	7
Outstandings	1,601	1,217	1,29
Native American and transitional housing direct loan financing account:		10	1
Obligations Loan disbursements	6 6	13 13	1
Change in outstandings	-1	12	1
Outstandings	18	30	4
Vocational rehabilitation and education direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	3	3	
Loan disbursements	3	3	
Change in outstandings Outstandings	1	1	
Environmental Protection Agency			
Environmental Protection Agency			
Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan financing account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-4	-5	-
Outstandings	38	33	2
General Services Administration			
Real Property Activities			
Columbia Hospital for Women direct loan financing account:			
Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings			
Outstandings			

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estimate	
Agonoy and Account	Actual	2003	2004
International Assistance Programs			
International Security Assistance			
Foreign military loan liquidating account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements		7	7
Change in outstandings Outstandings		-550 2,805	-279 2,526
Foreign military financing direct loan financing account:	0,000	2,000	2,020
Obligations		3,800	
Loan disbursements		56	
Change in outstandings Outstandings		-419 1,428	-462 966
•	1,047	1,420	300
Military debt reduction financing account: Obligations		31	
Loan disbursements		31	
Change in outstandings	I	29	-31
Outstandings	2	31	
Agency for International Development			
Economic assistance loans liquidating account:			
Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings		-581	-493
Outstandings	8,768	8,187	7,694
Debt reduction financing account:	_	_	
Obligations Loan disbursements	7 7	8 8	
Change in outstandings	1	_27	-15
Outstandings	119	92	77
Private sector revolving fund liquidating account:			
Obligations Loan disbursements	I		
Change in outstandings		-1	
Outstandings	1		
Microenterprise and small enterprise development credit direct loan financing account: Obligations	I		
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings Outstandings			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation liquidating account:			
Obligations Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings			
Outstandings	1	1	1
Overseas Private Investment Corporation direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	47	73	40
Loan disbursements	73 63	40 33	40
Outstandings	I	171	202
Small Business Administration			
Small Business Administration			
Business direct loan financing account:			
Obligations		27	20
Loan disbursements		18	19
Outstandings		122	124

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estir	nate
rigority and riccount	Actual	2003	2004
Disaster direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	1,272	795	760
Loan disbursements	1,306	829	691
Change in outstandings	356	-433	-184
Outstandings	3,644	3,211	3,027
Disaster loan fund liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-148	-89	-10
Outstandings	100	11	1
Business loan fund liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements	7	11	10
Change in outstandings	-86	-50	-42
Outstandings	251	201	159
Other Independent Agencies			
Export-Import Bank of the United States			
Export-Import Bank of the United States liquidating account:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-331	-962	-212
Outstandings	3,821	2,859	2,647
Debt reduction financing account:			
Obligations		186	
Loan disbursements		186	
Change in outstandings	-11	185	-238
Outstandings	135	320	82
Export-Import Bank direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	296	447	322
Loan disbursements	920	627	395
Change in outstandings	-16 7.574	-175 7,000	-501
Outstandings	7,574	7,399	6,898
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation			
Financial Assistance Corporation assistance fund liquidating account: Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-86	-112	-29
Outstandings	782	670	641
Federal Communications Commission			
Spectrum auction direct loan financing account:			
Obligations	1		
Loan disbursements	1		
Change in outstandings	-300	-67	-92
Outstandings	5,293	5,226	5,134
FSLIC Resolution		·	
FSLIC resolution fund:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings	-3		
Outstandings			
National Credit Union Administration			
Central liquidity facility:			
Obligations	101	105	109
Loan disbursements			
Change in outstandings			
			1

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Aganou and Agagunt	2002	Estim	ate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Community development credit union revolving loan fund: Obligations Loan disbursements	12 3	13 4	14 5
Change in outstandings Outstandings Tennessee Valley Authority	-2 8	1 9	1 10
Tennessee Valley Authority fund: Obligations Loan disbursements	10 10	19 19	20 20
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-5 46	5 51	55 55
Subtotal, direct loan transactions: Obligations Loan disbursements	43,688 39,586	46,222 38,448	42,016 37,989
Change in outstandings Outstandings	9,125 219,974	11,506 231,480	10,522 242,002
ADDENDUM: DEFAULTED GUARANTEED LOANS THAT RESULT IN A LOAN RECEIVABLE Department of Agriculture			
Farm Service Agency			
Agricultural credit insurance fund guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments	1 -2	2	2
Outstandings	10	10	10
Claim payments	334 294 779	325 259 1,038	318 237 1,275
Commodity Credit Corporation guaranteed loans liquidating account: Claim payments Change in outstandings	_184	-201	
Outstandings Department of Commerce	3,785	3,584	3,386
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Fisheries finance guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments			1
Change in outstandings Outstandings Federal ship financing fund fishing vessels liquidating account:	13	13	1 14
Claim payments	-2 40	-2 38	-2 36
Department of Education			
Federal Student Aid			
Federal family education loan liquidating account: Claim payments Change in outstandings	148 -1,193	33 –820	8 -712
Outstandings	12,928	12,108	11,396
Federal family education loan program financing account: Claim payments Change in outstandings	2,819 760	3,925 1,744	4,772 2,127
Outstandings	6,098	7,842	9,969
Health Resources and Services Administration			
Health education assistance loans financing account: Claim payments	23 18	38 32	41 35
Outstandings		423	458

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Areany and Assourt	2002	Estir	mate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Health education assistance loans liquidating account: Claim payments	8 -9 488	9 -30 458	7 -32 426
Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Housing Programs FHA-mutual mortgage and cooperative housing insurance funds liquidating account: Claim payments Change in outstandings Outstandings	3 7		
FHA-general and special risk insurance funds liquidating account: Claim payments Change in outstandings Outstandings	614 227 2,226	768 -112 2,114	704 67 2,181
FHA-general and special risk guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments Change in outstandings Outstandings	458 -17 601	530 341 942	633 335 1,277
FHA-mutual mortgage insurance guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments Change in outstandings Outstandings	I	491 -4	804
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund liquidating account: Claim payments Change in outstandings			
Outstandings	22	18	14
Indian guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments Change in outstandings	2	1	1 -1
Outstandings	25	25	24
Department of the Treasury Departmental Offices Air transportation stabilization guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments Change in outstandings Outstandings		495 495 495	105 –390 105
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Benefits Programs Housing liquidating account: Claim payments	12	14	11
Change in outstandings Outstandings	8 282	4 286	3 289
Housing guaranteed loan financing account: Claim payments	296 528 872	355 215 1,087	396 225 1,312
International Assistance Programs			
International Security Assistance Foreign military loan liquidating account: Claim payments	19	8	54
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-29	8 18	54 72

Table 9-9. DIRECT LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Agenust	2002	Estimate	
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Agency for International Development			
Housing and other credit guaranty programs liquidating account:			
Claim payments	41	16	3.
Change in outstandings Outstandings	15 450	-61 389	11 400
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	450	309	400
·			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation liquidating account: Claim payments		1	
Change in outstandings	-3	_3	E
Outstandings	17	14	g
Overseas Private Investment Corporation guaranteed loan financing account:			
Claim payments	162	45	45
Change in outstandings	155	38	42
Outstandings Small Business Administration	204	242	284
Small Business Administration			
Pollution control equipment fund liquidating account: Claim payments		1	1
Change in outstandings		i	1
Outstandings	49	50	51
Business guaranteed loan financing account:			
Claim payments	922	684	698
Change in outstandings	338	252	257
Outstandings	1,304	1,556	1,813
Business loan fund liquidating account:			
Claim payments	11 -21	11 –29	10 –21
Change in outstandings Outstandings	357	328	307
Outstandings	007	020	
Subtotal, defaulted guaranteed loans that result in a loan receivable:			
Claim payments	5,870	7,752	8,642
Change in outstandings Outstandings	883 30,962	2,116 33,078	2,030 35,108
Outstandings	30,302	33,076	35,100
Total:			
Obligations	43,688	46,222	42,016
Loan disbursements	45,456	46,200	46,631
Change in outstandings Outstandings	10,008 250,936	13,622 264,558	12,552 277,110
Outstandings	250,550	204,550	211,111

¹ Numbers shown for 2003 and 2004 include estimates for loan guarantees that have received either conditional or final approval. This presentation should not be construed as prejudging the outcome of the Air Transportation Stabilization Board's deliberations. The Board does not anticipate making any new loan guarantees in 2004.

Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Agency and Account	2002	Estimate		
Agondy and Account	Actual	2003	2004	
Department of Agriculture				
Farm Service Agency				
Agricultural credit insurance fund liquidating account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	-114 297	-50 247	-35 212	
Agricultural credit insurance fund guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments	2 551	3 063	2,666	
New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings	2,551 2,553 267	3,063 3,000 679	2,666 339	
Outstandings	9,378	10,057	10,396	
Commodity Credit Corporation export guarantee financing account: Commitments	3,926	4,225	4,155	
New guaranteed loans	3,926 -153	4,225 -80	4,155 -97	
Outstandings	4,762	4,682	4,585	
Natural Resources Conservation Service				
Agricultural resource conservation demonstration guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings Outstandings	_2 22	-10 12		
Rural Utilities Service				
Rural communication development fund liquidating account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings Outstandings	4	4	-1 3	
Rural development insurance fund liquidating account:				
Commitments				
Change in outstandings	-18	-16	-13	
Outstandings	80	64	51	
Rural electrification and telecommunications guaranteed loans financing account: Commitments		100	100	
New guaranteed loans	55	22	100	
Change in outstandings Outstandings	53 256	19 275	97 372	
Rural water and waste water disposal guaranteed loans financing account:				
Commitments	75 9	75	75 37	
Change in outstandings	19	11 7	31	
Outstandings	30	37	68	
Local television loan guarantee financing account: Commitments		1,067		
New guaranteed loans		213	480	
Change in outstandings		205	455	
Outstandings		205	660	
Commitments				
Change in outstandings	-41	-20	-19	
Outstandings	317	297	278	
Rural Housing Service				
Rural housing insurance fund liquidating account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans	-2	-2	-2	

Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estin	nate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Rural housing insurance fund guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	2,528 2,444 929 13,602	1,918 2,016 363 13,965	2,825 2,516 746 14,711
Rural community facility guaranteed loans financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	210 59 74 301	210 155 121 422	210 164 124 546
Rural Business—Cooperative Service Rural business investment program guarantee financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings		280 56 56 56	98 96 152
Rural business and industry guaranteed loans financing account: Commitments	844 839 380 3,884	1,078 817 382 4,266	602 1,206 731 4,997
Departmental Management Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings Emergency steel guaranteed loan financing account:	2 2 2 5	-2 3	-2 1
Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	42 42 –54 55	-17 38	l
Fisheries finance guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings Federal ship financing fund fishing vessels liquidating account:	-14 37	-10 27	-8 19
Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings Department of Defense—Military	-8 31		_5 20
Defense export loan guarantee financing account: Commitments		-4	
Arms initiative guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	-1 27	45 45 44 71	-2 69

Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

According Account	2002	Estimate		
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004	
Family Housing				
Family housing improvement guaranteed loan financing account:		400	050	
Commitments	131	138 16	259 7	
Change in outstandings	130	13	4	
Outstandings	200	213	217	
Department of Education				
Federal Student Aid				
Federal family education loan liquidating account:				
Commitments				
New guaranteed loans	4.700			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-1,769 2,724	-1,149 1,575	–708 867	
Federal family education loan program financing account:	_,,,_,	1,070	001	
Commitments	48,102	53,327	52.064	
New guaranteed loans	44,273	47,583	46,248	
Change in outstandings	24,386	19,577	14,319	
Outstandings	179,191	198,768	213,087	
Department of Health and Human Services				
Health Resources and Services Administration				
Health education assistance loans financing account:				
Commitments	165 165	160 160	150 150	
Change in outstandings	133	114	101	
Outstandings	1,646	1,760	1,861	
Health education assistance loans liquidating account:				
Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings	-49 040	-53 -53	-44	
Outstandings	619	566	522	
Health center guaranteed loan financing account:		17	22	
Commitments	1 1	17 17	22	
Change in outstandings		17	22	
Outstandings	13	30	52	
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund:				
Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings Outstandings	–3 16	_3 13	-3 10	
Department of Housing and Urban Development				
Public and Indian Housing Programs				
Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses:				
Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings Outstandings	_275 2,189	-280 1,909	–280 1,629	
	2,109	1,909	1,029	
Indian housing loan guarantee fund financing account: Commitments	1	20	23	
New guaranteed loans	;	10	19	
Change in outstandings	-8	-1	6	
Outstandings	58	57	63	
Title VI Indian Federal guarantees financing account:			_	
Commitments	55	17	12	
	EF			
New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings	55 55	14	10 4	

Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estir	nate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
Native Hawaiian housing loan guarantee fund financing account:			
Commitments		1	2
New guaranteed loans		1	2
Change in outstandings		1	1
Outstandings		1	2
Public housing reform initiative guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments			1,715
New guaranteed loans			86
Change in outstandings			84
Outstandings			84
Community Planning and Development			
Community development loan guarantees financing account: Commitments	311	390	183
New guaranteed loans	309	261	304
Change in outstandings	153	11	00-
Outstandings	2,040	2,051	2,05
Community development loan guarantees liquidating account:		,	
Commitments			
New guaranteed loans	-34	-20	
Outstandings	47	-20 27	12
Housing Programs	"		
FHA-mutual mortgage and cooperative housing insurance funds liquidating account:			
Commitments	1		
New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings	-7,995	-4,777	
Outstandings	31,968	27,191	23,526
FHA-general and special risk insurance funds liquidating account:			
Commitments			
Change in outstandings	-4,051	-2,773	-2,456
Outstandings	21,319	18,546	16,090
FHA-general and special risk guaranteed loan financing account:	00.000	04.000	05.00
Commitments	23,000	24,000	25,000
New guaranteed loans	20,600	23,644	24,753
Change in outstandings Outstandings	1,362 74,738	16,151 90,889	15,780 106,669
THA-loan guarantee recovery fund financing account:	74,750	30,003	100,000
Commitments	l	4	
New guaranteed loans	1	4	
Change in outstandings	1 1	1	_
Outstandings	5	6	
HA-mutual mortgage insurance guaranteed loan financing account:			
Commitments	157,031	163,008	177,500
New guaranteed loans	136,382	133,582	139,289
Change in outstandings	16,040	57,863	71,486
Outstandings	435,353	493,216	564,70
Government National Mortgage Association			
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities liquidating account:			
Commitments New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings	-12	-12	-14
Outstandings	122	110	96
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities financing account:			
Commitments	178,924	259,419	200,00
Many appropriate and James	174,853	120,000	150,00
New guaranteed loans			
New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	-36,080	29,492	43,26

Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Assessment Assessment	2002	Estimate		
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004	
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund liquidating account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings	-8	-6	-3	
Outstandings	9	3		
Indian guaranteed loan financing account:	75	70	0.4	
Commitments	75 65	72 65	84	
Change in outstandings	38	39	40	
Outstandings	222	261	301	
Department of Transportation				
Office of the Secretary				
Minority business resource center guaranteed loan financing account:				
Commitments	5	18	18	
New guaranteed loans	5	18	18	
Change in outstandings	-1	12		
Outstandings	6	18	18	
Federal Highway Administration				
Transportation infrastructure finance and innovation program loan guarantee financing account:				
Commitments		200 120	200 160	
New guaranteed loans		120	160	
Outstandings		120	280	
Maritime Administration				
Federal ship financing fund liquidating account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans				
Change in outstandings	-74	-30	-30	
Outstandings	108	78	48	
Maritime guaranteed loan (title XI) financing account:	005	000		
Commitments	225 225	338 338		
Change in outstandings	-562	228	-110	
Outstandings	4,176	4,404	4,294	
Department of the Treasury				
Departmental Offices				
Air transportation stabilization guaranteed loan financing account: 3				
Commitments	429	1,433		
New guaranteed loans	429	1,433		
Change in outstandings Outstandings	429 429	938 1,367	_270 1,097	
Department of Veterans Affairs	120	1,001	1,007	
Benefits Programs				
Housing liquidating account:				
Commitments				
New guaranteed loans	-2,478	-1,845	-1,350	
Outstandings	6,704	4,859	3,509	
Housing guaranteed loan financing account:		,		
Commitments	38,041	35,271	35,248	
New guaranteed loans	38,041	35,271	35,247	
Change in outstandings	30,123	26,836	26,186	
Outstandings	257,828	284,664	310,85	

Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Agency and Account	2002	Estim	ate
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004
International Assistance Programs			
International Security Assistance			
oreign military loan liquidating account: Commitments			
New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	–357 3,837	-349 3,488	-374 3,114
Agency for International Development			
oan guarantees to Israel financing account: Commitments			
New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings	-20	-157	-4
Outstandings	9,206	9,049	9,00
evelopment credit authority guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments	201	280	67
New guaranteed loans	4	142	12
Change in outstandings Outstandings	2 41	138 179	10 28:
ousing and other credit guaranty programs liquidating account: Commitments			
New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings	-97	-93	-9
Outstandings	1,499	1,406	1,30
icroenterprise and small enterprise development guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments	13		
New guaranteed loans	11	20	2
Change in outstandings	-2	8	1
Outstandings	34	42	5
rban and environmental credit guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments			
New guaranteed loans	22		
Change in outstandings	70 584	-8 576	-3 54
Outstandings	304	570	54
overseas Private Investment Corporation liquidating account:			
Commitments			
Change in outstandings	_9	-10	
Outstandings	17		
overseas Private Investment Corporation guaranteed loan financing account:	000	745	70
Commitments	809 525	715 525	76 52
Change in outstandings	163	280	28
Outstandings	3,513	3,793	4,07
Small Business Administration			
Small Business Administration			
ollution control equipment fund liquidating account: Commitments			
New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings Outstandings	-4 12	-4 8	-
susiness guaranteed loan financing account:	'-		
Commitments	15,266	18,983	20,80
New guaranteed loans	12,342	10,111	10,74
Change in outstandings Outstandings	4,916 40,023	1,910 41,933	1,86 43,80
usiness loan fund liquidating account:	70,020	71,000	+0,00
Commitments			
New guaranteed loans		-255	 –20
Change in outstandings	-434		

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Table 9-10. GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Annan and Annan	2002	Estimate		
Agency and Account	Actual	2003	2004	
Other Independent Agencies				
Export-Import Bank of the United States				
Export-Import Bank of the United States liquidating account: Commitments				
New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	-217 724	-215 509	-149 360	
Export-Import Bank guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings National Credit Union Administration	9,824 7,859 690 30,274	12,335 7,543 1,316 31,590	14,320 8,662 2,117 33,707	
Credit union share insurance fund: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings	3 4 3	6 3 2	4 4 –2	
Outstandings Presidio Trust	4	6	4	
Presidio Trust guaranteed loan financing account: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings		100 50 49 49	50 75 69 118	
Subtotal, Guaranteed loans (gross) Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	482,659 446,232 25,469 1,713,967	582,313 391,508 144,746 1,858,713	539,729 427,961 168,472 2,027,185	
Less, secondary guaranteed loans: 1				
GNMA guarantees of FmHA/VA/FHA pools: Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	-178,924 -174,853 36,092 -568,351	-259,419 -120,000 -29,480 -597,831	-200,000 -150,000 -43,253 -641,084	
Total, primary guaranteed loans: 2 Commitments New guaranteed loans Change in outstandings Outstandings	303,735 271,379 61,561 1,145,616	322,894 271,508 115,266 1,260,882	339,729 277,961 125,219 1,386,101	

¹ Loans guaranteed by FHA, VA, or FmHA are included above. GNMA places a secondary guarantee on these loans, so they are de-

² When guaranteed loans result in loans receivable, they are shown in the direct loan table.

³ Numbers shown for 2003 and 2004 include estimates for loan guarantees that have received either conditional or final approval. This presentation should not be construed as prejudging the outcome of the Air Transportation Stabilization Board's deliberations. The Board does not anticipate making any new loan guarantees in 2004.

Table 9-11. LENDING AND BORROWING BY GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSEs) 1

Enterprise	2002			
Enterprise	Actual	2003	2004	
LENDING				
Student Loan Marketing Association: Net change Outstandings	900 41,932	-13,967 27,965	-9,426 18,539	
Federal National Mortgage Association: Portfolio programs: Net change	59,249	126,081	103,879	
Outstandings	759,733 166,892	885,814 178,693	989,693 129,169	
Outstandings	989,274	1,167,967	1,297,136	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation: Portfolio programs: Net change	59,844	56,106	60,900	
Outstandings	530,694 94,497	586,800 122,868	647,700	
Outstandings	730,341	853,209	918,032	
Agricultural credit bank: Net change Outstandings Farm credit banks:	878 20,466	3,412 23,878	955 24,833	
Net change Outstandings	5,720 58,165	2,525 60,690	2,167 62,857	
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation: Net change Outstandings	1,106 6,000	6,000	6,000	
Federal Home Loan Banks: Net change Outstandings	48,399 537,812	537,812	537,812	
Subtotal GSE lending (gross): Net change Outstanding	437,485	475,718 4,150,135	352,467 4,502,602	
Outstandings Less guaranteed loans purchased by: Student Loan Marketing Association:	3,674,417	4,130,133	4,302,002	
Net change Outstandings Federal National Mortgage Association:	900 41,932	-13,967 27,965	-9,426 18,539	
Net change Outstandings Other:	-2,456 60,143	60,143	60,143	
Net change Outstandings	4,148 25,979	25,979	25,979	
Total GSE lending (net): Net change Outstandings	434,893 3,546,363	489,685 4,036,048	361,893 4,397,941	
BORROWING				
Student Loan Marketing Association: Net Change Outstandings	-1,601 45,720	-13,620 32,100	-9,136 22,964	
Federal National Mortgage Association: Portfolio programs: Net Change Outstandings	73,263 800,255	109,431 909,686	113,861 1,023,547	
Mortgage-backed securities: Net Change Outstandings	166,892 989,274	178,693 1,167,967	129,169 1,297,136	

Table 9-11. LENDING AND BORROWING BY GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSEs) 1—Continued

Entomico	2002	Estimate		
Enterprise	Actual	2003	2004	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation:				
Portfolio programs:				
Net Change	87,339	18,910	61,565	
Outstandings	618,651	637,561	699,126	
Mortgage-backed securities:	04.407	100.000	04.000	
Net Change	94,497 730,341	122,868 853,209	64,823 918,032	
Outstandings	730,341	055,209	910,032	
Farm Credit System:				
Agricultural credit bank:				
Net Change	1,238	3,686	1,048	
Outstandings	22,513	26,199	27,247	
Farm credit banks:	E 704	1 6 1 1	2.765	
Net Change	5,784 63,794	4,644 68,438	3,765 72,203	
Outstandings Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation:	03,794	00,430	12,203	
Net Change	204	-10	321	
Outstandings	3,074	3,064	3,385	
	, ,,,,,	0,00.	,,,,,,	
Federal Home Loan Banks:	56,223			
Net Change Outstandings	667,561	667,561	667,561	
Subtotal GSE borrowing (gross): Net change	483,839 3,941,183	424,602 4,365,785	365,416 4,731,201	
Outstandings	3,941,103	4,303,763	4,731,201	
Less borrowing from other GSEs:				
Net Change	1,535	400.444		
Outstandings	183,444	183,444	183,444	
Less purchase of Federal debt securities:	404	-103	-81	
Net Change Outstandings	3,530	3,427	3,346	
Less borrowing to purchase loans guaranteed by:	0,500	0,421	0,040	
Student Loan Marketing Association:				
Net Change	900	-13,967	-9,426	
Outstandings	41,932	27,965	18,539	
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Net Change	-2,456			
Outstandings	60,143	60,143	60,143	
Other:				
Net Change	4,148			
Outstandings	25,979	25,979	25,979	
Total GSE borrowing (net):				
Net change	479,307	438,672	374,923	
Outstandings	3,626,154	4,064,826	4,439,749	

¹The estimates of borrowing and lending were developed by the GSEs based on certain assumptions that are subject to periodic review and revision and do not represent offficial GSE forecasts of future activity, nor are they reviewed by the President. The data for all years include programs of mortgage-backed securities. In cases where a GSE owns securities issued by the same GSE, including mortgage-backed securities, the borrowing and lending data for that GSE are adjusted to remove double-counting.

Table 9-12. GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION IN THE CREDIT MARKET 1

		Actual												
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total net lending in credit market	66.8	88.1	169.6	336.9	829.3	705.2	702.4	716.0	723.0	981.3	1,076.2	902.8	1,012.5	1,268.3
Government-sponsored enterprise loans	1.2	4.9	5.3	21.4	57.9	115.4	125.7	141.5	112.8	293.1	284.0	245.6	466.1	434.9
GSE lending participation rate (percent)	1.8	5.6	3.1	6.4	7.0	16.4	17.9	19.8	15.6	29.9	26.4	27.2	46.0	34.3
Total net borrowing in credit market	66.8	88.1	169.6	336.9	829.3	705.2	702.4	716.0	723.0	981.3	1,076.2	902.8	1,012.5	1,268.3
Government-sponsored enterprise borrowing ²	1.4	5.2	5.5	24.1	60.7	90.0	68.2	161.2	107.9	276.2	346.8	277.9	415.3	479.3
GSE borrowing participation rate (percent)	2.1	5.9	3.2	7.2	7.3	12.8	9.7	22.5	14.9	28.1	32.2	30.8	41.0	37.8

¹Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) are financial intermediaries. GSE borrowing (lending) is nevertheless compared with total credit market borrowing (lending) by nonfinancial sectors, because GSE borrowing (lending) is a proxy for the borrowing (lending) by nonfinancial sectors that the GSEs assist through intermediation. The GSEs assist the ultimate nonfinancial borrower by purchasing its loans from the initial, direct lender or by other methods, which they finance by issuing securities themselves in the credit market. Borrowing and lending include mortgage-backed securities, because the GSEs assist nonfinancial borrowers through this type of intermediation as well as by types of intermediation that involve financial instruments recognized on the GSEs' balance sheets. The data for this table are adjusted, with some degree of approximation, to remove double counting in making a comparison with other Federal and federally guaranteed transactions. GSE borrowing and lending are calculated net of transactions between components of GSEs and transactions in guaranteed loans; GSE borrowing is also calculated net of borrowing from other GSEs and purchases of Federal debt securities.

² Total net borrowing (or lending) in credit market by domestic nonfinancial sectors, excluding equities. Credit market borrowing (lending) is the acquisition (loan) of funds other than equities through formal credit channels. Financial sectors are omitted from the series used in this table to avoid double counting, since financial intermediaries borrow in the credit market primarily in order to finance lending in the credit market. Equities, trade

double counting, since financial intermediaries borrow in the credit market primarily in order to finance lending in the credit market. Equities, trade credit, security credit, and other sources of funds are also excluded from this series. Source: Federal Reserve Board flow of funds accounts. Estimates for 2003 and 2004 are not available.

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Table 9-13. BORROWING BY FINANCING VEHICLES 1

Financian Vakida	2002	Estimate		
Financing Vehicle	Actual	2003	2004	
Financing Corporation (FICO): Net change Outstandings	1	1	1	
	8,150	8,151	8,152	
Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP): Net change Outstandings	1	-3	-3	
	30,061	30,058	30,055	
Subtotal, gross borrowing: Net change Outstandings	2	-2	-2	
	38,211	38,209	38,207	
Less purchases of Federal debt securities: Net change Outstandings	487	698	757	
	8,407	9,105	9,862	
Total, net borrowing: Net change Outstandings	-485	-700	-759	
	29,804	29,104	28,345	

¹ Financing vehicles are Government corporations established pursuant to law in order to provide financing for a Federal program but excluded from the on-budget and off-budget totals. FICO and REFCORP borrowed from the public in the past but have not loaned to the public. During the period covered by this table, the change in debt outstanding is due solely to the amortization of discounts and premiums. No sale or redemption of debt securities occurred in 2002 or is estimated to occur in 2003 or 2004.

10. AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 1

State and local governments have a vital constitutional responsibility to provide government services. They have the major role in providing domestic public services, such as public education, law enforcement, roads, water supply, and sewage treatment. The Federal Government contributes to that role by promoting a healthy economy. It also provides grants, loans, and tax subsidies to State and local governments.

Federal grants help State and local governments finance programs covering most areas of domestic public spending, including income support, infrastructure, education, and social services. Federal grant outlays were \$351.6 billion in 2002 and are estimated to increase to \$384.2 billion in 2003 and \$398.8 billion in 2004.

Grant outlays to individuals, such as Medicaid payments, are estimated to be 65 percent of total grants in 2004; grant outlays for physical capital investment, 15 percent; and grant outlays for all other purposes, largely education, training, and social services, 20 percent.

Some tax expenditures also constitute Federal aid to State and local governments. Tax expenditures stem from special exclusions, exemptions, deductions, credits, deferrals, or tax rates in the Federal tax laws.

The deductibility of personal income and property taxes from gross income for Federal income tax purposes and the exclusion of interest on State and local public purpose bonds from Federal taxation comprise the two largest tax expenditures benefiting State and local governments. These provisions, on an outlay equivalent basis, are estimated to be \$73 billion in both 2003 and 2004. Chapter 6, "Tax Expenditures," of this volume provides a detailed discussion of the measurement and definition of tax expenditures and a complete list of the estimated costs of specific tax expenditures. As discussed in that chapter, there are generally interactions among tax expenditure provisions, so that the

cost estimates only approximate the aggregate effect of these provisions. Tax expenditures that especially aid State and local governments are displayed separately at the end of Table 6–5 in that chapter, and also at the ends of Tables 6–1 and 6–2.

For the first time, this chapter includes State-by-State estimates of selected large grant programs to State and local governments. These tables appear as an Appendix to this chapter.

Table 10–1. FEDERAL GRANT OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

Agency	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
Department of Agriculture	21.8	23.8	23.2
Department of Commerce	0.6	0.9	0.6
Department of Education	26.7	34.4	36.2
Department of Energy	0.2	0.3	0.3
Department of Health and Human Services	204.8	223.5	242.2
Department of Homeland Security	3.8	7.3	6.9
Department of Housing and Urban Development	29.3	30.8	25.8
Department of the Interior	2.6	2.8	2.9
Department of Justice	5.4	3.4	4.4
Department of Labor	9.0	10.6	8.9
Department of Transportation	41.0	39.3	39.9
Department of the Treasury	0.4	0.4	0.4
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.4	0.4	0.5
Environmental Protection Agency	3.6	4.0	4.1
Other agencies	2.0	2.3	2.6
Total	351.6	384.2	398.8

Table 10–1 shows the distribution of grants by agency. Grant outlays for the Department of Health and Human Services are estimated to be \$242.2 billion in 2004, more than 60 percent of total grant outlays. Grant outlays for the Department of Homeland Security decline in 2004 due to the spendout of balances from the Emergency Response Fund.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FEDERAL AID PROGRAM

Several proposals in this budget affect Federal aid to State and local governments and the important relationships between the levels of government. Through the use of grants, the Federal Government shares with State and local governments the cost and, ultimately, the benefits of a better educated, healthier, and safer citizenry. The Administration intends to work with State and local governments to make the Federal system more efficient and effective and to improve the design, administration, and financial management of

Federal grant programs. The Administration will achieve these goals through various efforts.

In programs where the Federal Government and State and local governments partner in the provision of services, State and local government involvement is critical to improving the performance of Federal programs. For this budget, Federal agencies and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) worked together to rate the effectiveness of 234 programs using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). On average, grant programs received lower ratings than other types

 $^{^1}$ Federal aid to State and local governments is defined as the provision of resources by the Federal Government to support a State or local program of governmental service

to the public. The three primary forms of aid are grants, loan subsidies, and tax expenditures

of programs, which suggests the need for strengthening partnerships and accountability for achieving program outcomes.

In support of the Administration's initiative to reduce erroneous payments, managers of several programs jointly administered by the Federal Government and the States, including Medicaid and the School Lunch program, are developing methodologies to estimate improper payment rates, identify the causes and remedy them. The passage of the Erroneous Payments Information Act of 2002 codifies the requirement of the President's initiative to estimate the extent of erroneous payments not just in those programs that are singled out in the President's effort to reduce erroneous payments, but for all Federal programs. With the passage of the Act, OMB will issue guidance to agencies to assist with the expanded reporting requirements in the statute.

Finally, by expanding a Government-wide effort to use electronic processing in the administration of grant programs, the Federal Government aims to streamline and improve the efficiency of Federal grant programs. Each of the Federal grant-making agencies is responsible for working individually and collectively under the auspices of the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106 107). The Act requires grant-making agencies to simplify grants and enable grantees to electronically conduct business with the Federal Government.

Highlights of grants to State and local governments are presented below. For additional information on grants, see Table 10–3 in this Chapter, and discussions in the main budget volume.

Department of Homeland Security

This budget requests \$5.6 billion in budget authority for Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grants to State and local governments for 2004. These funds support diverse activities, including State and local law enforcement terrorism prevention initiatives and natural disaster recovery efforts.

This budget requests funds to support substantial improvements in the capacity of State and local governments to anticipate and respond to incidents of terrorism on United States soil. Specifically, the Administration's "First Responder" initiative will provide firefighters, law enforcement, emergency medical services, and emergency management agencies with coordinated training, grants for preparedness equipment, technical assistance, and opportunities for joint exercises involving Federal, State, and local personnel. This budget consolidates Office for Domestic Preparedness and related functions in DHS to provide States and localities with a "one-stop shop" for funding and training needs. The \$3.5 billion request for this effort includes \$500 million for grants providing firefighters with health and safety equipment and vehicles, as well as \$500 million for State and local law enforcement initiatives to prevent terrorism. This is more than ten times the level the Federal Government provided for these programs prior to September 11, 2001. DHS will also assist State and local governments, as well as the private sector, in identifying, prioritizing, and protecting critical infrastructure.

This budget also requests \$2.0 billion for disaster relief assistance to meet emergency needs of families and individuals and to help pay for the rebuilding and repair of critical community infrastructure. This includes a new \$300 million pre-disaster hazard mitigation program, which replaces the existing formula-based program funded through the Disaster Relief Fund. This new program will provide competitive awards to ensure that the most worthwhile and cost effective projects are funded.

Lastly, in order to build on partnerships started by the Office of Homeland Security, DHS will establish a liaison function to serve as a contact point within the Department for State and local governments and private sector officials, as well as constituents.

Education

The Department of Education seeks to ensure equal access to education and promote educational excellence for students throughout the Nation by providing formula and competitive grants. This budget requests a total of \$37.2 billion for States and local educational agencies for 2004, an increase of \$1.1 billion above the 2003 amount of \$36.1 billion. The Federal education programs will support programs that help States improve accountability for school and student performance.

This budget requests \$12.4 billion for Title I grants to school districts to help raise student achievement in the Nation's most impoverished communities. The request is a \$1 billion (nine percent) increase over the 2003 request. Implementation of the 2004 request would result in an increase of 56 percent over the funding amount provided in 2000. The amount States may keep to assist schools requiring improvements will reach nearly \$500 million in 2004. In light of the crucial role of our teachers in improving student achievement, the President requests \$2.8 billion for the Teacher Quality State Grants program, which supports State efforts to enhance teacher quality and training. In addition, the budget includes \$390 million for grants for State assessments to develop measures of achievement for students in grades three through eight.

The Reading First program, the President's signature effort to improve reading instruction, provides funds to States to support only scientifically proven reading practices. This budget proposes \$1.05 billion for this effort, \$50 million over the 2003 request. The budget also includes \$100 million for Early Reading First, a \$25 million increase, to develop model early childhood literacy and pre-reading programs for schools serving high-poverty communities.

Since 1975, the Federal Government has played an important role in ensuring that children with disabilities receive a free appropriate public education through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). As with his requests for 2002 and 2003, the President

requests a \$1 billion increase in IDEA Grants to States. The 2004 request for \$9.5 billion will help States and local educational agencies meet their responsibilities toward children with disabilities. In addition, the President's request provides \$447 million for States to identify and serve infants and toddlers with disabilities, a \$10 million increase. Research shows that early intervention may help reduce or eliminate the need for special education when children enter school.

Under the Vocational Education State Grants program, the Department of Education supports programs intended to develop the academic, vocational, and technical skills of high school and community college students. However, after decades of increasing Federal investment, and despite various attempts at program reform, there remains little or no evidence that this program leads to improved outcomes. Specifically, the Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and several independent evaluations suggest the Vocational Education State Grants program has not effectively improved students' academic and job-related skills or helped students complete college. The Administration proposes to reform the program using frameworks for accountability and flexibility similar to those established by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Participating State and local institutions will possess the flexibility to design high quality programs that encourage students to achieve the program's goals and employ responsible systems to monitor and report program performance.

This budget provides nearly \$3 billion for State and local vocational rehabilitation programs that support the President's New Freedom Initiative goals and guide individuals with disabilities to employment and independent living. In 2004, funding for Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants will help over 243,000 individuals with disabilities obtain and retain jobs with higher incomes.

Training and Employment

This budget reflects the Administration's continued efforts to enrich the Nation's workforce. The Administration will use the opportunity presented by the expiration of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) to make significant improvements in Federal job training and employment programs in 2004. Many of these proposed reforms are designed to correct program weaknesses identified through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). Specifically, the Administration proposes to consolidate three adult training and employment programs—the WIA adult program, dislocated worker program, and Employment Service State grants—into a single \$3.1 billion block grant. Such consolidation will eliminate duplication, strengthen resource allocation, improve accountability, enhance the role of employers in the national workforce system, and provide States with greater flexibility.

Legislation will be proposed to authorize \$3.6 billion for grants to States for Personal Re-employment Accounts for unemployed workers. This program would allow States to give certain unemployed workers up to \$3,000 per person to purchase job training, child care, transportation, or moving services, or to finance other expenses of finding a job. As an additional incentive to find work, an individual who gets a job within thirteen weeks of establishing the account would receive any funds remaining in the account as a re-employment bonus. Because they reward work, eliminate red tape, and promote individual choice, Re-employment Accounts will be included in the Administration's Workforce Investment Act reauthorization proposal.

In recent years, large amounts of WIA State formula grants have remained unspent. In 2004, these programs will start the year with unexpended balances over \$1.5 billion. While total unexpended balances remain high, some States and local areas face resource shortages. Accordingly, the 2004 Budget uses unspent formula grant balances to maintain service levels while providing more flexibility to the Department of Labor and State governments to efficiently allocate funding.

The 2004 Budget proposes long-term reforms that will promote flexibility and strengthen the Unemployment Insurance (UI) that States provide to America's workers. Employers and State governments concur that the current administrative funding mechanism is flawed. Indeed, States maintain that Federal funding falls short of the resources necessary to run their UI programs. The Administration answers these concerns by giving States flexibility and control so that the States can make the UI system more responsive to the State-specific needs of employers and workers. Specifically, the reforms reduce employers' Federal payroll taxes, give States control over administrative funding, and uphold the Federal safety net so that no worker is denied benefits.

Social Services

The Head Start program gives low-income children a comprehensive approach to child development, stressing language and cognitive development, health, nutrition, and social competency. The President's Good Start, Grow Smart initiative has made modest progress in improving Head Start by sharpening the focus on school readiness, improving teacher training and mandating a system to assess the success of Head Start programs in preparing children for school. However, Head Start is one piece of an uncoordinated and overlapping puzzle of Federal, State and local programs. In order to improve the coordination between Head Start and other Federal, State, and local programs affecting pre-school children, the President plans to move responsibility for managing the Head Start program from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Education. Under the President's plan, the transition would begin in 2004, and the Department of Education would assume full responsibility for the Head Start program in 2005. The Administration requests \$6.8 billion for Head Start in 2004, a \$148 million increase from 2003.

This budget also includes a legislative proposal to introduce an option available to all States to participate in an alternative financing system for child welfare. States choosing to participate will face fewer administrative burdens and will receive funds in the form of flexible grants. Such grants will encourage innovative child welfare plans that emphasize prevention and family support. The proposal couples flexibility with accountability in order to ensure the best outcomes for vulnerable children and families.

This budget builds on the President's expectation to enable community- and faith-based organizations to combat social problems. The President's Budget provides \$100 million for the Compassion Capital Fund, a fund to finance the start-up costs of charitable organizations; \$50 million in competitive grants for programs that link caring mentors and children with parents in prison; \$10 million to support community-based services for young, pregnant, and parenting women; and \$200 million in vouchers for individuals in need of drug treatment services.

Income Support

Food and nutrition assistance.—The major nutrition programs that support individuals and families in need include the National School Lunch program, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Food Stamp program. The President's plan to reauthorize the Child Nutrition Act includes provisions to improve the accuracy of decisions concerning eligibility for free school lunches. All savings that result from improving the accuracy of eligibility will be reinvested in the program according to the Administration's principles strengthening the program's operation. Likewise, the President's Budget and reauthorization proposal for WIC provides \$4.8 billion for the program. This request provides funds to serve an estimated 7.8 million people monthly—the entire population estimated to be eligible and seeking services. In 2003, the Administration proposed a contingency fund to ensure that the program can expand to serve an increasing number of eligible persons, should that be necessary. The Federal Government will provide an additional \$4.1 billion for State administrative costs for the Food Stamp program, job training programs for Food Stamp recipients, and the Puerto Rico nutrition assistance block grant.

Housing assistance.—In keeping with the Administration's intention to expand homeownership opportunities, particularly for minority families, this budget includes grants of \$2.2 billion to State and local affordable housing programs through HOME investment partnerships in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Recipients of HOME grants work with non-profit organizations to address affordable housing problems under widely varying local market conditions. The budget also converts funding for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program to a block grant (the Housing Assistance for Needy Families—HANF), thus giving States the flexibility to tailor services to the

needs of particular communities while preventing a reduction in the number of low-income families receiving support.

As part of the Administration's efforts to end chronic homelessness, the budget requests funds for a new competitive grant connected with the Samaritan Initiative. Grants will support the most promising local strategies to move chronically homeless persons from the streets to safe, supportive, permanent housing. Through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the 2004 Budget provides \$50 million for the housing component of the initiative. In order to complement the grant for housing, the budget provides \$20 million for services such as substance abuse treatment and primary health care offered through the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Other income security.—The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is considered one of the most successful federally-funded domestic programs in decades. The program provides \$16.7 billion each year in block grants to States with bonuses for performance. States have significant flexibility in designing the eligibility criteria and benefit rules for their TANF programs, which require and reward work in exchange for time-limited benefits.

The Administration proposes to extend TANF, which expired on September 30, 2002. The Administration's plan maintains funding, strengthens work participation requirements, supports healthy marriages and family formation, and provides a more accessible contingency fund.

Health

Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).—Medicaid is the largest Federal grant program. Medicaid assists one-fourth of the Nation's children and is the largest single purchaser of maternity care and nursing home/long-term care services. The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was established in 1997 to make available approximately \$40 billion over ten years for States to provide health care coverage to low-income, uninsured children. SCHIP gives States broad flexibility in designing programs while protecting beneficiaries through Federal standards. Medicaid and SCHIP rely on funding from States and the Federal Government, with the Federal contribution based on State per capita income. Federal outlays for Medicaid are estimated to be \$182.5 billion in 2004 including proposed legislation, and \$176.8 billion under current law. At the beginning of 2003, about \$3.2 billion is newly available to States' SCHIP programs, in addition to almost \$9.7 billion in unspent funds from previous years' allotments.

While States have considerable discretion in designing their Medicaid programs, some have complained that the web of Medicaid laws and administrative guidelines is confusing, burdensome, and restrictive. States frequently request additional flexibility, through waivers, to tailor public programs to specific insurance

markets or to expand eligibility beyond the populations they are legally required to cover. In addition, States are looking for ways to restructure their Medicaid programs to address the recent growth in program spending amidst the fiscal crises experienced by many States. The creation of the SCHIP program added further complexity to the already intricate rules for expanding coverage to low-income Americans.

Building on the Administration's Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability (HIFA) initiative of 2001, this budget proposes to create optional Medicaid and SCHIP allotments for States. The 2004 Budget proposes to combine Medicaid and SCHIP funding and provide two allotments to States: one allotment for acute care and one allotment for long-term care (LTC). States would be allowed to transfer some amount (for example, up to 10 percent) between the acute and LTC allotments. Under the allotment option, States would be required to provide a specified benefit package to those current beneficiaries whose coverage is mandated by current law. State allotments would be based on 2002 spending, inflated annually by a specified trend rate, and States would be required to meet a maintenance of effort requirement for spending on Medicaid and SCHIP services.

States that choose an allotment option would be given flexibility in designing health insurance options for low-income, uninsured Americans. As with the HIFA initiative, integration with private insurance options (such as premium assistance programs) and coordination with any federally enacted health tax credit would be encouraged. This proposal is designed to be budget neutral over 10 years.

Bioterrorism.—Agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are improving the nation's capacity to prevent, identify, and respond to the use of biological weapons. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) works with State and local health departments to improve the detection of and response to disease outbreaks caused by biological weapons. Such preparedness includes swift identification of dangerous agents, as well as rapid and secure communication between local, State and Federal public health officials. In addition, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) works with States and hospitals to ensure that they are prepared for a mass casualty event. CDC and HRSA work together to provide training so that health professionals can quickly recognize the difference between the first victims of a biological attack and patients with common illnesses that have similar early symptoms, like influenza. In 2002, HHS programs have awarded over \$1 billion to local health departments to improve public health preparedness and will continue this investment in 2003 and 2004.

Health Centers.—This budget requests additional assistance to State and local governments by increasing the number of community health centers. Health centers provide family-oriented, preventive and primary health care to over 11 million patients through a net-

work of over 3,400 sites. The budget builds on the Health Centers Presidential Initiative by adding 1,200 health centers by 2006. The proposed construction and expansion would enable an additional 6.1 million people to receive health care by 2006.

Natural Resources and Environment

This budget reflects the President's commitment to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) at \$900 million. The programs funded from the LWCF have various natural resource goals, but all emphasize partnerships. Through voluntary incentives, LWCF programs focus on maintaining or restoring public lands in coordination with other landowners. Included within LWCF is \$113 million in matching funds for conservation projects via the Cooperative Conservation Initiative (CCI).

This budget provides the highest funding levels ever for Environmental Protection Agency program grants to States, which fund implementation of core environmental programs. Specifically, the budget proposes a \$20 million increase in State grants for water pollution control activities such as permit writing and technical assistance. The budget also provides an additional \$5 million for State wetland grants, bringing the program total to \$20 million. These additional funds will be targeted to helping States protect isolated waters and wetlands no longer covered by the Clean Water Act. For drinking water State grants, the President proposes an additional \$12 million, helping States monitor drinking water quality and enforce drinking water standards.

The budget also proposes an increase of \$10 million for the Brownfields program, which helps communities carry out assessments so that cleanup or development can occur and the site can return to productive use. For air, the budget increases air toxic State grants by \$7 million, implementing the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences that EPA collect actual exposure data.

In addition to increasing EPA's State grant programs, the 2004 Budget extends Federal support of States' Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) through 2011 and 2018, respectively. This extended capitalization, \$850 million per year for each SRF, will cover the projected compliance costs for federally mandated drinking water regulations and will enable the SRFs to close the estimated gap between current funding levels and future water infrastructure needs. The long-term annual revolving levels for both SRFs will increase by more than \$500 million over current levels—to \$2.8 billion for the Clean Water SRF and to \$1.2 billion for the Drinking Water SRF.

Administration of Justice

While the 2004 Budget redirects some grant funding under this category to Federal law enforcement activities and the "First Responder" initiative, this budget also proposes additional funding to help State and local governments prevent terrorism, combat crime, and rehabilitate criminals. Specifically, the budget requests \$12 million to expand Joint Terrorism Task Forces

(which coordinate the efforts of FBI field offices with their counterparts in State and local law enforcement); \$12 million to synchronize Federal, State, and local data on terrorist threats and investigations via the Regional Information Sharing System's network of regional law enforcement intelligence centers; and \$2.5 million to increase training for State and local enforcement on the investigation and prosecution of terrorist incidents. To assist State and local governments in prosecuting offenders and exonerating the innocent, the budget proposes \$177 million in grant funding for forensic DNA programs in order to help State and local crime labs clear their backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples, invest in the latest crime lab technology, and train criminal justice professionals to make better use of DNA evidence. The Budget also supports State and local efforts to rehabilitate non-violent drug offenders by recommending a \$16 million increase for the Drug Courts Program.

Transportation

Grant outlays for transportation are estimated to be \$39.9 billion in 2004 to assist with transportation infrastructure and related programs, including highways, transit, and airports. For grants to State and local governments for 2004, this budget includes:

- \$29.3 billion in budgetary resources for Federalaid highway programs to maintain and improve surface transportation infrastructure, along with improvements in the physical condition and safety of the facilities;
- \$7.2 billion in budgetary resources to assist with mass transit projects, including \$1.5 billion for major capital transit projects ("New Starts") and \$145 million to expand transportation options available to individuals with disabilities; and
- \$3.4 billion in budget authority for airports. These funds will continue to support major capacity, safety, and noise mitigation projects that provide the greatest benefits to the national system, while targeting airports with significant needs.

Community and Regional Development

Community development.—The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) provides annual grants totaling \$4.4 billion to over 1,000 eligible cities, counties, and States to fund a broad set of activities de-

signed to develop urban communities. Rehabilitating housing, developing public facilities, economic development, and urban planning constitute important goals of the CDBG program. Recent analysis suggests that some CDBG formula factors no longer allocate funds to the neediest localities. Subsequently, the Administration is considering changes to the CDBG formula factors in order to improve the efficacy of the program.

Area and regional development.—This budget provides \$56 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Denali Commission, and the Delta Regional Authority. The President's proposal transforms these agencies from grantmakers to regional planners and coordinators of regional investments. The goal is to decrease duplicative grant-making and increase efficient investment of Federal, State, and local resources. The Administration also proposes to focus the efforts of the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce on distressed communities.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides rural development assistance to States, localities and Tribes through a variety of programs. These include loans and grants for infrastructure such as water and wastewater treatment facilities, community facilities such as fire station or medical units and loans and grants to stimulate economic development. These "community" programs are all part of the Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP). Under RCAP, States have increased flexibility within the three funding streams for Water and Wastewater, Community Facilities, and Business and Industry. USDA also provides loans through the Intermediary Relending Program, which provides loan funds at a 1 percent interest rate to an intermediary such as a State or local government agency that, in turn, provides funds for economic and community development projects in rural areas. In 2004, USDA expects to provide \$2.1 billion in assistance through these programs.

Other Functions

Discussions of these and other Federal aid programs can be found in the main budget volume and elsewhere. As noted earlier, a detailed listing of budget authority and outlays for all grants to State and local governments is in Table 10–3 in this chapter.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

In recent decades, Federal aid to State and local governments has become a major factor in the financing of certain government functions. The rudiments of the present system date back to the Civil War. The Morrill Act, passed in 1862, established the land grant colleges and instituted certain federally-required standards for States that received the grants, as is characteristic of the present grant programs. Federal aid was later initi-

ated for agriculture, highways, vocational education and rehabilitation, forestry, and public health. In the depression years, Federal aid was extended to meet income security and other social welfare needs. However, Federal grants did not become a significant factor in Federal Government expenditures until after World War II.

Table 10–2 displays trends in Federal grants to State and local governments since 1960. Section A shows Federal grants by function. Functions with a substantial amount of grants are shown separately. Grants for the

national defense, energy, social security, and the veterans benefits and services functions are combined in the "other functions" line in the table.

Table 10-2. TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(Outlays; dollar amounts in billions)

						Actual							Estin	nate		
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A. Distribution of grants by function:																
Natural resources and environment	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.4	5.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Agriculture	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Transportation	3.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	13.0	17.0	19.2	25.8	32.2	41.0	39.3	39.9	41.0	41.7	42.6	44.1
•	0.1	0.6		2.8	l .				8.7	10.5						
Community and regional development	0.1	0.6	1.8	2.0	6.5	5.2	5.0	7.2	0.7	10.5	15.2	14.1	13.4	11.4	11.4	11.7
Education, training, employment, and so-		l	١.,			l										
cial services	0.5	1.1	6.4	12.1	21.9	17.1	21.8	30.9	36.7	44.8	54.5	55.8	55.0	56.1	57.3	58.5
Health	0.2	0.6	3.8	8.8	15.8	24.5	43.9	93.6	124.8	158.7	175.6	193.7	207.8	225.5	243.1	263.3
Income security	2.6	3.5	5.8	9.4	18.5	27.9	36.8	58.4	68.7	81.5	84.9	79.5	87.2	89.1	90.2	89.7
Administration of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.2	5.3	5.7	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.1	4.1
General government	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.1	8.6	6.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.8
Total	7.0	10.9	24.1	49.8	91.4	105.9	135.3	225.0	284.7	351.6	384.2	398.8	422.4	440.1	459.4	482.3
B. Distribution of Grants by BEA Category:																
, ,	N/A		100	010	F0.0		co o	04.0	1107	145.0	157.0	1511	100.7	164.1	1641	100.0
Discretionary		2.9	10.2	21.0	53.3	55.5	63.3	94.0	116.7	145.6	157.8	154.1	163.7	164.1	164.1	166.3
Mandatory	N/A	8.0	13.9	28.8	38.1	50.4	72.0	131.0	168.0	205.9	226.5	244.8	258.7	276.0	295.3	316.0
Total	7.0	10.9	24.1	49.8	91.4	105.9	135.3	225.0	284.7	351.6	384.2	398.8	422.4	440.1	459.4	482.3
C. Composition:																
Current dollars:																
Payments for individuals 1	2.5	3.7	8.7	16.8	32.6	50.1	77.3	144.4	182.6	227.4	247.2	260.1	281.8	300.9	320.4	341.7
Physical capital 1	3.3	5.0	7.1	10.9	22.6	24.9	27.2	39.6	48.7	58.7	59.2	58.6	58.5	58.9	59.8	60.6
Other grants	1.2	2.2	8.3	22.2	36.2	30.9	30.9	41.0	53.4	65.5	77.8	80.1	82.1	80.3	79.2	79.9
-													-			
Total	7.0	10.9	24.1	49.8	91.4	105.9	135.3	225.0	284.7	351.6	384.2	398.8	422.4	440.1	459.4	482.3
Percentage of total grants:																
Payments for individuals 1	35.3%	34.1%	36.2%	33.6%	35.7%	47.3%	57.1%	64.2%	64.1%	64.7%	64.3%	65.2%	66.7%	68.4%	69.7%	70.9%
Physical capital 1	47.3%	45.7%	29.3%	21.9%	24.7%	23.5%	20.1%	17.6%	17.1%	16.7%	15.4%	14.7%	13.9%	13.4%	13.0%	12.6%
Other grants	17.4%	20.2%	34.5%	44.5%	39.6%	29.2%	22.8%	18.2%	18.8%	18.6%	20.3%	20.1%	19.4%	18.2%	17.2%	16.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070	100.070
Constant (FY 1996) dollars:																
Payments for individuals 1	11.3	15.9	31.7	45.4	60.2	70.7	90.8	147.4	170.1	204.5	217.5	224.3	238.1	249.0	259.4	270.7
Physical capital 1	15.8	22.4	25.2	23.9	36.1	31.8	30.3	40.4	45.4	52.7	52.1	50.5	49.3	48.5	48.1	47.6
Other grants	8.3	12.8	36.1	67.2	72.2	44.5	36.8	42.0	47.0	55.0	64.1	64.6	64.7	61.9	59.6	58.8
Total	35.3	51.2	92.9	136.5	168.5	147.0	157.9	229.8	262.5	312.2	333.7	339.4	352.1	359.4	367.2	377.1
D. Total grants as a percent of:																
Federal outlays:	7.6%	9.2%	12.3%	15.0%	15.5%	11.2%	10.8%	14.8%	15.9%	17.5%	18.0%	17.9%	18.0%	17.9%	17.8%	17.8%
Total	1		1	l .												
Domestic programs 2	18.0%	18.3%	23.2%	21.7%	22.2%	18.2%	17.1%	21.6%	22.0%	23.2%	23.5%	23.6%	23.9%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%
State and local expenditures	19.2%	20.1%	24.1%	27.1%	30.4%	24.2%	21.0%	25.1%	24.2%	26.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gross domestic product	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
E. As a share of total State and local gross investments:																
	24 60/	25 50/	25 40/	25.00/	25 40/	20.00/	21 00/	OF 00/	21.00/	24 00/	NI/A	NI/A	NI/A	NI/A	NI/A	NI/A
Federal capital grants	24.6%	25.5%	25.4%	25.9%	35.4%	30.2%	21.9%	25.8%	21.9%	24.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State and local own-source financing	75.4%	74.5%	74.6%	74.1%	64.6%	69.8%	78.1%	74.2%	78.1%	76.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A: Not available.

Federal grants for transportation increased to \$3.0 billion, or 43 percent of all Federal grants, in 1960 after initiation of aid to States to build the Interstate Highway System in the late 1950s.

By 1970 there had been significant increases in the relative amounts for education, training, employment, social services, and health (largely Medicaid).

^{*50} million or less.

In the early and mid-1970s, major new grants were created for natural resources and environment (construction of sewage treatment plants), community and regional development (community development block grants), and general government (general revenue sharing).

Since the late 1970s changes in the relative amounts among functions reflect steady growth of grants for health (Medicaid) and income security. The functions with the largest amount of grants are health; income security; education, training, employment, and social services; and transportation, with combined estimated grant outlays of \$326 billion, or more than 90 percent of total grant outlays in 2002.

The increase in total outlays for grants overall since 1990 has been driven by increases in grants for health, which more than tripled from \$43.9 billion in 1990 to \$158.7 billion in 2002. The income security; education, training, employment, and social services; and transportation functions also increased substantially, but at a slower rate than the increase for health.

Section B of the Table shows the distribution of grants divided into mandatory and discretionary spending.

Funding required for grant programs classified as mandatory occurs in authorizing legislation. Funding levels for mandatory programs can only be changed by changing eligibility criteria or benefit formulas established in law and are usually not limited by the annual appropriations process. Outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to be \$205.9 billion in 2002. The three largest mandatory grant programs are Medicaid, with estimated outlays of \$147.6 billion in 2002, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, \$18.7 billion in 2002, and child nutrition programs, \$10.1 billion in 2002.

The funding level for discretionary grant programs is determined annually through appropriations acts. Outlays for discretionary grant programs are estimated to be \$145.6 billion in 2002. Table 10–3 at the end of this chapter identifies discretionary and mandatory grant programs separately. For more information on the Budget Enforcement Act and these categories, see Chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary" in this volume.

Section C of Table 10–2 shows the composition of grants divided into three major categories: payments for individuals, grants for physical capital, and other grants.² Grant outlays for payments for individuals, which are mainly entitlement programs in which the

Federal Government and the States share the costs, have grown significantly as a percent of total grants. They increased from 57 percent of the total in 1990 to 65 percent of the total in 2002.

These grants are distributed through State or local governments to provide cash or in-kind benefits that constitute income transfers to individuals or families. The major grant in this category is Medicaid. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps administration, child nutrition programs, and housing assistance are also large grants in this category.

Grants for physical capital assist States and localities with construction and other physical capital activities. The major capital grants are for highways, but there are also grants for airports, mass transit, sewage treatment plant construction, community development, and other facilities. Grants for physical capital were almost half of total grants in 1960, shortly after grants began for construction of the Interstate Highway System. The relative share of these outlays has declined, as payments for individuals have grown. In 2002, grants for physical capital were \$58.7 billion, 17 percent of total grants.

The other grants are primarily for education, training, employment, and social services. These grants were 19 percent of total grants in 2002.

Section C of Table 10–2 also shows these three categories in constant dollars. In constant 1996 dollars, total grants increased from \$157.9 billion in 1990 to an estimated \$312.2 billion in 2002, an average increase of 5.8 percent per year. During this same period, grants for payments to individuals increased an average of 7.0 percent per year; grants for physical capital an average of 4.7 percent per year, and other grants an average of 3.4 percent per year.

In contrast to these increases, outlays for total grants in constant 1996 dollars decreased during the 1980s, from \$168.5 billion in 1980 to \$157.9 billion in 1990.

Section D of this table shows grants as a percentage of Federal outlays, State and local expenditures, and gross domestic product. Grants have increased as a percentage of total Federal outlays from 10.8 percent in 1990 to 17.5 percent in 2002. Grants as a percentage of domestic spending were 23.2 percent in 2002. As a percentage of total State and local expenditures, grants have increased from 21.0 percent in 1990 to 26.3 percent in 2002.

Section E shows the relative contribution of physical capital grants in assisting States and localities with gross investment. Federal capital grants are estimated to be 24.0 percent of State and local gross investment in 2002.

 $^{^2}$ Certain housing grants are classified in the budget as both payments for individuals and physical capital spending. In the text and tables in this section, these grants are included in the category for physical capital spending.

OTHER INFORMATION ON FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Additional information regarding aid to State and local governments can be found elsewhere in this budget and in other documents.

Major public physical capital investment programs providing Federal grants to State and local governments are identified in Chapter 7, "Federal Investment Spending and Capital Budgeting."

Data for summary and detailed grants to State and local governments can be found in many sections of a separate document entitled *Historical Tables*. Section 12 of that document is devoted exclusively to grants to State and local governments. Additional information on grants can be found in Section 6 (Composition of Federal Government Outlays); Section 9 (Federal Government Outlays for Investment: Major Physical Capital, Research and Development, and Education and Training); Section 11 (Federal Government Payments for Individuals); and Section 15 (Total (Federal and State and Local) Government Finances).

In addition to these sources, a number of other sources of information are available that use slightly different concepts of grants, provide State-by-State information, provide information on how to apply for Federal aid, or display information about audits.

The Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce provides data on public finances, including Federal aid to State and local governments.

The Survey of Current Business, published monthly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce, provides data on the national income and product accounts (NIPA), a broad statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts include data on Federal grants to State and local governments. Data using the NIPA concepts appear in this volume

in Chapter 17, "National Income and Product Accounts."

Federal Aid to States, a report prepared by the Bureau of the Census, shows Federal spending by State for grants for the most recently completed fiscal year.

The *Consolidated Federal Funds* Report is an annual document that shows the distribution of Federal spending by State and county areas and by local governmental jurisdictions. It is prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

The Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS) provides computerized information about current grant funding. Data on all direct assistance awards are provided quarterly by the Bureau of the Census to the States and to the Congress.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance is a primary reference source for communities wishing to apply for grants and other domestic assistance. The Catalog is prepared by the General Services Administration with data collected by the Office of Management and Budget and is available from the Government Printing Office. The basic edition of the Catalog is usually published in June and an update is generally prepared in December. It contains a detailed listing of grant and other assistance programs; discussions of eligibility criteria, application procedures, and estimated obligations; and related information.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse maintains an online database (http://harvester.census.gov/sac) that provides access to summary information about audits conducted under OMB Circular A-133, "Audits to States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations." Information is available for each audited entity, including the amount of Federal money expended by program and whether there were audit findings.

DETAILED FEDERAL AID TABLE

Table 10–3, "Federal Grants to State and Local Governments-Budget Authority and Outlays," provides detailed budget authority and outlay data for grants, in-

cluding proposed legislation. This table displays discretionary and mandatory grant programs separately.

Table 10-3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(in millions of dollars)

Punction, Category, Agency and Program			Budget Authori	ty	Outlays				
Dispatchment of Homeland Society Engregory Propagatedises and Response. 91 71 72 91 71 72 72 73 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	Function, Category, Agency and Program								
Department of Homeland Society Properties Propertie									
Emergency Preparameters and Responses 91 71 72 91 71 72 72 72 72 73 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75									
Discretionary ENERGY									
Dispartment of Energy Energy Programs: 275 317 327 200 281 313		91	71	72	91	71	72		
Dispartment of Energy Energy Programs: 275 317 327 200 281 313	FNEDOV								
Department of Energy: Energy Programs: 275 317 327 200 281 313 313 313 314 313 313 313 314 313 313 313 313 313 314 314 314 315 313 313 314 315 313 314 313 313 314 313 313 314 313 313 314 313 315 316									
Mandatory:	•								
Mandatory:		075	047	007	000	004	040		
Total, energy	Energy conservation	2/5	317	321	200	201	313		
Total, energy	Mandatory:								
Natural Resources And Environment Discretionary: Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service: Natural Resources Conservation Service: Natural Resources Conservation Program 2	Tennessee Valley Authority fund	328	326	341	328	326	341		
Natural Resources And Environment Discretionary: Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service: Natural Resources Conservation Service: Natural Resources Conservation Program 2	Total, energy	603	643	668	528	607	654		
Dispartment of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service: Natural Resources Conservation and development. 2	•								
Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service: Watershed rehabilitation program 2									
Natural Resources Conservation Service:	•								
Resource conservation and development									
Watershed and flood prevention operations 75				2	1		1		
State and tribal wildlife grants 160 162 196 148 154 175		1		21	1 59	1 77	1 71		
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Forest Service:	""	10		00	,,,			
Department of Commerce: National Coasnic and Atmospheric Administration:		1			-	154			
National Oceanic and Almospheric Administration: Operations, research, and facilities 222 220 192 104 104 103 Pacific coastal salmon recovery 157 110 90 71 329 90 Operations of the Interior: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:		5	5	5	5	5	5		
Pacific coastal salmon recovery									
Department of the Interior: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: Regulation and technology			-	-	-	-			
Öffice of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: 57 58 57 56 56 Regulation and technology 185 157 155 116 136 Bureau of Reclamation: Bureau of Reclamation Ioan subsidy 7 4 11 ————————————————————————————————————		157	110	90	71	329	90		
Regulation and technology									
Bureau of Reclamation:	Regulation and technology								
Bureau of Reclamation loan subsidy 7		185	157	157	155	116	136		
United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction State and tribal wildlife grants 60 60 60 60 3 3 56 57 Cooperative endangered species conservation fund 96 89 87 36 95 Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund Stewardship grants 10 10 10 10 7 12 Landowner incentive program 40 50 40 26 57 National Park Service: Urban park and recreation fund 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7			4	11			
State and tribal wildlife grants	United States Fish and Wildlife Service:								
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund 96 89 87 36 95 95 Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction		60		5				
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1			_				
Landowner incentive program	Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund				1				
National Park Service: Urban park and recreation fund				· .					
National recreation and preservation 1	National Park Service:	40	30	40		20	51		
Land acquisition and State assistance 144 200 162 33 55 70 Historic preservation fund 41 37 37 41 37 37 Environmental Protection Agency: State and tribal assistance grants 3,738 3,464 3,121 3,353 3,758 3,843 Hazardous substance superfund 171 175 179 170 170 181 Leaking underground storage tank trust fund 63 56 63 65 71 70 Total, discretionary 5,264 4,893 4,481 4,314 5,155 5,087 Mandatory: Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management: Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts 206 184 130 209 175 135 Minerals Management Service: National forests fund, Payment to States 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes 1 1 1 1 1 1 United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Federal aid in wildlife restoration 213 237 238 226 230 229	Urban park and recreation fund				1	25			
Historic preservation fund				· 1	1	1			
Environmental Protection Agency: State and tribal assistance grants 3,738 3,464 3,121 3,353 3,758 3,843 Hazardous substance superfund 171 175 179 170 170 181 Leaking underground storage tank trust fund 63 56 63 65 71 70 Total, discretionary 5,264 4,893 4,481 4,314 5,155 5,087 Mandatory: Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management: Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts 206 184 130 209 175 135 Minerals Management Service: National forests fund, Payment to States 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Federal aid in wildlife restoration 213 237 238 226 230 229	·								
Hazardous substance superfund 171 175 179 170 170 181 Leaking underground storage tank trust fund 63 56 63 65 71 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	Environmental Protection Agency:								
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund 63 56 63 65 71 70 Total, discretionary 5,264 4,893 4,481 4,314 5,155 5,087 Mandatory:		1 '	· · · · · ·				,		
Total, discretionary									
Mandatory: Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management: Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts			4 000	4 404	4044	- 4			
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management: Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts	Total, discretionary	5,264	4,893	4,481	4,314	5,155	5,087		
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management: Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts	Mandatory:								
Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts	Department of the Interior:								
Minerals Management Service: National forests fund, Payment to States		206	104	120	200	175	105		
National forests fund, Payment to States		200	104	130	209	1/5	130		
United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Federal aid in wildlife restoration	National forests fund, Payment to States		3	4	3	3	4		
Federal aid in wildlife restoration 213 237 238 226 230 229		1	1	1	1	1	1		
		213	237	238	226	230	229		

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

(III TIIIIIOTE) OF OCC	niais)					
		Budget Authori	ty		Outlays	
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
National Park Service:						
Other permanent appropriations	41	40	45	31	40	45
Departmental Management: Everglades watershed protection				5	6	
Everglades restoration account					1	1
Department of the Treasury:						
Financial Management Service: Payment to terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration trust fund	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total, mandatory	826	800	760	771	791	753
Total, natural resources and environment	6,090	5,693	5,241	5,085	5,946	5,840
AGRICULTURE						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture: Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:						
Extension activities	450	418	422	432	440	448
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	3	3	4	3	3	3
Research and education activities		240	242	239	241	241
Integrated activities	15	15	32	/	10	13
Payments to States and possessions	1	1	1	1	1	1
Farm Service Agency:						
State mediation grants	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total, discretionary	715	680	704	685	698	709
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Office of the Secretary:				4	44	4.4
Fund for rural AmericaFarm Service Agency:				4	11	14
Commodity Credit Corporation fund	61	118	120	61	118	120
Total, mandatory	61	118	120	65	129	134
Total, agriculture	776	798	824	750	827	843
COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT						
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries	11			2	10	4
TRANSPORTATION						
Discretionary:						
Department of Transportation: Federal Aviation Administration:						
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund)				2,860	3,244	3,299
Federal Highway Administration:				,	,	,
State infrastructure banks				3 62	6 91	6 74
Appalachian development highway system Highway-related safety grants				02	1	/4
Appalachian development highway system (Highway trust fund)				80	76	34
Federal-aid highways				29,833	27,882	28,282
Miscellaneous appropriations				28 224	218 301	128 286
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:	100			224	301	200
National motor carrier safety program		173		152	210	125
Motor carrier safety		10			9	6
Motor Carrier Safety Grants		18	221	1	27	61 2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:				'	۲1	
Highway traffic safety grants	212	214	431	218	218	306

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	E	Budget Authorit	у		Outlays	
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
Federal Railroad Administration:						
Emergency railroad rehabilitation and repair						1
Local rail freight assistance				1		
Alaska railroad rehabilitation				41	8	13
Railroad research and development	2	2	2	1 1	2	2
Federal Transit Administration: Research, training, and human resources				1	1	
Job access and reverse commute grants		150		65	96	10
Interstate transfer grants-transit				8	-1	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority				89	14	1
Formula grants	4,681	3,839		4,383	3,870	3,29
Capital investment grants	4,791			2,401	2,507	2,71
Transit planning and research		-		20	30	8
Major capital investments grants			1,534			18
Discretionary grants (Highway trust fund, mass transit account)				495	455	22
Formula Grants and Research			5,562			56
Pipeline safety	19	19	19	19	19	2
,		10	10	13	13	
Total, discretionary	10,531	7,476	7,769	40,986	39,284	39,83
landatory:						
Department of Transportation:						
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund)	3,173	3,400	3,400			
Federal Highway Administration:	20.004	00.700	00 704			_
Federal-aid highways	33,381	30,709	29,781			2
Research and Special Programs Administration: Emergency preparedness grants	13	13	13	12	14	1
Total, mandatory		34,122	33,194	12	14	4
Total, transportation	,	41,598	40,963	40,998	39,298	39,87
•		11,000	10,000	10,000		
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
iscretionary:						
Department of Agriculture: Rural Development:						
Rural community advancement program	1,091	706	420	740	613	55
Rural Utilities Service:		700	420	/40	013	30
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program	70	47	36	19	21	3
Rural Business—Cooperative Service:				"		•
				ا م ، م ا		,
Rural cooperative development grants	48	19	11	18	51	2
Rural cooperative development grantsForest Service:	48	19	11	18	51	2
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund				18 7	1	
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund				7		
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund				7	1	
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund				7 355		
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund				7	1	
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	336	317	331	7	430	40
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness	336			7	1	40
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response:	336	317	331	7	430	40 2,92
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs	336 225 490 20	317	331	355	430 1,575	40 2,92
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief	336 225 490 20	317 3,500 88	331 3,000 19	355	1 430 1,575 340	40 2,92 5 20
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development:	336 225 490 20	317 3,500 88 320	331 3,000 19 300	7 355 218 18	1,575 340 95	40 2,92 5 20
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs:	336 225 490 20 9,179	317 3,500 88 320	331 3,000 19 300	7 355 218 18 3,220	1 430 1,575 340 95 4,890	2,92 5 20 3,24
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work	336 225 490 20 9,179	317 3,500 88 320	331 3,000 19 300	7 355 218 18	1,575 340 95	2,92 5 20 3,24
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work Community Planning and Development:		3,500 88 320 1,525	331 3,000 19 300 1,659	7 355 218 18 3,220	1 430 1,575 340 95 4,890	2,92 5 20 3,24
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work Community Planning and Development: Community development block grants	336 225 490 20 9,179	317 3,500 88 320	331 3,000 19 300 1,659	7 355 218 18 3,220 1 5,429	1 430 1,575 340 95 4,890	40 2,92 5 20 3,24
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work Community Planning and Development: Community development block grants Urban development action grants	336 225 490 20 9,179 7,783	317 3,500 88 320 1,525 4,732	331 3,000 19 300 1,659	7 355 218 18 3,220 1 5,429 6	1 430 1,575 340 95 4,890 1 6,650 10	2,92 5 20 3,24
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work Community Planning and Development: Community development block grants Urban development action grants Community development loan guarantees subsidy	336 225 490 20 9,179 7,783 15	3,500 88 320 1,525	331 3,000 19 300 1,659	7 355 218 18 3,220 1 5,429	1 430 1,575 340 95 4,890	2,92 5 20 3,24 6,12
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic Development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work Community Planning and Development: Community development block grants Urban development action grants	336 225 490 20 9,179 7,783 15 25	317 3,500 88 320 1,525 4,732	331 3,000 19 300 1,659	7 355 218 18 3,220 1 5,429 6 6	1,575 340 95 4,890 1 6,650 10 7	2,92 5 20 3,24 6,12 1
Forest Service: Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration: Economic development assistance programs Department of Homeland Security: Border and Transportation Security: Office for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness and Response: Operating Expenses Grant Programs Disaster Relief Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing Programs: Moving to work Community Planning and Development: Community development block grants Urban development action grants Community development loan guarantees subsidy Brownfields redevelopment	336 225 490 20 9,179 7,783 15 25	317 3,500 88 320 1,525 4,732	331 3,000 19 300 1,659	7 355 218 18 3,220 1 5,429 6 6 6 5	1,575 340 95 4,890 1 6,650 10 7	2,92 9, 20 3,24

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	E	Budget Authori	ty	Outlays			
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	
Department of the Interior:							
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Operation of Indian programs	146	147	151	213	147	153	
Indian guaranteed loan subsidy	4	5	6	6	5	6	
Appalachian Regional Commission:							
Appalachian Regional Commission	64	59	29	101	87	68	
Delta Regional Authority		9		1	8	3	
Denali Commission	38	30	10	-14	61	74	
Total, discretionary	19,698	11,662	10,810	10,501	15,178	14,091	
Total, community and regional development	19,698	11,662	10,810	10,501	15,178	14,091	
EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES							
Discretionary:			İ				
Department of Commerce:							
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:							
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	29	36	2	16	40	2	
Information infrastructure grants			-	10	20	10	
Department of Education:				10	20	į,	
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:							
Reading excellence	192			194	300	103	
Indian education		117	117	102	120	118	
Impact aid		1,133	1,008	1,116	1,182	1,023	
Chicago litigation settlement		,	'	1,110	1,102	1,020	
Education reform				729	375	3	
Education for the disadvantaged		12 225	1/11/2		11,872	13,142	
School improvement programs		13,335 6,554	14,143 5,318	9,211 3,401	7,530	6,711	
Office of Innovation and Improvement:	0,944	0,554	3,310	3,401	7,550	0,71	
Innovation and improvement			526			26	
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools:	.		320			20	
Safe schools and citizenship education			384			36	
Office of English Language Acquisition:			304			30	
English language acquisition	535	561	595	326	364	698	
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:	300	301	333	320	304	030	
Special education	8,371	9,391	10,393	6,730	7,416	9,35	
Rehabilitation services and disability research		120	59	140	228	79	
American Printing House for the Blind	I I	14	14	13	14	14	
Office of Vocational and Adult Education:	'7	'-	'7	10	17		
Vocational and adult education	1,894	1,863	1,576	1,742	1,861	1,843	
Office of Postsecondary Education:	1,004	1,000	1,570	1,772	1,001	1,040	
Higher education	365	365	365	365	506	377	
Federal Student Aid:	005	000	005	000	300	077	
Student financial assistance	67		l	62	54		
Institute of Education Sciences:	0,			02	01		
Institute of education sciences	İ		İ	88	155	12	
Department of Health and Human Services:	.			00	100	12	
Administration for Children and Families:							
Promoting safe and stable families	373	528	552	298	388	503	
Children and families services programs		8,130	8,191	7,749	8,091	8,132	
Administration on Aging:	0,079	0,100	0,131	7,743	0,031	0,102	
Aging services programs	1,200	1,341	1,344	1,105	1,288	1,342	
Department of the Interior:	1,200	1,041	1,044	1,105	1,200	1,042	
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			İ				
Operation of Indian programs	101	91	104	112	101	100	
Department of Labor:	101	اق	104	112	101	100	
Employment and Training Administration:							
Training and employment services	3,827	3,459	4,139	4,206	A 100	3,74	
Community service employment for older Americans		3,459	97	4,206 99	4,100 100	3,74	
			1 1				
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations		156	121	157	165	13	
Unemployment trust fund	1,052	1,028	334	1,040	1,061	31	
	1						
Corporation for National and Community Service:	04	100	ا م	7.4	٥٦	0	
Domestic volunteer service programs, operating expenses		100 334	91 313	74 214	85 275	88 348	

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

(iii iiii)		Outlays				
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002	Budget Authorii 2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:	17	17	17	17	17	17
Federal payment for resident tuition support	17	17	17	17	17	17
Payment to the institute		1			1	
National Endowment for the Arts:		0.4			00	20
National Endowment for the Arts: grants and administration		34 7	33 7	32	38	36 7
Institute of Museum and Library Services:	'	·	'		,	1
Office of Museum and Library Services: grants and administration	217	200	230	202	161	198
Total, discretionary	47,361	49,402	50,453	39,930	48,307	49,058
Mondatory						
Mandatory: Department of Education:						
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Rehabilitation services and disability research	2,482	2,616	2,669	2,452	2,374	2,649
Department of Health and Human Services: Administration for Children and Families:						
Job opportunities and basic skills training program				23		
Social services block grant		1,700	1,700	1,780	1,792	1,790
Department of Labor:		·			·	
Employment and Training Administration:				500	107	111
Welfare to work jobs Federal unemployment benefits and allowances		259	259	500 142	187 190	114 233
Reemployment accounts		3,600			1,600	2,000
Total, mandatory	4,314	8,175	4,628	4,897	6,143	6,786
Total, education, training, employment, and social services	51,675	57,577	55,081	44,827	54,450	55,844
HEALTH						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food Safety and Inspection Service:	00	40	40	00	40	40
Salaries and expenses Department of Health and Human Services:	39	43	42	39	43	42
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Health resources and services	2,331	2,465	2,659	2,339	2,500	2,684
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:	0.507	0.004	0.005	4 005	0.057	0.040
Disease control, research, and training	2,537	2,394	2,625	1,935	2,357	2,346
Substance abuse and mental health services	2,289	2,331	2,504	2,193	2,292	2,413
Departmental Management:	, , ,		,	,	, -	, -
General departmental management	1,434	1,698	1,798	717	849	899
Department of Labor: Occupational Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	90	90	92	90	90	92
Mine Safety and Health Administration:						-
Salaries and expenses	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total, discretionary	8,728	9,029	9,728	7,321	8,139	8,484
Mandatory:						
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Health resources and services	50	25		14	7	
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services: Grants to States for medicaid	147,342	162,661	182,543	147,650	162.668	182,543
State children's health insurance fund		5,382	742	3,682	4,751	2,657
State grants and demonstrations		132	117	10	37	65
Total, mandatory	153,393	168,200	183,402	151,356	167,463	185,265
Total, health	,	177,229	193,130	158,677	175,602	193,749
		,	.50,100	.50,011	,,,,,,	130,143

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

		Budget Authorit	ty		Outlays	
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
INCOME SECURITY						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service:						
Food donations programs	151	1		158	39	
Commodity assistance program		160	181	159	163	179
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)		4,726	4,769	4,330	4,818	4,746
Department of Health and Human Services: Administration for Children and Families:		,	,	,	,	,
Low income home energy assistance		1,700	2,000	1,773	1,628	1,774
Refugee and entrant assistance		338	295	362	395	395
Payments to States for the child care and development block grant		2,093	2,093	2,167	2,073	2,086
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance	140	200	200	150	153	189
Department of Homeland Security: Emergency Preparedness and Response:						
Emergency food and shelter	140			140		
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				140		
Public and Indian Housing Programs:						
Public housing operating fund	3,495	3,530	3,574	3,635	3,457	3,565
Drug elimination grants for low-income housing				325	200	74
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing (HOPE VI)		574		466	546	609
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant		10	10		1	10
Public housing capital fund		2,426	2,641	3,767	3,601	3,810
Native American housing block grant		647	647	713	740	820
Project-based rental assistance		12,156	103	10,962	11,318	103
Housing assistance for needy families			12,535			6,086
Community Planning and Development:	1 100	1 120	1 205	1 010	1,057	1,174
Homeless assistance grants		1,130 2,084	1,325 2,197	1,019 1,540	1,600	1,174
Youthbuild program		2,004	2,137	1,340	1,000	1,700
Emergency food and shelter program		153	153		153	153
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS	277	292	297	314	292	311
Rural housing and economic development	25			22	25	23
Samaritan housing			50			5
Housing Programs:					_	_
Homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere grants (HOPE grants)				3	3	3
Housing for persons with disabilities		1,024	251 773	895	895	228 702
Housing for the elderly Department of Labor:	1,024	1,024	113	090	695	702
Employment and Training Administration:						
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations	4			9	100	
Unemployment trust fund		3,932	2,156	2,793	2,863	2,158
Total, discretionary	34,315	37,176	36,250	35,702	36,121	30,903
Mandatory						
Mandatory: Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32)	888	978	1,148	915	1,169	847
Food and Nutrition Service:			1,110	0.0	1,100	011
Food stamp program	3,754	4,088	4,148	3,949	4,149	4,136
Child nutrition programs	9,939	10,414	11,250	10,100	11,249	11,177
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Payments to States for child support enforcement and family support programs		4,037	4,346	3,998	4,174	4,291
Contingency fund		2,000	6 67/	E 70F	6 150	6 577
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance		6,356 2,710	6,674 2,710	5,735 2,358	6,153 2,684	6,577 2,806
Temporary assistance for needy families		17,009	17,609	18,749	19,208	18,713
Tomporary addition for modey families		17,000	17,003	10,173	10,200	10,710
Total, mandatory	46,628	47,592	47,885	45,804	48,786	48,549
Total, income security	80,943	84,768	84,135	81,506	84,907	79,452
		L				

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	E	Budget Authori	ty	Outlays			
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	
SOCIAL SECURITY							
Mandatory: Social Security Administration: Federal disability insurance trust fund	4	23	34	1	14	29	
VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES							
Discretionary:							
Department of Veterans Affairs:							
Medical Programs: Medical care	445	508	572	360	423	485	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE Discretionary:							
Department of Health and Human Services:							
Administration for Children and Families:				40	•	0	
Violent crime reduction programs				13	9	3	
Border and Transportation Security:							
Office for Domestic Preparedness	553		500	54	224	316	
Department of Housing and Urban Development: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity:							
Fair housing activities	46	46	50	43	46	47	
Department of Justice:							
Office of Justice Programs:	101	100	1.051	4.5	000	0.405	
Justice assistance	121 2,552	102 672	1,951	15 2,993	320 1,127	2,185	
Juvenile justice programs	278	236		216	201		
Community oriented policing services	1,052	1,381	158	1,325	1,014	1,323	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Salaries and expenses	20	30	20	20	20	20	
Federal Drug Control Programs:	30	30	30	30	30	30	
High-intensity drug trafficking areas program	187	206	206	152	213	207	
State Justice Institute:				2			
State Justice Institute: salaries and expenses	3		•••••				
Total, discretionary	4,822	2,673	2,895	4,843	3,184	4,111	
Mandatory:							
Department of Justice:							
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals: Assets forfeiture fund	154	180	249	225	241	275	
Office of Justice Programs:	134	100	243	223	241	213	
Crime victims fund	650	572	592	590	526	622	
Department of the Treasury: Departmental Offices:							
Treasury forfeiture fund	78	75		78	75		
Total, mandatory	882	827	841	893	842	897	
•							
Total, administration of justice	5,704	3,500	3,736	5,736	4,026	5,008	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT							
Discretionary:							
Department of the Interior: Departmental Management:							
Payments in lieu of taxes	210	165	200	210	165	200	
Insular Affairs:						•	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands				2	2	2	
Employment and Training Administration:							
Workers compensation programs	175				175		
District of Columbia:							
District of Columbia Courts: Federal payment to the District of Columbia courts	112	159	164	101	154	161	
Defender services in District of Columbia courts	34	32	33	34	32	32	
Federal payment for family court act	24			1 1	23		

Table 10–3. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

		Budget Authori	ty	Outlays				
Function, Category, Agency and Program	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate		
District of Columbia Corrections:								
Payment to the District of Columbia corrections trustee, operations	30			69				
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:								
Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District	28	2	26	52	2	26 15		
Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia Election Assistance Commission	216	15 390	15 490	216	15 351	481		
Liection Assistance Commission		390	490		331	401		
Total, discretionary	829	763	928	685	919	917		
Mandatory:								
Department of Agriculture:								
Forest Service:								
Forest Service permanent appropriations	441	395	390	441	395	390		
Department of Energy:								
Energy Programs:					0	3		
Payments to States under Federal Power Act	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Border and Transportation Security:								
Customs and border protection	85	87	89	90	93	91		
Department of the Interior:						٠.		
Bureau of Land Management:								
Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Minerals Management Service:								
Mineral leasing and associated payments	685	887	884	685	887	884		
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:		0.4	0.4	00	0.4	0.4		
National wildlife refuge fundInsular Affairs:	21	21	21	20	21	21		
Assistance to territories	77	70	71	84	78	82		
Payments to the United States territories, fiscal assistance	134	122	122	134	122	122		
Department of the Treasury:								
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau:								
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico	341	355	364	341	355	364		
Corps of Engineers-Civil Works:								
Permanent appropriations		8	8		8	8		
Total, mandatory	1,792	1,953	1,957	1,803	1,967	1,970		
Total, general government	2,621	2,716	2,885	2,488	2,886	2,887		
Total Courts	077.000	000 700	000 454	054 550	004.04-	000 000		
Total, Grants	377,880 133,074	386,786 124,650	398,151 124,989	351,550 145,618	384,245 157,760	398,832 154.063		
Discretionary	244,806	262,136	273,162	205,932	157,760 226,485	244,769		
Mandatory	244,000	202,130	213,102	200,932	220,483	244,709		

APPENDIX: SELECTED GRANT DATA BY STATE

This Appendix displays State-by-State spending for the selected grant programs to State and local governments shown in the following table, "Summary of Programs by Agency and Bureau." The programs selected here cover more than 60 precent of total grant spending.

The first summary table shows the obligations for each program. The second summary table, "Summary of Programs by State," shows the amounts for each State for these programs. The individual program tables display obligations for each program on a State-by-State basis, consistent with the estimates in this budget. Each table reports the following information:

- The Federal agency that administers the program.
- The program title and number as contained in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*.

- The budget account number from which the program is funded.
- Actual 2002 obligations by State, Federal territory, and Indian tribes in thousands of dollars.
 Undistributed obligations shown at the bottom of each page are generally project funds that are not distributed by formula, or programs for which State-by-State data are not available.
- Estimates of 2003 obligations by State from previous budget authority, from new budget authority, and total obligations.
- Estimates of 2004 obligations by State, which are also based on the 2004 budget request, unless otherwise noted.
- The percentage share of 2004 estimated program funds distributed to each State.

Summary of Programs by Agency and Bureau

(obligations in millions of dollars)

Agency, Bureau, and Program		Estimated	FY 2004		
Agency, Buleau, and Flogram	(actual)	Previous authority	New authority	Total	(estimated)
Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service					
National School Lunch Program (10.555)	6,026	601	5,788	6,389	6,684
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (10.557)	4,459	108	4,658	4,766	4,971
State Administrative Matching Grants for Food Stamp Program (10.561)	2,162		2,212	2,212	2,258
Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (84.010)	10,005	38	11,350	11,388	12,350
Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services					
Special Education—Grants to States (84.027)	7,530	17	8,529	8,546	9,529
Rehabilitation Services—Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States (84.126)	2,481		2,616	2,616	2,669
Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services					
State Children's Health Insurance Program (93.767)	3,115		3,175	3,175	3,175
Medicaid (93.778)	151,644		162,443	162,443	176,754
Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families					
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)—Family Assistance Grants (93.558)	16.562		16.567	16.567	16.567
Child Support Enforcement—Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives (93.563)	3,931		4,183	4,183	4,489
Child Care and Development Block Grant (93.575)	2,100		2,100	2,100	2,100
Child Care and Development Fund—Mandatory (93.596a)	1,235		1,235	1,235	1,235
Child Care and Development Fund—Matching (93.596b)	1,523		1,482	1,482	1,482
Head Start (93.600)	6,537		6,668	6,668	6,818
Foster Care—Title IV-E (93.658)	4,536		4,666	4,666	4,974
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing Programs					
Public Housing Operating Subsidy (14.850)	3,621	26	3,530	3,556	3,574
Housing Choice Vouchers (14.871)	11,846	225	12,991	13,215	1 '
Public Housing Capital Fund (14.872)	2,802	738	2,208	2,946	2,328
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development					
Community Development Block Grants—Entitlement Grants (14.218)	3,039		3,100	3,100	3,100
Total	245,152	1,753	259,500	261,253	278,663

Summary of Programs by State

(obligations in millions of dollars)

	F)/ 0000	Estimated F	Y 2003 obliga	ations from:	FY 2004	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 (actual)	Previous authority	New authority	Total	(estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	3,559	43	3,605	3,648	3,876	1.43
AlaskaArizona	738 3,796	3 18	771 4,456	774 4.474	815 4,845	0.30 1.79
Arkansas	2,521	19	2,566	2,585	2,685	0.99
California Colorado	29,794 2,203	172 15	31,595 2,387	31,767 2,402	32,691 2,474	12.08 0.91
Connecticut	3,003	20	3,166	3,186	3,369	1.24
Delaware	602	4	586	591	606	0.22
District of ColumbiaFlorida	1,221 9,827	10 75	1,270 10,911	1,281 10,986	1,304 11,464	0.48 4.23
Georgia	6,617	55	6,525	6,580	7,069	2.61
Hawaiildaho	892 877	8 4	934 914	943 918	979 968	0.36 0.36
Illinois	9,012	91	9,195	9,286	10,122	3.74
Indiana	4,172	24	4,513	4,537	4,923	1.82
lowa Kansas	2,362 1,831	10 14	2,165 1,755	2,175 1,769	2,294 1,770	0.85 0.65
Kentucky	4,047	23	4,060	4,082	4,135	1.53
Louisiana	5,066 1,405	35 6	5,055 1.471	5,090 1.477	5,354 1,608	1.98 0.59
Maryland	3,507	25	3,771	3,796	4,067	1.50
Massachusetts	6,450	42	6,977	7,019	7,240	2.67
Michigan	8,300 3,835	38 23	8,089 4,066	8,127 4,089	8,283 4,381	3.06 1.62
Mississippi	3,208	24	3,382	3,406	3,630	1.34
Missouri	5,082 704	28	5,008	5,037 716	5,446 757	2.01 0.28
Montana Nebraska	1,307	3 7	713 1,324	1,331	1,414	0.20
Nevada	901	8	1,023	1,030	1,096	0.40
New Hampshire	780 6,779	4 49	866 6,832	870 6,881	904 7,141	0.33 2.64
New Mexico	1,982	9	2,118	2,127	2,257	0.83
New York	28,230	179 38	31,561	31,740	34,101	12.60
North Carolina	6,585 531	30	7,074 538	7,112 540	7,768	2.87 0.21
Ohio	9,711	76	10,319	10,395	11,183	4.13
Oklahoma Oregon	2,806 2,642	18 14	2,980 2,905	2,998 2,919	3,025 3,025	1.12 1.12
Pennsylvania	11,286	77	11,676	11,753	12,273	4.53
Rhode Island	1,206	10 20	1,251	1,261	1,317	0.49
South Carolina	3,470 572	3	3,627 568	3,646 571	3,726 583	1.38 0.22
Tennessee	5,783	38	5,566	5,604	5,732	2.12
Texas	14,689 1,255	137 7	15,753 1,340	15,891 1,347	16,569 1,474	6.12 0.54
Vermont	657	2	684	686	719	0.27
Virginia	3,813	25	3,741	3,766	3,954	1.46
Washington	4,514 1,926	29 12	4,733 1,929	4,761 1.941	5,063 2.009	1.87 0.74
Wisconsin	4,171	16	4,179	4,195	4,425	1.63
Wyoming American Samoa	322 25	2 8	336 28	338 36	352 29	0.13 0.01
Guam	74	8	85	93	88	0.03
Northern Mariana Islands	13	4	16	19	16	0.01
Puerto RicoFreely Associated States	1,811	79	1,884	1,963	1,973	0.73
Virgin Islands	90	17	99	116	103	0.04
Indian Tribes	243,170	1 722	637	638	270,710	0.25
MEMORANDUM:	243,170	1,732	255,578	257,310	210,110	100.00
Not distributed by State in all years	1,982	20	3,923	3,943	7,953	N/A
Total, including undistributed	245,152	1,753	259,500	261,253	278,663	N/A

Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

12-3539-0-1-605

National School Lunch Program (10.555)

	FV 0000	Estimated I	FY 2003 obligation	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		of distributed total
Alabama	119,677	11,948	115,101	127,049	132,910	1.99
Alaska	16,775	1,675	16,134	17,809	18,630	0.28
Arizona	120,080	11,989	115,488	127,477	133,357	2.00
Arkansas	68,106	6,800	65,502	72,302	75,637	1.13
California	818,613 56,241	81,727 5,615	787,309 54,090	869,036 59,705	909,124 62,460	13.60 0.93
Connecticut	50,129	5,005	48,212	53,217	55.672	0.93
Delaware	12,714	1,269	12,228	13,497	14,120	0.83
District of Columbia	15,782	1,576	15,179	16,755	17,527	0.26
Florida	345,143	34.459	331,946	366,405	383,306	5.73
Georgia	230,785	23,041	221,960	245,001	256,303	3.83
Hawaii	28,312	2,827	27,229	30,056	31,442	0.47
Idaho	26,048	2,601	25,052	27,653	28,928	0.43
Illinois	246,156	24,576	236,744	261,320	273,374	4.09
Indiana	99,308	9,915	95,511	105,426	110,289	1.65
lowa	50,193	5,011	48,274	53,285	55,743	0.83
Kansas	49,427	4,935	47,537	52,472	54,892	0.82
Kentucky	100,947	10,078	97,087	107,165	112,109	1.68
Louisiana	145,959	14,572	140,378	154,950	162,098	2.43
Maine	18,428	1,840	17,723	19,563	20,466	0.31
Maryland	80,324	8,019	77,253	85,272	89,205	1.33
Massachusetts	87,304	8,716	83,966	92,682	96,957	1.45
Michigan	155,233	15,498	149,297	164,795	172,397	2.58
Minnesota	74,604	7,448	71,751	79,199	82,853	1.24
Mississippi	105,405 109,072	10,523 10,890	101,375 104,901	111,898 115,791	117,060	1.75 1.81
Missouri	14,837	1,481	14,270	15,791	121,132 16,478	0.25
Nebraska	32,697	3,264	31,447	34,711	36,312	0.54
Nevada	32,598	3,255	31,352	34,607	36,202	0.54
New Hampshire	12,055	1,204	11,594	12,798	13,388	0.20
New Jersey	127,122	12.692	122,261	134,953	141,178	2.11
New Mexico	53,437	5,335	51,394	56,729	59,346	0.89
New York	422,849	42,217	406,680	448,897	469,604	7.03
North Carolina	176,069	17,578	169,337	186,915	195,537	2.93
North Dakota	10,758	1,074	10,347	11,421	11,948	0.18
Ohio	173,506	17,323	166,872	184,195	192,691	2.88
Oklahoma	82,928	8,279	79,757	88,036	92,097	1.38
Oregon	56,958	5,687	54,780	60,467	63,256	0.95
Pennsylvania	181,447	18,115	174,509	192,624	201,510	3.01
Rhode Island	18,609	1,858	17,897	19,755	20,667	0.31
South Carolina	107,367	10,719	103,262	113,981	119,239	1.78
South Dakota	16,332	1,631	15,708	17,339	18,138	0.27
Tennessee	123,308 628,606	12,311 62,759	118,593 604,570	130,904 667,329	136,942 698,111	2.05 10.44
Texas	45,129	4,506	43,403	47,909	50,119	0.75
Vermont	8,006	799	7,700	8.499	8,891	0.73
Virginia	113,552	11,337	109,210	120,547	126,107	1.89
Washington	97,480	9,732	93,753	103,485	108,258	1.62
West Virginia	40,322	4.026	38,780	42,806	44.780	0.67
Wisconsin	77,282	7,716	74,327	82,043	85,827	1.28
Wyoming	7,879	787	7,578	8,365	8,750	0.13
American Samoa						
Guam	3,931	392	3,781	4,173	4,366	0.07
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico	112,275	11,209	107,982	119,191	124,689	1.87
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands	3,994	399	3,841	4,240	4,436	0.07
Indian Tribes						
Undistributed	7,658					
DOD/AF/USMC	6,197	619	5,960	6,579	6,882	0.10

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

12-3510-0-1-605

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (10.557)

		Estimated FY 2003 obligations from:				FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	71,723	1,735	74,863	76,598	78,945	1.61
Alaska	21,251	514	22,181	22,695	23,391	0.48
Arizona	81,711	1,976	85,289	87,265	89,940	1.84
Arkansas	45,716	1,106	47,718	48,824	50,320	1.03
California	801,615	19,389	836,713	856,102	882,339	18.03
Colorado	43,445	1,051	45,347	46,398	47,820	0.98
Connecticut	34,987	846	36,519	37,365	38,510	0.79
Delaware	9,490	230	9,906	10,136	10,446	0.21
District of Columbia	11,054	267	11,538	11,805	12,167	0.25
Florida	201,713	4,879	210,545 137,172	215,424	222,025 144.651	4.54 2.96
Georgia	131,418 26,483	3,179 641	27,643	140,351 28,284	29,150	0.60
HawaiiIdaho	18,256	442	19,055	19,497	20,094	0.60
Illinois	165,222	3,996	172,456	176,452	181,859	3.72
Indiana	71,099	1,720	74,212	75,932	78,259	1.60
lowa	34,354	831	35,858	36,689	37,813	0.77
Kansas	31,621	765	33,005	33,770	34,805	0.71
Kentucky	68,188	1,649	71,173	72,822	75,054	1.53
Louisiana	79,041	1,912	82,502	84,414	87,001	1.78
Maine	11,849	287	12,368	12,655	13.042	0.27
Maryland	52,683	1,274	54,989	56,263	57,988	1.18
Massachusetts	62,569	1,513	65,308	66,821	68,869	1.41
Michigan	124,867	3,020	130,334	133,354	137,441	2.81
Minnesota	55,357	1,339	57,781	59,120	60,932	1.24
Mississippi	58,671	1,419	61,240	62,659	64,579	1.32
Missouri	71,330	1,725	74,453	76,178	78.513	1.60
Montana	13,819	334	14,424	14,758	15,210	0.31
Nebraska	21,467	519	22,406	22,925	23,628	0.48
Nevada	23,404	566	24,429	24,995	25,761	0.53
New Hampshire	9,624	233	10,045	10,278	10,593	0.22
New Jersey	75,205	1,819	78,498	80,317	82,778	1.69
New Mexico	32,432	784	33,852	34,636	35,698	0.73
New York	275,830	6,672	287,906	294,578	303,605	6.20
North Carolina	110,118	2,663	114,939	117,602	121,206	2.48
North Dakota	8,685	210	9,065	9,275	9,560	0.20
Ohio	141,493	3,422	147,688	151,110	155,741	3.18
Oklahoma	47,054	1,138	49,114	50,252	51,792	1.06
Oregon	58,982	1,427	61,564	62,991	64,921	1.33
Pennsylvania	130,179	3,149	135,879	139,028	143,288	2.93
Rhode Island	13,924	337	14,533	14,870	15,326	0.31
South Carolina	60,742	1,469	63,402	64,871	66,859	1.37
South Dakota	11,938	289	12,461	12,750	13,140	0.27
Tennessee	94,769	2,292	98,918 410.008	101,210	104,312	2.13
Texas	392,810 33,260	9,501 804	34,716	419,509 35,520	432,365 36,609	8.83 0.75
Utah Vermont	10,150	245	10,594	10,839	11,172	0.73
Virginia	77,620	1,877	81,018	82,895	85,436	1.75
Washington	96,857	2,343	101,097	103,440	106,610	2.18
West Virginia	29,584	716	30,880	31,596	32,563	0.67
Wisconsin	57,442	1,389	59,957	61,346	63,226	1.29
Wyoming	6,340	153	6,617	6,770	6,978	0.14
American Samoa	5,536	134	5,779	5,913	6,094	0.12
Guam	6,257	151	6,531	6,682	6,888	0.12
Northern Mariana Islands	0,207			0,002	0,000	
Puerto Rico	168,475	4,075	175,851	179,926	185,440	3.79
Freely Associated States		.,,,,,				
Virgin Islands	5,562	135	5,806	5,941	6,122	0.13
Indian Tribes	41,646	1,007	43,470	44,477	45,840	0.94
Undistributed	11,623		16,400	16,400	76,400	
Total	1 4,458,537	107,558	4,658,015	4,765,573	4,971,114	² 100.00
	., 100,001	107,000	.,500,010	.,. 00,070	.,,	100.00

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Excludes \$21,335,532 in FY 2002 for Farmers' Market. $^{\rm 2}$ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

12-3505-0-1-605

State Administrative Matching Grants for Food Stamp Program (10.561)

Actual		FY 2002	Estimated	Estimated FY 2003 obligations from:			FY 2004 Percentage
Alaska 7,743 7,652 7,652 7,652 7,652 7,671 0.38 Artacona 25,942 26,825 2,718 12,218 0.89 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.99 0.98 0.99 0.98 0.99 0.98 0.99<	State or Territory				Total		distributed
Arizona							1.41
Akanasa							
Calfornia					,		
Colorado					-, -		
Connecticut							1.02
District of Columbia 8,449 8,349 8,349 8,523 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 1.50 0.38 0							0.94
Florida						5,230	0.23
Georgia							0.38
Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois 100,774 99,588 99,588 101,659 4.55 100,659 39,557 39,092 39,955 39,092 39,955 37,10 39,557 39,092 39,955 39,092 39,955 37,10 39,557 39,092 39,955 39,092 39,095 37,75 30,000 39,557 31,810 13,647 13,931 0.62 62,646 0.55 0.55 0							
Indiana							
Dowa							1.77
Kansas	·				,		0.62
Louisiana 36,202 55,776 55,776 66,520 166 Maryland 38,944 8,789 8,789 8,972 0.44 Maryland 35,021 34,609 34,609 55,229 15,646 Michigan 90,969 89,899 89,899 91,768 40,60 Minnesota 33,660 33,461 34,178 4,155 4,671 4,476 4,178 4,178 4,178 4,178 4,178 4,178 4,118 4,118 4,118 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.56</td>							0.56
Maine 8,894 8,789 8,789 8,972 0.44 Maryand 35,021 34,609 36,329 1.55 Massachuselts 36,272 33,845 35,845 35,845 35,845 35,845 36,981 1,68 400 Minnesota 33,860 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 34,157 1,51 Mississippi 24,554 24,264 41,767 41,767 42,636 1,88 Mississippi 6,897 6,855 6,855 6,986 0.33 Nebraska 11,480 11,345	Kentucky			26,298	26,298	26,844	1.19
Maryland 35,021 34,609 34,609 35,294 36,591 1.66 Massachusetts 36,272 35,445 35,845 36,591 1.66 Michigan 90,969 88,989 89,899 1,768 4.00 Minnesota 33,860 33,461 33,461 34,157 1,55 Mississippi 24,554 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 18,8 1,14 1,14 1,17 42,636 1.8 Montana 6,937 6,855 6,855 6,938 0,31 1,14 1,1345 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,545 11,549 15,447 4,671 4,678 0,22 0,44 4,766 0,22 0,44 4,768 0,22 0,44 4,768 0,22 0,44 1,768 0,22 0,44 1,768 0,22 0,44 1,768 0,22 0,44 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.62</td></td<>							1.62
Massachusetts 36,272 35,845 35,845 36,981 1,68 Michigan 90,969 88,899 88,899 91,768 4,00 Minnesota 33,860 33,461 33,461 34,157 1,51 Mississippi 24,554 24,265 24,265 24,265 24,265 1,11 Mississippi 6,897 6,855 6,855 6,998 0,33 Northana 6,937 6,855 6,655 6,998 0,33 Nebraska 11,480 11,345 11,345 11,581 0,51 New Jarsey 79,624 78,687 78,687 80,324 3,54 New Jersey 79,624 78,687 78,687 80,324 3,54 New Meric 15,593 15,409 15,409 15,709 0,7 New Work 254,227 251,236 251,236 261,41 13,34 North Dakota 55,244 56,091 55,432 56,421 15,409 Ohit 94,				8,789			
Michigan 90,969 89,899 89,899 91,768 4.00 Minnesota 33,860 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 33,461 34,157 151 Mississipip 42,264 41,767 41,767 41,767 41,767 42,636 1.18 Mississipip 6,855 6,855 6,855 6,898 0.31 1.18 80,012 1.18	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					· /	
Minnesota 33,860 33,461 33,461 34,157 15,151							
Mississippi 24,554 24,265 24,769 1.11 Missour 42,264 41,767 41,767 42,636 1.88 Montana 6,937 6,855 6,855 6,998 0.31 Nebraska 11,480 11,345 11,345 11,345 11,345 11,345 11,540 11,345 11,409 11,240 11,240 11,400 11,400 11,400 11,400 11,400 11,400 11,400 11,500 11,500 11,500 11,500 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>							
Missouri 42,264 41,767 41,767 42,636 188 Montana 6,937 6,685 6,855 6,998 0.31 Nebraska 11,480 11,345 11,345 11,581 0.51 Nevada 9,142 9,034 9,034 9,222 0.4 New Hampshire 4,766 4,671 4,671 4,768 0.2 New Jersey 79,624 78,687 78,687 80,3224 3.6 New Mexico 15,593 15,409 15,409 15,709 15,709 15,709 10,700 70,700						· '	
Montana 6,937 6,855 6,855 6,986 0.31 Nebraska 11,480 11,345 11,345 11,581 0.55 Nevada 9,142 9,034 9,034 9,222 0.4 New Hampshire 4,726 4,671 4,671 4,768 0.22 0.4 New Jersey 79,624 76,687 78,687 80,322 3.56 New Mexico 15,593 15,409 15,409 15,730 0.7 New York 254,227 251,236 251,236 266,461 1.3 North Carolina 56,091 55,432 55,432 56,584 2.5 North Carolina 94,857 93,741							1.89
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Wyoming 2,647 2,616 2,616 2,670 0.12 American Samoa 3,078 3,042 3,042 3,105 0.14 Northern Mariana Islands 9uerto Rico td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.51</td></td<>							0.51
American Samoa 3,078 3,042 3,042 3,105 0.14 Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico States							1.50
Guam 3,078 3,042 3,042 3,105 0.14 Northern Mariana Islands ————————————————————————————————————				· ·	2,616	2,670	0.12
Northern Mariana Islands ————————————————————————————————————					3 043	2 105	0 14
Puerto Rico — <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0,042</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>0.14</td></td<>				0,042	-		0.14
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Indian Tribes ————————————————————————————————————							0.14
	Indian Tribes						
Total	Undistributed	-76,563					
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	I Utal	2,101,703		2,212,000	2,212,000	2,258,000	100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

91-0900-0-1-501

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (84.010)

	FV 0000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	EV 2004	FY 2004 Percentage	
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	153,535		164,379	164,379	179,021	1.45
Alaska	27,007		32,904	32,904	36,562	0.30
Arizona	164,923 96,059		191,221 102,581	191,221 102,581	209,297 111,237	1.70 0.90
California	1,380,486	990	1,619,351	1,620,341	1,769,988	14.34
Colorado	94,011		104,081	104,081	113,367	0.92
Connecticut	98,605		115,855	115,855	125,063	1.01
Delaware	26,625		28,852	28,852	32,970	0.27
District of Columbia	31,224		39,772	39,772	43,557	0.35
Florida	458,771 293,796		540,935 348,798	540,935 348,798	590,806 375,761	4.79 3.04
Hawaii	31,096		38,018	38,018	41,309	0.33
Idaho	31,710		36,012	36,012	39,449	0.32
Illinois	423,306		484,448	484,448	528,594	4.28
Indiana	153,457		166,123	166,123	177,593	1.44
lowa	63,835		65,016	65,016	69,883	0.57
Kansas	71,325 149,883		79,503 164,225	79,503	84,877	0.69 1.43
Kentucky	222,327		215,762	164,225 215,762	176,679 238,722	1.43
Maine	37,427		39,470	39,470	43,957	0.36
Maryland	144,597		173,866	173,866	189,119	1.53
Massachusetts	211,597		239,786	239,786	260,090	2.11
Michigan	415,055		457,378	457,378	497,982	4.03
Minnesota	111,596		122,146	122,146	130,767	1.06
Mississippi	141,154		113,101	113,101	131,913	1.07
Missouri	158,992 32,685	3,710	173,153	176,864	187,053	1.52 0.33
Montana	37,830		37,367 39,779	37,367 39,779	41,132 43,608	0.35
Nevada	37,832		46,026	46,026	50,088	0.33
New Hampshire	25,074		28,506	28,506	32,314	0.26
New Jersey	245,424		280,153	280,153	303,312	2.46
New Mexico	78,806		91,378	91,378	98,495	0.80
New York	978,458		1,169,244	1,169,244	1,283,836	10.40
North Carolina	207,138		236,434	236,434	253,292	2.05
North Dakota	24,573 347,641		29,583 358,384	29,583 358,384	32,722 387,450	0.27 3.14
Oklahoma	120,561		132,471	132,471	143,390	1.16
Oregon	90,394		101,678	101,678	109,147	0.88
Pennsylvania	398,047		426,660	426,660	461,918	3.74
Rhode Island	32,652		38,460	38,460	41,668	0.34
South Carolina	132,033		156,781	156,781	168,334	1.36
South Dakota	24,631 156,357		30,867 154,732	30,867 154,732	34,332 169,206	0.28 1.37
Texas	810,402		958.368	958,368	1.039.428	8.42
Utah	43,232		45,552	45,552	50,057	0.41
Vermont	20,902		24,960	24,960	27,541	0.22
Virginia	166,618	857	193,689	194,545	207,678	1.68
Washington	141,522		153,380	153,380	165,351	1.34
West Virginia	83,483		83,476	83,476	90,036	0.73
Wisconsin Wyoming	149,276 22,303		158,844 26,527	158,844 26,527	172,026 29,293	1.39 0.24
American Samoa	5,973	7,453	8,587	16,040	9,344	0.24
Guam	0,070	6,646	7,657	14,303	8,332	0.07
Northern Mariana Islands	2,964	3,541	4,080	7,621	4,439	0.04
Puerto Rico	317,911		373,003	373,003	401,767	3.25
Freely Associated States					40.550	
Virgin Islands	70 001	10,014	11,539	21,553	12,556	0.10
Indian Tribes	70,821 7,522	4,978	81,602 3,500	81,602 8,478	88,794 3,500	0.72
OHOIOTIVATOR	1,522	4,370	3,300	0,470	0,500	
F						

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

91-0300-0-1-501

Special Education—Grants to States (84.027)

		Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		of distributed total
Alabama	119,684		135,871	135,871	151,447	1.59
Alaska	22,048		25,300	25,300	28,663	0.30
Arizona	110,287		126,552	126,552	143,377	1.51
Arkansas	71,471		82,011	82,011	92,742	0.98
California	776,324		890,815	890,815	1,009,245	10.62
Colorado	93,406		107,182	107,182	121,431	1.28
Connecticut	90,178		100,702	100,702	111,156	1.17
Delaware	20,207		23,187	23,187	26,270	0.28
District of Columbia	11,761		11,658	11,658	13,208	0.14
Florida	408,701 193,883		459,080	459,080	509,997	5.37
Georgia	25,485		222,477 29,243	222,477 29,243	252,054 33,131	2.65 0.35
Hawaii	34,298		39,356	39,356	44,589	0.33
Illinois	336,814		380,968	380,968	424,368	4.46
Indiana	172,361		193,141	193,141	214,273	2.25
lowa	83,389		93,120	93,120	102,787	1.08
Kansas	71,397		80,344	80,344	89,683	0.94
Kentucky	105,116		118,277	118,277	131,602	1.38
Louisiana	118,561		136,047	136,047	154,134	1.62
Maine	37,376		41,737	41,737	46,070	0.48
Maryland	132,217		148,680	148,680	165,193	1.74
Massachusetts	193,895		216,523	216,523	239,000	2.51
Michigan	258,726		295,343	295,343	331.115	3.48
Minnesota	129,662		144,793	144,793	160,169	1.68
Mississippi	76,672		87,729	87,729	98,505	1.04
Missouri	155,157		173,264	173,264	191,251	2.01
Montana	23,399		26,849	26,849	30,313	0.32
Nebraska	51,003		56,955	56,955	62,868	0.66
Nevada	41,476		47,592	47,592	53,920	0.57
New Hampshire	32,415		36,198	36,198	39,956	0.42
New Jersey	246,892		275,705	275,705	304,326	3.20
New Mexico	62,238		69,501	69,501	76,758	0.81
New York	510,810		576,149	576,149	640,283	6.74
North Carolina	202,036		229,896	229,896	257,022	2.70
North Dakota	16,408		18,828	18,828	21,331	0.22
Ohio	286,498		328,328	328,328	369,626	3.89
Oklahoma	97,830		111,848	111,848	125,307	1.32
Oregon	86,172		98,022	98,022	109,717	1.15
Pennsylvania	280,546		319,509	319,509	357,939	3.77
Rhode Island	29,870		33,355	33,355	36,818	0.39
South Carolina	116,462		130,487	130,487	144,760	1.52
South Dakota	19,546		22,429	22,429	25,410	0.27
Tennessee	153,748		175,516	175,516	196,004	2.06
Texas	603,949		693,019	693,019	782,513	8.23
Utah	68,127		78,174	78,174	88,567	0.93
Vermont	15,820		18,153	18,153	20,567	0.22
Virginia	182,669		205,048	205,048	227,888	2.40
Washington	141,649		161,934	161,934	181,556	1.91
West Virginia	51,874		57,928	57,928	63,941	0.67
Wisconsin	139,810 16,597		159,306 19,045	159,306 19,045	177,730 21,577	1.87 0.23
	5,977		6,212	6,212	6,244	0.23
American Samoa						
Guam Northern Mariana Islands	14,074 3,958		13,751 4,761	13,751 4,761	13,822 4,786	0.15 0.05
Puerto Rico	67,416		77,359	77,359	87,643	0.05
Freely Associated States				11,559	01,043	0.92
Virgin Islands	9,392	2,544	8,710	11,255	8,755	0.09
Indian Tribes	79,377	2,544	80,985	80,985	82,549	0.03
Undistributed	22,585	14,830	23,579	38,410	22,579	0.07
		. 1,550	20,070	55,110		
Total	7,529,697	17,375	8,528,533	8,545,908	9,528,533	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

91-0301-0-1-506

Rehabilitation Services—Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States (84.126)

	5 1/ 2000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligation	ons from:	=1//	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	52,056		53,777	53,777	54,667	2.05
AlaskaArizona	8,228 44,081		8,632 47,144	8,632 47.144	8,804 50,416	0.33 1.89
Arkansas	31,572		32,849	32,849	34,184	1.28
California	243,137		256,918	256,918	252,173	9.45
Colorado	24,746		31,790	31,790	32,394	1.21
Connecticut	18,039		18,732	18,732	19,027	0.71
Delaware	8,253		8,632	8,632	8,804	0.33
District of Columbia	11,664		11,985	11,985	12,068	0.45
Florida	113,368		132,385	132,385	140,477	5.26
Georgia	71,570		76,217	76,217	78,752	2.95
Hawaii	9,536 13,272		10,009 14,020	10,009 14,020	10,599 14,229	0.40 0.53
IdahoIllinois	90,467		93,719	93,719	96,519	3.62
Indiana	58,483		61,337	61,337	62,464	2.34
lowa	28,274		29,529	29,529	30,306	1.14
Kansas	24,101		25,265	25,265	25,864	0.97
Kentucky	46,888		48,119	48,119	48,893	1.83
Louisiana	44,153		53,662	53,662	55,188	2.07
Maine	14,069		14,577	14,577	14,678	0.55
Maryland	36,607		38,255	38,255	38,431	1.44
Massachusetts	44,051		45,101	45,101	43,944	1.65
Michigan	86,524		89,688	89,688	90,476	3.39
Minnesota	40,190 37,776		40,528 38,697	40,528 38,697	40,813	1.53 1.49
Mississippi Missouri	53,872		56,475	56,475	39,670 57,594	2.16
Montana	9,946		10,433	10,433	10,587	0.40
Nebraska	15,974		16,390	16,390	16,728	0.63
Nevada	12,039		13,283	13,283	15,553	0.58
New Hampshire	9,627		10,102	10,102	9,924	0.37
New Jersey	50,197		52,593	52,593	53,158	1.99
New Mexico	20,116		20,969	20,969	21,939	0.82
New York	131,154		134,669	134,669	137,507	5.15
North Carolina	76,746		80,506	80,506	83,623	3.13
North Dakota	8,189		8,632	8,632	8,804	0.33
Ohio	108,977 36,788		111,032 39,183	111,032 39,183	112,993 39,762	4.23 1.49
Oklahoma Oregon	29,753		31,009	31,009	32,313	1.49
Pennsylvania	111,070		114,977	114,977	116,504	4.37
Rhode Island	9,053		9,500	9,500	10,047	0.38
South Carolina	44,395		45,753	45,753	46,869	1.76
South Dakota	8,321		8,632	8,632	8,804	0.33
Tennessee	57,607		60,031	60,031	61,579	2.31
Texas	179,338		189,674	189,674	194,973	7.31
Utah	22,435		23,571	23,571	24,785	0.93
Vermont Virginia	8,515		8,632 59,152	8,632 59,152	8,804 59,262	0.33 2.22
Washington	56,634 42,656		45,181	45,181	45,562	1.71
West Virginia	24,007		24,244	24,244	24,447	0.92
Wisconsin	49,582		52,009	52,009	52,682	1.97
Wyoming	6,839		8,632	8,632	8,804	0.33
American Samoa	818		871	871	880	0.03
Guam	1,600		2,537	2,537	2,562	0.10
Northern Mariana Islands	883		933	933	944	0.04
Puerto Rico	65,596		66,473	66,473	67,327	2.52
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands	1,977		1,877	1,877	1,895	0.07
Indian Tribes	25,575		26,804	26,804	27,600	1.03
Undistributed						
Total	2,481,383		2,616,325	2,616,325	2,668,652	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

75-0515-0-1-551

State Children's Health Insurance Program (93.767)

	FY 2002	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:	FY 2004	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	(estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	48,585		51,973	51,973	51,973	1.64
Alaska	6,968		7,430	7,430	7,430	0.23
Arizona	87,166		87,709	87,709	87,709	2.76
Arkansas	36,292 528,467		34,154 548,808	34,154 548,808	34,154 548,808	1.08 17.28
Colorado	34,267		37,915	37,915	37,915	1.19
Connecticut	25,994		24,361	24,361	24,361	0.77
Delaware	8,520		8,686	8,686	8,686	0.27
District of Columbia	7,849		7,202	7,202	7,202	0.23
Florida	164,158		171,991	171,991	171,991	5.42
Georgia	104,986		96,977	96,977	96,977	3.05
Hawaii	9,464		9,648	9,648	9,648	0.30
Idaho	16,800 127,220		16,795	16,795 132,153	16,795	0.53 4.16
IllinoisIndiana	47,030		132,153 53,710	53,710	132,153 53,710	1.69
lowa	22,411		21,368	21,368	21,368	0.67
Kansas	21,979		24,444	24,444	24,444	0.77
Kentucky	38,436		37,984	37,984	37,984	1.20
Louisiana	57,692		61,291	61,291	61,291	1.93
Maine	9,994		9,689	9,689	9,689	0.31
Maryland	33,927		33,648	33,648	33,648	1.06
Massachusetts	45,319		46,201	46,201	46,201	1.46
Michigan	96,893		95,696	95,696	95,696	3.01
Minnesota	30,042 37,917		30,626 37,673	30,626 37,673	30,626 37,673	0.96 1.19
Missouri	45,918		43,425	43,425	43,425	1.19
Montana	10,933		11,326	11,326	11,326	0.36
Nebraska	14,161		15,414	15,414	15,414	0.49
Nevada	27,614		30,436	30,436	30,436	0.96
New Hampshire	9,092		8,904	8,904	8,904	0.28
New Jersey	69,479		69,346	69,346	69,346	2.18
New Mexico	33,495		32,789	32,789	32,789	1.03
New York	233,993		227,517	227,517	227,517	7.17
North Carolina North Dakota	81,129 5,333		81,748 5,437	81,748 5,437	81,748 5,437	2.57 0.17
Ohio	108,125		114,614	114,614	114,614	3.61
Oklahoma	45,583		44,622	44,622	44,622	1.41
Oregon	37,597		40,709	40,709	40,709	1.28
Pennsylvania	101,604		100,846	100,846	100,846	3.18
Rhode Island	7,473		7,319	7,319	7,319	0.23
South Carolina	47,304		43,402	43,402	43,402	1.37
South Dakota	5,942		6,152	6,152	6,152	0.19
Tennessee	61,964 301,840		58,354 311,504	58,354 311,504	58,354 311,504	1.84 9.81
Utah	23,018		24,694	24,694	24,694	0.78
Vermont	3,740		3,813	3,813	3,813	0.70
Virginia	54,663		53,438	53,438	53,438	1.68
Washington	42,446		50,326	50,326	50,326	1.58
West Virginia	16,650		18,551	18,551	18,551	0.58
Wisconsin	39,375		43,825	43,825	43,825	1.38
Wyoming	5,297		5,481	5,481	5,481	0.17
American Samoa	397 1,158		397 1,158	397 1,158	397 1,158	0.01 0.04
Northern Mariana Islands	364		364	364	364	0.04
Puerto Rico	30,297		30,297	30,297	30,297	0.01
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands	860		860	860	860	0.03
Indian Tribes						
Undistributed						
Total ¹	3,115,220		3,175,200	3,175,200	3,175,200	² 100.00
	3,,		3,3,200		3,3,200	

¹ FY2003 amounts published in FEDERAL REGISTER; FY2004 are estimates; FY2002, FY2003 and FY2004 do not include redistribution/retention amounts.

² Excludes undistributed obligations.

Note: Amounts do not include proposed legislation.

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

75-0512-0-1-551

Medicaid (93.778)

	FV 0000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:	EV 0004	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	2,284,697		2,297,147	2,297,147	2,498,116	1.47
Alaska	499,595		507,510	507,510	536,791	0.31
Arizona	2,515,859		3,089,898	3,089,898	3,403,630	2.00
Arkansas	1,778,650 15,417,626		1,808,276 16,400,909	1,808,276	1,883,376	1.10 9.84
Colorado	1,237,013		1,370,232	16,400,909 1.370,232	16,773,353 1,405,367	0.82
Connecticut	1,837,157		1,933,523	1,933,523	2,084,309	1.22
Delaware	377,151		360,699	360,699	366,955	0.22
District of Columbia	810,501		854,953	854,953	871,268	0.51
Florida	5,866,161		6,766,407	6,766,407	7,078,372	4.15
Georgia	4,223,853		3,983,295	3,983,295	4,395,505	2.58
Hawaii	464,772		489,685	489,685	513,883	0.30
ldaho	607,783		623,802	623,802	661,073	0.39
Illinois	4,853,987		4,892,698	4,892,698	5,608,260	3.29
Indianalowa	2,773,571 1,686,563		3,049,143 1,463,788	3,049,143 1,463,788	3,387,938 1,559,921	1.99 0.92
Kansas	1,202,605		1,403,766	1,102,614	1,085,101	0.92
Kentucky	2,812,262		2,774,057	2,774,057	2,786,240	1.63
Louisiana	3,563,060		3,538,119	3,538,119	3,735,081	2.19
Maine	1,019,628		1,077,046	1,077,046	1,195,081	0.70
Maryland	1,937,056		2,126,757	2,126,757	2,340,933	1.37
Massachusetts	4,155,775		4,583,898	4,583,898	4,747,040	2.78
Michigan	5,072,834		4,713,285	4,713,285	4,747,131	2.78
Minnesota	2,396,953 2,254,686		2,645,333	2,645,333	2,896,950	1.70
Mississippi	3,552,986		2,443,130 3,469,346	2,443,130 3,469,346	2,631,793 3,832,278	1.54 2.25
Montana	471,087		462,179	462,179	492,666	0.29
Nebraska	858,883		866,216	866,216	931,792	0.55
Nevada	462,175		554,267	554,267	594,705	0.35
New Hampshire	519,739		588,979	588,979	612,505	0.36
New Jersey	4,181,342		4,171,695	4,171,695	4,358,495	2.56
New Mexico	1,365,092		1,465,738	1,465,738	1,572,677	0.92
New York	18,339,660		21,542,393	21,542,393	23,674,744	13.89
North Carolina North Dakota	4,448,904 340,848		4,885,071 337,314	4,885,071 337,314	5,472,244 344,100	3.21 0.20
Ohio	5,919,055		6,450,203	6,450,203	7,142,873	4.19
Oklahoma	1,800,676		1,934,385	1,934,385	1,926,119	1.13
Oregon	1,680,165		1,894,861	1,894,861	1,968,221	1.15
Pennsylvania	7,204,070		7,525,108	7,525,108	7,940,687	4.66
Rhode Island	812,004		845,238	845,238	893,525	0.52
South Carolina	2,465,078		2,571,718	2,571,718	2,613,730	1.53
South Dakota	386,036		370,263	370,263	373,273	0.22
Tennessee	4,282,845 8,705,000		4,047,238 9,485,662	4,047,238 9.485.662	4,134,061 9,935,720	2.43 5.83
Utah	728,501		776,867	776,867	879,874	0.52
Vermont	460,758		477,521	477,521	502,537	0.29
Virginia	2,204,823		2,073,049	2,073,049	2,201,666	1.29
Washington	2,833,169		2,905,075	2,905,075	3,158,947	1.85
West Virginia	1,328,659		1,325,246	1,325,246	1,377,382	0.81
Wisconsin	2,782,134		2,757,799	2,757,799	2,939,222	1.72
Wyoming	191,046		195,617	195,617	202,762	0.12
American Samoa	3,470 5,921		3,620 6,140	3,620 6,140	3,620 6,140	*
Northern Mariana Islands	2,100		2,190	2,190	2,190	*
Puerto Rico	192,900		201,400	201,400	201,400	0.12
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands	6,354		6,350	6,350	6,350	*
Indian Tribes						
Undistributed	475,763		2,291,867	2,291,867	6,283,415	0.50
Vaccines for Children	982,667		1,056,185	1,056,185	980,196	0.58
Total 1	151,643,708		162,443,004	162,443,004	176,753,583	2 100.00
	.5.,5.5,.50					

^{* \$500} or less or 0.005 percent or less.

1 Amounts exclude proposed legislation.

2 Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1552-0-1-609

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)—Family Assistance Grants (93.558)

	F1/ 0000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		of distributed total
Alabama	93,315		93,315	93,315	93,315	0.56
Alaska	53,377		53,377	53,377	53,377	0.32
Arizona	202,263		202,206	202,206	202,206	1.22
Arkansas	56,709		56,733	56,733	56,733	0.34
California	3,698,141		3,694,826	3,694,826	3,693,721	22.30
Colorado	136,057		136,057	136,057	136,057	0.82
Connecticut	266,788		266,788	266,788	266,788	1.61
Delaware	32,291		32,291	32,291	32,291	0.19
District of Columbia	92,610		92,610	92,610	92,610	0.56
Florida	562,340 330,742		562,340 330,742	562,340	562,340	3.39 2.00
Georgia Hawaii	98,905		98,905	330,742 98,905	330,742 98,905	0.60
Idaho	30,413		30,413	30.413	30,413	0.00
Illinois	585,057		585,057	585,057	585,057	3.53
Indiana	206,799		206,799	206,799	206,799	1.25
lowa	131,525		131,525	131,525	131,525	0.79
Kansas	101,931		101,931	101,931	101,931	0.62
Kentucky	181,288		181,288	181,288	181,288	1.09
Louisiana	163,972		163,972	163,972	163,972	0.99
Maine	78,121		78,121	78,121	78,121	0.47
Maryland	229,098		229,098	229,098	229,098	1.38
Massachusetts	459,371		459,371	459,371	459,371	2.77
Michigan	775,353		775,353	775,353	775,353	4.68
Minnesota	267,161		267,161	267,161	267,161	1.61
Mississippi	86,768		86,768	86,768	86,768	0.52
Missouri	217,052		217,052	217,052	217,052	1.31
Montana	42,977		42,977	42,977	42,977	0.26
Nebraska	57,769		57,769	57,769	57,769	0.35
Nevada	43,977		43,977	43,977	43,977	0.27
New Hampshire	38,521		38,521	38,521	38,521	0.23
New Jersey	404,035		404,035	404,035	404,035	2.44
New Mexico	109,067		110,578	110,578	110,578	0.67
New York	2,442,930		2,442,930	2,442,930	2,442,930	14.75
North Carolina	302,240		302,240	302,240	302,240	1.82
North Dakota	26,400		26,400	26,400	_26,400	0.16
Ohio	727,968		727,968	727,968	727,968	4.39
Oklahoma	147,594		147,594	147,594	147,594	0.89
Oregon	166,799		166,799	166,799	166,799	1.01
Pennsylvania	719,499		719,499	719,499	719,499	4.34
Rhode Island	95,022		95,022	95,022	95,022	0.57
South Carolina	99,968		99,968	99,968	99,968	0.60
South Dakota	21,280		21,280	21,280	21,280	0.13
Tennessee	191,524 486,257		191,524	191,524	191,524	1.16
Texas	75,609		486,257 75,609	486,257 75,609	486,257 75,609	2.94 0.46
Vermont	47,353		47,353	47,353	47,353	0.40
Virginia	158,285		158,285	158,285	158,285	0.29
Washington	397,755		392,570	392,570	389.069	2.35
West Virginia	110,176		110,176	110,176	110,176	0.67
Wisconsin	316,676		316,603	316,603	316,603	1.91
Wyoming	18,500		18,500	18,500	18,500	0.11
American Samoa				10,000		
Guam	3,993		3,993	3,993	3,993	0.02
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico	66,918		71,562	71,562	71,562	0.43
Freely Associated States				,		
Virgin Islands	2,846		2,846	2,846	2,846	0.02
Indian Tribes	102,792		110,135	110,135	114,741	0.69
Undistributed						
						4.00
Total	16,562,177		16,567,069	16,567,069	16,567,069	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1501-0-1-609

Child Support Enforcement—Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives (93.563)

	EV 0000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligation	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		of distributed total
Alabama	42,480		45,504	45,504	48,599	1.08
Alaska	17,709		18,969	18,969	20,260	0.45
Arizona	46,231		49,522	49,522	52,891	1.18
Arkansas	34,804		37,281	37,281	39,817	0.89
California	643,480 44,459		689,293 47,624	689,293 47,624	736,172 50,863	16.40 1.13
Connecticut	54,298		58,164	58,164	62,120	1.38
Delaware	15,470		16,571	16,571	17,698	0.39
District of Columbia	3,184		3,410	3,410	3,642	0.08
Florida	172,713		185,009	185,009	197,592	4.40
Georgia	80,262		85,976	85,976	91,823	2.05
Hawaii	9,673		10,362	10,362	11,067	0.25
Idaho	16,680		17,867	17,867	19,082	0.43
Illinois	142,773 50,402		152,937 53,990	152,937 53,990	163,339 57,662	3.64 1.28
Indianalowa	42,157		45,158	45,158	48,229	1.07
Kansas	44,069		47,206	47,206	50.417	1.12
Kentucky	50,816		54,434	54,434	58,136	1.30
Louisiana	43,685		46,795	46,795	49,977	1.11
Maine	17,661		18,919	18,919	20,205	0.45
Maryland	74,098		79,373	79,373	84,771	1.89
Massachusetts	58,572		62,742	62,742	67,010	1.49
Michigan	299,030		320,320	320,320	342,105	7.62
Minnesota	106,447		114,025	114,025	121,780	2.71
Mississippi	16,507 70,449		17,682 75,465	17,682 75,465	18,884 80,597	0.42 1.80
Montana	9,822		10,521	10,521	11,236	0.25
Nebraska	36,372		38,962	38,962	41,612	0.93
Nevada	28,638		30,677	30.677	32,763	0.73
New Hampshire	14,636		15,678	15,678	16,745	0.37
New Jersey	137,732		147,538	147,538	157,572	3.51
New Mexico	30,207		32,358	32,358	34,558	0.77
New York	217,215		232,679	232,679	248,504	5.54
North Carolina	79,217		84,857	84,857	90,628	2.02
North Dakota	9,140 304,020		9,790 325,665	9,790 325,665	10,456 347,814	0.23 7.75
Oklahoma	36,252		38,832	38,832	41,474	0.92
Oregon	40,442		43,321	43,321	46,267	1.03
Pennsylvania	140,173		150,152	150,152	160,364	3.57
Rhode Island	13,901		14,890	14,890	15,903	0.35
South Carolina	19,621		21,018	21,018	22,447	0.50
South Dakota	6,628		7,099	7,099	7,582	0.17
Tennessee	50,199		53,773	53,773	57,430	1.28
Texas	196,686		210,689	210,689	225,018	5.01
Utah Vermont	26,469 6,144		28,353 6,581	28,353 6,581	30,281 7,029	0.67 0.16
Virginia	59,155		63,366	63,366	67,676	1.51
Washington	109,730		117,541	117,541	125,536	2.80
West Virginia	23,899		25,601	25,601	27,342	0.61
Wisconsin	60,764		65,090	65,090	69,517	1.55
Wyoming	7,509		8,044	8,044	8,591	0.19
American Samoa						
Guam	4,032		4,319	4,319	4,613	0.10
Northern Mariana Islands	22 204		25.040	25.040	06.750	0.60
Puerto Rico	23,384		25,049	25,049	26,752	0.60
Virgin Islands	3,515		3,766	3,766	4,022	0.09
Indian Tribes	6,133		11,700	11,700	34,800	0.78
Undistributed						
Adjustments	31,592					
Tabel	0.004.005		4 400 505	4 400 50-	4 400 000	1 4 0 0 0 0
Total	3,931,336		4,182,507	4,182,507	4,489,270	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1515-0-1-609

Child Care and Development Block Grant (93.575)

	EV 2000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligation	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		of distributed total
Alabama	42,930		41,897	41,897	41,897	2.00
Alaska	4,078		4,269	4,269	4,269	0.20
Arizona	43,481		45,868	45,868	45,868	2.18
Arkansas	25,554 243,602		25,041 239,515	25,041 239,515	25,041 239,515	1.19 11.41
California	23,217		23,169	239,515	239,515	1.10
Connecticut	15,516		15,111	15,111	15,111	0.72
Delaware	4,425		4,479	4,479	4,479	0.21
District of Columbia	3,576		3,640	3,640	3,640	0.17
Florida	105,496		110,305	110,305	110,305	5.25
Georgia	69,950		71,558	71,558	71,558	3.41
Hawaiildaho	8,044 11,558		8,464 11,311	8,464 11,311	8,464 11,311	0.40 0.54
Illinois	78,611		79,575	79,575	79,575	3.79
Indiana	39,634		40,331	40,331	40,331	1.92
lowa	18,911		19,267	19,267	19,267	0.92
Kansas	18,967		20,171	20,171	20,171	0.96
Kentucky	37,297 51,718		36,177	36,177	36,177	1.72 2.36
Louisiana Maine	7,953		49,481 7,797	49,481 7,797	49,481 7,797	0.37
Maryland	27,856		27,991	27,991	27,991	1.33
Massachusetts	28,623		28,038	28,038	28,038	1.34
Michigan	60,684		60,653	60,653	60,653	2.89
Minnesota	27,018		26,780	26,780	26,780	1.28
Mississippi	34,881		34,048	34,048	34,048	1.62
Missouri Montana	38,898 6,448		39,638 6,219	39,638 6,219	39,638 6,219	1.89 0.30
Nebraska	11,693		11,877	11,877	11,877	0.57
Nevada	10,856		11,789	11,789	11,789	0.56
New Hampshire	5,342		5,180	5,180	5,180	0.25
New Jersey	39,728		39,451	39,451	39,451	1.88
New Mexico	19,314		18,911	18,911	18,911	0.90
New York	117,149 59,840		117,163 62,110	117,163 62,110	117,163 62,110	5.58 2.96
North Dakota	4,636		4,475	4,475	4,475	0.21
Ohio	69,347		69,623	69,623	69,623	3.32
Oklahoma	32,479		31,516	31,516	31,516	1.50
Oregon	21,693		22,354	22,354	22,354	1.06
Pennsylvania	65,738		66,213	66,213	66,213	3.15
Rhode Island	5,609 38,363		5,760 37,265	5,760 37,265	5,760 37,265	0.27 1.77
South Dakota	6,239		6,167	6,167	6,167	0.29
Tennessee	44,213		45,390	45,390	45,390	2.16
Texas	202,599		202,217	202,217	202,217	9.63
Utah	21,355		20,955	20,955	20,955	1.00
Vermont	3,452 40,870		3,381 40,441	3,381 40,441	3,381 40,441	0.16 1.93
Washington	34,994		34,324	34,324	34,324	1.63
West Virginia	15,110		14,400	14,400	14,400	0.69
Wisconsin	31,005		31,085	31,085	31,085	1.48
Wyoming	3,321		3,223	3,223	3,223	0.15
American Samoa	2,663		2,663	2,663 4,001	2,663	0.13
Guam	4,001 1,636		4,001 1,636	4,001 1,636	4,001 1,636	0.19 0.08
Puerto Rico	47,374		45,182	45,182	45,182	2.15
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands	2,199		2,199	2,199	2,199	0.10
Indian Tribes	43,000		43,000	43,000	43,000	2.05
Technical Assistance	5,226		5,250	5,250	5,121	0.24
Research Set-Aside	9,972		10,000	10,000	9,864	0.24
Total	2,099,942		2,099,994	2,099,994	2,099,729	1 100.00
	_,000,072		_,000,004	_,000,004	_,000,129	1.00.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1550-0-1-609

Child Care and Development Fund—Mandatory (93.596a)

	FY 2002	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ions from:	FY 2004	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	(estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	16,442		16,442	16,442	16,442	1.33
Alaska	3,545		3,545	3,545	3,545	0.29
Arizona	19,827		19,827	19,827	19,827	1.60
Arkansas	5,300		5,300	5,300	5,300	0.43
California	85,592 10,174		85,592 10,174	85,592 10,174	85,592 10,174	6.93 0.82
Connecticut	18,738		18,738	18,738	18,738	1.52
Delaware	5,179		5,179	5,179	5,179	0.42
District of Columbia	4,567		4,567	4,567	4,567	0.37
Florida	43,026		43,027	43,027	43,027	3.48
Georgia	36,548		36,548	36,548	36,548	2.96
Hawaii	4,972		4,972	4,972	4,972	0.40
IdahoIllinois	2,868 56,873		2,868 56,873	2,868 56,873	2,868 56,873	0.23 4.60
Indiana	26,182		26,182	26,182	26,182	2.12
lowa	8,508		8,508	8,508	8,508	0.69
Kansas	9,812		9,812	9,812	9,812	0.79
Kentucky	16,702		16,702	16,702	16,702	1.35
Louisiana	13,865		13,865	13,865	13,865	1.12
Maine	3,019		3,019	3,019	3,019	0.24
Maryland	23,301		23,301	23,301	23,301	1.89
Massachusetts	44,973		44,973	44,973	44,973	3.64
Michigan	32,082 23,368		32,082 23,368	32,082 23,368	32,082 23,368	2.60 1.89
Mississippi	6,293		6,293	6,293	6,293	0.51
Missouri	24,669		24,669	24,669	24,669	2.00
Montana	3,191		3,191	3,191	3,191	0.26
Nebraska	10,595		10,595	10,595	10,595	0.86
Nevada	2,580		2,580	2,580	2,580	0.21
New Hampshire	4,582		4,582	4,582	4,582	0.37
New Jersey	26,374		26,374	26,374	26,374	2.13
New Mexico	8,308		8,308	8,308 101,983	8,308	0.67 8.26
New York	101,983 69,639		101,983 69,639	69,639	101,983 69,639	5.64
North Dakota	2,506		2,506	2,506	2,506	0.20
Ohio	70,125		70,125	70,125	70,125	5.68
Oklahoma	24,910		24,910	24,910	24,910	2.02
Oregon	19,409		19,409	19,409	19,409	1.57
Pennsylvania	55,337		55,337	55,337	55,337	4.48
Rhode Island	6,634		6,634	6,634	6,634	0.54
South Carolina	9,867 1,711		9,867 1,711	9,867 1,711	9,867 1,711	0.80 0.14
Tennessee	37,702		37.702	37,702	37,702	3.05
Texas	59,844		59,844	59,844	59,844	4.84
Utah	12,592		12,592	12,592	12,592	1.02
Vermont	3,945		3,945	3,945	3,945	0.32
Virginia	21,329		21,329	21,329	21,329	1.73
Washington	41,883		41,883	41,883	41,883	3.39
West Virginia	8,727 24,511		8,727 24,511	8,727 24,511	8,727 24,511	0.71 1.98
Wyoming	2,815		2,815	2,815	2,815	0.23
American Samoa	2,010		2,010	2,010	2,010	0.20
Guam						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico						
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands	54 340		54 340	E4 240	E4 240	4.40
Indian Tribes Undistributed	54,340		54,340	54,340	54,340	4.40
Technical Assistance	3,530		3,532	3,532	3,532	0.29
						_
Total	1,235,394		1,235,397	1,235,397	1,235,397	² 100.00

¹ The FY 2003 allotment calculation used Census 2000 data because July 2001 census estimates have not been published by the Census Bureau.

² Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1550-0-1-609

Child Care and Development Fund—Matching (93.596b)

	FY 2002	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		of distributed total
Alabama	22,803		22,803	22,803	22,803	1.54
Alaska	4,042		3,837	3,837	3,837	0.26
Arizona	29,867		28,415	28,415	28,415	1.92
Arkansas	13,918 202,346		13,742	13,742	13,742	0.93 12.99
California	23,346		192,511 22,506	192,511 22,506	192,511 22,506	1.52
Connecticut	18,326		17,434	17,434	17,434	1.18
Delaware	4,195		3,997	3,997	3,997	0.27
District of Columbia	2,532		2,420	2,420	2,420	0.16
Florida	74,316		74,316	74,316	74,316	5.02
Georgia	46,969		44,737	44,737	44,737	3.02
Hawaii	6,391		6,077	6,077	6,077	0.41
ldaho	7,687		7,417	7,417	7,417	0.50
Illinois	70,164		66,742	66,742	66,742	4.50
Indianalowa	33,405 14,671		32,196 14,671	32,196 14,671	32,196 14,671	2.17 0.99
Kansas	14,387		14,387	14,071	14,071	0.99
Kentucky	21,286		20,269	20,269	20,269	1.37
Louisiana	24,348		24,348	24,348	24,348	1.64
Maine	6,220		5,925	5,925	5,925	0.40
Maryland	29,279		27,869	27,869	27,869	1.88
Massachusetts	32,528		30,947	30,947	30,947	2.09
Michigan	53,067		53,068	53,068	53,068	3.58
Minnesota	27,154		25,839	25,839	25,839	1.74
Mississippi	15,814		15,614	15,614	15,614	1.05
Missouri Montana	30,244 4,707		28,781 4,482	28,781 4,482	28,781 4,482	1.94 0.30
Nebraska	9,431		8,974	8,974	8,974	0.30
Nevada	11,345		10,804	10,804	10,804	0.73
New Hampshire	6,578		6,260	6,260	6,260	0.42
New Jersey	45,576		43,391	43,391	43,391	2.93
New Mexico	10,636		10,117	10,117	10,117	0.68
New York	101,293		96,440	96,440	96,440	6.51
North Carolina	42,876		40,786	40,786	40,786	2.75
North Dakota	3,295		3,135	3,135	3,135	0.21
Ohio	61,571 11,502		58,588 17,896	58,588 17,896	58,588 17,896	3.95 1.21
Oklahoma Oregon	17,957		17,091	17,090	17,091	1.15
Pennsylvania	61,888		58,901	58,901	58,901	3.98
Rhode Island	5,349		5,090	5,090	5,090	0.34
South Carolina	21,614		20,591	20,591	20,591	1.39
South Dakota	4,188		3,985	3,985	3,985	0.27
Tennessee	29,774		28,706	28,706	28,706	1.94
Texas	122,571		120,570	120,570	120,570	8.14
Utah	7,800		14,732	14,732 2,905	14,732	0.99 0.20
Vermont Virginia	3,048 36,889		2,905 35,556	35,556	2,905 35,556	2.40
Washington	30,721		30,721	30,721	30,721	2.07
West Virginia	8,412		8,001	8,001	8,001	0.54
Wisconsin	28,649		27,266	27,266	27,266	1.84
Wyoming	2,487		2,487	2,487	2,487	0.17
American Samoa						
Guam						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico						
Virgin Islands						
Indian Tribes						
Undistributed						
Technical Assistance	3,258		3,260	3,260	3,260	0.22
Total	1,522,720		1 1,481,603	1,481,603	1,481,603	² 100.00

¹ The FY 2003 allotment calculation used Census 2000 data because July 2001 census estimates have not been published by the Census Bureau.

² Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1536-0-1-506

Head Start (93.600)

		Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:	FY 2004 (estimated)	FY 2004
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total		Percentage of distributed total
Alabama	100,154		102,170	102,170	104,418	1.53
Alaska	12,104		12,348	12,348	12,620	0.19
Arizona	96,913 61,024		98,863 62,252	98,863 62,252	101,038 63,622	1.48 0.93
Arkansas	801,430		817,556	817,556	835,542	12.26
Colorado	65,716		67,038	67,038	68,513	1.00
Connecticut	49,985		50,990	50,990	52,112	0.76
Delaware	12,286		12,534	12,534	12,810	0.19
District of Columbia	24,091		24,576	24,576	25,117	0.37
Florida Georgia	252,370 161,740		257,448 164,995	257,448 164,995	263,112 168.625	3.86 2.47
Hawaii	21,977		22,419	22,419	22,912	0.34
Idaho	21,663		22,099	22,099	22,585	0.33
Illinois	259,780		265,008	265,008	270,838	3.97
Indiana	88,667		90,451	90,451	92,441	1.36
lowa	49,495		50,491	50,491	51,602	0.76
Kansas Kentucky	47,909 103,473		48,873 105,555	48,873 105,555	49,948 107,877	0.73 1.58
Louisiana	135,048		137,766	137,766	140,797	2.07
Maine	26,661		27,198	27,198	27,796	0.41
Maryland	74,929		76,437	76,437	78,119	1.15
Massachusetts	104,182		106,278	106,278	108,616	1.59
Michigan	225,290		229,824	229,824	234,880	3.45
Minnesota	69,643 155,259		71,045 158,384	71,045 158,384	72,608 161,868	1.07 2.37
Missouri	113,256		115,535	115,535	118,077	1.73
Montana	20,117		20,522	20,522	20,973	0.31
Nebraska	34,580		35,276	35,276	36,052	0.53
Nevada	19,786		20,184	20,184	20,628	0.30
New Hampshire	12,861		13,119	13,119	13,408	0.20
New Jersey New Mexico	125,176 49,185		127,694 50,175	127,694 50,175	130,503 51,279	1.91 0.75
New York	418,239		426,655	426,655	436,041	6.40
North Carolina	132,667		135,337	135,337	138,314	2.03
North Dakota	16,036		16,359	16,359	16,719	0.25
Ohio	236,999		241,768	241,768	247,087	3.62
Oklahoma	76,910 57,105		78,457 58,254	78,457 58,254	80,183 59,536	1.18 0.87
Oregon Pennsylvania	219,115		223,524	223,524	228,442	3.35
Rhode Island	21,184		21,611	21,611	22,086	0.32
South Carolina	78,507		80,086	80,086	81,848	1.20
South Dakota	18,079		18,442	18,442	18,848	0.28
Tennessee	112,344		114,604	114,604	117,125	1.72
Texas	454,292 36,270		463,434 37,000	463,434 37,000	473,630 37,814	6.95 0.55
Vermont	13,023		13,285	13,285	13,577	0.20
Virginia	95,366		97,285	97,285	99,425	1.46
Washington	97,247		99,204	99,204	101,386	1.49
West Virginia	48,625		49,603	49,603	50,694	0.74
Wisconsin	86,941 11,882		88,690 12,122	88,690 12,122	90,641 12,389	1.33 0.18
American Samoa	11,002		12,122	12,122	12,009	0.10
Guam						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico	234,304		239,018	239,018	244,276	3.58
Freely Associated States	0.070		10.077	10.077	10.200	0.15
Virgin IslandsIndian Tribes	9,878 181,794		10,077 185,452	10,077 185,452	10,299 189,532	0.15 2.78
Undistributed	101,704		100,402	100,402	100,002	2.70
Migrant Program	257,815		263,002	263,002	268,789	3.94
Outer Pacific	14,943		15,244	15,244	15,579	0.23
Technical Assistance	166,414		169,688	169,688	105,263	1.54
RD&E	20,000 23,841		20,000 24,229	20,000 24,229	20,000 24,229	0.29 0.36
Unallocated	23,041		24,229	24,229	72,445	1.06
Total	6,536,570		6,667,533	6,667,533	6,817,533	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

75-1545-0-1-506

Foster Care—Title IV-E (93.658)

	FV 0000	Estimated FY 2003 obligations from:			FV 0004	FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	26,761		27,514	27,514	29,093	0.58
Alaska	9,043		9,297	9,297	9,831	0.20
Arizona	37,175		38,222	38,222	40,416	0.81
Arkansas	27,204 1,088,647		27,969 1,119,284	27,969 1,119,284	29,575 1,183,534	0.59 23.79
Colorado	46,104		47,401	47,401	50,122	1.01
Connecticut	69,375		71,327	71,327	75,422	1.52
Delaware	9,263		9,524	9,524	10,071	0.20
District of Columbia	21,829		22,443	22,443	23,731	0.48
Florida	134,027		137,799	137,799	145,709	2.93
Georgia Hawaii	71,401 18,410		73,410 18,928	73,410 18,928	77,624 20,015	1.56 0.40
Idaho	4,376		4,500	4,500	4,758	0.40
Illinois	305,507		314,104	314,104	332,135	6.68
Indiana	37,343		38,394	38,394	40,598	0.82
lowa	10,629		10,929	10,929	11,556	0.23
Kansas	16,582		17,048	17,048	18,027	0.36
Kentucky	54,934		56,480	56,480	59,722	1.20
Louisiana	54,485 27,675		56,018 28,454	56,018 28,454	59,234 30,088	1.19 0.60
Maryland	154,288		158,630	158,630	167,736	3.37
Massachusetts	67,468		69,366	69,366	73,348	1.47
Michigan	152,602		156,897	156,897	165,903	3.34
Minnesota	97,895		100,650	100,650	106,428	2.14
Mississippi	17,759		18,258	18,258	19,306	0.39 1.23
Missouri Montana	56,505 5,042		58,095 5,184	58,095 5,184	61,430 5,481	0.11
Nebraska	21,683		22,293	22,293	23,573	0.47
Nevada	22,941		23,586	23,586	24,940	0.50
New Hampshire	9,659		9,931	9,931	10,501	0.21
New Jersey	43,587		44,814	44,814	47,387	0.95
New Mexico	13,482 534,882		13,861 549,935	13,861 549,935	14,657 581,503	0.29 11.69
North Carolina	62,945		64,716	64,716	68,431	1.38
North Dakota	13,694		14,080	14,080	14,888	0.30
Ohio	206,408		212,217	212,217	224,399	4.51
Oklahoma	27,515		28,290	28,290	29,913	0.60
Oregon	32,147		33,052	33,052	34,949	0.70
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	398,424 12,629		409,636 12,984	409,636 12,984	433,150 13,729	8.71 0.28
South Carolina	36,970		38,010	38,010	40,192	0.20
South Dakota	5,419		5,571	5,571	5,891	0.12
Tennessee	24,043		24,720	24,720	26,139	0.53
Texas	145,823		149,927	149,927	158,533	3.19
Vermont	22,034 12,494		22,654 12,846	22,654 12,846	23,954 13,583	0.48 0.27
Virginia	85,322		87,723	87,723	92,759	1.86
Washington	55,826		57,397	57,397	60,691	1.22
West Virginia	27,568		28,344	28,344	29,971	0.60
Wisconsin	78,152		80,352	80,352	84,964	1.71
Wyoming	2,491		2,561	2,561	2,708	0.05
American SamoaGuam						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico	9,215		9,475	9,475	10,018	0.20
Freely Associated States						
Virgin Islands						
Indian TribesUndistributed						
Technical Assistance	8,342		11,000	11,000	16,584	0.33
New Program Option					35,300	0.71
Total	4,536,024		1 4,666,100	4,666,100	4,974,200	² 100.00
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¹ Assumes lapse of \$69,900,000. ² Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing Programs

86-0163-0-1-604

Public Housing Operating Subsidy (14.850)

	F)/ 0000	Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	F1/ 000 /	FY 2004 Percentage	
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	120,607	867	117,591	118,458	119,057	3.33
Alaska	8,075	58	7,873	7,931	7,971	0.22
Arizona	19,485	140	18,998	19,138	19,235	0.54
Arkansas	26,177	188	25,522	25,711	25,841	0.72
California	112,608	810	109,792	110,602	111,161	3.11
Connecticut	19,714 47,299	142 340	19,221 46,116	19,363 46,456	19,461 46,691	0.54 1.31
Connecticut	6,472	47	6,310	6,357	6,389	0.18
District of Columbia	24,221	174	23,615	23,789	23,910	0.67
Florida	85,555	615	83,416	84,031	84,455	2.36
Georgia	128,537	924	125,323	126,247	126,885	3.55
Hawaii	11,091	80	10,814	10,893	10,948	0.31
Idaho	1,155	8	1,126	1,134	1,140	0.03
Illinois	270,395	1,944	263,634	265,578	266,920	7.47
Indiana	40,458	291	39,446	39,737	39,938	1.12
lowa	6,917	50	6,744	6,794	6,828	0.19
Kansas	16,972 53,546	122 385	16,548 52,207	16,670 52,592	16,754	0.47 1.48
Kentucky Louisiana	48,861	351	52,207 47,639	47,990	52,858 48,233	1.46
Maine	8,659	62	8,442	8,505	8,548	0.24
Maryland	81,123	583	79,094	79,678	80,080	2.24
Massachusetts	100,105	720	97,602	98,322	98,818	2.76
Michigan	50,600	364	49,335	49,699	49,950	1.40
Minnesota	40,802	293	39,782	40,075	40,278	1.13
Mississippi	30,244	217	29,488	29,705	29,855	0.84
Missouri	41,854	301	40,807	41,108	41,316	1.16
Montana	4,093	29	3,991	4,020	4,040	0.11
Nebraska	12,344	89	12,035	12,124	12,185	0.34
Nevada	11,105	80	10,827	10,907	10,962	0.31
New Hampshire	5,924 165,733	43	5,776	5,818	5,848	0.16 4.58
New Jersey New Mexico	12,009	1,192 86	161,589 11,709	162,780 11,795	163,603 11,855	0.33
New York	899,639	6,468	877,143	883,611	888,076	24.85
North Carolina	97,049	698	94,622	95,320	95,802	2.68
North Dakota	2,662	19	2,595	2,615	2,628	0.07
Ohio	180,018	1,294	175,517	176,811	177,704	4.97
Oklahoma	28,240	203	27,534	27,737	27,877	0.78
Oregon	15,255	110	14,874	14,983	15,059	0.42
Pennsylvania	243,625	1,752	237,533	239,285	240,494	6.73
Rhode Island	32,270	232	31,463	31,695	31,855	0.89
South Carolina	28,107	202	27,404	27,606	27,746	0.78 0.08
South Dakota Tennessee	2,836 88,803	20 638	2,765 86,582	2,785 87,221	2,800 87,662	2.45
Texas	125,204	900	122,073	122,973	123.595	3.46
Utah	4,284	31	4,177	4,208	4,229	0.12
Vermont	2,792	20	2,722	2,742	2,756	0.08
Virginia	56,487	406	55,075	55,481	55,761	1.56
Washington	30,610	220	29,845	30,065	30,217	0.85
West Virginia	16,903	122	16,480	16,602	16,686	0.47
Wisconsin	20,386	147	19,876	20,023	20,124	0.56
Wyoming	1,697	12	1,655	1,667	1,675	0.05
American Samoa	2 272	17	0.014	0.001	2 242	0.07
Guam	2,373	17	2,314	2,331	2,343	0.07
Puerto Rico	105,940	762	103,291	104,053	104,578	2.93
Freely Associated States	105,940	702	100,201	104,000	104,570	2.00
Virgin Islands	22,614	163	22,049	22,211	22,323	0.62
Indian Tribes	,		,		,,	
Undistributed						
T			10 ========		0.5-1.05-	0.422.22
Total	3,620,534	26,031	1 3,530,000	3,556,031	3,574,000	² 100.00

¹A regular 2003 appropriation for this account has not been enacted, and thus, this account is operating under a continuing resolution. The 2003 estimated obligations of \$3.530 billion reflect the amounts proposed in the 2003 Budget, which includes \$10 million that will be used by the Attorney General to assist in the investigation, prosecution and prevention of violent crimes in public and federally assisted housing, including Indian housing. The \$10 million will be administered by the Department of Justice trhough a reimbursable agreement with HUD.

² Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing Programs

86-0319-0-1-604

Housing Choice Vouchers (14.871)

		Estimated FY 2003 obligations from:				FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	103,768	1,978	119,836	121,814	124,569	0.92
Alaska	11,398	224	25,052	25,276	25,945	0.19
ArizonaArkansas	94,159 88,392	1,776 1,686	123,826 89,761	125,602 91,447	129,296 92,962	0.95 0.68
California	2,041,365	38,665	2,396,807	2,435,472	2,548,340	18.73
Colorado	186,006	3,529	194,566	198,095	202,820	1.49
Connecticut	225,334	4,271	259,505	263,776	270,967	1.99
Delaware	27,281	517	26,531	27,048	27,659	0.20
District of ColumbiaFlorida	77,001 524,431	1,461 9.959	89,007 544,355	90,468 554,314	94,270 581,393	0.69 4.27
Georgia	259,915	4,923	316,366	321,289	327,820	2.41
Hawaii	83,119	1,574	87,982	89,556	91,322	0.67
ldaho	20,897	405	30,291	30,696	31,371	0.23
Illinois	575,975 164,719	10,925 3,125	577,508 182,051	588,433 185,176	604,763 190,430	4.44 1.40
Indianalowa	71,923	1,371	83,651	85,022	86,700	0.64
Kansas	50,396	967	48,744	49,711	50,482	0.37
Kentucky	118,064	2,248	138,056	140,304	143,447	1.05
Louisiana	147,038	2,788	160,042	162,830	168,901	1.24
Maine	59,152 238.844	1,124 4,541	60,452 287,218	61,576 291,759	62,800 303,114	0.46 2.23
Maryland	543,313	10,317	607,223	617,540	633,331	4.65
Michigan	198,742	3,777	233,067	236,844	246,012	1.81
Minnesota	192,367	3,642	170,139	173,781	176,967	1.30
Mississippi	70,654	1,349	79,492	80,841	82,327	0.61
Missouri Montana	185,148 18,388	3,507 360	183,393 26,167	186,900 26,527	190,602 27,100	1.40 0.20
Nebraska	48,330	922	48,875	49.797	51,358	0.20
Nevada	78,452	1,484	84,586	86,070	93,686	0.69
New Hampshire	46,032	877	57,434	58,311	59,483	0.44
New Jersey	512,106	9,711	515,877	525,588	539,013	3.96
New Mexico	47,289 1,462,778	899 27,763	65,548 1,364,449	66,447 1,392,212	67,886 1,419,765	0.50 10.43
North Carolina	261,833	4,968	281,879	286,847	291,959	2.15
North Dakota	27,542	517	29,562	30,079	30,682	0.23
Ohio	394,478	7,486	431,689	439,175	448,217	3.29
Oklahoma	105,530	2,001	131,478	133,479	136,168	1.00
Oregon Pennsylvania	159,115 439,623	3,012 8,340	175,526 475,200	178,538 483,540	182,105 495,380	1.34 3.64
Rhode Island	48,591	922	56,493	57,415	59,346	0.44
South Carolina	91,980	1,753	113,457	115,210	117,504	0.86
South Dakota	23,169	450	24,868	25,318	25,839	0.19
Tennessee	143,225	2,720	153,806	156,526	160,581	1.18
Texas	743,773 47,691	14,117 899	815,588 60,210	829,705 61,109	846,817 62,494	6.22 0.46
Vermont	28,349	540	31,289	31,829	32,754	0.24
Virginia	219,949	4,181	256,532	260,713	266,960	1.96
Washington	192,168	3,642	298,333	301,975	310,597	2.28
West Virginia	54,785	1,034	58,319	59,353	60,572	0.45
Wyoming	123,933 10,219	2,360 202	121,526 10,246	123,886 10,448	126,145 10,856	0.93 0.08
American Samoa		202	10,240		10,000	0.00
Guam	21,931	427	24,044	24,471	24,902	0.18
Northern Mariana Islands	1,318	22	1,754	1,776	1,817	0.01
Puerto Rico	125,490	2,383	152,894	155,277	160,279	1.18
Freely Associated States	8,318	157	8,040	8,197	8,326	0.06
Indian Tribes	0,310	137	0,040	0,197	0,020	0.00
Undistributed						
	44.64	654	40.000.00	40.04= 00=	40.00= 00:	1,400.00
Total	11,845,786	224,798	12,990,590	13,215,388	13,607,201	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing Programs

86-0304-0-1-604

Public Housing Capital Fund (14.872)

(obligations in thousands of dollars)

		Estimated	FY 2003 obligati	ons from:		FY 2004 Percentage
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	77,999	26,498	64,939	91,437	68,145	2.93
Alaska	3,128	734	2,550	3,284	2,676	0.11
Arizona	12,740	2,485	9,573	12,058	10,046	0.43
Arkansas	26,617	8,937	21,736	30,673	22,810	0.98
California	124,321	30,095	90,232	120,327	94,686	4.07
Colorado	11,991	5,006	12,849	17,855	13,483	0.58
Connecticut	26,023	9,821	28,560	38,381	29,970	1.29
Delaware	11,335	2,245	5,181	7,426	5,438	0.23
District of Columbia	36,098	6,893	20,008	26,901	20,996	0.90
Florida	83,021	25,043	59,520	84,563	62,458	2.68
Georgia	73,460	23,056	76,470	99,526	80,245	3.45
Hawaii	11,619	3,306	12,733	16,039	13,362	0.57
Idaho	1,737	458	1,203	1,661	1,262	0.05
Illinois	146,394 23,987	50,022	166,744	216,766 35,665	174,976	7.52 1.20
Indianalowa	7,039	9,023	26,642 5,878	8,904	27,957	0.26
	11,954	3,026	12,298	•	6,168	0.26
Kansas	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,783	,	19,081 47,887	12,905 41,442	1.78
Kentucky Louisiana	38,032 70,214	8,394 14,999	39,493 50,895	65,894	64,208	2.76
Maine	6,232	2,355	5,657	8,012	5,936	0.26
Maryland	65,043	10,999	35,209	46,208	36,947	1.59
	83,028	21,043	61,187	82,230	64,208	2.76
Massachusetts	29,124	15,763	41,430	57,193	43,476	1.87
Michigan Minnesota	65,373	10,221	35,226	45,447	36,964	1.59
Mississippi	30,089	10,922	22,180	33,102	23,275	1.00
Missouri	59,034	8,304	35,936	44,240	37,710	1.62
Montana	2,601	433	3,431	3,864	3,600	0.15
Nebraska	12,550	2,105	9,205	11,310	9,660	0.13
Nevada	11,454	2,305	7,051	9,356	7,399	0.32
New Hampshire	8,556	1,983	5,544	7,527	5,817	0.25
New Jersey	91,566	23,845	79,105	102,950	83,010	3.57
New Mexico	13,977	1,822	7,656	9,478	8,034	0.35
New York	428,000	95,679	386,629	482,308	405,716	17.43
North Carolina	90,147	12,093	52,599	64,692	55,196	2.37
North Dakota	2,748	783	2,349	3,132	2,465	0.11
Ohio	138,782	46,732	98,681	145,413	103,552	4.45
Oklahoma	39,371	6,302	18,066	24,368	18,959	0.81
Oregon	13,774	4,089	10,843	14,932	11,378	0.49
Pennsylvania	204,114	45,413	156,387	201,800	164,107	7.05
Rhode Island	20,403	6,321	14,179	20,500	14,879	0.64
South Carolina	28,193	5,556	21,460	27,016	22,520	0.97
South Dakota	2,289	729	2,023	2,752	2,123	0.09
Tennessee	69,728	19,786	56,630	76,416	59,426	2.55
Texas	153,582	49,893	88,995	138,888	93,388	4.01
Utah	3,912	1,045	3,064	4,109	3,216	0.14
Vermont	2,887	780	2,172	2,952	2,279	0.10
Virginia	66,244	6,032	33,062	39,094	34,694	1.49
Washington	40,558	12,836	28,878	41,714	30,303	1.30
West Virginia	16,085	5,778	10,047	15,825	10,543	0.45
Wisconsin	24,476	4,207	18,880	23,087	19,812	0.85
Wyoming	1,002	469	1,091	1,560	1,145	0.05
American Samoa	4.000					
Guam	1,803	412	1,235	1,647	1,296	0.06
Northern Mariana Islands	107.000		100 444	400.000	140 145	
Puerto Rico	167,333	60,285	136,411	196,696	143,145	6.15
Freely Associated States	0.004	2 570	7 000	11 570	0 206	
Virgin Islands	9,804	3,578	7,992	11,570	8,386	0.36
Indian Tribes						
Ondiounoutod						
Total	1 2,801,571	737,722	2,207,994	² 2,945,716	² 2,327,797	³ 100.00
	l	l				

¹ FY 2002 actuals include Technical Assistance funds, Emergency/Disaster funds, and Neighborhood Networks Initiative funds. ² FY 2003 new authority and FY 2004 estimated obligations are projected formula grant estimates only.

³ Excludes undistributed obligations.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development

86-0162-0-1-451

Community Development Block Grants—Entitlement Grants (14.218)

(obligations in thousands of dollars)

		Estimated	FY 2003 obligati		FY 2004 Percentage	
State or Territory	FY 2002 Actual	Previous authority	New authority	Total	FY 2004 (estimated)	of distributed total
Alabama	30,765		28,971	28,971	28,971	0.93
Alaska	2,283		2,378	2,378	2,378	0.08
Arizona	43,095 8,853		50,725 9,408	50,725	50,725	1.64 0.30
Arkansas	484,817		521,004	9,408 521,004	9,408 521,004	16.80
Colorado	30,548		32,649	32,649	32,649	1.05
Connecticut	34,920		34,563	34,563	34,563	1.11
Delaware	6,042		6,473	6,473	6,473	0.21
District of Columbia	23,206		23,331	23,331	23,331	0.75
Florida	151,464		161,147	161,147	161,147	5.20
Georgia	44,255 13,140		49,474	49,474	49,474	1.60
HawaiiIdaho	2,521		12,351 2,890	12,351 2,890	12,351 2,890	0.40 0.09
Illinois	176,188		173,735	173,735	173,735	5.60
Indiana	45,229		44,374	44,374	44,374	1.43
lowa	17,317		17,096	17,096	17,096	0.55
Kansas	13,506		12,951	12,951	12,951	0.42
Kentucky	22,819		21,660	21,660	21,660	0.70
Louisiana	45,375		40,524	40,524	40,524	1.31
Maine	5,950 56,605		6,037 58,534	6,037 58,534	6,037 58,534	0.19 1.89
Maryland	91,283		92,410	92,410	92,410	2.98
Michigan	122,665		115,727	115,727	115,727	3.73
Minnesota	45,768		45,621	45,621	45,621	1.47
Mississippi	7,201		6,213	6,213	6,213	0.20
Missouri	54,830		51,924	51,924	51,924	1.67
Montana	2,715		2,843	2,843	2,843	0.09
Nebraska	8,562 14,043		8,635	8,635	8,635	0.28
Nevada New Hampshire	4,713		20,306 4,885	20,306 4,885	20,306 4,885	0.65 0.16
New Jersey	112,123		113,272	113,272	113,272	3.65
New Mexico	7.640		7,791	7,791	7,791	0.25
New York	359,400		369,611	369,611	369,611	11.92
North Carolina	27,981		32,072	32,072	32,072	1.03
North Dakota	1,878		1,850	1,850	1,850	0.06
Ohio	140,883		136,332	136,332	136,332	4.40
Oklahoma Oregon	16,225 23,618		16,361 26,835	16,361 26,835	16,361 26,835	0.53 0.87
Pennsylvania	212,972		209,355	209,355	209,355	6.75
Rhode Island	14,376		14,724	14,724	14,724	0.47
South Carolina	18,653		18,330	18,330	18,330	0.59
South Dakota	1,660		1,648	1,648	1,648	0.05
Tennessee	29,345		28,109	28,109	28,109	0.91
Texas	213,931		220,365	220,365	220,365	7.11
Utah Vermont	15,815 1,098		15,827 1,087	15,827 1,087	15,827 1,087	0.51 0.04
Virginia	45,807		48,075	48,075	48,075	1.55
Washington	50,520		55,186	55,186	55,186	1.78
West Virginia	9,256		8,739	8,739	8,739	0.28
Wisconsin	47,164		45,734	45,734	45,734	1.48
Wyoming	1,240		1,247	1,247	1,247	0.04
American Samoa						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Puerto Rico	76,437		68,911	68,911	68,911	2.22
Freely Associated States	70,437		00,911			2.22
Virgin Islands						
Indian Tribes						
Undistributed						
Total	2 020 700		2 100 202	2 100 202	2 100 202	1 100 00
Total	3,038,700		3,100,300	3,100,300	3,100,300	1 100.00

¹ Excludes undistributed obligations.

11. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION

This section provides information on civilian and military employment, and personnel compensation and benefits in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches. A comparison of Federal employment levels, state and local government employment, and the United States population appears in the Historical Tables which is published as a separate volume of the President's Budget.

Measuring Federal Employment

Civilian employment is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents (FTEs). One FTE is equal to one work year (see OMB Circular A-11, Section 32). Put simply, one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE. However, data shown for military are average strengths, not FTEs. Federal employment can also be measured by actual positions filled.

Total Federal Employment Levels

The tables that follow show total Federal employment in all branches of Government, as well as the U.S. Postal Service, Postal Rate Commission, and active duty uniformed military personnel. Two of this year's tables also provide a breakout of Commissioned Corps officers employed by the Public Health Service (PHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) within the Department of Commerce. Table 11–1 provides Executive Branch FTE totals from 2000 through 2004. Table 11-2 displays total Federal employment as measured by actual positions filled, i.e., the total number of employees, whether full-time, parttime or intermittent, at the end of the fiscal year. Table 11–3 shows total Federal employment as measured on an FTE basis.

Department of Homeland Security

On November 25, 2002, the President signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296). The Act initiates the most substantial reorganization of the Federal Government since the 1940's transferring FTE from ten major Federal agencies to the newlyestablished Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The President's Budget displays FTE estimates for DHS on a three-year comparable basis. The DHS FTE totals reflect estimates of 142 thousand civilians and 37 thousand military (US Coast Guard) in fiscal year 2004 for a total estimated strength of 179 thousand FTEs. The net increase of 23 thousand Executive Branch civilian FTE from 2002 actuals to the 2004 estimate is largely due to the creation of the Transportation Security Administration, which will be incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security.

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Table 11–4 displays personnel compensation and benefits (in millions of dollars) for all branches of Government, as well as for military personnel.

Direct compensation of the Federal work force includes base pay and premium pay, such as overtime. In addition, it includes other cash components, such as geographic pay differentials (i.e., locality pay, and special pay adjustments for law enforcement officers), recruitment and relocation bonuses, retention allowances, performance awards, and cost-of-living and overseas allowances.

In the case of military personnel, compensation includes basic pay, special and incentive pays (including enlistment and reenlistment bonuses), and allowances for clothing, housing, and subsistence.

Related compensation in the form of personnel benefits for current employees consists of the cost to Government agencies (as an employer) primarily for health insurance, life insurance, Social Security (old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance) and contributions to the retirement funds to finance future retirement benefits. Compensation for former personnel includes outlays for retirement pay benefits, and the Government's share of the cost of health and life insurance.

The Budget proposes a new approach to federal pay. Consistent with the Administration's emphasis on program performance, the 2004 pay proposal combines a two percent across-the-board increase with a performance component. \$500 million will be set aside governmentwide to allow managers to increase pay beyond annual raises to reward top-performing employees with a permanent increase in their base pay. The Administration also proposes to reform the pay structure of its senior managers by increasing the limit on pay and replacing the current six-tier system with a pay band so that agencies can tie these managers' compensation more closely to their performance.

The Administration proposes legislation to require agencies to pay the full Government share of the accruing cost of retirement for current CSRS, CIA and Foreign Service employees, and the Cost Guard, Public Health Service and NOAA Commissioned Corps. The legislation also requires agencies to pay the full accruing cost of post-retirement health benefits for current civilian employees who are enrolled in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program and the post-retirement health costs of Medicare eligible retirees (and their dependents/survivors) of the Uniformed Services (DoD, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and NOAA Commissioned Corps). Pending approved legislation, the 2004 Budget includes the realignment of these incremental costs to the agencies as memorandum entries.

Table 11-1. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

(Civilian employment as measured by Full-Time Equivalents, in thousands)

Agency		Actual		Estimate		Change: 2000 to 2004	
Agency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	FTE's	Percent
Cabinet agencies:							
Agriculture	95.1	96.9	97.0	99.2	98.0	2.9	3.0%
Commerce 1	112.7	36.4	34.9	38.9	38.5	n/a	n/a
Defense-military functions	660.3	649.9	649.9	642.8	635.8	-24.5	-3.7%
Education	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Energy	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.3	16.1	0.5	3.2%
Health and Human Services	54.8	56.1	59.0	61.0	60.9	6.1	11.1%
Homeland Security ²	0.0	0.0	81.3	144.9	142.2	n/a	n/a
Housing and Urban Development	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	0.4	4.0%
Interior	67.3	68.7	70.3	70.0	70.3	3.0	4.5%
Justice ³	122.8	124.2	97.3	106.0	112.0	n/a	n/a
Labor	16.3	16.5	17.0	17.3	17.5	1.2	7.4%
State	27.3	27.7	28.6	29.5	30.1	2.8	10.3%
	63.0	63.4	61.2	59.2	60.0	n/a	n/a
Transportation ³	143.7	145.0	115.9	116.7	117.5	n/a	n/a
Treasury ³	202.6	206.9	208.9	209.0	214.0	11.4	5.6%
Veterans Affairs	202.6	206.9	208.9	209.0	214.0	11.4	5.0%
Other agencies—excluding Postal Service:							
Agency for International Development	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.1	4.2%
Broadcasting Board of Governors	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	4.2%
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	24.8	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.8	0.0	0.0%
Environmental Protection Agency	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.9	0.2	1.1%
EEOC	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	-0.1	-3.4%
FEMA ⁴	4.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a
FDIC/RTC	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	-1.5	-21.1%
General Services Administration	14.0	14.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	-1.6	-11.4%
NASA	18.4	18.7	18.7	19.1	18.9	0.5	2.7%
National Archives and Records Administration	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.4	16.0%
National Labor Relations Board	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	5.3%
National Science Foundation	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	8.3%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.2	7.1%
Office of Personnel Management	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.2	7.1%
Peace Corps	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	30.0%
Railroad Retirement Board	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-8.3%
Securities and Exchange Commission	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	0.1	32.1%
Small Business Administration	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.4	-9.3%
Smithsonian Institution	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.6	5.8	0.8	-9.5 % 16.0%
Social Security Administration	62.4	62.7	63.1	63.6	64.6	2.2	3.5%
,					1	0.2	1.5%
Tennessee Valley Authority	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.4		
All other small agencies	16.4	14.7	15.1	15.8	15.9	-0.5	-3.0%
Total, Executive Branch civilian employment 5	1,808.2	1,731.7	1,749.9	1,826.7	1,831.0	22.8	1.3%
Subtotal, Defense	660.3	649.9	649.9	642.8	635.8	-24.5	-3.7%
Subtotal, Non-Defense	1,147.9	1,081.8	1,100.0	1,183.9	1,195.2	47.3	4.1%
	1,171.3	1,001.0	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,100.2	U. 17	-T. 1 /0

Department of Commerce FY 2000 data in as outlier due to 2000 Census workload.
 Department of Homeland Security FTEs shown on a three-year comparable basis. See the introduction to this chapter for an explanation of the growth in DHS FTEs.
 Transfers to the Department of Homeland Security prevent meaningful 2000 to 2004 comparisons.
 FEMA realigned under the Department of Homeland Security.
 Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 11–2. TOTAL FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

(As measured by total positions filled)

Description	Actual	as of Septem	Change: 2000 to 2002		
Description	2000	2001	2002	Positions	Percent
Executive branch civilian employment: All agencies except Postal Service and Postal Rate Commission: Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent		1,595,801 196,009	1,632,663 185,597	54,168 -14,046	3.4% -7.0%
Subtotal	1,778,138	1,791,810	1,818,260	40,122	2.3%
Postal Service: 1 Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent		661,452 186,418	645,758 165,933	-20,770 -28,316	-3.1% -14.6%
Subtotal	860,777	847,870	811,691	-49,086	-5.7%
Subtotal, Executive branch civilian employment	2,638,915	2,639,680	2,629,951	-8,964	-0.3%
Uniformed Services: 2 Department of Defense Department of Transportation (Coast Guard) Commissioned Corps (PHS, NOAA))	36,157	1,385,116 36,580 6,027	1,411,634 38,238 6,221	27,296 2,081 378	2.0% 5.8% 6.5%
Subtotal, military personnel	1,426,338	1,427,723	1,456,093	29,755	2.1%
Subtotal, Executive Branch	4,065,253	4,067,403	4,086,044	20,791	0.5%
Legislative branch: Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent Subtotal, Legislative Branch	19,187	11,856 18,583 30,439	12,097 18,789 30,886	127 -398 -271	1.1% -2.1% -0.9%
Judicial Branch: Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent	28,938	30,478 3,332	31,286 3,413	2,348 165	8.1% 5.1%
Subtotal, Judicial Branch	32,186	33,810	34,699	2,513	7.8%
Grand total ³	4,128,596	4,131,652	4,151,629	23,033	0.6%
ADDENDUM					
Executive branch civilian personnel (excluding Postal Service): DOD civilians—Military functions All other executive branch		647,048 1,144,762	644,817 1,173,443	-6,430 46,552	-1.0% 4.1%
Total	1,778,138	1,791,810	1,818,260	40,122	2.3%

Includes Postal Rate Commission.
 Excludes reserve components.
 Includes Summer Aides, Stay-in-school, Junior Fellowship, Worker-Trainee Opportunity, and disadvantage youth programs.

Table 11-3. TOTAL FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

(As measured by Full-Time Equivalents)

Description	0000	Estir	nate	Change: 2002	002 to 2004	
Description	2002 actual	2003	2004	FTE's	Percent	
Executive branch civilian personnel: All agencies except Postal Service and Defense Defense-Military functions (civilians)	1,100,022 649,875	1,183,979 642,759	1,195,189 635,781	95,167 –14,094	8.7% -2.2%	
Subtotal, excluding Postal Service Postal Service ¹	1,749,897 809,946	1,826,738 799,537	1,830,970 786,825	81,073 -23,121	4.6% -2.9%	
Subtotal, Executive Branch civilian personnel	2,559,843	2,626,275	2,617,795	57,952	2.3%	
Executive Branch Uniformed Services: ² Department of Defense	1,414,355 37,112 5,984	1,392,379 37,249 6,207	1,390,776 37,255 6,259	-23,579 143 275	-1.7% 0.4% 4.6%	
Subtotal, uniformed military personnel	1,457,451	1,435,835	1,434,290	-23,161	-1.6%	
Subtotal, Executive Branch	4,017,294	4,062,110	4,052,085	34,791	0.9%	
Legislative Branch: ³ Total FTE	31,390 33,205	32,167 35,125	33,082 34,966	1,692 1,761	5.4% 5.3%	
Grand total	4,081,889	4,129,402	4,120,133	38,244	0.9%	

¹ Includes Postal Rate Commission.
² Military personnel on active duty. Excludes reserve components. Data shown are average strengths, not FTEs.

TABLE 11-4. PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

(In millions of dollars)

Description	2002 actual	Est	imate	Change: 2002 to 2004	
Description	2002 actual	2003	2004	Dollars	Percent
Civilian personnel costs:					
Executive Branch (excluding Postal Service):					
Direct compensation:	05 470	05 707	27.014	1.500	4.00/
DOD—military functions All other executive branch	35,478 69,019	35,787 74,561	37,014 79,812	1,536 10,793	4.3% 15.6%
Subtotal, direct compensation	104,497	110,348	116,826	12,329	11.8%
Personnel benefits:	104,437	110,540	110,020	12,329	11.0/0
DOD—military functions	8.096	8,414	9,302	1,206	14.9%
All other executive branch	28,038	29,979	30,742	2,704	9.6%
Subtotal, personnel benefits	36,134	38,393	40,044	3,910	10.8%
Subtotal, executive branch	140,631	148,741	156,870	16,239	11.5%
Postal Service:					
Direct compensation	36,877	37,496	38,165	1,288	3.5%
Personnel benefits	12,670	13,814	14,326	1,656	13.1%
Subtotal	49,547	51,310	52,491	2,944	5.9%
	10,011	0.,0.0	02,101	2,0	0.070
Legislative Branch: 1	4.504	4.740	1 010	204	10.10/
Direct compensation	1,521 366	1,712 443	1,812 455	291 89	19.1% 24.3%
Subtotal	1,887	2,155	2,267	380	20.1%
	1,001	_,			
Judicial Branch:	0.044	0.557	0.040	200	10.00/
Direct compensation	2,214 591	2,557 658	2,613 708	399 117	18.0% 19.8%
Subtotal	2,805	3,215	3,321	516	18.4%
Total, civilian personnel costs	194,870	205,421	214,949	20,079	10.3%
NEW CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT					
Military personnel costs: DOD—Military Functions:					
Direct compensation	60,813	61,737	65,640	4,827	7.9%
Personnel benefits ²	23,065	29,420	30,248	7,183	31.1%
Subtotal	83,878	91,157	95,888	12,010	14.3%
All other executive branch, uniformed personnel:					
Direct compensation	1,933	2,016	2,148	215	11.1%
Personnel benefits	298	504	584	286	96.0%
Subtotal	2,231	2,520	2,732	501	22.5%
Total, military personnel costs	86,109	93,677	98,620	12,511	14.5%
Grand total, personnel costs	280,979	299,098	313,569	32,590	11.6%
ADDENDUM					
Former Civilian Personnel: Retired pay for former personnel	49,945	52,076	53,768	3,823	7.7%
Government payment for Annuitants:	10,040	02,070	00,700	0,020	1.770
Employee health benefits	6,071	6,759	7,456	1,385	22.8%
Employee life insurance	33	34	35	2	6.1%
Total Former Civilian Personnel	56,049	58,869	61,259	5,210	9.3%
Former Military personnel:					
Retired pay for former personnel	35,188	36,056	36,870	1,682	4.8%
Military annuitants health benefits	0	4,445	4,765	4,765	n/a

¹ Excludes members and officers of the Senate.

² Increases in 2003 and 2004 are largely due to legislation requiring payments to the Uniformed Services retiree health care fund.

12. STRENGTHENING FEDERAL STATISTICS

Economic statistics are valuable tools that policy makers, industry leaders, and individuals use to understand developments in our economy. Their ability to make appropriate decisions about taxes, work, investments, and a host of other important issues depends critically on the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of federal statistics. Data on real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and the trade deficit, for example, have a major impact on government spending, budget projections, and the allocation of federal funds. They also are critical to monetary, fiscal, trade, and regulatory policy. Economic data, such as measures of price change, have a significant influence on interest rates and cost-of-living adjustments that affect every American who runs a business, saves for retirement, or obtains a mortgage. The Administration has proposed initiatives to recognize new financial instruments, such as derivatives, in the Balance of Payments; continue to improve the Consumer Price Index; strengthen the source data used to measure the service sector; and accelerate the release of critical economic statistics. These initiatives will improve the quality of current federal economic statistics.

Similarly, current, comparable data on the characteristics of the U.S. population are essential to monitor significant societal changes. The plan for the next decade is to re-engineer the 2010 Census in order to reduce operational risks, improve accuracy, provide more relevant data, and contain costs. The approach has three components:

- a simplified, short form only, 2010 Census and more timely data based on eliminating the decennial long form through the implementation of the American Community Survey;
- a central, continuously updated address universe and associated geographical products employing satellite and Global Positioning System technology for use in all decennial census and demographic survey programs; and
- a well-tested and planned 2010 Census design produced through systematic development well before mid-decade operational testing.

In particular, the American Community Survey represents a major modernization of the statistical system that will provide community profiles similar to those from the decennial census, but on a far more current basis. This will shift the traditional "once every ten years" long form data collection and data dissemination activity to a continuous activity providing current data every year.

Under the aegis of the congressionally-mandated Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP), the principal statistical agencies continue to extend their collaborative endeavors in order to improve the overall performance and efficiency of the federal statistical system. Several recent initiatives will enhance the quality of data the federal statistical system produces. First, the passage of the Confidential Information Protection

and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA), included as Title V in the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347), provides a uniform set of confidentiality protections and extends these protections to all individually identifiable data collected for statistical purposes under a pledge of confidentiality; this Act also permits the sharing of business data among the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of the Census. Since 1971, the Executive Branch has sought to shore up legal protection for the confidentiality of statistical information, as well as to permit some limited sharing of data for statistical purposes. The ability to share data will reduce paperwork burdens on businesses that provide information to the government and improve the comparability and accuracy of federal economic statistics. To achieve the greatest benefits from CIPSEA, complementary changes are needed in the "Statistical Use" section of the Internal Revenue Code. A legislative proposal to effect these changes has been endorsed by the Administration and submitted to the Congress.

Second, the statistical agencies have developed a common statement of their principles for information quality, as well as their own individual statistical agency information quality guidelines. These actions were taken in response to OMB's Information Quality Guidelines (Public Law 106-554, known as the "Information Quality Law"). The Information Quality Law represents the first time that the Executive Branch has developed a government-wide set of information quality guidelines, including agency-specific guidelines tailored to each agency's unique programs and information. Statistical agencies played a leadership role throughout the federal government in developing a comprehensive and consistent approach for implementation.

Third, the ICSP has formed a working group of information technology (IT) leaders to better coordinate and explore opportunities to foster improved IT collaboration among the statistical agencies. The working group is examining areas such as jointly supporting IT services that are common to the statistical agencies, and adopting a standard data description language known as the extensible markup language (XML). Using the capabilities of XML should allow agencies to more easily manage statistical data and provide broader access to data users, thereby achieving better quality data, improved cost management, and increased user satisfaction.

Fourth, the ICSP continues to support FedStats (www.fedstats.gov), the "one-stop shopping" Internet site for federal statistics. The site provides easy access via an initial point of entry to the wide array of statistical information available to the public from more than 100 federal agencies. The FedStats team has conducted a Section 508 Accessibility Workshop to identify best practices to make statistical agency web content accessible to people with disabilities and is preparing a working paper based on the workshop findings. It is

also examining ways to disseminate statistical information to promote a better understanding of statistics among the general public and to improve the FedStats search engine.

Despite these accomplishments, rapid changes in our economy and society can threaten the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of our nation's key statistics. Any growing inability of our statistical system to mirror accurately our economy and society, including the unprecedented growth of electronic commerce, could undermine core government activities, such as the accurate allocation of scarce federal funds. Fortunately, the most serious shortcomings of our statistical infrastructure would be substantially mitigated by four programs supported in the Administration's budget. These initiatives would:

- continue support for early planning of the 2010 Census predicated on a fundamental re-engineering of the census process (Bureau of the Census);
- continue implementation of the American Community Survey program (Bureau of the Census);
- accelerate the release of some of the nation's most important economic statistics (Bureau of Economic Analysis); and

• increase the annual number of topical studies of key labor force issues (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

More broadly, the programs that provide essential statistical information for use by governments, businesses, researchers, and the public are carried out by some 70 agencies spread across every department and several independent agencies. Approximately 40 percent of the funding for these programs provides resources for ten agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. (Please see Table 12-1.) The remaining funding supports work in 60-plus agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other missions such as providing services or enforcing regulations. More comprehensive budget and program information about the federal statistical system will be available in OMB's annual report, Statistical Programs of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004, when it is published this summer. The following highlights elaborate on the Administration's proposals to strengthen the programs of the principal federal statistical agencies.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2004 PROGRAM PROPOSALS FOR PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES

Bureau of Economic Analysis: Funding is requested to move forward with critical improvements to the nation's economic accounts to: (1) accelerate the release of some of the nation's most important economic statistics to dramatically increase their usefulness to policy makers, business leaders, and other users; (2) update the U.S. Balance of Payments to recognize derivatives and other new financial instruments, and to meet U.S. statistical obligations to international organizations; (3) improve the economic accounts by acquiring monthly real-time data from private sources to fill data gaps in current measures; and (4) conduct a quarterly survey of large and volatile international services such as telecommunications, finance, and insurance.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: Funding is requested to enhance and maintain core statistical programs, including: (1) the National Crime Victimization Survey, the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization, which plans to automate household data collection; (2) cybercrime statistics on the incidence, magnitude, and consequences of electronic and computer crime; (3) law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies on the organization and administration of police and sheriffs' departments; (4) nationally representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; (5) court and sentencing statistics, including federal and state case processing data; and (6) data on correctional populations and facilities from federal, state, and local governments.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Funding is requested to: (1) produce two Current Population Survey supplements on key labor force issues every year, such as volunteerism and worker turnover, to provide insights

into trends and their effect on the business cycle; (2) continue to modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, improve index accuracy, and produce new data outputs such as experimental PPI's for goods and services that will provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices; (3) continue to implement a significant change in the way the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is revised and updated by instituting a process for continuous improvement in place of the periodic major revisions that were undertaken about every ten years; and (4) continue to enhance and consolidate core BLS information technology infrastructure (through a central Department of Labor appropriation).

Bureau of the Census: Funding is requested for the Census Bureau's economic and demographic programs and for a re-engineered 2010 Census. For the Census Bureau's economic and demographic programs, funding is requested to: (1) support the completion of the data processing activities and product preparations associated with disseminating results of the 2002 Economic Census and the Census of Governments; (2) improve measurement of services by expanding key source data for critical quarterly and annual estimates of our nation's Gross Domestic Product; (3) offer electronic reporting for almost 100 current economic surveys; (4) provide computing capacity required for mission critical data products in the event of a disaster; and (5) implement the first new samples based on 2000 Census data for ongoing federal household surveys that gather data on topics such as crime, employment, and health. For 2010 Census planning, funding is requested to continue

to: (1) conduct extensive planning, testing, and development activities to support a re-engineered 2010 Census; (2) correct the accuracy of map feature locations in 600 of the nation's 3,232 counties; and (3) implement the American Community Survey to collect current "long form" data instead of using a long form in the 2010 Census.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: Funding is requested to: (1) collect more timely, comprehensive, and geographically detailed data on freight movement and personal travel; (2) advance the Administration's Geospatial One-Stop e-Government initiative; (3) develop and produce a series of indicators of transportation system performance; (4) publish transportation issue briefs that bridge the gap between researchers and policy makers; and (5) improve the collection and analysis of airline data.

Economic Research Service: Funding is requested to: (1) strengthen the economic information and analytical bases for genomics research, application, and education program decisions in coordination with an increase in United States Department of Agriculture genomics research; and (2) develop the Security Analysis System for U.S. agriculture.

Energy Information Administration: Funding is requested to: (1) improve the data quality of natural gas and electricity surveys, (2) redesign petroleum surveys to reflect new fuel standards, (3) complete the update of the 20-year old survey designs for residential and commercial building energy consumption based on the 2000 Census, (4) integrate the operation of the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey as an ongoing EIA activity, and (5) continue development and operation of the Voluntary Greenhouse Gases survey to support the President's Initiative on Greenhouse Gases.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: Funding is requested to: (1) restore and modernize the agricul-

tural estimates program to ensure the continuation of state, regional, and national level agricultural estimates of sufficient precision, quality, and detail to meet the needs of a broad customer base; (2) implement the NASS e-Government tactical plan, specifically the infrastructure needs and the continued development of electronic data reporting and enhanced services to the public; and (3) maintain development of an annual integrated locality-based county estimates program.

National Center for Education Statistics: Funding is requested to: (1) support new data collection for the Schools and Staffing Survey, the principal source of information on the characteristics of America's schools and the teachers and principals who work in them; (2) improve survey designs for the Study of Students and Faculty, the National Household Survey, and the October supplement to the Current Population Survey; (3) continue U.S. participation in data collections and analyses that depict international educational performance and permit comparison of United States' educational progress with those of other countries; (4) continue support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Program and its role in the No Child Left Behind Act; and (5) improve electronic data collection and dissemination efforts.

National Center for Health Statistics: Funding is requested to: (1) maintain and rebuild several core data collections, including the National Health Interview Survey, which is undertaking a multi-year effort to identify the sample for household surveys for the next decade and to overhaul the basic systems through which data are collected, processed, and made available to users; and (2) support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, through which health information is obtained by direct physical examinations and laboratory tests.

TABLE 12-1. 2002-2004 BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL **AGENCIES**

(in millions of dollars)

	2002 actual	2003 estimate	2004 estimate
Bureau of Economic Analysis	\$ 57	\$ 67	\$ 78
Bureau of Justice Statistics	33	34	36
Bureau of Labor Statistics	475	498	512
Bureau of the Census¹ Salaries and Expenses¹ Periodic Censuses and Programs	499 189 310	725 225 500	682 241 441
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	31	35	36
Economic Research Service	67	73	77
Energy Information Administration	78	80	80
National Agricultural Statistics Service 2	115	141	136
National Center for Education Statistics Statistics Assessment	³ 197 85 ³ 112	190 95 95	191 95 96
National Center for Health Statistics PHS Evaluation Funds Budget Authority	127 23 104	126 47 79	125 52 73

Includes Mandatory Appropriations of \$20 million for each year.
 Includes funds for the periodic Census of Agriculture of \$25, \$41, and \$25 million in 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively. The 2004 Budget includes a reduction of \$16.5 million due to the lower cyclical funding needs of the quinquennial Census of Agriculture (funding needs for the Census are at their peak level in 2003).

 Includes \$17 million in administrative contract costs not necessary in 2003 or 2004, consistent with the assessment plan authorized in the No Child Left Behind Act.



13. FEDERAL BORROWING AND DEBT

Debt is the largest legally binding obligation of the Federal Government. At the end of 2002, the Government owed \$3,540 billion of principal to the people who had loaned it the money to pay for past deficits. During that year, the Government paid the public around \$179 billion of interest on this debt.

The budget surplus declined in 2001 and shifted to a deficit in 2002, primarily because of the recession coupled with a slow recovery, the three-year decline in the stock market, and the increased spending in response to the terrorist attacks. As a result of these factors and the President's tax proposals to raise longterm growth and strengthen the economy against potential risks, the deficit is estimated to rise to a higher level in 2003 and 2004 before declining. Debt held by the public as a percentage of GDP is temporarily increasing through 2004.

Trends in Debt Since World War II

Table 13-1 depicts trends in Federal debt held by the public from World War II to the present and estimates from the present to 2008. (It is supplemented for earlier years by tables 7.1–7.3 in *Historical Tables*, which is published as a separate volume of the budget.)

Table 13-1. TRENDS IN FEDERAL DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	Debt held b	Debt held by the public as a percent of: Debt held by the public as a percent of: Interest on the debt held by the public as a percent of:			debt held by percent of: 3	
Fiscal year	Current dollars	FY 1996 dollars ¹	GDP	Credit market debt ²	Total outlays	GDP
1946	241.9	1,728.3	108.6	N/A	7.4	1.8
1950	219.0	1,270.7	80.1	53.3	11.4	1.8
1955	226.6	1,154.9	57.3	43.2	7.6	1.3
1960	236.8	1,070.7	45.6	33.8	8.5	1.5
1965	260.8	1,102.4	37.9	26.9	8.1	1.4
1970	283.2	994.2	28.0	20.8	7.9	1.5
1975	394.7	1,020.6	25.3	18.4	7.5	1.6
1980	711.9	1,271.6	26.1	18.5	10.6	2.3
1985	1,507.3	2,050.9	36.4	22.3	16.2	3.7
1986	1,740.6	2,312.9	39.5	22.6	16.1	3.6
1987	1,889.8	2,443.9	40.7	22.3	16.0	3.5
1988	2,051.6	2,569.0	40.9	22.2	16.2	3.4
1989	2,190.7	2,641.6	40.5	22.0	16.5	3.5
1990	2,411.6	2,802.6	42.0	22.6	16.1	3.5
1991	2,689.0	3,008.0	45.3	24.1	16.2	3.6
1992	2,999.7	3,269.7	48.2	25.7	15.5	3.4
1993	3,248.4	3,458.4	49.5	26.6	14.9	3.2
1994	3,433.1	3,577.5	49.4	26.8	14.4	3.0
1995	3,604.4	3,676.4	49.2	26.7	15.8	3.3
1996	3,734.1	3,734.1	48.5	26.2	15.8	3.2
1997	3,772.3	3,700.1	46.1	25.2	15.7	3.1
1998	3,721.1	3,599.2	42.9	23.3	15.1	2.9
1999	3,632.4	3,467.1	39.8	21.3	13.8	2.6
2000	3,409.8	3,193.1	35.1	19.0	13.0	2.4
2001	3,319.6	3,034.4	33.1	17.5	11.6	2.1
2002	3,540.4	3,195.3	34.3	17.5	8.9	1.7
2003 estimate	3,878.4	3,456.4	36.1	N/A	8.0	1.6
2004 estimate	4,166.1	3,659.3	36.9	N/A	8.4	1.7
2005 estimate	4,386.5	3,795.0	36.9	N/A	9.3	1.8
2006 estimate	4,602.6	3,918.1	36.9	N/A	9.7	1.9
2007 estimate	4,796.6	4,014.7	36.6	N/A	10.0	2.0
2008 estimate	5,002.9	4,114.3	36.4	N/A	10.1	2.0

N/a= not available

1 Debt in current dollars deflated by the GDP chain-type price index with fiscal year 1996 equal to 100.

2 Total credit market debt owed by domestic nonfinancial sectors, modified in some years to be consistent with budget concepts for the measurement of Federal debt. Financial sectors are omitted to avoid double counting, since financial intermediaries borrow in the credit market primarily in order to finance lending in the credit market.

3 Interest on debt held by the public is estimated as the interest on Treasury debt securities less the "interest received by trust funds" (subfunction 901 less subfunctions 902 and 903). The estimate of interest on debt held by the public does not include the comparatively small amount of interest paid on agency debt or the offsets for interest on Treasury debt received by other Government accounts (revolving funds and special funds).

Source: Federal Reserve Board flow of funds accounts. Projections are not available.

As this table shows, Federal debt peaked at 108.6 percent of GDP in 1946, just after the end of the war. From then until the 1970s, Federal debt grew gradually, but, due to inflation, it declined in real terms. Because of an expanding economy as well as inflation, Federal debt as a percentage of GDP decreased almost every year. With households borrowing large amounts to buy homes and consumer durables, and with businesses borrowing large amounts to buy plant and equipment, Federal debt also decreased almost every year as a percentage of the total credit market debt outstanding. The cumulative effect was impressive. From 1950 to 1975, debt held by the public declined from 80.1 percent of GDP to 25.3 percent, and from 53.3 percent of credit market debt to 18.4 percent. Despite rising interest rates, interest outlays became a smaller share of the budget and were roughly stable as a percentage of GDP.

During the 1970s, large budget deficits emerged as the economy was disrupted by oil shocks and inflation. The nominal amount of Federal debt more than doubled, and Federal debt relative to GDP and credit market debt stopped declining after the middle of the decade. The growth of Federal debt accelerated in the 1980s, and the ratio of Federal debt to GDP grew sharply. The ratio of Federal debt to credit market debt also rose, though to a much lesser extent. Interest outlays on debt held by the public, calculated as a percentage of either total Federal outlays or GDP, increased as well.

The growth of Federal debt held by the public was decelerating by the mid-1990s, however, and the debt declined markedly relative to both GDP and total credit market debt. It fell steadily from 49.5 percent of GDP in 1993 to 33.1 percent in 2001; and it fell more unevenly from 26.6 percent of total credit market debt in 1993 to 17.5 percent in 2001. Interest on this debt, relative to total outlays and GDP, has been declining as well. Interest as a share of outlays peaked at 16.5 percent in 1989 and then fell to 11.6 percent by 2001; interest as a percentage of GDP fell in a similar proportion.

The current economic conditions and response to the terrorist attacks have stopped the downward trend in debt relative to GDP for the next few years. The recession, slow recovery, and three-year decline in the stock market reduced tax receipts; and spending increased for war and homeland security. The budget had a deficit in 2002, and the President has proposed tax cuts to stimulate jobs and economic growth and higher spending for security needs. As a result of the ensuing deficits, table 13-1 shows a rise in debt held by the public throughout the projection period. Even during this period, however, debt rises slightly as a percentage of GDP in 2003 and 2004 and then levels off. By 2008, debt as a percentage of GDP is estimated to be 36.4 percent. Interest as a percentage of outlays is estimated to be 10.1 percent that year.

Debt Held by the Public, Gross Federal Debt, and Liabilities Other Than Debt

The Federal Government issues debt securities for two principal purposes. First, it borrows from the public to finance the Federal deficit. Second, it issues debt to Government accounts, primarily trust funds, that accumulate surpluses. By law, trust fund surpluses must generally be invested in Federal securities. The gross Federal debt is defined to consist of both the debt held by the public and the debt held by Government accounts. Nearly all the Federal debt has been issued by the Treasury and is sometimes called "public debt," but a small portion has been issued by other Government agencies and is called "agency debt."

Borrowing from the public, whether by the Treasury or by some other Federal agency, has a significant impact on the economy. Borrowing from the public is normally a good approximation of the Federal demand on credit markets. Even if the proceeds are used productively for tangible or intangible investment, the Federal demand on credit markets has to be financed out of the saving of households and businesses, the State and local sector, or the rest of the world. Federal borrowing thereby competes with the borrowing of other credit market sectors for financial resources in the credit market. Borrowing from the public thus affects the size and composition of assets held by the private sector and the perceived wealth of the public. It also increases the amount of taxes required to pay interest to the public on Federal debt. Borrowing from the public is therefore an important concern of Federal fiscal policy.³

Issuing debt securities to Government accounts performs an essential function in accounting for the operation of these funds. The balances of debt represent the cumulative surpluses of these funds due to the excess of their tax receipts, interest receipts, and other collections compared to their spending. The interest on the debt that is credited to these funds accounts for the fact that some earmarked taxes and user fees will be spent at a later time when the funds receive the monies. The debt securities are a liability of the general fund to the fund that holds the securities and are a

¹ Debt held by the public was measured until 1988 as the par value (or face value) of the security, which is the principal amount due at maturity. (The only exception was savings bonds.) However, most Treasury securities are sold at a discount from par, and some are sold at a premium. Treasury debt held by the public is now measured as the sales price plus the amortized discount (or less the amortized premium). At the time of sale, the book value equals the sales price. Subsequently, it equals the sales price plus the amount of the discount that has been amortized up to that time. In equivalent terms, the book value of the debt equals par less the unamortized discount. (For a security sold at a premium, the definition is symmetrical.) When the measurement was changed, the data in Historical Tables were revised as far back as feasible, which was 1956. Agency debt, except for zero-coupon certificates, is recorded at par. For further analysis of these concepts, see Special Analysis E, "Borrowing and Debt," in Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1990, pages E-5 to E-8, although some of the practices it describes have been revised. In 1997 Treasury began to sell inflation-indexed notes and bonds. The book value of these securities includes a periodic adjustment for inflation.

² The term "agency debt" is defined more narrowly in the budget than customarily in the securities market, where it includes not only the debt of the Federal agencies listed in table 13-3 but also the debt of the Government-sponsored enterprises listed in table 9-11 at the end of chapter 9 and certain Government-guaranteed securities.

³ The Federal sector of the national income and product accounts provides a measure of the current surplus or deficit that can be used to analyze the effect of Federal fiscal policy on national saving within the framework of an integrated set of measures of aggregate U.S. economic activity. The Federal sector and its differences from the budget are discussed in chapter 17 of this volume, "National Income and Product Accounts." Also see chapter 7 of this volume, Part III, the section on the analysis of saving and investment.

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Table 13-2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCING AND DEBT

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual	Estimate					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Financing: Unified budget deficit (-)/ surplus (+) Financing other than the change in debt held by the public:	-157.8	-304.2	-307.4	-208.2	-200.5	-178.1	-189.6
Premiums paid (-) on buybacks of Treasury securities	-3.8						
Trust	-1.5	-16.5	-0.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Treasury operating cash balance	-16.7 -14.0	10.9 -9.6	37.0				
Checks outstanding, etc. ³	-11.7 1.0	-4.5 1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Direct loan financing accounts. Guaranteed loan financing accounts	-14.8 -1.5	-16.4 1.3	-19.4 1.2	-14.6 0.2	-19.8 1.7	-20.2 1.9	–21.1 1.9
Total, financing other than the change in debt held by the public	-63.0	-33.9	19.8	-12.2	-15.6	-15.9	-16.7
Total, requirement to borrow from the public	-220.8	-338.0	-287.6	-220.5	-216.1	-194.0	-206.3
Change in debt held by the public	220.8	338.0	287.6	220.5	216.1	194.0	206.3
Change in Debt Subject to Statutory Limitation: Change in debt held by the public Change in debt held by Government accounts Change in other factors	220.8 207.7 0.1	338.0 215.6 15.7	287.6 281.1 0.2	220.5 296.3 0.4	216.1 299.7 0.1	194.0 310.1 0.5	206.3 323.9 0.6
Total, change in debt subject to statutory limitation	428.6	569.3	569.0	517.2	516.0	504.6	530.7
Debt Subject to Statutory Limitation, End of Year: Debt issued by Treasury	6,171.0 -15.2 5.7	6,725.2 -0.2 5.7	7,294.2 -0.2 5.7	7,811.4 -0.2 5.7	8,327.4 -0.2 5.7	8,832.0 -0.2 5.7	9,362.8 -0.2 5.7
Total, debt subject to statutory limitation 6	6,161.4	6,730.7	7,299.7	7,816.9	8,332.9	8,837.5	9,368.2
Debt Outstanding, End of Year: Gross Federal debt 7: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies	6,171.0 27.4	6,725.2 26.8	7,294.2 26.6	7,811.4 26.1	8,327.4 26.0	8,832.0 25.5	9,362.8 24.9
Total, gross Federal debtHeld by:	6,198.4	6,752.0	7,320.8	7,837.5	8,353.4	8,857.5	9,387.7
Debt held by Government accounts Debt held by the public ⁸	2,658.0 3,540.4	2,873.6 3,878.4	3,154.7 4,166.1	3,451.0 4,386.5	3,750.7 4,602.6	4,060.9 4,796.6	4,384.7 5,002.9

¹ A decrease in the Treasury operating cash balance or compensating balances (which are assets) would be a means of financing a deficit and therefore has a positive sign. An increase in checks outstanding (which is a liability) would also be a means of financing a deficit and therefore also has a positive sign.

² Compensating balances are non-interest bearing Treasury bank deposits that Treasury mainly uses to compensate banks for collecting tax and non-tax receipts under financial agency agreements. The Administration is proposing legislation to replace them with an appropriation in 2004.

mechanism for that fund to accumulate interest on its balances. These accounting balances provide the fund with authority to draw upon the U.S. Treasury in later years to make future payments on its behalf to the public. Public policy may run surpluses and accumulate debt in trust funds and other Government accounts in anticipation of future spending.

However, issuing debt to Government accounts does not have any of the economic effects of borrowing from the public. It is an internal transaction of the Government, made between two accounts that are both within the Government itself. It is not a current transaction of the Government with the public; it is not financed by private saving and does not compete with the private sector for available funds in the credit market; it does not provide the account with resources other than a legal claim on the U.S. Treasury, which itself obtains real resources by taxation and borrowing; and its current interest does not have to be financed by taxes or other means.

Furthermore, the debt held by Government accounts does not represent the estimated amount of the ac-

Besides checks outstanding, includes accrued interest payable on Treasury debt, miscellaneous liability accounts, allocations of special drawing rights; and, as an offset, cash and monetary assets (other than the Treasury operating cash balance and compensating balances), miscellaneous asset accounts, and profit on sale of gold.

4 Consists primarily of Federal Financing Bank debt in 2002.

⁵ Consists of unamortized discount (less premium) on public issues of Treasury notes and bonds (other than zero-coupon bonds) and unrealized discount on Government account series securities.

The statutory debt limit is \$6,400 billion.
Treasury securities held by the public and zero-coupon bonds held by Government accounts are almost all measured at sales price plus amortized discount or less amortized premium. Agency debt securities are almost all measured at face value. Treasury securities in the Government account series are measured at face value less unrealized discount (if any).

8 At the end of 2002, the Federal Reserve Banks held \$604.2 billion of Federal securities and the rest of the public held \$2,936.2 billion. Debt held by the Federal Reserve Bank is not estimated for

count's obligations or responsibilities to make future payments to the public. For example, if the account records the transactions of a social insurance program, the debt that it holds does not represent the actuarial present value of estimated future benefits (or future benefits less taxes) for the current participants in the program; nor does it represent the actuarial present value of estimated future benefits (or future benefits less taxes) for the current participants plus the estimated future participants over some stated time period. The future transactions of Federal social insurance and employee retirement programs, which now own 88 percent of the debt held by Government accounts, are important in their own right and need to be analyzed separately. This can be done through information published in the actuarial and financial reports for these programs.4

This budget uses a variety of information sources to analyze the condition of Social Security and Medicare. Chapter 3 of the present volume, "Stewardship," projects Social Security and Medicare outlays to 2080 relative to GDP. It also discusses in some detail the actuarial projections prepared for the Social Security and Medicare trustees reports to evaluate the long-run actuarial deficiency or shortfall in these programs. A chapter in the main volume of the *Budget*, "The Real Fiscal Danger," uses the same data in less detail to explain the long-run challenges to Social Security and Medicare revealed by these projections. The actuarial shortfalls are very different in concept and much larger in size than the amount of Treasury debt that these programs hold.

For all these reasons, debt held by the public is a better concept than gross Federal debt for analyzing the effect of the budget on the economy.

Debt securities do not encompass all the liabilities of the Federal Government. For example, accounts payable occur in the normal course of buying goods and services; Social Security benefits are due and payable as of the end of the month but, according to statute, are paid during the next month; loan guarantee liabilities are incurred when the Government guarantees the payment of interest and principal on private loans; and liabilities for future pension payments are incurred as part of the current compensation for the services performed by Federal civilian and military employees in producing Government outputs. Like debt securities sold in the credit market, these liabilities have their own distinctive effects on the economy. Federal liabilities are analyzed within the broader conceptual framework of Federal resources and responsibilities in chapter 3 of this volume, "Stewardship." The different types of liabilities are reported annually in the financial statements of the major Federal agencies and in the Financial Report of the United States Government, prepared by the Treasury Department.

Technical note on retroactive revision to the discount or premium on Treasury debt securities.—Treasury securities held by the public are measured as the par value less the unamortized discount or premium, as explained in footnote 1. The Bureau of Public Debt changed its method of amortizing discounts and premiums on many Treasury debt securities effective October 1, 2002. The Bureau converted from the straightline method to the scientific level yield method on public issues of notes and bonds. The scientific level yield method is similar to the effective interest method and produces an effective interest rate on the security that is nearly constant over the life of the security.

Because the new method amortizes discounts and premiums more slowly than the straight-line method, the change increased the unamortized premiums and discounts on debt held by the public as of September 30, 2002, by \$671 million. The debt held by the public decreased by an identical \$671 million. Debt held by the public and interest outlays for 1978 through 2002 were revised by altering the historical amortization schedule of all public issues of Treasury notes and bonds outstanding at the end of 2002. Debt held by the public was reduced by amounts ranging from less than \$1 million in 1978 to \$671 million in 2002. Interest outlays were reduced by amounts that cumulate to an identical \$671 million. It was not practicable to make any adjustment for notes and bonds that had matured. The revised data on Federal debt are included in this chapter and published in full in Historical Tables, table 7.1.

Government Surpluses or Deficits and the Change in Debt

Table 13–2 summarizes Federal borrowing and debt from 2002 through 2008. In 2002 the Government borrowed \$221 billion, so the debt held by the public increased to \$3,540 billion. The debt held by Government accounts increased \$208 billion, and gross Federal debt increased by \$429 billion to a level of \$6,198 billion.

Debt held by the public.—The Federal Government primarily finances deficits by borrowing from the public, and it primarily uses surpluses to repay debt held by the public. Table 13–2 shows the relationship between the Federal deficit or surplus and the change in debt held by the public. The borrowing or debt repayment depends on the Federal Government's expenditure programs and tax laws, on the economic conditions that influence tax receipts and outlays, and on debt management policy. The sensitivity of the budget to economic conditions is analyzed in chapter 2 of this volume.

The total or unified budget surplus consists of two parts: the on-budget surplus or deficit; and the surplus of the off-budget Federal entities, which have been excluded from the budget by law. Under present law, the off-budget Federal entities are the Social Security trust funds (Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance) and the Postal Service fund. ⁵ The

⁴ Extensive actuarial analyses of the Social Security and Medicare programs are published in the annual reports of the boards of trustees of these funds. Annual actuarial reports are also prepared for major Federal employee retirement funds. A summary of actuarial estimates for these and other programs is included annually in the Financial Report of the United States Government, prepared by the Treasury Department.

 $^{^5}$ For further explanation of the off-budget Federal entities, see chapter 20, "Off-Budget Federal Entities and Non-Budgetary Activities."

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off-budget totals are virtually the same as Social Security, which had a large surplus in 2002 and is estimated to have large and growing surpluses throughout the projection period. The on-budget and off-budget surpluses or deficits are added together to determine the Government's financing needs.

The Government's need to borrow, or its ability to repay debt held by the public, has always depended on several other factors besides the unified budget surplus or deficit, such as the change in the Treasury operating cash balance. As shown in table 13–2, these other factors—which in this table are called "financing other than the change in debt held by the public"—can either increase or decrease the Government's need to borrow. (An increase in its need to borrow is represented by a negative sign, like a deficit.) In 2002 the deficit was \$158 billion and the "financing other than the change in debt held by the public" was minus \$63 billion. As a result, the Government borrowed \$221 billion from the public.

Over the long-run, it is a good approximation to say that "the deficit is financed by borrowing from the public" or "the surplus is used to repay debt held by the public." Over the last 20 years, the cumulative deficit was \$2,414 billion and the increase in debt held by the public was \$2,616 billion. The other factors added a total of \$202 billion of borrowing, an average of \$10 billion per year. The variation was wide, ranging from additional borrowing (or lower repayment) of \$63 billion to reduced borrowing of \$19 billion.

In individual years it is also generally a good approximation to say that the deficit and borrowing (or the surplus and debt repayment) are about the same. However, as shown in table 13–2, a combination of events may produce a relatively large total for the other factors in a particular year. In 2002, several of the other factors were large and all added to the need for borrowing. In combination, they accounted for \$63 billion of the \$221 billion increase in debt held by the public, which was an exceptionally large total amount and an unusually large proportion. Three specific factors were especially important in 2002 and one more will be very important in 2003.

The first factor is the change in *Treasury operating* cash balance. The operating cash balance rose \$17 billion during 2002, partly because it had been lower than planned at the end of the previous year. It is estimated to decrease \$11 billion during 2003. Changes in the operating cash balance, while they may occasionally be large, are inherently limited. Decreases in cash—a means of financing the Government—are limited by the amount of past accumulations, which themselves required financing when they were built up. Increases are limited because it is more efficient to repay debt.

Second is the *change in compensating balances*, which Treasury mainly uses to compensate banks for collecting tax and non-tax receipts under financial agency agreements. Under these agreements, Treasury deposits a non-interest bearing compensating balance with a bank. The imputed earnings value of the compensating

balance, typically calculated at the 91-day Treasury bill rate, is the source of the bank's compensation for performing the required services related to these collections. Treasury determines the size of the compensating balance on deposit by balancing the value of the services provided with the imputed earnings value of the compensating balance. Banks can use the compensating balances on deposit to make loans or buy investments, and all compensating balances are fully collateralized. Any decrease in the interest rate applied to compensating balances requires Treasury to increase the size of compensating balances on deposit. Because interest rates decreased so much during 2002, Treasury had to increase its compensating balances by \$14 billion to pay for the services.

It is estimated that Treasury will have to increase its compensating balances by another \$10 billion this year. To some extent, this is because of lower interest rates. However, the main reason is to make up for events that occurred during 2002, including the temporary withdrawal of balances when the Federal debt was pressing up against the debt limit. Treasury finances an increase in compensating balances by borrowing from the public or other means of financing.

This budget proposes legislation to replace compensating balances in 2004 by a permanent indefinite appropriation for Treasury to pay banks directly for their services as depositories and financial agents. As a result, as table 13–2 shows, the budget estimates that compensating balances will be drawn down from \$37 billion to zero in 2004. This is expected to simplify Treasury's cash and debt management, making it more efficient, especially when interest rates change sharply. This is also expected to reduce the deficit, with the interest saved on lower borrowing being more than the outlays to pay for the services. The budget estimates savings of \$637 million for the five years 2004–08.

Third is the net purchases of non-Federal securities by the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust. This trust fund was established by the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001. Under the Act, most of the assets in the Railroad Retirement Board trust funds are transferred to the new trust fund, which is expected to invest primarily in private stocks and bonds. The Act ordered special treatment of the purchase or sale of non-Federal assets by this trust fund, treating such purchases as a means of financing rather than an outlay. Therefore, the increased need to borrow from the public to finance the purchase of non-Federal assets is masked as part of the "financing other than the change in debt held by the public" rather than included as an increase in the deficit. The budget estimates that this will increase borrowing and publicly held debt by \$17 billion in 2003. Net purchases or sales in subsequent years are estimated to be relatively small. 6

The fourth and final major factor is the net financing disbursements for the direct loan and guaranteed loan

 $^{^{6}}$ The budget treatment of this fund is further discussed in chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary."

financing accounts. The financing accounts were created by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Budget outlays for direct loans and loan guarantees consist of the estimated subsidy cost of the loans or guarantees at the time when the direct loans or guaranteed loans are disbursed. The cash flows to and from the public resulting from these loans and guarantees—the disbursement and repayment of loans, the default payments, the collections of interest and fees, and so forth—are not costs to the Government except for those costs already included in budget outlays. Therefore, they are non-budgetary in nature and are recorded as transactions of the non-budgetary financing account for each credit program.⁷

The financing accounts also include intra-governmental transactions. In particular, they receive payment from the credit program accounts for the costs of new direct loans and loan guarantees. These collections are offset against the gross disbursements of the financing accounts in determining the accounts' total net cash flows. The total net cash flows of the financing accounts, consisting of transactions with both the public and budgetary accounts, are called "net financing disbursements." They are defined in the same way as the "outlays" of a budgetary account and therefore affect the requirement for borrowing from the public in the same way as the deficit.

The result is that the intragovernmental transactions of the financing accounts do not affect Federal borrowing from the public. Although the deficit changes because of the budget's outlay or receipt, the net financing disbursement changes in an equal amount with the opposite sign, so the effects cancel out. On the other hand, financing account disbursements to the public increase the requirement for borrowing from the public in the same way as an increase in budget outlays that are disbursed to the public in cash. Financing account receipts from the public can be used to finance the payment of the Government's obligations, and therefore reduce the requirement for Federal borrowing from the public in the same way as an increase in budget receipts.

The impact of the financing accounts became large in the mid-1990s. In 2002 they required \$16 billion of financing, which increased borrowing by this amount. They are estimated to require additional financing of \$15 billion in 2003 and from \$14 billion to \$19 billion in the following four years. A major part is normally due to the direct student loan program. Since direct loans require cash disbursements equal to the full amount of the loans when the loans are made, Federal borrowing requirements are initially increased. Later, when the loans are repaid, Federal borrowing requirements will decrease.

Debt held by Government accounts.—The amount of Federal debt issued to Government accounts depends largely on the surpluses of the trust funds, both onbudget and off-budget, which owned 95 percent of the total Federal debt held by Government accounts at the end of 2002. In 2002, for example, the total trust fund surplus was \$202 billion, and Government accounts invested \$208 billion in Federal securities. The difference is mainly because some revolving funds and special funds also invest in Federal debt. In addition, the trust funds may change the amount of their cash assets not currently invested. A new reason, starting in 2003, is that the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust will invest mostly in private securities. The debt held in major accounts and the annual investments are shown in table 13-4.

Agency Debt

Several Federal agencies, shown in table 13–3, sell debt securities to the public and at times in the past have sold securities to other Government accounts. During 2002, agencies borrowed \$0.2 billion from the public. Agency debt is barely one percent of Federal debt held by the public. Agencies are estimated to repay small amounts of debt in 2003 and 2004.

The reasons for issuing agency debt differ considerably from one agency to another. The predominant agency borrower is the Tennessee Valley Authority, which had borrowed \$26 billion from the public as of the end of 2002, or 94 percent of the total debt of all agencies. TVA sells debt primarily to finance capital expenditures.

⁷ The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (sec. 505(b)) requires that the financing accounts be non-budgetary. As explained in chapter 20, "Off-Budget Federal Entities and Non-Budgetary Activities," they are non-budgetary in concept because they do not measure cost. For additional discussion of credit reform, see chapter 24 of this volume, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary," and the other references cited in chapter 20.

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Table 13-3 AGENCY DEBT

(In millions of dollars)

	Borrowing	or repayment	(-) of debt	Debt end of
	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2004 estimate
Borrowing from the public:				
Housing and Urban Development:				
Federal Housing Administration	66	0	0	298
Small Business Administration:.				
Participation certificates: Section 505 development company	0	0	0	7
Architect of the Capitol	-2	-2	-3	163
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation	0	-450	0	325
Federal Communications Commission	-11	-114	0	0
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:				
FSLIC Resolution Fund	-63	0	0	0
National Archives	- 7	-7	-8	243
Tennessee Valley Authority:				
Bonds and Notes	-120	-381	-191	24,689
Lease obligations ¹	289	304	-40	825
Total, borrowing from the public	152	-651	-242	26,550
Total, agency borrowing	152	-651	-242	26,550

¹Lease obligations revised retroactively for 2000-02 as explained in the accompanying text.

The Federal Housing Administration, on the other hand, has for many years issued both checks and debentures as means of paying claims to the public that arise from defaults on FHA-insured mortgages. Issuing debentures to pay the Government's bills is equivalent to selling securities to the public and then paying the bills by disbursing the cash borrowed, so the transaction is recorded as being simultaneously an outlay and a borrowing. The debentures are therefore classified as agency debt. The borrowing by FHA and a few other agencies that have engaged in similar transactions is thus inherent in the way that their programs operate. ⁸

Some types of lease-purchase contracts are equivalent to direct Federal construction financed by Federal borrowing. A number of years ago, the Federal Government guaranteed the debt used to finance the construction of buildings for the National Archives and the Architect of the Capitol, and has subsequently exercised full control over the design, construction, and operation of the buildings. The construction expenditures and interest were therefore classified as Federal outlays, and the borrowing was classified as Federal agency borrowing from the public.

The proper budgetary treatment of lease-purchases was further examined in connection with the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. Several changes were made. Among other decisions, it was determined that outlays

for a lease-purchase without substantial private risk will be recorded in an amount equal to the asset cost over the period during which the contractor constructs, manufactures, or purchases the asset; if the asset already exists, the outlays will be recorded when the contract is signed. Agency borrowing will be recorded each year to the extent of these outlays. The agency debt will subsequently be redeemed over the lease payment period according to an amortization schedule by a portion of the annual lease payments. This rule was effective starting in 1991. ⁹ The new budgetary treatment was reviewed in connection with the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Some clarifications were made, but there were no substantive changes from previous practice

The Tennessee Valley Authority has primarily financed its capital construction by selling bonds and notes to the public. Starting in 2000, it has also signed contracts to lease some recently constructed power generators to private investors and simultaneously lease them back. TVA receives a lump sum for leasing out its assets, and then leases them back at fixed annual payments for a set number of years. TVA retains substantially all of the economic benefits and risks related to ownership of the assets, and the lease/leasebacks are reported as liabilities on TVA's balance sheet under generally accepted accounting principles.

⁸ The debt securities of the FSLIC Resolution fund were also issued as a means of paying specified bills. The budgetary treatment of these and similar securities is further explained in Special Analysis E of the 1989 Budget, pp. E-25 to E-26; and Special Analysis E of the 1988 Budget, pp. E-27 to E-28.

⁹ The rule addressed all lease-purchases and capital leases from the public, not just those without substantial private risk. For all such contracts, the rule requires that budget authority be recorded up front for the present value of the lease payments. See OMB Circular No. A-11, Part 2, Appendix B. Also see the section on "outlays" in chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary."

Table 13-4. DEBT HELD BY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS 1

(In millions of dollars)

	Investment or disinvestment (-)			Holdings end
Description	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	Holdings end of 2004 esti- mate
Investment in Treasury debt: Defense-Military:				
Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund		18,222	20,026	38,248
Energy: Nuclear waste disposal fund	2,179	1,247	1,282	15,680
Uranium enrichment decontamination fund	431	504	393	3,884
Health and Human Services:				
Federal hospital insurance trust fund	31,769	27,015	27,102	283,023
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund	-3,174 130	-10,179 222	4,227 80	32,852 2,060
Housing and Urban Development:	100			2,000
Federal Housing Administration mutual mortgage fund	3,966	7,200	5,000	33,449
Other HUD	378	226	272	7,458
Interior: Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund	29	142	139	2,176
Labor:	-20,374	-18,444	818	50,639
Unemployment trust fund Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 1	919	544	98	13,137
State: Foreign Service retirement and disability trust fund	543	560	562	12,856
Transportation:				· ·
Highway trust fund	-5,275	632	3,786	23,258
Airport and airway trust fund	-2,663	1,343	-1,762	10,578
Oil spill liability trust fund	-125 65	-18 -63	-69	916
Treasury: Exchange stabilization fund	-297	485	511	1,306 10,713
Veterans Affairs:	207	100		10,710
National service life insurance trust fund	-174	-236	-306	10,923
Other trust funds	36	10	-7	1,919
Federal funds	-15	-25	-2	484
Defense-Civil:	E 410	10.450	10 717	100 571
Military retirement trust fund Harbor maintenance trust fund	5,418 -1	12,458 29	13,717	188,571 1,833
Environmental Protection Agency:				1,000
Hazardous substance trust fund	-396	-396	-213	2,625
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund	189	231	203	2,327
International Assistance Programs:		450	450	0.775
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	114	159	152	3,775
Office of Personnel Management: Civil Service retirement and disability trust fund	31,105	28,878	30,748	633,339
Employees life insurance fund	1,660	642	1,393	27,385
Employees health benefits fund	903	648	742	8,944
Social Security Administration:				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund 2	139,646	145,738	158,716	1,478,213
Federal disability insurance trust fund	19,445	13,329	12,906	181,522
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation: Farm Credit System Insurance fund	87	132	160	1,978
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:	07	102	100	1,570
Bank Insurance fund	-136	414	401	31,357
FSLIC Resolution fund	151	489	21	3,310
Savings Association Insurance fund	499	634	220	12,007
National Credit Union Administration: Share insurance fund	606	515	396	6,060
Postal Service fund	172 -263	_30 _16,994	-1,080	1,400 1,984
Other Federal funds	476	200	694	8,486
Other trust funds	-312	-843	-213	5,894
Unrealized discount 1	-3			-1,861
Total, investment in Treasury debt ¹	207,708	215,621	281,113	3,154,708
Investment in agency debt: Total, investment in agency debt				
Total, investment in Federal debt ¹	207,708	215,621	281,113	3,154,708
MENOR AND MA				
MEMORANDUM	0.000	04.000	00.700	100.000
Investment by Federal funds (on-budget)	9,386 172	31,089 -30	29,763	192,202
Investment by rederal funds (on-budget)		25,494	79,728	1,303,232
				,,

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Table 13-4. DEBT HELD BY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS 1—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Inves	Holdings end of 2004 esti-		
Description	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	of 2004 esti- mate
Investment by trust funds (off-budget) Unrealized discount 1	159,091 -3	159,067	171,622	1,659,735 -1,861

¹ Debt held by Government accounts is measured at face value except for the Treasury zero-coupon bonds held by the Nuclear Waste Disposal fund, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), and the Railroad Retirement Board (Rail Industry Pension Industry

The Office of Management and Budget determined a year ago that the TVA lease/leaseback in 2002 was a means of financing the acquisition of an asset owned and used by the Government. The arrangement was at least as governmental as a "lease-purchase without substantial private risk." The budget therefore recorded the upfront cash proceeds from the lease as borrowing from the public, not offsetting collections. Agency debt in the form of a lease obligation was recorded as a type of borrowing. In this year's budget, the same treatment is used for the lease/leaseback estimated for 2003. For consistent treatment with budget concepts, agency debt is retroactively recorded for the lease/leaseback in 2000.10 The total amount of the lease obligations is shown in table 13-3 separately from TVA bonds and notes to distinguish between the types of borrowing. The obligation for lease/leasebacks increases to \$865 million at the end of 2003 and then declines steadily as it is amortized.

TVA borrowing is limited by a statutory cap of \$30 billion on the amount of debt that may be outstanding. Because current authorizations are unclear on the point, the budget proposes legislation to ensure that lease/leasebacks and other arrangements that are equivalent to traditional debt financing are included under TVA's debt cap.

The amount of agency securities sold to the public has been reduced by borrowing from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). The FFB is an entity within the Treasury Department, one of whose purposes is to substitute Treasury borrowing for agency borrowing from the public. It has the authority to purchase agency debt and finance these purchases by borrowing from the Treasury. Agency borrowing from the FFB is not included in gross Federal debt. It would be double counting to add together (a) the agency borrowing from the FFB and (b) the Treasury borrowing from the public that was needed to provide the FFB with the funds to lend to the agencies.

Debt Held by Government Accounts

Trust funds, and some special funds and public enterprise revolving funds, accumulate cash in excess of current needs in order to meet future obligations. These cash surpluses are generally invested in Treasury debt. Investment by trust funds and other Government accounts has risen greatly for many years. It was \$208 billion in 2002, as shown in table 13–4, and is estimated to be \$281 billion in 2004. The holdings of Federal securities by Government accounts are estimated to grow to \$3,155 billion by the end of 2004, or 43 percent of the gross Federal debt. This percentage is estimated to rise gradually in the following years, as the trust funds and several major Federal funds continue to accumulate surpluses. By 2008, debt held by Government accounts is estimated to be 47 percent of the gross Federal debt.

The large investment by Government accounts is concentrated among a few trust funds. The two Social Security trust funds—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance have a large combined surplus and invest \$490 billion during 2002–04, which is 70 percent of the total estimated investment by Government accounts. The two Medicare trust funds—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance—account for another 11 percent of the total estimated investment.

Apart from these four social insurance funds, the largest investment is by the funds for Federal employee retirement. The principal trust fund for Federal civilian employees is the civil service retirement and disability trust fund, which accounts for 13 percent of the total investment by Government accounts during 2002–04. The military retirement trust fund and the special fund for uniformed service retiree medical care account for 10 percent. Altogether, the investment of Social Security, Medicare, and these three retirement funds is more than the total investment by all Government accounts during this period. At the end of 2004, they are estimated to own 90 percent of the total debt held by Government accounts.

Many of the other Government accounts also increased their holdings of Federal securities during this period, but two of them record major decreases. The unemployment trust fund disinvests a total of \$39 billion last year and this year due to the effect of the recession and slow recovery on unemployment. The Railroad Retirement Board trust funds disinvest \$17 billion this year and small amounts in 2002 and 2004. This is because their assets are being transferred to the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, as explained previously, which is expected to invest mostly in private stocks and bonds.

 $^{^{10}}$ The retroactive revision adds \$300 million to TVA debt at the end of 2000, \$272 million at the end of 2001, and \$265 million at the end of 2002.

Technical note on measurement.—The Treasury securities held by Government accounts consist almost entirely of the Government account series. Most were issued at par value (face value), and the securities issued at a discount or premium were traditionally recorded at par in the OMB and Treasury reports on Federal debt. However, there are two kinds of exceptions. First, in 1991, Treasury began to issue zero-coupon bonds to a very few Government accounts. Because the purchase price is a small fraction of par value and the amounts are large, the holdings are recorded in table 13-4 at par value less unamortized discount. The only three Government accounts that held zero-coupon bonds during the period of this table are the Nuclear Waste Disposal fund in the Department of Energy, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), and the Rail Industry Pension fund under the Railroad Retirement Board. The PBGC no longer holds zero-coupon bonds, and the Rail Industry Pension fund is expected to disinvest them this year as it transfers assets to the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust as discussed above. The total unamortized discount of these zero-coupon bonds was \$15.8 billion at the end of 2002.

Second, in September 1993 Treasury began to subtract the unrealized discount on other Government account series securities in calculating "net federal securities held as investments of government accounts." Unlike the discount recorded for zero-coupon bonds or for any debt held by the public, the unrealized discount is the discount at the time of issue and is not amortized over the term of the security. In table 13–4 it is shown as a separate item at the end of the table and not distributed by account. The amount was \$1.9 billion at the end of 2002.

Limitations on Federal Debt

Definition of debt subject to limit.—Statutory limitations have usually been placed on Federal debt. Until World War I, the Congress ordinarily authorized a specific amount of debt for each separate issue. Beginning with the Second Liberty Bond Act of 1917, however, the nature of the limitation was modified in several steps until it developed into a ceiling on the total amount of most Federal debt outstanding. This last type of limitation has been in effect since 1941. The limit currently applies to most debt issued by the Treasury since September 1917, whether held by the public or by Government accounts; and other debt issued by Federal agencies that, according to explicit statute, is guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government.

The third part of table 13–2 compares total Treasury debt with the amount of Federal debt that is subject to the limit. Nearly all Treasury debt is subject to the debt limit. Most of the Treasury debt not subject to limit was issued by the FFB (Federal Financing Bank), whose debt is not included under the limit. The FFB is authorized to have outstanding up to \$15 billion of publicly issued debt, and this amount was issued sev-

eral years ago to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability trust fund. However, it was redeemed in early 2003 and is estimated to remain zero. The remaining Treasury debt not subject to limit consists almost entirely of sliver certificates and other currencies no longer being issued.

The sole type of agency debt currently subject to the general limit is the debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration, which added only \$283 million at the end of 2002. Some of the other agency debt, however, is subject to its own statutory limit. For example, the Tennessee Valley Authority is limited to \$30 billion of debt outstanding.

The comparison between Treasury debt and debt subject to limit also includes an adjustment for measurement differences in the treatment of discounts and premiums. As explained elsewhere in this chapter, debt securities may be sold at a discount or premium, and the measurement of debt may take this into account rather than recording the face value of the securities. However, the measurement differs between gross Federal debt (and its components) and the statutory definition of debt subject to limit. An adjustment is needed to derive debt subject to limit (as defined by law) from Treasury debt, and this adjustment is defined in footnote 9 to table 13-2. The amount is relatively small: \$5.7 billion at the end of 2002 compared to the total unamortized discount (less premium) of \$57.3 billion on all Treasury securities.

Changes in the debt limit.—The statutory debt limit has been changed many times. Since 1960, Congress has passed 69 separate acts to raise the limit, extend the duration of a temporary increase, or revise the definition. For a long period up to mid-1990, the debt limit was also changed frequently. Since then, however, the debt limit has been increased three times by amounts large enough to last for two years or more. The increase in 2002, however, was intended to last a much shorter period.¹¹

Major increases in the debt limit were enacted as part of the deficit reduction packages in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Acts of 1990 and 1993. Both changes in law were preceded by one or more temporary increases in the limit before agreement was reached on the debt and the deficit reduction measures together. Both increases in the debt limit were large enough to last over two years without a further change in law, the longest times without an increase since the period from 1946 to 1954.

The debt again approached the limit in 1995, and the limit again became part of the larger issue of deficit reduction. During an extended period of dispute between the President and the Congress, the Treasury Department took a number of administrative actions to keep within the limit and the Congress passed two acts providing temporary exemptions from the limit. In March 1996, although agreement had not been reached on deficit reduction, Congress passed an act

 $^{^{11}}$ The Acts and the statutory limits since 1940 are enumerated in $\it Historical\ Tables, Budget of the United States Government, table 7.3.$

that increased the debt limit from \$4,900 billion to \$5,500 billion.

During 1997, unlike 1996, the President and the Congress reached agreement on a plan to balance the budget. This included a sufficient increase in the debt limit to accommodate Government finances for longer than possible under the limit enacted in the previous year, even though the amount of debt at that time was considerably under the limit. As a result, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which the President signed into law in August 1997, increased the debt limit to \$5,950 billion.

This limit lasted more than four years. It was not until December 2001 that the Secretary of the Treasury again requested an increase in the debt limit. When the limit had not been increased and the debt was about to run up against the limit at the beginning of April 2002, he declared that he would suspend new investments in the Government Securities Investment Fund (G-fund). This fund is one component of the Thrift Savings Fund, a defined contribution plan for Federal employees. The Secretary has statutory authority to suspend investments of the G-fund in Treasury securities as needed to prevent the debt from exceeding the

debt limit, and to make the fund whole after the period has ended by restoring the lost interest and investing it fully. Starting on April 4, when the debt reached the limit, Treasury determined each day the amount of investments that would allow the fund to be invested as fully as possible without exceeding the debt limit. Treasury fully restored the lost interest of the G-fund and invested its principal on April 16, when substantial tax receipts were collected. This made the fund whole and protected the participants from any loss. In addition to these steps, Treasury called back about \$7 billion of compensating balances from the banks for a very short time just before it began to suspend investments.

The Secretary declared a debt issuance suspension period as of May 16, when the debt again approached the limit. Treasury again did not fully invest the Gfund, and, under similar statutory authority, it redeemed a relatively small amount of securities held by the Civil Service Retirement and Disability fund. Treasury augmented these steps by suspending the sales of state and local government issues to enhance control, by calling back about \$20 billion of compensating balances for two weeks in June, and by post-

Table 13-5. FEDERAL FUNDS FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMIT

(In billions of dollars)

Description		Estimate							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Federal funds deficit (-)	-360.2	-496.5	-548.1	-472.5	-467.2	-453.4	-476.4		
Means of financing other than borrowing:									
Premiums paid (-) on buybacks of Treasury securities	-3.8								
Net purchases (-) of non-Federal securities by the National Railroad Retirement In-									
vestment Trust	-1.5	-16.5	-0.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4		
Change in: 1									
Treasury operating cash balances	-16.7	10.9		l	l	l	l		
Compensating balances 2	-14.0	-9.6	37.0	l	l	l	l		
Checks outstanding, etc 3	-7.5	3.3	-10.6	l		l	l		
Seignorage on coins	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		
Less: Net financing disbursements:									
Direct loan financing accounts	-14.8	-16.4	-19.4	-14.6	-19.8	-20.2	-21.1		
Guaranteed loan financing accounts	-1.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.9	1.9		
J		_							
Total, means of financing other than borrowing	-58.8	-26.1	9.1	-12.2	-15.6	-15.9	-16.7		
Decrease or increase (-) in Federal debt held by Federal funds	-9.6	-31.1	-29.8	-32.0	-33.0	-34.9	-37.0		
Increase or decrease (-) in Federal debt not subject to limit	0.1	-15.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6		
Thorotage of degreed () in Federal dept for subject to infine	0.1	10.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0		
Total, requirement for Federal funds borrowing subject to debt limit	428.4	569.3	569.0	517.2	516.0	504.6	530.7		
Adjustment for change in discount and premium ⁴	0.2 428.6	569.3	569.0	517.2	516.0	504.6	530.7		
ADDENDUM									
Debt subject to statutory limit 5	6,161.4	6,730.7	7,299.7	7,816.9	8,332.9	8,837.5	9,368.2		
* 050 m. When and have	1	1	1	1	1				

^{* \$50} million or less

¹ A decrease in the Treasury operating cash balance or compensating balances (which are assets) would be a means of financing the deficit and therefore has a positive sign. An Increase in checks outstanding (which is a liability) would also be a means of financing the deficit and would therefore also have a positive sign.

² Compensating balances are non-interest bearing bank deposits that Treasury mainly uses to compensate banks for collecting tax and non-tax receipts under financial agency agreements. The Administration is proposing legislation to replace them with an appropriation in 2004.

³Besides checks outstanding, includes accrued interest payable on Treasury debt, miscellaneous liability accounts, allocations of special drawing rights; and, as an offset, cash and monetary assets (other than the Treasury operating cash balance and compensating balances), miscellaneous asset accounts, and profit on the sale of gold.

⁴Consists of unamortized discount (less premium) on public issues of Treasury notes and bonds (other than zero-coupon bonds) and unrealized discount on Government account series securities.

⁵ The statutory debt limit is \$6,400 billion.

poning normal auctions at the end of June. Congress raised the debt limit to \$6,400 billion on June 28, the President signed the bill on the same day, and Treasury restored the lost interest to the G-fund and Civil Service fund and invested them fully.

The debt subject to limit is now approaching the new ceiling. Treasury wrote Congress on December 24, 2002, that the debt subject to limit may reach the ceiling in the latter half of February 2003. An increase in the debt limit will be necessary to permit the Federal Government to meet its obligations to borrow the additional cash needed to pay bills as they come due, and to invest the surpluses of trust funds and other Government accounts in Treasury securities as required by law.

Methods of changing the debt limit.—The statutory limit is usually changed by normal legislative procedures. Under the rules adopted by the House of Representatives in January 2003, it can also be changed as a consequence of the annual Congressional budget resolution, which is not itself a law. The budget resolution includes a provision specifying the appropriate level of the debt subject to limit at the end of each fiscal year. The new rule provides that, when the budget resolution is adopted by both Houses of the Congress, the vote in the House of Representatives is deemed to have been a vote in favor of a joint resolution setting the statutory limit at the level specified in the budget resolution. The joint resolution is transmitted to the Senate for further action, where it may be amended to change the debt limit provision or in any other way. If it passes both Houses of the Congress, it is sent to the President for his signature.

The House of Representatives first adopted its rule for 1980 and it was used a number of times, but in recent years it was not included in the rules.

Federal funds financing and the change in debt subject to limit.—The change in debt held by the public, as shown in table 13-2, is determined primarily by the total Government deficit or surplus. The debt subject to limit, however, includes not only debt held by the public but also debt held by Government accounts. The change in debt subject to limit is therefore determined both by the factors that determine the total Government deficit or surplus and by the factors that determine the change in debt held by Government accounts. The effect of debt held by Government accounts on the total debt subject to limit is brought out sharply in the second part of table 13-2. The change in debt held by Government accounts is a large proportion of the change in total debt subject to limit each year and accounts for more than half of the estimated total increase from 2002 through 2008.

The budget is composed of two groups of funds, Federal funds and trust funds. The Federal funds, in the main, are derived from tax receipts and borrowing and are used for the general purposes of the Government. The trust funds, on the other hand, are financed by

taxes or other collections earmarked by law for specified purposes, such as paying Social Security benefits or making grants to state governments for highway construction.¹²

A Federal funds deficit must generally be financed by borrowing, which can be done either by selling securities to the public or by issuing securities to Government accounts that are not within the Federal funds group. Federal funds borrowing consists almost entirely of Treasury securities that are subject to the statutory debt limit. Very little debt subject to statutory limit has been issued in past years for reasons other than financing the Federal funds deficit. The change in debt subject to limit is therefore determined primarily by the Federal funds deficit, which is equal to the difference between the total Government surplus and the trust fund surplus. Trust fund surpluses are almost entirely invested in securities subject to the debt limit, and trust funds hold most of the debt held by Government accounts.

Table 13–5 derives the change in debt subject to limit. In 2002 the Federal funds deficit was \$360 billion, and other factors increased the requirement to borrow subject to limit by \$68 billion. The largest of these other factors were the increase in Treasury operating cash balance (\$17 billion), the increase in compensating balances (\$14 billion), and the net financing disbursements of the direct loan financing accounts (\$15 billion). As explained in an earlier section, financing accounts are excluded from the budget by law because they are not a cost to the Government, but they are sizable and have to be financed. As a net result of all these factors, debt subject to limit increased by \$429 billion, while debt held by the public increased by \$221 billion

The debt subject to limit is estimated to increase to \$6,731 billion by the end of 2003, which is much more than the present statutory limit of \$6,400 billion. This is caused by a sharp rise in the Federal funds deficit, supplemented by the other factors shown in table 13–5. Some are large, especially the higher investment by Federal funds, which is attributable to the special fund for uniformed services retiree medical care. During subsequent years this fund continues to have large surpluses, and other factors add to the requirement to borrow subject to the debt limit. As a result, while debt held by the public increases by \$1,463 billion during 2003–08, debt subject to limit increases by \$3,207 billion.

Debt Held by Foreign Residents

During most of American history, the Federal debt was held almost entirely by individuals and institutions within the United States. In the late 1960s, as shown in table 13–6, foreign holdings were just over \$10.0 billion, less than 5 percent of the total Federal debt held by the public.

 $^{$^{12}}$ For further discussion of the trust funds and Federal funds groups, see chapter 16, "Trust Funds and Federal Funds."

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Table 13-6. FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF FEDERAL DEBT

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	Deb	t held by the po	ublic	Borrowing from the pub-		
Fiscal year	Total	Foreign ¹	Percentage foreign	Total ²	Foreign ¹	
1965	260.8	12.3	4.7	3.9	0.3	
1966	263.7	11.6	4.4	2.9	-0.7	
1967	266.6	11.4	4.3	2.9	-0.2	
1968	289.5	10.7	3.7	22.9	-0.7	
1969	278.1	10.3	3.7	-11.4	-0.4	
1970	283.2	14.0	5.0	5.1	3.8	
1971	303.0	31.8	10.5	19.8	17.8	
1972	322.4	49.2	15.2	19.3	17.3	
1973	340.9	59.4	17.4	18.5	10.3	
1974	343.7	56.8	16.5	2.8	-2.6	
1975	394.7	66.0	16.7	51.0	9.2	
1976	477.4	69.8	14.6	82.7	3.8	
TQ	495.5	74.6	15.1	18.1	4.9	
1977	549.1	95.5	17.4	53.6	20.9	
1978	607.1	121.0	19.9	58.0	25.4	
1979 ³	640.3	120.3	18.8	33.2	N/A	
1980	711.9	121.7	17.1	71.6	1.4	
1981	789.4	130.7	16.6	77.5	9.0	
1982	924.6	140.6	15.2	135.2	9.9	
1983	1,137.3	160.1	14.1	212.7	19.5	
1984	1,307.0	175.5	13.4	169.7	15.4	
1985 3	1,507.3	222.9	14.8	200.3	N/A	
1986	1,740.6	265.5	15.3	233.4	42.7	
1987	1,889.8	279.5	14.8	149.1	14.0	
1988	2,051.6	345.9	16.9	161.9	66.4	
1989	2,190.7	394.9	18.0	139.1	49.0	
1990 3	2,411.6	440.3	18.3	220.8	N/A	
1991	2,689.0	477.3	17.7	277.4	37.0	
1992	2,999.7	535.2	17.8	310.7	57.9	
1993	3,248.4	591.3	18.2	248.7	56.1	
1994	3,433.1	655.8	19.1	184.7	64.5	
1995 ³	3,604.4	800.4	22.2	171.3	N/A	
1996	3,734.1	978.1	26.2	129.7	177.7	
1997	3,772.3	1,218.2	32.3	38.3	240.0	
1998	3,721.1	1,216.9	32.7	-51.2	-1.2	
1999 ³	3,632.4	1,281.4	35.3	-88.7	N/A	
2000 3	3,409.8	1,057.9	31.0	-222.6	N/A	
2001	3,319.6	1,005.5	30.3	-90.2	-52.3	
2002	3,540.4	1,134.1	32.0	220.8	128.6	
N/A = Not Available.				l		

N/A = Not Available.

¹ Estimated by Treasury Department. These estimates exclude agency debt, the holdings of which are believed to be small. The data on foreign holdings are recorded by methods that are not fully comparable with the data on debt held by the public. Projections of foreign holdings are not available.

² Borrowing from the public is defined as equal to the change in debt held by the public from the beginning of the year to the end, except to the extent that the amount of debt is changed by reclassification

³ Benchmark revisions reduced the estimated foreign holdings of the Federal debt as of December 1978; increased the estimated foreign holdings as of December 1984 and December 1989; and reduced the estimated holdings as of December 1994 and March 2000. As a result, the data on foreign holdings in different time periods are not strictly comparable, and the change in debt from foreign residents in 1979, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000 reflects the benchmark revision as well as the net nucrhase of Federal debt securities. A conceptual revision increased the estimated foreign holdings as of 1999. The the net purchase of Federal debt securities. A conceptual revision increased the estimated foreign holdings as of 1999. The change in debt that is recorded as held by foreign residents in these years reflects these revisions as well as the net purchases of Federal securities. Borrowing is therefore not shown in these years.

Foreign holdings began to grow significantly starting in 1970. This increase has been almost entirely due to decisions by foreign central banks, corporations, and individuals, rather than the direct marketing of these securities to foreign residents. At the end of fiscal year 2002 foreign holdings of Treasury debt were \$1,134 billion, which was 32 percent of the total debt held by the public. 13 Foreign central banks owned 60 percent of the Federal debt held by foreign residents; private investors owned nearly all the rest. All the Federal debt held by foreign residents is denominated in dollars.

Although the amount of Federal debt held by foreign residents grew greatly over this period, the proportion that foreign residents own, after growing abruptly in the very early 1970s, did not change much again until the mid-1990s. During 1995-97, however, foreign holdings increased on average by around \$200 billion each year, considerably more than total Federal borrowing

¹³ The amounts of debt reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, are different, but similar in size, due to a different method of valuing the securities.

from the public. ¹⁴ As a result, the Federal debt held by individuals and institutions within the United States decreased in absolute amount during those years, despite further Federal borrowing, and the percentage of Federal debt held by foreign residents grew from 19 percent at the end of 1994 to 32 percent at the end of 1997. Since then, the changes in foreign debt holdings have been much smaller, and the proportion of Federal debt held by foreign residents was 32 percent at the end of 2002.

Foreign holdings of Federal debt are around 12 percent of the foreign-owned assets in the United States, depending on the method of measuring total assets. The foreign purchases of Federal debt securities do not measure the full impact of the capital inflow from abroad on the market for Federal debt securities. The capital inflow supplies additional funds to the credit market generally, and thus affects the market for Federal debt. For example, the capital inflow includes de-

posits in U.S. financial intermediaries that themselves buy Federal debt.

Federally Guaranteed, and Other Federally Assisted Borrowing

The effect of the Government on borrowing in the credit market arises not only from its own borrowing to finance Federal operations but also from its assistance to certain borrowing by the public. The Government guarantees borrowing by private and other non-Federal lenders, which is another term for guaranteed lending. In addition to its guarantees, it has established private corporations called "Government-sponsored enterprises," or GSEs, to provide financial intermediation for specified public purposes; it exempts the interest on most State and local government debt from income tax; it permits mortgage interest to be deducted in calculating taxable income; and it insures the deposits of banks and thrift institutions, which themselves make loans.

Federal credit programs and other forms of assistance are discussed in chapter 9, "Credit and Insurance." Detailed data are presented in tables at the end of that chapter. Tables 9–11 and 9–12 summarize GSE borrowing and lending.

¹⁴ Table 13–6 does not show a number for the increase in foreign holdings in 1995 because of a benchmark revision. As explained in footnote 5 to that table, a benchmark revision reduced the estimated holdings as of December 1994 (by \$47.9 billion). Because estimates of foreign holdings were not revised retroactively, the increase in 1995 was more than the difference between the beginning and end of year amounts as now calculated. Before the benchmark revision, the increase was estimated to be \$192.6 billion.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REFORM PROPOSALS

14. THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REFORM PROPOSALS

On September 30, 2002, the budget rules that had enforced fiscal restraint for most of the past decade expired. These budget constraints were especially effective in restraining Executive and Legislative Branch action in the initial years of the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA). For these enforcement mechanisms to continue to be effective, budget enforcement rules need to be consistent with current fiscal realities. The Administration will work with the new Congress to develop budget enforcement mechanisms that are consistent with the needs of the country, including future discretionary spending limits and a PAYGO requirement for entitlement spending and tax legislation.

Discretionary Caps and PAYGO

The Administration proposes to extend the BEA's mechanisms for limiting discretionary spending for 2004 and 2005 with spending limits on net budget authority and outlays equal to the levels proposed in the 2004 Budget. Table 14–1 displays the total levels of discretionary budget authority and outlays proposed for

2004 and 2005. Two years is a reasonable period for setting discretionary spending limits. It covers the term of the new Congress, but is not so long that the limits become obsolete in the face of a changing fiscal situation. In addition, reaching agreement on a two-year discretionary framework allows lawmakers and the President to plan more effectively and devote more time to other legislative business the following year.

The Administration also proposes to extend the payas-you-go requirement for two years. The Administration would continue to score the five-year impact of any proposals affecting mandatory spending and receipts, but the enforcement mechanisms would be effective for the same two years covered by the discretionary limits. Table 14–2 displays the President's revenue and direct spending proposals. Legislation that exceeds the discretionary spending limits or the pay-as-you-go requirement would trigger a sequester of discretionary or direct spending as appropriate. As in the past, the 2004 Budget continues to label as "PAYGO" legislation that changes mandatory receipts or direct spending.

Table 14–1. PROPOSED DISCRETIONARY SPENDING FOR 2004 AND 2005 (In billions of dollars)

	2004	2005
Proposed Discretionary Spending Before Adjustments:		
BA	780.7	811.5
OL	817.2	848.0
Potential Discretionary Cap Adjustments:		
Nuclear Waste Repository for Yucca Mountain 1:		
BA		0.5
OL		0.5
SSA Program Integrity Activities (CDRs and redeterminations):		
BA	1.4	1.5
OL	1.4	1.5
EITC Compliance:		
BA	0.1	0.1
OL	0.1	0.1
Total, Proposed for Discretionary Spending:		•
BA	782.2	813.5
OL	818.8	850.0
Additional Cap Adjustment Assuming Enactment of Authorization of		
Retirement Accruals:		
BA	11.1	11.3
OL	11.1	11.3

¹ This adjustment will be modified based on final 2003 appropriations.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2004–2008	2004–2013
Revenue Policy Medicare Modernization Other Direct Spending Policy	31,087 5,467	110,411 6,000 8,130	109,056 10,000 3,738	102,386 33,000 5,192	85,238 38,000 6,053	86,565 43,000 7,368	88,940 46,000 3,293	90,223 49,000 2,772	186,857 53,000 3,638	291,629 58,000 -492	296,693 64,000 -4,281	493,656 130,000 30,480	1,447,998 400,000 35,410
Total, President's Proposals	36,554	124,541	122,794	140,578	129,291	136,933	138,233	141,995	243,495	349,137	356,412	654,136	1,883,408

Table 14–2. PROPOSED REVENUE AND DIRECT SPENDING POLICY (PAYGO cost in millions of dollars)

Discretionary Cap Adjustments

The Administration will announce a comprehensive discretionary cap proposal at a later date. Among its provisions, the proposal will include discretionary adjustments for spending above a base level of funding for certain programs, but not to exceed the amounts proposed in the 2004 Budget. These adjustments would reserve funds for specific purposes within the overall discretionary spending limits. These adjustments include the following:

- Costs associated with developing the nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain for 2004 and 2005. The adjustment would be equal to an amount that exceeds the 2003 enacted level, up to a total funding level for the repository program of \$591 million in FY 2004 and \$1,055 million in 2005. Development of this facility is expected to continue into the next decade; thus, the Administration would expect to continue this adjustment with each BEA reauthorization until the facility is complete.
- Social Security Administration Continuing Disability Reviews (CDRs), SSI redeterminations, and overpayments workload for 2004 and 2005. The Administration will propose an adjustment in 2004 of \$1,446 million for these activities. In 2005, the Administration will propose an adjustment greater than the baseline amount not to exceed a total funding level of \$1,473 million for these activities.
- Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative. The Administration will propose cap adjustments in both 2004 and 2005 that would be equal to \$100 million above the 2004 base amount of \$151 million.
- Reserve for Fully Accruing Federal Employees' Retirement. Funds would be added upon adoption of the Administration proposal of fully funding accruing federal employees' retirement to correct for what has been a significant understatement in the costs of federal retirement. A more detailed discussion of this proposal is included below.

Include Definition of Emergency Designation in the BEA

When the BEA was created, it provided a "safety-valve" to ensure that the fiscal constraint envisioned by the BEA would not prevent the proposal or enactment of legislation to respond to unforeseen disasters and emergencies such as Operation Desert Storm, Hur-

ricane Andrew, or the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The BEA allowed the President and Congress to respond to emergency situations by granting a PAYGO exemption or adjusting the discretionary spending limits upwards by an amount needed to respond to emergencies effectively. Initially, this safety valve was used judiciously, but in later years its definition was expanded, in particular, to circumvent the discretionary caps by declaring spending for ongoing programs as "emergencies." Declaration of the 2000 Census as an emergency requirement —despite being regularly required by the Constitution—was but one egregious example.

The President proposes to include in the BEA a definition of "emergency requirement" that will ensure high standards are met before an event is deemed an "emergency" and therefore exempt. This definition would include the following elements:

- necessary expenditure—an essential or vital expenditure, not one that is merely useful or beneficial:
- **sudden**—quickly coming into being, not building up over time;
- **urgent**—pressing and compelling, requiring immediate action;
- unforeseen—not predictable or seen beforehand as a coming need (an emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance would not be "unforeseen"); and
- not permanent—the need is temporary in nature.

The Administration proposal would require that the President and Congress concur in designating each spending or tax proposal as an emergency. This would protect against the "bundling" of non-emergency items with true emergency spending. If the President determines that specific proposed emergency designations do not meet this definition, the specific provision would lose its emergency status under the BEA.

Limiting Use of Advance Appropriations

An advance appropriation becomes available one or more years beyond the year for which the its appropriations act is passed. Budget authority is recorded in the year the funds become available, not in the year enacted. Too often, advance appropriations have been used to expand spending levels by shifting budget authority from the budget year into the subsequent year and then appropriating the BA freed up under the budget year discretionary cap to other programs. From 1993 to 1999, an average of \$2.3 billion in discretionary budget authority was advance appropriated each year. In 1999, advance appropriations totaled \$8.9 billion and increased to \$23.4 billion in 2000.

Because this budget practice distorts the debate over Government spending and misleads the public about spending levels in specific accounts, the President's budget proposals and the 2002 Congressional Budget Resolution capped advance appropriations at the amount advanced in the previous year. This year, the Administration proposes that total advance appropriations continue to be capped in 2004 at the 2002 level. Accordingly, the 2004 Budget freezes all advance appropriations at their 2002 levels, except for those that should be reduced or eliminated for programmatic reasons.

Reserve for Fully Accruing Federal Employees Retirement

The President's 2003 Budget proposed to correct a long-standing understatement of the true cost of thousands of government programs. For some time, the accruing charge of the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) and Military Retirement System (MRS) costs and a portion of the old Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) costs has been properly allocated to the affected salary and expense accounts, but the remainder (a portion of CSRS, other small retirement systems, a portion of military health care and all civilian retiree health benefits) has been charged to central accounts. The full cost of accruing benefits should be allocated to the affected salary and expense accounts, so that budget choices for program managers and budget decision makers are not distorted by inaccurate, understated cost information (see also "Charging Full Annual Budgetary Cost" in Chapter 1: "Budget and Performance Integration").

The 2004 Budget re-proposes this and presents the amounts associated with shifting this cost from central accounts to affected program accounts, starting in 2004. In an effort to respond to the concerns highlighted by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in their 2003 appropriations bill reports, the presentation of this proposal is different this year. Unlike the 2003 Budget, where the data were included in the budget request numbers, the data are displayed as non-add, memo entries and, therefore, are not included in the discretionary totals. The memo-entry amounts are shown on a comparable basis for most program accounts in 2002 and 2003, with the exception of the Department of Defense for which comparable data by account were generally not available at the time of the printing of this Budget.

Baseline

The Administration proposes several changes to Section 257 of the BEA, which establishes the requirements for the baseline:

- Correct the overcompensation of baseline budgetary resources for pay raise-related costs due to the requirement to annualize pay raises. This requirement was originally intended to compensate for 3-month delays of the pay raise from the normal October 1 effective date to January 1. In that situation, the current year appropriation would only include BA for 3 quarters of the pay raise, so an extra quarter's worth of pay-related BA had to be added to the inflated level for the budget year, in order to provide a constant level of services. However, this adjustment is no longer necessary because the date for pay raises to take effect is now permanently set by law as the first pay period in January. By adding an extra quarter's worth of pay-related BA, the baseline now overstates the cost of providing a constant level of services.
- Remove Sections 257(c)(2) and 257(c)(3), which allow for adjustments for expiring housing contracts and social insurance administrative expenses. Most multi-year housing contracts have expired and have been addressed since the BEA was first enacted in 1990, so the adjustment is no longer needed. The adjustment for social insurance administrative expenses is also inconsistent with the baseline rules for other accounts that fund the costs of administration and should not be singled out for preferential treatment.
- · Add a provision to preclude extending discretionary funding for emergencies in subsequent years. Instead, under the Administration proposal, the baseline would include emergency funding only for the year in which it was enacted. The current requirement is for the discretionary baseline estimates for the budget year and the outyears to assume the current year appropriated level, adjusted for inflation. This is reasonable for ongoing programs, where the need is expected to continue into the future. For emergencies, since the need should be for a short duration, the baseline rules build unnecessary funding into the baseline estimates for the years after the need has been addressed and passed. In effect, the current rule biases the baseline in favor of higher discretionary spending.

Reviewing Sequestration

The BEA included a list of accounts that are exempt from sequestration. The Administration proposes this list be reviewed and updated for legislation enacted since the BEA of 1997. This is necessary to resolve a number of technical issues that have arisen in recent years, and to account for new programs added to the budget during this period.

Other Budget Reform Proposals

Joint Budget Resolution.—A joint budget resolution would set the overall levels for discretionary spending, mandatory spending, receipts, and debt in a simple doc-

ument that would have the force of law. Under the current process, the Congress annually adopts a "concurrent resolution," which does not require the President's signature and does not have the force of law.

A joint budget resolution could be enforced by sequesters requiring automatic across-the-board cuts by category to offset any excess spending, similar to the BEA. It would bring the President into the process at an early stage, require the President and the Congress to reach agreement on overall fiscal policy before individual tax and spending bills are considered, and avoid the "train wrecks" at the end of the year that frequently occur under the current process.

Biennial Budgeting and Appropriations.—Only twice in the last 50 years have all appropriation bills been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. According to the Congressional Budget Office, roughly one-third of domestic discretionary programs are operating under authorization statutes that have expired. Because Congress must enact these bills each year, it cannot devote the time necessary to provide oversight and resolve problems in other programs. The preoccupation with these annual appropriations bills frequently precludes review and action on the growing portion of the budget that is permanently funded under entitlement laws.

In contrast, a biennial budget would allow lawmakers to devote more time every other year to ensuring that taxpayers' money is spent wisely and efficiently. In addition, Government agencies would receive more stable funding, which would facilitate longer range planning and improved fiscal management. Under the President's proposal for a biennial budget, funding decisions would be made in odd-numbered years, with even numbered years devoted to authorizing legislation. This proposal is also symmetric with the President's proposal for a two-year extension of the discretionary caps and PAYGO.

Line-Item Veto.—A perennial criticism of the Federal Government is that the budget contains too many special interest spending items. The persistence of these special interest items diverts resources from higher priority programs and erodes citizen confidence in Government. Because appropriations bills must be enacted annually to fund the Government, they attract special interest spending items that could not be enacted on their own. Particularly at the end of the congressional session, it is not uncommon for bills to move through

the appropriations process quickly, often with little scrutiny.

The President proposes that the Congress correct this imbalance that favors special interest spending by providing him with a constitutional line item veto. From the Nation's founding, Presidents have exercised the authority to not spend appropriated sums. However, this authority was curtailed in 1974 when Congress passed the Impoundment Control Act, which restricted the President's authority to decline to spend appropriated sums. The Line Item Veto Act of 1996 attempted to give the President the authority to cancel spending authority and special interest tax breaks, but the U.S. Supreme Court found that law unconstitutional. The President's proposal would correct the constitutional flaw in the 1996 Act.

Specifically, the President proposes a line-item veto linked to deficit reduction. This proposal would give the President the authority to reject new appropriations, new mandatory spending, or limited grants of tax benefits (to 100 or fewer beneficiaries) whenever the President determines the spending or tax benefits are not essential Government priorities. All savings from the line-item veto would be used for deficit reduction.

Government Shutdown Prevention.—For 21 out of the past 22 years, Congress has not finished its work by the October 1st deadline, the beginning of the new fiscal year. This past year, none of the 13 appropriations bills was enacted by the beginning of the new fiscal year. When Congress fails to enact appropriations bills, it funds the Government through "continuing resolutions" (CRs), which provide temporary funding authority for Government activities at current levels until the final appropriations bills are signed into law.

If Congress does not pass a CR or the President does not sign it, the Federal Government must shut down. Important Government functions should not be held hostage simply because Washington cannot cut through partisan strife to pass temporary funding bills. In the responsible process the President envisions, there should be a back-up plan to avoid the threat of a Government shutdown, although appropriations bills still should pass on time as the law requires. Under the President's proposal, if an appropriations bill is not signed by October 1 of the new fiscal year, funding would be automatically provided at the lower of the President's Budget or the prior year's level.



The current services baseline shows what receipts, outlays, surpluses, and budget authority would be if no changes were made to laws already enacted. The baseline is not a prediction of the final outcome of the annual budget process, nor is it a proposed budget. Instead it is largely a mechanical application of estimating models to existing laws. By itself, the current services baseline commits no one to any particular policy, and it does not constrain the choices available. The commitments or constraints reflected in the current services estimates are inherent in the tax and spending policies contained in current law.

The current services baseline can be useful for several reasons: It warns of future problems, either for Government fiscal policy as a whole or for individual tax and spending programs. It provides a starting point for formulating the annual budget. It is a "policy-neutral" benchmark against which the President's Budget and other budget proposals can be compared to see the magnitude of the proposed changes. Under the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA), it was the basis for determining the amount that would be sequestered from each mandatory account (sequestration has effectively expired). The following table shows current services estimates of receipts, outlays, and surpluses for 2002 through 2008. They are based on the economic assumptions described later in this chapter. The estimates are shown on a unified budget basis. The offbudget receipts and outlays of the Social Security trust funds and the Postal Service Fund are added to the on-budget receipts and outlays to calculate the unified

budget totals. The table also shows the current services estimates by major component.

Conceptual Basis for Estimates

Receipts and outlays are divided into two categories that are important for calculating the current services estimates: those controlled by authorizing legislation (direct spending and receipts) and those controlled through the annual appropriations process (discretionary spending). Different estimating rules apply to each category.

Direct spending and receipts.—Direct spending includes the major entitlement programs, such as social security, medicare, medicaid, Federal employee retirement, unemployment compensation, food stamps and other means-tested entitlements. It also includes such programs as deposit insurance and farm price and income supports, where the Government is legally obligated to make payments under certain conditions. Receipts and direct spending are alike in that they involve ongoing activities that generally operate under permanent authority (they do not require annual authorization), and the underlying statutes generally specify the tax rates or benefit levels that must be collected or paid, and who must pay or who is eligible to receive benefits. The current services baseline assumes that receipts and direct spending programs continue in the future as specified by current law. In most cases, that is what will occur without enactment of new legislation.

Provisions of law providing spending authority and the authority to collect taxes or other receipts that ex-

Table 15-1. BASELINE CATEGORY TOTALS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Receipts	1,853.2	1,867.0	2,031.1	2,235.4	2,352.4	2,469.1	2,592.6
Discretionary: Defense Nondefense	348.9	375.2	383.1	393.3	400.5	410.6	420.6
	385.4	409.8	412.0	419.9	424.3	432.0	441.5
Subtotal, discretionary	734.4	785.0	795.1	813.3	824.8	842.5	862.0
Mandatory: Social Security Medicare Medicaid and SCHIP Other mandatory	452.5	474.5	493.0	511.6	533.3	559.0	587.4
	227.7	240.9	249.1	262.0	268.0	285.4	302.3
	151.2	167.1	181.8	197.7	214.8	232.7	252.2
	274.3	302.7	297.1	297.8	301.9	309.4	323.2
Subtotal, mandatory	1,105.7	1,185.2	1,221.1	1,269.2	1,318.0	1,386.6	1,465.1
	171.0	161.1	173.3	193.2	204.9	210.8	214.3
	2,011.0	2,131.4	2,189.4	2,275.7	2,347.7	2,439.9	2,541.5
Unified surplus On-budget Off-budget	-157.8	-264.3	-158.3	-40.3	4.7	29.2	51.1
	-317.5	-424.6	-330.4	-237.3	-206.7	-199.0	-192.3
	159.7	160.2	172.1	197.0	211.4	228.2	243.4

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pire under current law are usually assumed to expire as scheduled in the current services baseline. However, the current services baseline assumes extension of two types of authority that, in fact, normally are extended in some form by the Congress. First, expiring provisions affecting excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund are assumed to be extended at current rates. During the projection period of 2003 through 2008, taxes deposited in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank trust fund, which are scheduled to expire on March 31, 2005, taxes deposited in the Highway and Aquatic Resources trust funds, which expire on September 30, 2005, and taxes deposited in the Airport and Airway trust fund, which expire on September 30, 2007, are the only taxes affected by this exception. Second, direct spending programs that will expire under current law are assumed to be extended if their 2003 outlays exceed \$50 million. However, programs enacted after the enactment of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that are explicitly temporary in nature can expire in the baseline even if their current year outlays exceed the \$50 million threshold. The budgetary impact of anticipated regulations and administrative actions that are permissible under current law are also reflected in the estimates.

Discretionary spending.—Discretionary programs differ in one important aspect from direct spending programs—Congress usually provides spending authority for discretionary programs one year at a time. The spending authority is normally provided in the form of annual appropriations. Absent appropriations of additional funds in the future, discretionary programs would cease to exist after existing balances were spent. For this reason, the definition of current services for discretionary programs is somewhat arbitrary. The definition used here is consistent with the definition of the baseline in the BEA. For 2003, the current services estimates for discretionary programs are based on the

enacted appropriations for the Department of Defense and extension of the current continuing resolution to cover the entire year for other appropriations. For 2004 through 2008, funding is equal to this 2003 level adjusted for inflation. Because the continuing resolution did not fund nonrecurring emergencies, none are included in the baseline.

Economic Assumptions

The current services estimates are based on the same economic assumptions as the President's Budget, which are based on enactment of the President's Budget proposals. The economy and the budget interact. Changes in economic conditions significantly alter the estimates of tax receipts, unemployment benefits, entitlement payments that are automatically adjusted for changes in cost-of-living (COLAs), income support programs for low-income individuals, and interest on the Federal debt. In turn, Government tax and spending policies influence prices, economic growth, consumption, savings, and investment. Because of these interactions, it would be reasonable, from an economic perspective, to assume different economic paths for the current services baseline and the President's Budget. However, this would diminish the value of current services estimates as a benchmark for measuring proposed policy changes, because it would then be difficult to separate the effects of proposed policy changes from the effects of different economic assumptions. By using the same economic assumptions for current services and the President's Budget, this potential source of confusion is eliminated. The economic assumptions underlying both the budget and the current service estimates are summarized in Table 15–2. The economic outlook underlying these assumptions is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2 of this volume.

Table 15-2. Summary of Economic Assumptions

(Fiscal years; dollar amounts in billions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):							
Levels, dollar amounts in billions:							
Current dollars	10,337	10,757	11,303	11,884	12,483	13,104	13,752
Real, chained (1996 dollars)	9,372	9,629	9,972	10,327	10,673	11,017	11,359
Percent change, year over year:							
Current dollars	3.0	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9
Real, chained (1996 dollars)	1.7	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Inflation measures (percent change, year over year):							
GDP chained price index	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Consumer price index (all urban)	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Unemployment rate, civilian (percent)	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Interest rates (percent):							
91-day Treasury bills	1.8	1.4	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
10-year Treasury notes	4.8	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6
MEMORANDUM							
Related program assumptions:							
Automatic benefit increases (percent):							
Social security and veterans pensions	2.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Federal employee retirement	2.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Food stamps	4.2	2.9	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Insured unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2

Major Programmatic Assumptions

A number of programmatic assumptions must be made in order to calculate the baseline estimates. These include assumptions about the number of beneficiaries who will receive payments from the major benefit programs and annual cost-of-living adjustments in the indexed programs. Assumptions on baseline caseload projections for the major benefit programs are shown in Table 15–3. Assumptions about various automatic cost-of-living-adjustments are shown in Table 15–2.

It is also necessary to make assumptions about the continuation of expiring programs and provisions. Under the BEA, expiring excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund are extended at current rates. In general, mandatory programs with current year spending of at least \$50 million are also assumed to continue. All discretionary programs with enacted appropriations in the current year are assumed to continue. However, specific

provisions of law that affect mandatory programs (but are not necessary for program operation) are allowed to expire as scheduled. For example, medicaid transition assistance will expire mid-way through 2003. The baseline does not assume additional spending under this authority beyond that point. Table 15-4 provides a listing of mandatory programs and taxes assumed to continue in the baseline after their expiration. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and child care entitlement to States expired at the end of 2002, were extended temporarily in the continuing resolution, and are now scheduled to expire in March, 2003. Other mandatory programs expire at different times throughout the projection period. In total, the assumed extensions add \$7.5 billion to 2003 current services outlays. Over the period 2004 through 2008, they add \$145.1 billion to current services outlays and \$105.9 billion to current services receipts.

Table 15-3. Beneficiary Projections for Major Benefit Programs

(Annual average, in thousands)

	2002	Estimate					
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Farmer direct payments	1,837	1,819	1,800	1,782	1,765	1,747	1,729
Federal family education loans	4,882	5,095	5,244	5,373	5,599	5,837	6,087
Federal direct student loans	2,141	2,224	2,268	2,328	2,424	2,525	2,630
Medicaid/State Children's Health Insurance Program	44,100	46,200	47,200	47,400	47,700	48,100	48,500
Medicare-eligible military retiree health benefits	1,546	1,586	1,627	1,658	1,684	1,710	1,737
Medicare:			·				
Hospital insurance	40,070	40,479	40,991	41,599	42,142	42,840	43,700
Supplementary medical insurance	37,932	38,358	38,773	39,267	39,710	40,266	41,002
Railroad retirement	641	629	614	599	585	573	562
Federal civil service retirement	2,383	2,400	2,446	2,486	2,526	2,559	2,595
Military retirement	1,974	1,983	1,997	2,011	2,023	2,035	2,045
Unemployment compensation	10,520	10,470	10,000	9,540	9,470	9,670	9,810
Food stamps	19,110	20,719	21,590	21,350	20,931	20,644	20,715
Child nutrition	30,646	31,425	31,690	32,504	33,016	33,523	34,024
Foster care and adoption assistance	540	562	589	620	654	689	726
Supplemental security income (SSI):							
Aged	1,164	1,148	1,132	1,121	1,111	1,103	1,098
Blind/disabled	5,291	5,433	5,577	5,706	5,807	5,892	5,968
Subtotal, SSI	6,455	6,581	6,709	6,827	6,918	6,995	7,066
Child care and development fund ¹	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300
Social security (OASDI):							
Old age and survivor insurance	39,035	39,295	39,594	39,973	40,423	40,932	41,544
Disability insurance	6,983	7,363	7,784	8,095	8,347	8,617	8,891
Veterans compensation:							
Veterans	2,357	2,466	2,544	2,567	2,572	2,576	2,583
Survivors (non-veterans)	308	312	317	320	323	326	330
Subtotal, veterans compensation	2,665	2,778	2,861	2,887	2,895	2,902	2,913
Veterans pensions:							
Veterans	346	343	340	337	336	335	335
Survivors (non-veterans)	235	224	214	205	197	190	184
Subtotal, veterans pensions	581	567	554	542	533	525	519

¹ Includes mandatory child care entitlement to States, discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant, and TANF transfers.

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Many other important assumptions must be made in order to calculate the baseline estimates. These include assumptions about the timing and substance of regulations that will be issued over the projection period, the use of administrative discretion provided under current law, and other assumptions about the way programs operate. Table 15–4 lists many of these assumptions and their impact on the baseline estimates. It is not intended to be an exhaustive listing; the variety and complexity of Government programs are too great to provide a complete list. Instead, some of the more important assumptions are shown.

Table 15-4. Impact of Regulations, Expiring Authorizations, and Other Assumptions in the Baseline (In millions of dollars)

Catagory	Estimate					
Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
REGULATIONS 1						
Foster care program:			7.5	77	00	0.5
Administrative claims for children in unlicensed relative homes		•••••	- 75	–77	-80	-85
Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency	6	18	26	27	18	5
Reduction of Title II benefits under family maximum in cases of dual enrollment	14	15	16	17	18	19
Trial work period	5	5	4	3	3	2
Musculoskeletal system and related criteria	-60	-85	-110	-135	-165	-195
Medicare, HI: ²						
Disproportionate share hospital (DSH) regulation ³		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SNF Resource Utilization Group refinement		1,010	280	-20	50	
Hospital outlier adjustments ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medicare, SMI: 2	E01	470	404	E20	570	604
Outpatient pass-through payments	501	473	484	530	579	634
Consistent reimbursement for bad debt		-10	-50	-70	-80	-90
Third party liability	1	10	30	-10	-10	-10
SCHIP:						
SCHIP prenatal care 4	98	44	81	93	14	103
Supplemental security income (SSI):			_			
Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency	-5	-12	-12	-6	-3	-7
Title XVI cross-program recovery	-15	-40	-30	-15	-15	-15
Student earned income exclusion	3	3	4	4	4	4
Musculoskeletal system and related criteria	-10	-15	-20	-25	-25	-30
Environmental Protection Agency:						
Pesticide registration fees	-26	-26	- 27	-27	-28	-28
EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS						
Provisions extended in the baseline (effect of extension):						
Spending:	707	0.747	0.747	0.747	0.747	0.747
Child care entitlement to States	797	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Child nutrition: Summer food service program		308	329	352	374	398
State administrative expenses		149	156	162	167	175
CCC market access, bioenergy and commodity programs		_	130	102	107	12,235
Compact of free association		146	148	149	151	152
Farm Security and Rural Investment conservation programs						1,882
Food stamps:						
Benefit costs						23,231
State administrative expenses						2,482
Employment and training					1	281
Other program costs					1	59
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico					1	1,518
Food donations on Indian reservations						89 140
Initiative for Future Agriculture Food Systems						171
Promoting safe and stable families					305	305
Temporary assistance for needy families (TANF):					000	000
State family assistance grants (SFAG)	6,595	16,489	16,489	16,489	16,489	16,489
SFAG to territories		78	78	78	78	78
Matching grants to territories		15	15	15	15	15
Bonus to reward high performing States		200	200	200	200	200
Bonus to reward decrease in illegitimacy		100	100	100	100	100
Tribal work program	8	8	8	8	8	8
Trade adjustment assistance	I				l	1,068

Table 15–4. Impact of Regulations, Expiring Authorizations, and Other Assumptions in the Baseline—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Estimate								
Category	0000	0004			0007	2000		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Revenues:								
Airport and Airway trust fund taxes						12,138		
Aquatic resources trust fund taxes	1			327	336	345		
Highway trust fund taxes			1	29,798	30,718	31,560		
Leaking Underground Storage Tank taxes			97	198	204	207		
Provisions not extended in the baseline (effect of extension): Spending:		4 000		4 500	4 000	4 00 4		
Customs user fees Medicare, HI: ⁵		,	-1,490	_1,588	-1,692	-1,804		
Reduction in inpatient hospital update (BIPA 301)		-440 -60	-980 -140	-1,640 -240	-2,350 -350	-3,120 -470		
Medicare, SMI: 5 Medicare low income premium assistance	50	55	60	63	65	68		
Medicaid:		400						
Transition benefits	350	400	450	500	500	470		
Benefits planning, assistance and outreach services			23	23	23	23		
Protection and advocacy services			7	7	7	7		
Recreation fee demonstrations (Dol only)			-13	11	49	88		
TANF:								
Supplemental grants	127	319	319	319	319	319		
OTHER IMPORTANT PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS								
Agriculture working capital:								
Use of mandatory unobligated balances for plant and equipment								
Child support enforcement (CSE):	10							
Effect of hold harmless payments to States	10			1				
Alternative penalties for Family Support Act systems and Statewide Disbursement Unit requirements	1	-175		-172	161			
Effect of enhanced rate of paternity testing	7	7	8	8	8	8		
Food stamps:	'	'		"		· ·		
Tax offset, recoupment, and general claims collection	-171	-175	-179	-183	-187	-192		
Quality control liabilities	-100		-18	-18	-16	-12		
Allocation of administrative costs between public assistance programs	-197	-197	-197	-197	-197	-197		
Funds for strengthening markets, income and supply (section 32):								
Emergency surplus removal		415	415	415	415	415		
Medicare:								
Managed Care	36,942	37,867	40,238	32,925	36,414	38,067		
Inpatient Hospital		115,220	121,464 45,993	128,383	135,703	143,660		
Physicians	45,411 -490	45,460 -700	-750	46,537 -860	46,892 -960	48,204 -1,050		
Home Health (BBA 4603) Extending TRICARE coverage to Medicare-eligible military retirees	330	380	410	440	460	490		
Use of multifactor productivity in MEI	1	340	550	880	1,200	1,510		
Medicare Integrity Program	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Use single pricer for Medicare covered drugs		-50	-80	-80	-90	-100		
Medicaid: 6								
Financial management recoveries	-307	-336	-367	-399	-433	-470		
Vaccines for Children, total program costs	1,056	980	1,075	1,078	895	919		
Allocation of administrative costs between public assistance programs	393	432	471	509	549	593		
Remaining upper payment limit-related costs	3,300	2,800	2,400	2,000	1,800	1,600		
Institutional long term care	34,175	36,231	38,383	40,633	43,089 29,268	45,757		
Home and community based institutional alternatives	16,643 15,269	19,248 17,115	22,194 19,143	25,477 21,248	23,512	33,609 25,925		
HHS Inspector General: Audit and Investigative Recoveries	-1,050	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,525 n/a		
State Children's Health Insurance Program (Title XXI)	4,751	5,090	4,933	4,956	5,188	5,349		
Approved Demonstrations: 7	"," "	5,555	,,,,,,	,,,,,,	-,	-,		
Medicare, HI:								
Mercey Medical SNF								
Costs	5	1						
Replacement Benefits	6	1						
Medicare, SMI:								
Competitive Bidding for DME								
Costs	2			l				
Replacement Benefits	2							
Municipal Health Costs	11	10						
Replacement Benefits	5							
reputer solicine		, 7						

Table 15–4. Impact of Regulations, Expiring Authorizations, and Other Assumptions in the Baseline—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Catagony			Estir	mate		
Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Diabetes (Telemedicine)						
Costs	5					
Replacement Benefits	5					
United Mine Workers Prescription Drug Program						
Costs	493	366				
Replacement Benefits	453	343				
Smoking Cessation						
Costs	6					
Replacement Benefits	6					
Medicare: HI and SMI:						
Case Management/Lovelace						
Costs	10	10	2			
Replacement Benefits	12	12	2			
Evercare						
Costs	156	39				
Replacement Benefits	156	39	l			
New York Graduate Medical Education						
Costs	58	45	37	26	13	
Replacement Benefits	61	53	53	53	53	1
Medicare Lifestyle Modification Program	01	30	30	30	30	
Costs	1	4	6	4		
Replacement Benefits		4	6	4		
·		4	0	4		
Medicare+Choice Phase I	000	105				
Costs	332	105	l			
Replacement Benefits	320	79				
Medicare+Choice Phase II						
Costs	650	1,365	1,936			
Replacement Benefits	594	1,261	1,821	488		
UTAH GME						
Costs	5	5	5	6	6	
Replacement Benefits	5	5	5	6	6	
Coordinated Care						
Costs	151	163	172	87		
Replacement Benefits	161	177	188	95		
Medicaid: 8						
Alabama Family Planning	198	239	202			
Arizona AHCCS	1,962	2,298	2,577	2.888		
Arkansas (ARKids B)	66	75	85	,		1
Arkansas Family Planning Services	170	190	211			1
Arkansas Cash & Counseling	18	32	60	110	125	
Arkansas TEFRA	24	37	46	56	69	
California Family Planning	156	159	27			
California - LA County ⁹	173	123	65			
Colorado Alternatives in Medicaid Home Care 10		123	00			
	3	4	5	E	4	
Colorado Consumer Directed Attendent Support)	5	4	
Delaware Statewide	188	48				
District of Columbia HIV	6	7	10	12	15	
District of Columbia Childless Adults 50-64	4	5	5	5	2	
Florida Family Planning	22					
Florida Cash & Counseling	11					
Florida Pharmacy Plus	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	
Hawaii Health QUEST	226	240	257	133		
Illinois HIFA	45	54	85	113	148	
Illinois Pharmacy Demo	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,000	
Kentucky (amended version)	342	347	370	31		
Maine HIFA (Maine Care for Childless Adults)	27	30	33	37	41	
Maine HIV	6	7	8	9	7	
Maryland (Health Choice)	1,228	1,353	930			
Massachusetts MassHealth	2,036	2,228	1,820			
Minnesota (Prepaid Med. Assist. Project Plus)	171	205	246			
Missouri Managed Care Plus	344	148				
New Jersey Cash & Counseling	5					
New Mexico - Family Planning Expansion	41					
New York (Partnership Plan)	8,333	9,022	9,753			1
TWO I GIVE I GIVE I GIVE I GIVE	0,000		1 '			
Oklahoma Sooner Care	720	1 1 1 2 2	l			
Oklahoma Sooner Care Oregon Family Planning	728	182 79				

Table 15–4. Impact of Regulations, Expiring Authorizations, and Other Assumptions in the Baseline—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Category Category				Estir	nate		
Frobe leand File Care (Medicale)	Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Carolina Family Planning				I	2	*	
South Caroline Pharmary Plus							
TemCare				1	1		
Ush (Primary Care Network)	•						
Vermont Health Access Plan							
Wishington (Care Charge-Family Planning)				69	/6	63	
Washington (Take Charge/Family Planning) 152 173 195 214				105	474	176	
Wisconsin Badger Care (Medicald)				I		1/0	
Wisconsin Family Planning							
Wisconsin Planmacy Plus (Senior Care) 979	Wisconsin Family Planning			l		40	10
State Children's Health insurance Program (Title XXI) (cests): Arizona HIFA (amendment to HCCCS)	Wisconsin Pharmacy Plus (Senior Care)			I			
Arizona HIFA (amendment to HCCCS)	State Children's Health Insurance Program (Title XXI) (costs):						
Colorado HiFA (Adult Prenatal Coverage)	Arizona HIFA (amendment to HCCCS)		39	41	43		
Illinois HFA (KidCare Parent Coverage)					337		
Maryland Health Choice 11	Colorado HIFA (Adult Prenatal Coverage)			l			
Minisotal Michael 45 50 58							
Missouri MC+11					1		
New Mersot PlamilyCare	Minnesota		50	58			
New Mexico DHFA 10							
New Mexico SCHIP1							
Oregon HIFA (Oregon Health Plan 2)				I		22	
Priode Island (SCHIP RiteCare)				I		6	
Wisconsin (BadgerCare) 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3						0	
Joint Medicare and Medicaries ShHMOs - Medicarie Costs ShHMOs - Medicarie ShHMOs -				'0			
SHMOs - Medicare		"					
Replacement Benefits							
SHMOs Medicaid September	Costs	975	1,000				
Costs		829	850				
Replacement Benefits							
S/HMÖ II - Medicare							
Costs		88	90				
Replacement Benefits 950 950		1 000	1 000				
SHMO II - Medicaid			,	l			
Costs			000				
Minnesota-Dual Eligibles		100	100				
Costs		100	100				
Replacement Benefits 74 86 .							
Wisconsin-Dual Eligibles 69 — <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				1			
Costs	· ·	/4	86				
Replacement Benefits		60					
OASI, DI, SSI: Performance of continuing disability reviews (baseline levels) (OASI, DI, SSI) -56 -322 -765 -1,161 -1,501 -1,960 Collection of overpayments: -686 -689		1		1			
Performance of continuing disability reviews (baseline levels) (OASI, DI, SSI) -56 -322 -765 -1,161 -1,501 -1,960 Collection of overpayments:		'-					
OASI -686 -689 -689 -689 -689 DI DI -418 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -457 -878 -878 -878 -878 </td <td>Performance of continuing disability reviews (baseline levels) (OASI, DI, SSI)</td> <td>-56</td> <td>-322</td> <td>-765</td> <td>-1,161</td> <td>-1,501</td> <td>-1,960</td>	Performance of continuing disability reviews (baseline levels) (OASI, DI, SSI)	-56	-322	-765	-1,161	-1,501	-1,960
DI							
SSI (federal) -834 -877 -949 94 <td></td> <td>I I</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		I I					
Debts written off as uncollectable (no effect on outlays): 94				l	-	-	
OASI 94 <		-834	-8//	-8//	-8//	-8//	-8//
DI 326 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 627 627 627 DI: Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 85 73 56 58 65 71 Research and demonstration projects 14 29 34 17		94	94	94	94	94	94
SSI (federal) 596 627 627 627 627 DI: Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 85 73 56 58 65 71 Research and demonstration projects 14 29 34 17		I I		1	-	-	
DI: 85 73 56 58 65 71 Research and demonstration projects 14 29 34 17				I			
Research and demonstration projects 14 29 34 17	'						
SSI: 7. <	Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation	85		56	58	65	71
Payments from states for state supplemental benefits -3,949 -4,056 -4,136 -4,265 -4,398 -4,454 Payments for state supplemental benefits 3,940 4,045 4,475 4,265 4,030 4,450 Fees for administration of State supplement: Treasury share -156 -159 -162 -154 -166 -168 SSA share -112 -120 -127 -135 -143 -152 Research and demonstration projects 44 30 30 30 30 Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 74 75 72 69 66 64	1 ,	14	29	34	17		
Payments for state supplemental benefits 3,940 4,045 4,475 4,265 4,030 4,450 Fees for administration of State supplement: -156 -159 -162 -154 -166 -168 SSA share -112 -120 -127 -135 -143 -152 Research and demonstration projects 44 30 30 30 30 Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 74 75 72 69 66 64		0.040	4.050	4 400	4.005	4.000	4.454
Fees for administration of State supplement: Treasury share -156 -159 -162 -154 -166 -168 SSA share -112 -120 -127 -135 -143 -152 Research and demonstration projects 44 30 30 30 30 Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 74 75 72 69 66 64							
Treasury share -156 -159 -162 -154 -166 -168 SSA share -112 -120 -127 -135 -143 -152 Research and demonstration projects 44 30 30 30 30 Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 74 75 72 69 66 64	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3,940	4,045	4,4/5	4,200	4,030	4,450
SSA share -112 -120 -127 -135 -143 -152 Research and demonstration projects 44 30 30 30 30 30 Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 74 75 72 69 66 64	· ·	-156	_150	_162	_154	-166	-168
Research and demonstration projects 44 30 30 30 30 30 30 Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation 74 75 72 69 66 64	•	I I		1			
Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation		I I		l			
Performance of non-disability redeterminations (excludes related overpayment collections reported above) -1,115 -2,050 -2,265 -2,445 -2,605 -2,770	Payments to states for vocational rehabilitation	74		I			64
		-1,115	-2,050	l –2,265	- 2,445	-2,605	-2,770

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Table 15-4. Impact of Regulations, Expiring Authorizations, and Other Assumptions in the Baseline

(In millions of dollars)

Catagony	Estimate								
Category		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Ticket to work grant programs: Infrastructure grant program Demonstration to maintain independence and employment	22 8	34 16	37 20	40 24	41 22	42 20			

^{= \$500,000} or less.

NA = Not available.

² Medicare regulations reflect gross outlays.

⁴ Includes Medicaid and SCHIP costs.

⁶ Not shown on table are anticipated collections from various state liabilities under current law.

8 Estimates for Medicaid demonstrations reflect the program costs in the absence of the demonstration. Estimates for the actual cost of the demonstration are not available.

⁹ Budget modified from original agreement for phase-out of waiver funding.

Current Services Receipts, Outlays, and Budget Authority

Receipts.—Table 15–5 shows baseline receipts by major source. Total receipts are projected to increase by \$164.1 billion from 2003 to 2004 and by \$561.5 billion from 2004 to 2008, largely due to assumed increases in incomes resulting from both real economic growth and inflation.

Individual income taxes are estimated to increase by \$76.4 billion from 2003 to 2004 under current law. This growth of 8.7 percent is primarily the effect of increased collections resulting from rising personal incomes. Individual income taxes are projected to grow at an annual rate of 6.7 percent between 2004 and 2008.

Corporation income taxes under current law are estimated to increase by \$27.9 billion or 19.1 percent from 2003 to 2004, in large part due to higher corporate profits and the expiration of temporary business tax relief provided in the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. Corporation income taxes are projected to increase at an annual rate of 9.8 percent from 2004 to 2008.

Social insurance and retirement receipts are estimated to increase by \$38.0 billion between 2003 and 2004, and by an additional \$160.2 billion between 2004 and 2008. The estimates reflect assumed increases in total wages and salaries paid, and scheduled increases in the social security taxable earnings base from \$87,000 in 2003 to \$103,500 in 2008.

Excise taxes are estimated to increase by \$11.0 billion from 2003 to 2008, in large part due to increased economic activity. Other baseline receipts (estate and gift taxes, customs duties, and miscellaneous receipts) are projected to increase by \$26.9 billion from 2003 to 2008.

The current services revenue estimates reflect a downward adjustment for revenue uncertainty of \$25 billion in 2003 and \$15 billion in 2004. These amounts reflect an additional adjustment to receipts beyond what the economic and tax models forecast that has been made in the interest of cautious and prudent forecasting.

Table 15-5. BASELINE RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	2002			Estim	nate		
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Individual income taxes	858.3	877.2	953.6	1,028.7	1,094.7	1,162.6	1,235.6
Corporation income taxes	148.0	145.8	173.7	233.2	240.1	244.6	252.0
Social insurance and retirement receipts	700.8	726.6	764.5	812.2	847.6	887.8	924.8
On-budget	185.4	195.0	208.4	222.7	232.8	243.3	251.6
Off-budget	515.3	531.6	556.2	589.5	614.8	644.4	673.2
Excise taxes	67.0	68.4	71.2	73.5	75.1	77.2	79.4
Other	79.0	74.0	83.1	87.7	95.0	96.9	100.8
Adjustment for revenue uncertainty	0.0	-25.0	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total On-budget Off-budget	1,853.2 1,337.9 515.3	1,867.0 1,335.4 531.6	2,031.1 1,475.0 556.2	2,235.4 1,645.9 589.5	2,352.4 1,737.6 614.8	2,469.1 1,824.6 644.4	2,592.6 1,919.4 673.2

¹ Not shown on the table are Medicare and Medicaid regulations that have not been specifically priced.

³ Regulation is under development. Costs estimates not available.

⁵ Additional provisions expired in FY2002, affecting payments for PPS-capital, PPS-exempt capital, hospice, outpatient hospital, ambulance, ambulatory surgical center, and clinical laboratories.

⁷ Estimates for Medicare demonstrations reflect Federal costs of the projects. Replacement benefits represent the program costs in the absence of the demonstrations. The differences represent the net impact of the demonstration project on the baseline.

Budget neutrality controlled through experimental design.
 Estimates reflect costs for SCHIP children covered under the State's Medicaid 1115.

Outlays.—Current services outlays are estimated to grow from \$2,131.4 billion in 2003 to \$2,189.4 billion in 2004, a 2.7 percent increase. Between 2003 and 2008, they are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent. Outlays for discretionary programs increase from \$785.0 billion in 2003 to \$795.1 billion in 2004, largely reflecting increases in resources to keep pace with inflation. Again reflecting increases in resources to keep pace with inflation, outlays continue to increase each year thereafter, reaching \$862.0 billion in 2008. Entitlement and other mandatory programs are estimated to grow from \$1,185.2 billion in 2003 to \$1,221.1 billion in 2004, and to \$1,465.1 billion in 2008, due in large part to changes in the number of beneficiaries and to automatic cost-of-living adjustments and other adjustments for inflation. Social security outlays grow from \$474.5 billion in 2003 to \$587.4 billion in 2008, an average annual rate of 4.4 percent. Medicare and medicaid are projected to grow at annual average rates of 4.6 and 8.7 percent, respectively, outpacing inflation. Offsetting growth in other areas, unemployment compensation declines from \$53.5 billion in 2003 to \$40.5 billion in 2004, reflecting lower unemployment rates as economic growth increases. Outlays for unemployment compensation decline again in 2005

as the assumed unemployment rate continues to fall before beginning to increase each year through 2008. Other areas of growth are federal employee retirement and other income security programs, including food assistance, the earned income tax credit and the supplemental security income program.

Net interest payments to the public total \$161.1 billion in 2003 and \$173.3 billion in 2004. They rise each year reaching \$214.3 billion in 2008. This pattern reflects increased borrowing requirements as well as changes in the mix of debt issuance and interest rates over the period.

Tables 15–7 and 15–8 show current services outlays by function and by agency, respectively. A more detailed presentation of outlays (by function, subfunction, and program) appears at the end of this chapter.

Budget authority.—Tables 15–9 and 15–10 show current services estimates of budget authority by function and by agency, respectively.

Current Services Outlays and Budget Authority by Function and Program.—Tables 15–11 and 15–12 present current services budget authority and outlays, respectively, in function order, with category and program level detail.

Table 15-6. CHANGE IN BASELINE OUTLAY ESTIMATES BY CATEGORY

(Dollar amounts in billions)

		Estimate		Change 20	03 to 2004	Change 20	003 to 2008
	2003	2004	2008	Amount	Percent	Amount	Annual average rate
Outlays:							
Discretionary:							
Defense	375.2	383.1	420.6	7.9	2.1%	45.3	2.3%
Nondefense	409.8	412.0	441.5	2.2	0.5%	31.7	1.5%
Subtotal, discretionary	785.0	795.1	862.0	10.1	1.3%	77.0	1.9%
Mandatory:							
Medicaid	162.4	176.8	246.9	14.4	8.9%	84.5	8.7%
Medicare	240.9	249.1	302.3	8.2	3.4%	61.4	4.6%
Federal employee retirement and disability	86.2	88.7	102.4	2.4	2.8%	16.1	3.5%
Unemployment compensation	53.5	40.5	46.4	-13.0	-24.3%	-7.0	-2.8%
Other income security programs	140.1	143.4	160.7	3.2	2.3%	20.5	2.8%
Social Security	474.5	493.0	587.4	18.5	3.9%	113.0	4.4%
Other mandatory programs	81.4	86.0	92.3	4.6	5.6%	10.9	2.5%
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-53.8	-56.3	-73.3	-2.6	4.7%	-19.5	6.4%
Subtotal, mandatory	1,185.2	1,221.1	1,465.1	35.8	3.0%	279.9	4.3%
Net interest	161.1	173.3	214.3	12.2	7.5%	53.2	5.9%
Total outlays	2,131.4	2,189.4	2,541.5	58.1	2.7%	410.1	3.6%

Table 15-7. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

Function	2002			Estim	nate		
Function	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
National defense:							
Department of Defense—Military	332.0	358.2	365.9	375.5	382.8	392.5	402.2
Other	16.6	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.1	18.4	18.7
Total, National defense	348.6	375.8	383.8	393.7	400.9	410.9	420.9
International affairs	22.4	19.9	23.4	22.9	23.1	23.9	24.6
General science, space, and technology	20.8	21.5	21.7	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.5
Energy	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.2
Natural resources and environment	29.5	31.5	32.9	33.9	35.1	35.9	36.8
Agriculture		21.2	21.3	24.8	24.6	23.7	22.2
Commerce and housing credit	0.4	4.9	1.6	-0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.4
On-Budget	(0.3)	(5.6)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)
Off-Budget		(-0.7)	(-0.4)	(-0.8)	(-0.8)	(-0.9)	(-1.2
Transportation		64.6	63.0	63.4	63.7	64.9	66.7
Community and regional development		16.8	14.2	13.6	11.6	11.6	11.8
Education, training, employment, and social services	70.5	84.2	82.9	81.4	81.9	82.8	84.1
Health		221.9	239.2	256.9	275.8	295.6	317.3
Medicare		244.6	252.9	265.9	272.1	289.7	306.7
Income security		329.8	322.8	336.4	344.9	352.3	364.8
Social security	456.4	478.2	496.6	515.3	537.1	562.9	591.5
On-Budget		(13.1)	(13.4)	(14.4)	(15.4)	(16.7)	(18.2)
Off-Budget	\ /	(465.2)	(483.2)	(500.9)	(521.8)	(546.3)	(573.3)
Veterans benefits and services	` '	56.1	` 58.6 [′]	63.8	63.7	63.3	68.5
Administration of justice		35.1	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.0	40.0
General government		17.5	17.3	17.5	17.9	18.5	19.2
Net interest		161.1	173.3	193.2	204.9	210.8	214.3
On-Budget	(247.8)	(244.7)	(262.0)	(290.0)	(311.0)	(327.8)	(343.6)
Off-Budget	' '	(–83.6)	(–88.7)	(–96.8)	(-106.1)	(-117.0)	(-129.3
Allowances	` '			-1.2	-1.2		
Undistributed offsetting receipts:							
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	–33.5	-39.9	-42.1	-44.2	-46.4	-48.5	-50.7
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)		-9.5	-10.0	-10.8	-11.5	-12.2	-13.0
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf		-4.3	-4.0	-4.5	-5.2	-5.3	-5.2
Sale of major assets		1.0		-0.3	0.2		0.2
Other undistributed offsetting receipts		-0.1	-0.2	-8.2	-8.1	-4.3	-4.3
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	–47.8	-53.8	-56.3	-68.0	-71.2	-70.3	-73.3
On-Budget		(-44.3)	(-46.3)	(-57.2)	(-59.7)	(-58.2)	(-60.2)
Off-Budget		(-9.5)	(-10.0)	(-10.8)	(-11.5)	(-12.2)	(-13.0)
Total	2,011.0	2,131.4	2,189.4	2,275.7	2,347.7	2,439.9	2,541.5
On-Budget	(, /	(1,760.0)	(1,805.3)	(1,883.1)	(1,944.3)	(2,023.6)	(2,111.7)
Off-Budget	(355.7)	(371.4)	(384.1)	(392.5)	(403.4)	(416.2)	(429.8)

^{* \$50} million or less.

Table 15-8. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

Account	2002	Estimate							
Agency	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Legislative Branch	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7		
Judicial Branch	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7		
Agriculture	68.7	73.2	75.0	81.1	82.2	82.8	83.3		
Commerce	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1		
Defense—Military	332.0	358.2	365.9	375.5	382.8	392.5	402.2		
Education	46.3	59.3	58.1	56.7	57.1	57.8	58.6		
Energy	17.7	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.8	20.5		
Health and Human Services	465.8	500.9	525.8	555.5	580.1	617.4	655.2		
Homeland Security	17.5	25.7	24.0	24.4	23.6	23.9	24.4		
Housing and Urban Development	31.9	37.4	35.3	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.7		
Interior	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6		
Justice	21.1	21.4	24.3	23.6	23.3	21.9	22.4		
Labor	64.7	69.5	55.7	54.2	55.0	57.6	60.0		
State	9.5	10.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1		
Transportation	56.1	53.3	53.8	54.3	54.4	55.4	57.0		
Treasury	370.6	367.7	388.6	421.4	450.9	474.3	497.2		
Veterans Affairs	50.9	56.0	58.5	63.6	63.6	63.2	68.4		
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3		
Other Defense Civil Programs	35.2	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.6		
Environmental Protection Agency	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.8		
Executive Office of the President	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
General Services Administration	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		
International Assistance Programs	13.3	12.7	13.9	13.3	13.5	14.0	14.4		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	14.4	14.4	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.9		
National Science Foundation	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1		
Office of Personnel Management	52.5	55.8	57.9	61.0	64.0	67.1	70.4		
Small Business Administration	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9		
Social Security Administration	488.2	509.7	529.9	554.9	575.4	599.4	632.4		
On-Budget	(45.8)	(44.5)	(46.7)	(54.0)	(53.6)	(53.1)	(59.1)		
Off-Budget	(442.4)	(465.2)	(483.2)	(500.9)	(521.8)	(546.3)	(573.3)		
Other Independent Agencies	16.0	13.7	15.4	14.1	14.6	16.0	16.2		
On-Budget	(16.6)	(14.4)	(15.7)	(14.9)	(15.4)	(16.9)	(17.4)		
Off-Budget	(-0.7)	(–0.7)	(-0.4)	(-0.8)	(-0.8)	(-0.9)	(–1.2)		
Allowances	l		l	-1.2	-1.2				
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-201.1	-211.3	-220.5	-242.9	-258.9	-272.6	-291.9		
On-Budget	(-115.0)	(-118.2)	(-121.8)	(-135.4)	(-141.3)	(-143.5)	(-149.6)		
Off-Budget	(-86.1)	(–93.1)	(-98.7)	(–107.6)	(–117.6)	(–129.2)	(–142.3)		
Total	2,011.0	2,131.4	2,189.4	2,275.7	2,347.7	2,439.9	2,541.5		
On-Budget	(1,655.3)	(1,760.0)	(1,805.3)	(1,883.1)	(1,944.3)	(2,023.6)	(2,111.7)		
Off-Budget	(355.7)	(371.4)	(384.1)	(392.5)	(403.4)	(416.2)	(429.8)		

Table 15-9. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION

Function	2002			Estim	nate		
Function	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
National defense:							
Department of Defense—Military	345.0	364.0	373.4	381.6	390.1	399.1	408.7
Other	17.1	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.8
Total, National defense	362.1	381.9	391.2	399.6	408.3	417.6	427.5
International affairs	25.1	19.7	20.4	23.7	25.2	25.9	26.7
General science, space, and technology	22.0	21.7	22.0	22.4	22.8	23.3	23.8
Energy	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3
Natural resources and environment	31.1	31.1	32.6	34.0	34.9	36.0	37.0
Agriculture	23.8	20.8	21.8	24.8	24.5	23.6	22.2
Commerce and housing credit	11.3	8.6	9.6	9.1	8.8	10.7	10.3
On-Budget	(8.2)	(8.6)	(8.8)	(8.3)	(7.9)	(9.2)	(9.6)
Off-Budget	(3.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(0.7)
Transportation	68.9	64.0	63.6	65.1	66.9	68.6	70.2
Community and regional development	23.1	12.0	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4
Education, training, employment, and social services	79.9	84.1	82.8	82.3	83.1	84.2	85.6
Health	206.1	224.3	238.5	257.3	276.4	297.1	318.7
Medicare	234.4	245.0	252.7	266.0	272.5	289.4	306.8
Income security	309.7	324.4	323.5	333.6	342.5	350.5	366.3
Social security	462.4	479.6	498.2	516.9	539.1	565.3	594.0
On-Budget	(14.0)	(13.1)	(13.4)	(14.4)	(15.4)	(16.7)	(18.2)
Off-Budget	(448.4)	(466.5)	(484.8)	(502.4)	(523.7)	(548.6)	(575.9)
Veterans benefits and services	52.1	56.5	58.0	61.5	64.0	66.4	68.9
Administration of justice	36.2	37.2	40.6	37.7	38.6	39.6	40.7
General government	18.4	16.6	17.1	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.4
Net interest	170.9	161.1	173.3	193.2	204.9	210.8	214.3
On-Budget	(247.8)	(244.7)	(262.0)	(290.0)	(311.0)	(327.8)	(343.6)
Off-Budget	(-76.8)	(-83.6)	(-88.7)	(-96.8)	(-106.1)	(-117.0)	(-129.3)
Allowances	(70.0)	(00.0)	(00.7)	-1.2	-1.2		(120.0)
Undistributed offsetting receipts:				1.2	1.2		
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-33.5	-39.9	-42.1	-44.2	-46.4	-48.5	-50.7
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	-9.3	-9.5	-10.0	-10.8	-11.5	-12.2	-13.0
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-5.0	-4.3	-4.0	-4.5	-5.2	-5.3	-5.2
Sale of major assets			-	-0.3			
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	_*	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3 -8.2	-8.1	-4.3	-4.3
·							
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-47.8	-53.8	-56.3	-68.0	-71.2	-70.3	-73.3
On-Budget	(-38.5)	(-44.3)	(-46.3)	(–57.2)	(-59.7)	(-58.2)	(-60.2)
Off-Budget	(-9.3)	(–9.5)	(-10.0)	(–10.8)	(–11.5)	(-12.2)	(-13.0)
Total	2,090.1	2,135.0	2,201.4	2,288.0	2,371.2	2,470.4	2,572.6
On-Budget	(1,724.7)	(1,761.5)	(1,814.4)	(1,892.3)	(1,964.2)	(2,049.4)	(2,138.4)
Off-Budget	(365.3)	(373.5)	(386.9)	(395.6)	(407.1)	(421.0)	(434.3)
MEMORANDUM							
Discretionary budget authority:							
National defense	360.8	381.4	390.7	399.2	408.0	417.3	427.2
International	25.2	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.1	26.6	27.1
Domestic	348.7	331.6	341.9	348.6	356.0	365.0	373.9
Total, discretionary	734.7	737.9	757.9	773.4	790.1	808.9	828.3

^{* \$50} million or less.

Table 15-10. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY

Aconou	2002			Estim	ate		
Agency	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Legislative Branch	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
Judicial Branch	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8
Agriculture	71.3	72.7	77.8	83.3	84.2	84.8	85.3
Commerce	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2
Defense—Military	345.0	364.0	373.4	381.6	390.1	399.1	408.7
Education	55.7	60.1	58.6	57.8	58.2	58.9	59.9
Energy	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.2	19.3	20.0	20.7
Health and Human Services	478.7	503.2	523.6	554.3	579.7	617.4	657.7
Homeland Security	30.5	21.0	23.4	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.3
Housing and Urban Development	34.6	32.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.7	38.4
Interior	10.8	10.2	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.8
Justice	21.3	22.9	24.1	21.0	21.6	22.1	22.7
Labor	65.2	68.4	55.2	54.1	55.1	57.5	59.9
State	10.0	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2
Transportation	60.2	54.8	54.5	55.8	57.5	58.9	60.4
Treasury	370.6	367.9	389.0	422.1	451.7	475.0	497.8
Veterans Affairs	51.9	56.4	57.8	61.4	63.8	66.2	68.7
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Other Defense Civil Programs	35.4	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8
Environmental Protection Agency	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6
Executive Office of the President	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
General Services Administration	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
International Assistance Programs	14.5	13.7	10.6	13.6	14.9	15.2	15.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	14.9	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.1
National Science Foundation	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Office of Personnel Management	55.3	58.0	60.4	63.4	66.5	69.6	72.8
Small Business Administration	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Social Security Administration	492.3	510.4	531.5	556.1	577.3	602.1	635.0
On-Budget	(43.9)	(43.9)	(46.7)	(53.7)	(53.6)	(53.5)	(59.1)
Off-Budget	(448.4)	(466.5)	(484.8)	(502.4)	(523.7)	(548.6)	(575.9)
Other Independent Agencies	21.7	14.1	17.6	17.9	18.7	20.4	20.4
On-Budget	(18.6)	(14.1)	(16.7)	(17.2)	(17.8)	(18.8)	(19.8)
Off-Budget	(3.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(0.7)
Allowances				-1.2	-1.2		
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-201.1	-211.3	-220.5	-242.9	-258.9	-272.6	-291.9
On-Budget	(–115.0)	(-118.2)	(–121.8)	(-135.4)	(-141.3)	(-143.5)	(-149.6)
Off-Budget	(–86.1)	(-93.1)	(-98.7)	(-107.6)	(–117.6)	(-129.2)	(-142.3)
Total	2,090.1	2,135.0	2,201.4	2,288.0	2,371.2	2,470.4	2,572.6
On-Budget	(1,724.7)	(1,761.5)	(1,814.4)	(1,892.3)	(1,964.2)	(2,049.4)	(2,138.4)
Off-Budget	(365.3)	(373.5)	(386.9)	(395.6)	(407.1)	(421.0)	(434.3)

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM

Function and Decrease	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
050 National defense: Discretionary: Department of Defense—Military: Military personnel	86,929	93,436	96,735	99,380	102,135	105,008	107,991
Operation and maintenance	132,702	129,373	132,737	135,864	139,160	142,640	146,318
Procurement	62,739 48,713	71,403 56,798	72,472 57,777	73,587 58,745	74,761 59,787	76,038 60,902	77,405 62,099
Military construction	6,631	6,288	6,402	6,511	6,632	6,760	6,891
Family housing Revolving, management, and trust funds and other	4,048 2,645	4,204 3,132	4,268 3,259	4,329 3,407	4,402 3,452	4,476 3,510	4,557 3,572
Total, Department of Defense—Military	344,407	364,634	373,650	381,823	390,329	399,334	408,833
Atomic energy defense activities:	, ,	,	,	,	,	,	
Department of Energy	14,910	14,835	15,076	15,318	15,578	15,857	16,158
Department of Homeland Security Formerly utilized sites remedial action	109 140	96 140	97 142	100 145	101 147	103 150	104 153
Defense nuclear facilities safety board	18	18	19	19	20	20	21
Total, Atomic energy defense activities	15,177	15,089	15,334	15,582	15,846	16,130	16,436
Defense-related activities: Discretionary programs	1,232	1,723	1,760	1,798	1,835	1,872	1,917
Total, Discretionary	360,816	381,446	390,744	399,203	408,010	417,336	427,186
Mandatory: Department of Defense—Military: Military personnel	27	53	379	379	379	379	379
Revolving, trust and other DoD mandatory Offsetting receipts	2,402 -1,852	267 -986	292 -942	303 -921	288 -922	319 -886	332 -882
Total, Department of Defense—Military	577	-666	-271	-239	-255	-188	-171
Atomic energy defense activities: Energy employee occupational illness compensation program	157	756	440	331	265	214	193
Defense-related activities: Radiation exposure compensation trust fund Mandatory programs	172 384	143 223	107 226	65 239	47 247	29 255	29 263
Total, Defense-related activities	556	366	333	304	294	284	292
Total, Mandatory	1,290	456	502	396	304	310	314
Total, National defense	362,106	381,902	391,246	399,599	408,314	417,646	427,500
150 International affairs: Discretionary: International development, humanitarian assistance: Development assistance, child survival, and disease programs	2,580	2,657	2,697	2,737	2,781	2,829	2,880
Food aid	864	895	908	922	937	953	970
Refugee programs	720 645	677 510	688 518	698 525	710 534	722 543	736 553
Multilateral development banks (MDB's)	1,026	1,173	1,191	1,209	1,229	1,246	1,269
Assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union	624 275	867 268	881 276	893 283	908 292	922 300	939 310
International narcotics control and law enforcement Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe USAID operations	376 461 567	237 648 552	241 657 571	245 668 587	250 678 604	254 690 622	259 703 642
Voluntary contributions to international organizations Other development and humanitarian assistance	295 514	208 760	211 772	214 784	218 799	221 816	225 832
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	8,947	9,452	9,611	9,765	9,940	10,118	10,318
International security assistance:							_
Foreign military financing grants and loans Economic support fund	4,007 2,670	3,699 2,869	3,756 2,912	3,811 2,956	3,873 3,002	3,938 3,055	4,009 3,109

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs Other security assistance	398 234	306 207	310 210	316 213	320 216	326 221	331 224
Total, International security assistance	7,309	7,081	7,188	7,296	7,411	7,540	7,673
Conduct of foreign affairs:	0.070	0.004	0.000	4.000	4.404	4.000	4.000
State Department operations Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	3,876 1,474	3,891 1,262	3,990 1,283	4,083 1,300	4,181 1,323	4,283 1,345	4,392 1,370
Assessed contributions to international organizations	899	850	863	876	890	905	921
Assessed contributions for international peacekeeping	825	726	737	748	760	773	787
Other conduct of foreign affairs	137	141	145	150	153	159	165
Total, Conduct of foreign affairs	7,211	6,870	7,018	7,157	7,307	7,465	7,635
Foreign information and exchange activities:							
International broadcasting Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund	515	473	488	500	515	533	547 9
Other information and exchange activities	9 440	8 274	8 279	8 283	8 289	9 295	301
Total, Foreign information and exchange activities	964	755	775	791	812	837	857
International financial programs:							
Export-Import Bank	738	684	597	606	617	628	640
Special defense acquisition fund	-2						
Total, International financial programs	736	684	597	606	617	628	640
Total, Discretionary	25,167	24,842	25,189	25,615	26,087	26,588	27,123
Mandatory: International development, humanitarian assistance: Credit liquidating accounts Receipts and other	-1,180 -52	-1,347 83	-1,172 -7	–970 –7	-996 -7	-934 -7	-866 -7
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	-1,232	-1,264	-1,179		-1,003	-941	
International security assistance:					·		
Foreign military loan reestimates	150	-522					
Foreign military loan liquidating account	-532	-420	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Total, International security assistance	-382	-942	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Foreign affairs and information:							
Conduct of foreign affairs	35	7	7	6	6	5	5
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vietnam debt repayment fund, transfers from liquidating fund	2	-2					
Total, Foreign affairs and information	40	8	10	9	9	8	8
International financial programs: Foreign military sales trust fund (net)	1,989	1,073	-2,897	-273	755	769	783
Credit liquidating account (Ex-Im)		-487	-348	-311	-290	-254	-157
Export-Import Bank—subsidy reestimates	-367 -71	-3,467 -85	_88	-94	-108		-28
Total, International financial programs	1,551	-2,966	-3,333		357	490	598
Total, Mandatory							
· • •	-23	-5,164	-4,789	-1,913	-902	-673	-463
Total, International affairs	25,144	19,678	20,400	23,702	25,185	25,915	26,660
250 General science, space, and technology: Discretionary: General science and basic research: National Science Foundation programs	4,753	4,688	4,763	4,836	4,918	5,005	5,098
Department of Energy general science programs	3,263	3,227	3,279	3,331	3,386	3,447	3,512

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Drawers	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Department of Homeland Security science and technology programs	5	23	23	24	24	24	25
Total, General science and basic research	8,021	7,938	8,065	8,191	8,328	8,476	8,635
Space flight, research, and supporting activities:	7 104	7.077	7 000	7.050	7 506	7 660	7 000
Science, aeronautics, and technology Human space flight	7,104 6,773	7,077 6,571	7,220 6,691	7,359 6,811	7,506 6,937	7,663 7,073	7,830 7,219
Other NASA programs	24	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	13,901	13,672	13,936	14,196	14,470	14,764	15,078
Total, Discretionary	21,922	21,610	22,001	22,387	22,798	23,240	23,713
Mandatory:							
General science and basic research:							
National Science Foundation donations	94	107	27	36	37	37	37
Total, General science, space, and technology	22,016	21,717	22,028	22,423	22,835	23,277	23,750
270 Energy:							
Discretionary:							
Energy supply:							
Research and development	1,286	1,107	1,126	1,145	1,167	1,190	1,213
Naval petroleum reserves operations	17	22	22	23	23	24	25
Uranium enrichment decontamination	-420 95	-442 94	-452	-463	-474 100	-485 102	105
Nuclear waste program Federal power marketing	208	185	96 191	98 196	100 203	103 211	105 217
Elk Hills school lands fund	36	36	37	37	38	38	39
Rural electric and telephone discretionary loans	16	27	32	25	27	24	28
Non-defense environmental management and other	652	654	664	674	684	696	709
·	002	004	004	0/4	004	000	700
Total, Energy supply	1,890	1,683	1,716	1,735	1,768	1,801	2,336
Energy conservation and preparedness:							
Energy conservation	896	907	922	937	953	970	989
Emergency energy preparedness	179	195	199	201	205	209	214
Total, Energy conservation and preparedness	1,075	1,102	1,121	1,138	1,158	1,179	1,203
Energy information, policy, and regulation:							
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	83	50	21	27	402	413	429
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission fees and recoveries, and other		-18	-18	-18	-18	-19	-19
Department of Energy departmental management, OIG, EIA administration	200	211	218	224	231	240	248
Total, Energy information, policy, and regulation	283	243	221	233	615	634	658
Total, Discretionary	3,248	3,028	3,058	3,106	3,541	3,614	4,197
Mandatory:							
Energy supply:							
Naval petroleum reserves oil and gas sales	-7	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6	-4
Federal power marketing	-392	-610	-582	-703	-863	-761	-656
Tennessee Valley Authority	126	-112	-271	-130	-151	-498	-612
Nuclear waste fund program	-712	-736	-743	-749	-754	-756	-767
Rural electric and telephone liquidating accounts	-1,814	-1,348	-1,219	-932	-957	-921	-818
Rural electric and telephone loan subsidy reestimates	-49						
Total, Mandatory	-2,848	-2,813	-2,822	-2,521	-2,731	-2,942	-2,857
Total, Energy	400	215	236	585	810	672	1,340
300 Natural resources and environment: Discretionary: Water resources: Corps of Engineers	4,509	4,511	4,635	4,747	4,869	4,995	5,130
Bureau of Reclamation		885	915	923	951	984	995

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Watershed, flood prevention, and other	301	267	272	280	285	292	29		
Total, Water resources	5,879	5,663	5,822	5,950	6,105	6,271	6,42		
Conservation and land management:	4.000	4 000	4.504	4.050	4.700	4.004	F 07		
Forest Service		4,399	4,534	4,658	4,788	4,924	5,07		
0 1 ,		1,680	1,740	1,794	1,850	1,906	1,97		
Conservation of agricultural lands	833 1,135	1,160 1,137	1,205 1,170	1,245 1,201	1,288 1,230	1,331 1,267	1,37 1,30		
Other conservation and land management programs	716	635	650	665	682	699	71		
Total, Conservation and land management		9,011	9,299	9,563	9,838	10,127	10,43		
•	0,740	3,011	3,233	3,300	3,000	10,127	10,40		
Recreational resources: Operation of recreational resources	2,382	2 /17	2.400	2 554	2,622	2 700	2,77		
Other recreational resources activities	1 ' 1	2,417 32	2,488 33	2,554 34	35	2,700 36	2,77		
Other recreational resources activities	23	32	33	34	33	30			
Total, Recreational resources	2,405	2,449	2,521	2,588	2,657	2,736	2,81		
Pollution control and abatement:									
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,986	2,910	2,996	3,076	3,159	3,247	3,34		
State and tribal assistance grants	3,738	3,672	3,727	3,783	3,843	3,908	3,97		
Hazardous substance superfund		1,254	1,285	1,314	1,344	1,377	1,41		
Other control and abatement activities	146	148	150	152	156	158	16		
Total, Pollution control and abatement	8,180	7,984	8,158	8,325	8,502	8,690	8,89		
Other natural resources:									
NOAA	3,337	3,184	3,263	3,338	3,416	3,498	3,58		
Other natural resource program activities		1,072	1,107	1,138	1,172	1,209	1,24		
Total, Other natural resources	4,404	4,256	4,370	4,476	4,588	4,707	4,83		
Total, Discretionary	29,614	29,363	30,170	30,902	31,690	32,531	33,40		
Mandatory:									
Water resources:									
Offsetting receipts and other mandatory water resource programs	4	-75	-56	-51	-60	-59	-5		
One constitute and land management.									
Conservation and land management: Conservation Programs	2 170	4,029	4 417	E 02E	E 100	5,299	E 40		
Offsetting receipts		-2,688	4,417 -2,471	5,035 -2,539	5,188 -2,520	-2,484	5,40 -2,46		
Onsetting receipts	2,120	-2,000	-2,471	-2,509	-2,320	-2,404	-2,40		
Total, Conservation and land management	1,051	1,341	1,946	2,496	2,668	2,815	2,93		
Recreational resources:									
Operation of recreational resources		939	959	885	910	941	97		
Offsetting receipts	-293	-306	-317	-140	-142	-143	-14		
Total, Recreational resources	632	633	642	745	768	798	83		
Pollution control and abatement:									
Superfund resources and other mandatory	–172	-124	-133	-133	-133	-133	-13		
Other natural resources									
Other natural resources: Fees and mandatory programs	_3	11	8	8	9	10			
rees and mandatory programs	3	- 11	٥	٥	9	10			
Total, Mandatory	1,512	1,786	2,407	3,065	3,252	3,431	3,58		
Total, Natural resources and environment	31,126	31,149	32,577	33,967	34,942	35,962	36,98		
0 Agriculture:									
Discretionary:									
Farm income stabilization:									
Agriculture credit loan program	458	504	519	535	551	568	58		
P.L.480 market development activities		191	193	197	200	203	2		

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Dragger	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	3						
Total, Farm income stabilization	1,628	1,717	1,760	1,802	1,846	1,891	1,938
Agricultural research and services: Research and education programs	1,800	1,614	1,657	1,697	1,738	1,781	1,828
Discretionary changes to mandatory research programs	-120	1,014	1,007	1,037	1,730	1,701	1,020
Integrated research, education, and extension programs	43	43	44	44	45	46	47
Extension programs	439	439	446	453	460	469	477
Marketing programs	72	67	70	71	73	75	77
Animal and plant inspection programs	947	1,164	1,201	1,235	1,270	1,309	1,348
Economic intelligence	182	208	216	223	230	237	246
Grain inspection and packers program	33	33	34	35	37	38	39
Foreign agricultural service Other programs and unallocated overhead	134 530	122 444	127 455	130 466	134 481	139 493	143 514
Other programs and unanocated overnead	550	444	455	400	401	493	314
Total, Agricultural research and services	4,060	4,134	4,250	4,354	4,468	4,587	4,719
Total, Discretionary	5,688	5,851	6,010	6,156	6,314	6,478	6,657
Mandatory:							
Farm income stabilization:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	14,672	13,702	12,750	15,669	14,975	13,643	11,848
Agricultural credit insurance subsidy reestimate	1,233	-105					
Crop insurance and other farm credit activities	2,764	1,643	3,372	3,099	3,237	3,389	3,518
Credit liquidating accounts (ACIF and FAC)	-800	-800	-767	-536	-472	-429	-390
Total, Farm income stabilization	17,869	14,440	15,355	18,232	17,740	16,603	14,976
Agricultural research and services:							
Miscellaneous mandatory programs	435	622	579	607	634	682	689
Offsetting receipts	-171	-163	-167	-165	-166	-167	-167
Total, Agricultural research and services	264	459	412	442	468	515	522
Total, Mandatory	18,133	14,899	15,767	18,674	18,208	17,118	15,498
Total, Agriculture	23,821	20,750	21,777	24,830	24,522	23,596	22,155
370 Commerce and housing credit: Discretionary: Mortgage credit:	0.040	0.704	2.272	0.740	0.754	0.700	2.222
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	-2,349	-2,721	-2,678	-2,713	-2,751	-2,792	-2,836
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) Other housing and urban development	-345 7	-388 1	–395 1	–394 1	-394 1	-393 1	-393 1
Rural housing insurance fund	664	672	694	712	734	756	778
Total, Mortgage credit	-2,023	-2,436	-2,378	-2,394	-2,410	-2,428	-2,450
Death comba							
Postal service: Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget)	683	77	78	79	80	82	83
Deposit insurance: National credit union administration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other advancement of commerce:							
Small and minority business assistance	658	613	634	654	673	694	716
Science and technology	707	709	727	746	763	782	803
Economic and demographic statistics	541	576	597	616	635	656	677
Regulatory agencies	-371	-678	-875	-1,156	-1,478	-435	-451
International Trade Administration	355	349	360	371	382	392	404
Patent and trademark salaries and expenses	-22 96	-72 69	–100 147	152	156	163	168
Total, Other advancement of commerce	1,964	1,566	1,490	1,383	1,131	2,252	2,317
	625	-792	-809	-931	-1,198	-93	
Total, Discretionary	023	-192	-009	-931	-1,190	-93	-49

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Finaliza and Persona	2002	2002 E		Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mandatory:							
Mortgage credit:	0.500		4.055	0.400	0.470	0.005	0.407
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	3,588	3,962	4,055	3,499	3,178	2,995	3,127
Government National Mortgage Association	400	91	40	40	40	40	40
Other HUD mortgage credit	-463 1 477	-519 1 005	-558 1 000	-521	-521	-351 1 104	-351 1 040
Other mortgage credit activities	-1,477	-1,995	-1,290	-1,201	-1,194	-1,124	-1,042
Total, Mortgage credit	1,648	1,539	2,247	1,817	1,503	1,560	1,774
Postal service:							
Postal Service (Off-budget)	3,071	51	877	751	927	1,545	695
Deposit insurance:							
Bank Insurance Fund	-27	-25	-24	-25	-25	-26	-26
FSLIC Resolution Fund	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Savings Association Insurance Fund	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Other deposit insurance activities	32	31	30	30	31	31	32
Total, Deposit insurance				-1		-1	
Other advancement of commerce:							
Universal service fund	5,472	6,329	6,651	6,733	6,856	6,987	7,125
Payments to copyright owners	220	219	234	240	254	265	276
Spectrum auction subsidy	142	511	13	13	13	13	13
Regulatory fees	-20	-44	-78	_99	-102	-106	-110
Credit liquidating accounts	3	3	3	1	102	1	
SBA business loan program and subsidy reestimate	-297	435	- 1		'	'	
Continued dumping and subsidy offset	312	321	331	341	351	362	373
Other mandatory	122	68	163	186	184	187	192
Total, Other advancement of commerce	5,954	7,842	7,317	7,415	7,557	7,709	7,869
		,			·		,
Total, Mandatory	10,673	9,432	10,441	9,982	9,987	10,813	10,338
Total, Commerce and housing credit	11,298	8,640	9,632	9,051	8,789	10,720	10,289
400 Transportation:							
Discretionary:							
Ground transportation:							
Highways	316	529	537	545	554	563	573
Highway safety	165	167	171	175	180	183	189
Mass transit	3,272	1,367	1,386	1,407	1,430	1,453	1,481
Railroads	1,046	1,229	1,249	1,270	1,292	1,316	1,342
Regulation	17	17	18	18	19	20	20
State infrastructure banks	-6						
Total, Ground transportation	4,810	3,309	3,361	3,415	3,475	3,535	3,605
Air transportation:							
Airports and airways (FAA)	10,503	10,444	10,776	11,088	11,414	11,755	12,116
Transportation security administration	2,557	2,513	2,603	2,683	2,767	2,856	2,949
Aeronautical research and technology	991	873	893	911	932	953	975
Payments to air carriers	63	52	53	54	54	55	56
Total, Air transportation	14,114	13,882	14,325	14,736	15,167	15,619	16,096
	,	-,	,	,, ,,	-,	-,	3,230
Water transportation:	4 407	4 440	4 500	4 504	4.666	4 740	4 005
Marine safety and transportation Ocean shipping	4,107 146	4,448 133	4,520 137	4,591 140	4,666 145	4,748 148	4,835 152
Total, Water transportation	4,253	4,581	4,657	4,731	4,811	4,896	4,987
Other transportation:		•	*	•	·	- '	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Departmental administration and other	260	240	247	256	267	275	285
Total, Discretionary	23,437	22,012	22,590	23,138	23,720	24,325	24,973

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Drawers	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mandatory:							
Ground transportation:							I
Highways	34,034	31,120	30,332	30,911	32,007	32,927	33,855
Highway safety	610	580	580	580	580	580	580
Mass transit	6,573	5,781	5,869	5,959	6,056	6,215	6,272
Offsetting receipts and credit subsidy reestimates		-105	-295	-33	-33	-33	-33
Credit liquidating accounts	-21	-23	-20	-20	-14	-14	-14
Total, Ground transportation	41,053	37,353	36,466	37,397	38,596	39,675	40,660
Air transportation:							
Airports and airways (FAA)	3,026	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Payments to air carriers		30	33	30	40	40	40
Air transportation stabilization loan subsidies		500					
Total, Air transportation	3,198	3,930	3,433	3,430	3,440	3,440	3,440
Water transportation							
Water transportation:	876	889	1,020	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,081
Coast Guard retired pay			,	,	· · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· '
MARAD ocean freight differential		-119	83	94	96	98	98
Other water transportation programs	177	-14	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32
Total, Water transportation	1,210	756	1,075	1,085	1,106	1,127	1,147
Other transportation:							I
Sale of transportation assets		-10					I
Other mandatory transportation programs	-11	7	7	7	7	_1	-1
					_		
Total, Other transportation	-11	-3	7	7	7	-1	_1
Total, Mandatory	45,450	42,036	40,981	41,919	43,149	44,241	45,246
Total, Transportation	68,887	64,048	63,571	65,057	66,869	68,566	70,219
450 Community and regional development: Discretionary:							
Community development:	7 700	5,000	5 400	5.045	5 000	5.000	F 400
Community development block grant	7,783	5,062	5,138	5,215	5,298	5,389	5,486
Community development loan guarantees		8	8	8	8	8	9
Community development financial institutions		73	74	76	77	78	80
Brownfields redevelopment		22	22	23	23	23	24
Other community development programs	163	432	442	451	461	472	485
Total, Community development	8,066	5,597	5,684	5,773	5,867	5,970	6,084
Area and regional development:							
Rural development	1,049	1,034	1,051	1,070	1,090	1,112	1,134
Economic Development Administration	366	365	371	377	384	392	399
Indian programs	1,484	1,477	1,508	1,539	1,568	1,603	1,637
Appalachian Regional Commission	71	77	78	79	81	82	83
Denali Commission		48	49	49	51	51	52
Delta Regional Authority		29	29	30	30	31	31
Total, Area and regional development	3,029	3,030	3,086	3,144	3,204	3,271	3,336
Disaster relief and insurance:							
Disaster relief and insurance. Disaster relief	10,131	1,659	1,686	1,713	1,741	1,772	1,805
Small Business Administration disaster loans		1,039	202	205	208	212	216
National flood insurance fund	1	89	90	92	93	95	97
State and local preparedness assistance (DHS)		233	236	240	244	248	252
Other disaster assistance programs	913	892	910	931	949	970	994
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	11,666	3,072	3,124	3,181	3,235	3,297	3,364
Total, Discretionary	22,761	11,699	11,894	12,098	12,306	12,538	12,784

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Mandatory:									
Community development: Mandatory programs		23	23	23	23	23			
Area and regional development:									
Indian programs	411	429	447	461	482	503	525		
Rural development programs	687	177 –204	75	76 -315	66	66	6 -254		
Credit liquidating accounts	-201 -468	-204 -428	–274 –437	-315 -455	-286 -473	–270 –493	-254 -516		
Total, Area and regional development	429	-26	-189	-233	-211	-194	-239		
Disaster relief and insurance:									
National flood insurance fund	-105	-109	-110	-112	-115	-118	-121		
SBA disaster loans program account		468							
SBA disaster loan subsidy reestimates	-14	-42							
Disaster loan program negative subsidies Disaster assistance, downward reestimates	_10	–1 –9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1		
Disaster assistance, downward reestimates	-10	-9							
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	-129	307	-111	-113	-116	-119	-122		
Total, Mandatory	300	304	-277	-323	-304	-290	-361		
Total, Community and regional development	23,061	12,003	11,617	11,775	12,002	12,248	12,423		
500 Education, training, employment, and social services: Discretionary: Elementary, secondary, and vocational education: Education for the disadvantaged	11,722 1,144 7,846	12,020 1,120 8,002	12,090 1,137 8,096	12,271 1,154 8,217	12,468 1,172 8,348	12,679 1,192 8,490	12,907 1,214 8,643		
English language acquisition	664	652	662	672	682	694	707		
Special education	8,673	8,690	8,744	8,799	8,859	8,923	8,993		
Vocational and adult education	1,934	1,942	1,971	2,001	2,032	2,067	2,104		
Indian education Reading excellence	735 195	775	791	807	825	841	859		
Other	14	14	14	14	15	15	15		
Total, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	32,927	33,215	33,505	33,935	34,401	34,901	35,442		
Higher education: Student financial assistance	13,286	13,547	13,751	13,957	14,179	14,420	14,681		
Higher education	2,028 49	2,030	2,060	2,091	2,124	2,160	2,200		
Federal family education loan program Other higher education programs	49	49 413	50 419	53 426	54 432	55 438	58 446		
·				_					
Total, Higher education	15,776	16,039	16,280	16,527	16,789	17,073	17,385		
Research and general education aids:									
Library of Congress	388	361	374	384	396	408	422		
Public broadcasting	427	428	444	451	458	466	474		
Smithsonian institution and related agencies Education research, statistics, and assessment	650 435	640 445	660 452	678 459	702 466	721 474	743 482		
Other	911	821	841	861	883	904	928		
Total, Research and general education aids	2,811	2,695	2,771	2,833	2,905	2,973	3,049		
Training and employment:									
Training and employment services	5,484	5,467	5,513	5,561	5,611	5,666	5,724		
Older Americans employment	445	445	452	458	466	474	482		
State employment services and national activities Other employment and training	1,292 112	1,284 113	1,304 117	1,325 121	1,345 126	1,367 129	1,395 133		
Total, Training and employment	7,333	7,309	7,386	7,465	7,548	7,636	7,734		
Other labor services: Labor law, statistics, and other administration	1,528	1,521	1,569	1,615	1,664	1,715	1,769		

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Social services:							
Rehabilitation services	464	408	414	420	427	434	442
Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps	407	420	426	435	442	450	459
Corporation for National and Community Service—Senior Corps	329	254	215	220	225	231	235
Children and families services programs	8,427	8,424	8,555	8.686	8,830	8,984	9,150
Aging services program	1,200	1,200	1,219	1,237	1,257	1,279	1,301
Other	73	73	74	75	76	78	79
Total, Social services	10,900	10,779	10,903	11,073	11,257	11,456	11,666
Total, Discretionary	71,275	71,558	72,414	73,448	74,564	75,754	77,045
Mandatory:							
Higher education:							
Federal family education loan program	4,312	3,422	6,131	4,958	4,822	4,860	4,993
Federal direct loan program	58	4,898	-124	-633	-992	-1,262	-1,443
	-75	-74	-124 -67	-66		-1,202 -63	,
Other higher education programs	- 1				- 65		- 60
Credit liquidating account (Family education loan program)	-528	-673	-549	-414	-290	-191	-120
Total, Higher education	3,767	7,573	5,391	3,845	3,475	3,344	3,370
Research and general education aids:							
Mandatory programs	20	19	18	17	16	16	16
Training and employment:							
Trade adjustment assistance	132	259	259	259	259	260	260
Advance appropriations and other mandatory	151	98		200	200	200	200
Advance appropriations and other manualory	101						
Total, Training and employment	283	357	259	259	259	260	260
Other labor services:							
Other labor services.	10	10					
Social services:							
Social services block grant	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Rehabilitation services	2,482	2,616	2,669	2,720	2,776	2,832	2,894
Promoting safe and stable families	305	305	305	305	305	305	305
Other social services	19	10	14	11	8	7	7
Total, Social services	4,506	4,631	4,688	4,736	4,789	4,844	4,906
Total, Mandatory	8,586	12,590	10,356	8,857	8,539	8,464	8,552
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	79,861	84,148	82,770	82,305	83,103	84,218	85,597
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	73,001	04,140	02,770	02,000	00,100	04,210	
550 Health:							
Discretionary:							
Health care services:							
Substance abuse and mental health services	3,136	3,136	3,184	3,233	3,287	3,344	3,405
Indian health	2,758	2,748	2,807	2,866	2,929	2,997	3,067
Health Resources and Services Administration	5,446	5,248	5,332	5,416	5,505	5,606	5,708
Disease control, research, and training	3,935	3,890	3,965	4,037	4,114	4,197	4,284
Public health preparedness (DHS)	1,232	468	476	483	492	499	510
						I	
Departmental management and other	2,165	1,865	1,903	1,937	1,978	2,022	2,063
Total, Health care services	18,672	17,355	17,667	17,972	18,305	18,665	19,037
Health research and training:							
National Institutes of Health	23,182	23,099	23,490	23,879	24,297	24,747	25,228
Clinical training	676	676	686	696	708	720	733
Other health research and training	394	383	394	404	414	426	438
Total, Health research and training	24,252	24,158	24,570	24,979	25,419	25,893	26,399
Consumer and occupational health and safety:							
Food safety and inspection	730	712	741	767	794	822	852
Occupational safety and health		712	735	757	779	800	824
Occupational salety and nealth	1 / 13	/ 12	1 / 35	101	1/91	000 1	0∠4

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

FDA and Consumer Product Safety Commission sateries and expenses 1,423 1,407 1,455 1,466 1,547 1,550 1,65 1,66 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56	Function and Drawer	2002			Estin	nate		
Total, Consumer and cocupational health and safety Total, Discretionary 45,790 44,344 45,166 45,973 46,844 47,773 48,775 Mandatory: Health care services: Medicaid grants State children's health insurance fund 5,944 147,341 162,359 176,755 192,775 20,840 25,000 504 Health care lax credit 4212 420 518 584 664 6732 7,740 5,002 5,000 1,737 5,000 5,000 1,737 5,000 5,000 1,737 5,000 5,000 1,737 5,000 5,000 5,000 1,737 5,000 5,000 1,738 1,737 1,800 1,7	Function and Program		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total, Discretionary 45,790 44,344 45,168 45,973 46,844 47,773 48,75	FDA and Consumer Product Safety Commission salaries and expenses	1,423	1,407	1,455	1,498	1,547	1,593	1,644
Mandatory: Health care services:	Total, Consumer and occupational health and safety	2,866	2,831	2,931	3,022	3,120	3,215	3,320
Health care services:	Total, Discretionary	45,790	44,344	45,168	45,973	46,844	47,773	48,756
Medicaid grants	Mandatory:							
Salte children's health insurance fund								
Health care tax credit				176,753	192,773	209,840	227,529	246,896
Federal employees and relired employees health benefits	State children's health insurance fund	5,934	5,382	, ,		4,082	′ 1	5,040
DoD Medicare-eligible retiree health care fund			4	212	-	518		644
UMWA Funds (code miner retiree health)		6,047	′ 1				, i	10,323
Cher mandatory health services activities 605 655 684 688 689 669 680 680 70tal, Health care services 160,165 179,785 133,194 211,205 229,396 249,149 289,74		l	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,	,	,	′ 1	6,016
Total, Health care services					-	I	- 1	137
Health research and safety: Health research and training	Other mandatory health services activities	605	655	684	668	689	669	691
Health research and training	Total, Health care services	160,165	179,785	193,194	211,205	229,396	249,149	269,747
Health research and training	Health research and safety:							
Consumer and occupational health and safety	•	125	127	172	152	151	151	151
Total, Health research and safety 125 127 171 151 150						I	I	-1
Total, Mandatory								
Total, Health	Total, Health research and safety	125	127	171	151	150	150	150
Style="black sty	Total, Mandatory	160,290	179,912	193,365	211,356	229,546	249,299	269,897
Discretionary: Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses 1,607 1,562 1,635 1,709 1,782 1,866 1,96 2,198 2,117 2,191 2,267 2,346 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54 2,54 2,437 2,54	Total, Health	206,080	224,256	238,533	257,329	276,390	297,072	318,653
Mandatory: Medicare: 146,602 151,688 160,613 168,660 173,235 183,393 193,88 Supplementary medical insurance (SMI) 106,987 117,902 119,239 126,188 129,664 138,069 147,15 I'll premiums and collections -1,525 -1,568 -1,681 -1,772 -1,870 -1,977 -2,08 SMI premiums and collections -24,428 -26,701 -29,317 -31,089 -32,664 -34,362 -36,67 Medicare interfunds 230,623 241,313 248,854 261,987 268,365 285,123 302,25 Total, Medicare 230,623 241,313 248,854 261,987 268,365 285,123 302,25 Total, Medicare 234,428 244,992 252,680 265,963 272,493 289,426 306,76 600 Income security: Discretionary: 250 250 254 258 262 266 27 Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 12 12 12 12 12 </td <td>Discretionary: Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses</td> <td></td> <td>′ 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>, ,</td> <td>, i</td> <td>1,963 2,542</td>	Discretionary: Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses		′ 1			, ,	, i	1,963 2,542
Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI)	Total, Discretionary	3,805	3,679	3,826	3,976	4,128	4,303	4,505
Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI)	Mondotony							
Hospital insurance (HI)								
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)		146 600	151 600	160 612	160 660	170 005	102 202	102 060
Hi premiums and collections		,	′ 1		,	, ,	,	,
SMI premiums and collections -24,428 -26,701 -29,317 -31,089 -32,664 -34,362 -36,67 Medicare interfunds 2,987 -8 -8 -8 -8 -8 -8 -8			,	, ,	,	, ,	′ 1	,
Medicare interfunds 2,987 -8			′ 1	, ,	,	, ,	′ 1	,
Total, Mandatory 230,623 241,313 248,854 261,987 268,365 285,123 302,25 Total, Medicare 234,428 244,992 252,680 265,963 272,493 289,426 306,76 600 Income security: Discretionary: General retirement and disability insurance: Railroad retirement			′ 1	· ·	,	-32,004	′	•
Total, Medicare 234,428 244,992 252,680 265,963 272,493 289,426 306,76 600 Income security: Discretionary: General retirement and disability insurance: Railroad retirement	Wedicare Interiorios	2,307						
Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses 105 110 114 117 121 126 13 13 14 17 121 126 13 13 15 13 14 15 14 15 15 15 15 15	Total, Mandatory	230,623	241,313	248,854	261,987	268,365	285,123	302,259
Discretionary: General retirement and disability insurance: 250 250 254 258 262 266 27	Total, Medicare	234,428	244,992	252,680	265,963	272,493	289,426	306,764
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 1 Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration and other 112 110 114 117 121 125 12 Total, General retirement and disability insurance 374 372 380 387 396 404 41 Federal employee retirement and disability: Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses 105 110 114 117 121 126 13 Armed forces retirement home 71 63 65 68 70 72 7 Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Discretionary: General retirement and disability insurance:	250	250	254	258	262	266	272
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration and other 112 110 114 117 121 125 12 Total, General retirement and disability insurance 374 372 380 387 396 404 41 Federal employee retirement and disability: Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses 105 110 114 117 121 126 13 Armed forces retirement home 71 63 65 68 70 72 7 Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		l				I	I	13
Total, General retirement and disability insurance		l				I	I	128
Federal employee retirement and disability: Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses 105 110 114 117 121 126 13 Armed forces retirement home 71 63 65 68 70 72 7 Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 5.100.1 4.14 715.14.15 20.101.0 7.41.11.101.41.0 1.14.1 0.11.0							
Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses 105 110 114 117 121 126 13 Armed forces retirement home 71 63 65 68 70 72 7 Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Total, General retirement and disability insurance	374	372	380	387	396	404	413
Armed forces retirement home 71 63 65 68 70 72 7 Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund	Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses	105	110	114	117	121	126	130
	Armed forces retirement home	71	63	65	68	70	72	74
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	177	174	180	186	192	199	205
Unampleyment compensation:	Unampleyment compansation:							
Unemployment compensation: Unemployment programs administrative expenses		2,734	2,955	2,865	2,775	2,798	2,905	3,000

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Fundament Possess	2002			Estin			
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housing assistance:							
Public housing operating fund	3,495	3,610	3,664	3,719	3,779	3,843	3,912
Public housing capital fund	2,843	2,788	2,830	2,873	2,920	2,968	3,022
Subsidized, public, homeless and other HUD housing	19,801	20,195	24,397	24,708	25,045	25,406	25,794
Rural housing assistance	806	805	816	830	842	857	873
Total, Housing assistance	26,945	27,398	31,707	32,130	32,586	33,074	33,601
Food and nutrition assistance:							
Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) Other nutrition programs	4,462 595	4,406 609	4,472 621	4,539 635	4,612 647	4,690 662	4,775 677
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	5,057	5,015	5,093	5,174	5,259	5,352	5,452
Other income assistance:							
Refugee assistance	460	458	465	472	479	488	496
Low income home energy assistance	2,000	2,000	2,031	2,060	2,093	2,129	2,167
Child care and development block grant	2,100	2,100	2,132	2,163	2,198	2,235	2,276
Supplemental security income (SSI) administrative expenses	2,857	2,830	2,921	3,002	3,089	3,180	3,274
Total, Other income assistance	7,417	7,388	7,549	7,697	7,859	8,032	8,213
Total, Discretionary	42,704	43,302	47,774	48,349	49,090	49,966	50,884
Mandatory:							
General retirement and disability insurance:							
Railroad retirement	4,884	4,954	4,869	5,248	5,571	5,558	5,765
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	886	857	803	753	707	661	618
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	-12	-12	-12	-12	-13	-13	-13
District of Columbia pension funds	459	488	496	500	511	522	982
Special workers' compensation program	147	149	150	148	148	149	149
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	6,364	6,436	6,306	6,637	6,924	6,877	7,501
Federal employee retirement and disability:							
Federal civilian employee retirement and disability	49,659	51,766	53,422	55,802	58,179	60,596	63,026
Military retirement	35,188	36,056	36,870	37,818	38,787	39,797	40.833
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)	124	167	166	249	277	277	274
Federal employees life insurance fund	32	32	33	33	33	34	34
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	85,003	88,021	90,491	93,902	97,276	100,704	104,167
Unemployment compensation:							
Unemployment insurance programs	50,533	52,697	39,392	38,376	39,300	41,565	43,723
Trade adjustment assistance	284	612	1,079	1,036	974	940	972
Total, Unemployment compensation	50,817	53,309	40,471	39,412	40,274	42,505	44,695
Housing assistance:							
Mandatory housing assistance programs	25	40	30	30	40	40	40
Food and nutrition assistance:							
Food stamps (including Puerto Rico)	22,832	26,233	27,729	28,219	28,461	28,859	29,713
State child nutrition programs	10,083	10,572	11,408	11,843	12,281	12,822	13,327
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Sec.32)	908	992	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	33,823	37,797	40,299	41,224	41,904	42,843	44,202
Other income support:						T	
Supplemental security income (SSI)	29,090	32,428	34,305	38,385	37,195	35,739	39,872
Child support and family support programs	3,846	4,037	4,393	4,711	5,033	5,686	5,627
Federal share of child support collections	-1,235	-1,117	-1,137	-1,163	-1,198	-1,233	-1,270
Temporary assistance for needy families and related programs	18,967	18,840	17,690	16,690	16,690	16,690	18,690
Child care entitlement to states	2,758	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Foster care and adoption assistance	6,622	6,496	6,779	7,071	7,487	7,909	8,408
Earned income tax credit (EITC)	27,826	30,606	31,375	32,092	33,450	34,484	35,383
Child tax credit	5,060	5,870	5,863	5,699	7,627	7,626	7,497
Other assistance		50	50	50	51	52	53

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

	2002			Estin	nate				
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
SSI recoveries and receipts	-2,040	-4,450	-3,893	-2,182	-2,064	-2,137	-2,209		
Total, Other income support	90,931	95,477	98,142	104,070	106,988	107,533	114,768		
Total, Mandatory	266,963	281,080	275,739	285,275	293,406	300,502	315,373		
Total, Income security	309,667	324,382	323,513	333,624	342,496	350,468	366,257		
650 Social security: Discretionary: Social security: Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)administrative expenses (Off-budget) Disability insurance (DI) administrative expenses (Off-budget) Office of the Inspector General—Social Security Adm. (On-budget) Total, Discretionary	1,902 1,602 19	1,890 1,596 19	1,954 1,650 20 3,624	2,013 1,699 20 3,732	2,073 1,750 21 3,844	2,136 1,804 22 3,962	2,203 1,860 22 4,085		
•	3,323	3,303	3,024	3,732	3,044	3,902	4,005		
Mandatory: Social security: Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)(Off-budget) Disability insurance (DI)(Off-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget) Total, Mandatory	389,894 68,521 13,978 –13,553	401,664 74,391 13,046 –13,046	415,980 78,582 13,379 –13,379	432,058 81,090 14,415 –14,415	449,476 85,780 15,344 –15,344 535,256	469,435 91,881 16,645 –16,645 561,316	491,621 98,326 18,156 -18,156 589,947		
Total, Social security	462,363	479,560	498,186	516,880	539,100	565,278	594,032		
700 Veterans benefits and services: Discretionary: Income security for veterans: Veterans compensation Veterans pensions Veterans insurance Special benefits for certain World War II veterans	603 156 4 2	593 155 4 2	615 161 4 2	636 166 4 2	657 171 5 2	680 177 5 2	703 183 5 2		
Total, Income security for veterans	765	754	782	808	835	864	893		
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: Discretionary change to readjustment benefits account Veterans employment and training	75 146	74 145	76 150	79 154	81 158	84 162	86 169		
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	221	219	226	233	239	246	255		
Hospital and medical care for veterans: Medical care and hospital services Medical and prosthetic research Collections for medical care	22,485 756 –985	23,334 771 –1,616	24,073 800 –2,221	24,739 826 –2,331	25,440 852 –2,445	26,178 880 -2,568	26,955 909 –2,695		
Total, Hospital and medical care for veterans	22,256	22,489	22,652	23,234	23,847	24,490	25,169		
Veterans housing: Housing program loan administrative expenses	168	166	172	179	184	192	198		
Other veterans benefits and services: General administration Other operating expenses	252 381	243 350	253 358	262 368	272 375	281 385	291 397		
Total, Other veterans benefits and services	633	593	611	630	647	666	688		
Total, Discretionary	24,043	24,221	24,443	25,084	25,752	26,458	27,203		
Mandatory: Income security for veterans: Veterans compensation Veterans pensions Veterans burial benefits Special benefits for certain World War II veterans	22,772 3,177 134 7	25,530 3,300 157 10	26,335 3,391 157 10	28,800 3,479 154 10	30,365 3,575 156 9	31,865 3,683 158 8	33,366 3,797 161 8		

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
National service life insurance trust fund	1,219	1,236	1,235	1,230	1,231	1,226	1,217
All other insurance programs Insurance program receipts	28 –186	46 –184	57 –172	64 -156	76 –142	90 –129	104 –116
Total, Income security for veterans	27,151	30,095	31,013	33,581	35,270	36,901	38,537
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:							
Education benefits (Montgomery GI Bill and related programs) Vocational rehabilitation and employment	1,584	1,672	1,905	2,248	2,332	2,402	2,480
All-volunteer force educational assistance trust fund	487 –184	525 –267	561 -347	588 -355	616 -375	646 -392	678 –409
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,887	1,930	2,119	2,481	2,573	2,656	2,749
Hospital and medical care for veterans:							
Fees, charges and other mandatory medical care	-28						
Veterans housing:							
Housing program loan subsidies	779 –1,798	1,077 –878	331	324	328	333	338
riousing program loan reesumates	,	-070			•••••		
Total, Veterans housing	-1,019	199	331	324	328	333	338
Other veterans programs: National homes, Battle Monument contributions and other	61	43	47	39	40	41	42
Total, Mandatory	28,052	32,267	33,510	36,425	38,211	39,931	41,666
Total, Veterans benefits and services	52,095	56,488	57,953	61,509	63,963	66,389	68,869
750 Administration of justice: Discretionary: Federal law enforcement activities:							
Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI, DHS, FinCEN, ICDE)	5,712 781	5,217 762	5,385 788	5,541 812	5,702 838	5,872 863	6,047 892
Border and transportation security directorate activities	7,131	6,883	7,099	7,281	7,490	7,708	7,937
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	311	310	322	333	345	356	369
Tax law, criminal investigations (IRS)	429 1,022	436 945	457 979	475 1,010	493 1,043	514 1,077	534 1,112
Other law enforcement activities	1,221	1,079	1,108	1,137	1,166	1,201	1,233
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	16,607	15,632	16,138	16,589	17,077	17,591	18,124
Federal litigative and judicial activities:							
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	3,540	3,478	3,584	3,683	3,786	3,892	4,019
Representation of indigents in civil cases Federal judicial and other litigative activities	329 4,435	329 4,471	334 4,611	339 4,745	344 4,887	350 5,036	357 5,194
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	8,304	8,278	8,529	8,767	9,017	9,278	9,570
	,	,	,	· · ·	,	· ·	<u> </u>
Correctional activities: Federal prison system and detention trustee program	4,618	4,468	4,618	4,753	4,896	5,043	5,198
Criminal justice assistance:	60						
Crime victims fund	68 187	226	229	233	237	241	245
Law enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs Terrorism prevention initiative (DHS)	4,259 633	4,243 763	4,308 774	4,373 786	4,446 799	4,522 813	4,605 828
Total, Criminal justice assistance	5,147	5,232	5,311	5,392	5,482	5,576	5,678
Total, Discretionary	34,676	33,610	34,596	35,501	36,472	37,488	38,570
Mandatory:							
Federal law enforcement activities:	_	_	_	_		_	<u>.</u> .
Border and transportation security directorate activities	2,419 -1,852	2,606 -2,583	2,692 -2,261	2,570 -2,321	2,587 -2,384	2,604 -2,449	2,622 -2,514
Customs fees	-1,229	-1,314	-5	-5	-6	-6	-7
Treasury forfeiture fund	178	221	221	221	221	221	221

Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and Drawers	2002			Estin	Estimate			
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	217	210	205	185	188	188	188	
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	-267	-860	852	650	606	558	510	
Federal litigative and judicial activities:	0.45	400	077	000	007	205	400	
Treasury forfeiture fund Federal judicial officers salaries and expenses and other mandatory programs	345 630	422 628	377 664	380 604	387 631	395 646	402 663	
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	975	1,050	1,041	984	1,018	1,041	1,065	
Correctional activities: Mandatory programs	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Criminal justice assistance: Crime victims fund	606	605	1,706	500	500	500	500	
September 11 victim compensation	60 198 –68	2,700 49	2,361 49	50	51	52	53	
Total, Criminal justice assistance	796	3,354	4,116	550	551	552	553	
Total, Mandatory	1,501	3,541	6,006	2,181	2,172	2,148	2,125	
Total, Administration of justice	36,177	37,151	40,602	37,682	38,644	39,636	40,695	
800 General government: Discretionary: Legislative functions: Legislative branch discretionary programs	2,816	2,474	2,559	2,642	2,728	2,817	2,907	
Executive direction and management: Drug control programs Executive Office of the President Other programs	232 330 3	232 279 4	235 288 4	239 294 4	243 304 4	247 311 4	251 320 4	
Total, Executive direction and management	565	515	527	537	551	562	575	
Central fiscal operations: Tax administration Other fiscal operations	9,056 898	8,971 937	9,333 965	9,651 996	9,987 1,021	10,337 1,056	10,699 1,085	
Total, Central fiscal operations	9,954	9,908	10,298	10,647	11,008	11,393	11,784	
General property and records management: Records management Other government-wide information technology and property management	285 668	278 521	286 530	292 542	300 552	310 562	319 579	
Total, General property and records management	953	799	816	834	852	872	898	
Central personnel management: Discretionary central personnel management programs	180	180	185	193	198	207	213	
General purpose fiscal assistance: Payments and loans to the District of Columbia Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities Other	444 14 385	231 14 210	236 14 213	243 14 217	248 15 219	254 15 223	261 15 227	
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	843	455	463	474	482	492	503	
Other general government: Discretionary programs	291	308	314	321	328	337	345	
Total, Discretionary	15,602	14,639	15,162	15,648	16,147	16,680	17,225	
Mandatory: Legislative functions: Congressional members compensation and other	110	114	120	118	118	118	118	

Table 15-11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Drawers	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Central fiscal operations:							
Federal financing bank	51	50	58	67	69	71	73
Other mandatory programs	-104	– 57	-46	-32	-30	-27	-24
Total, Central fiscal operations	-53	-7	12	35	39	44	49
General property and records management:							
Mandatory programs	23	30	28	25	24	22	23
Offsetting receipts	-22	-39	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32
Total, General property and records management	1	-9	-2	-6	-7	-10	-9
General purpose fiscal assistance:							
Payments to States and counties	1,137	1,293	1,285	1,303	1,309	1,284	1,301
Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF)	426	442	396	392	401	409	417
Other general purpose fiscal assistance	144	141	141	142	142	142	142
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	1,707	1,876	1,822	1,837	1,852	1,835	1,860
Other general government:							
Territories	188	186	188	188	190	192	193
Treasury claims	1,850	921	935	1,038	1,038	1,038	1,038
Presidential election campaign fund	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Other mandatory programs	-196			35	35	40	36
Total, Other general government	1,909	1,174	1,190	1,328	1,330	1,337	1,334
Deductions for offsetting receipts:							
Offsetting receipts	-892	-1,194	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192
Total, Mandatory	2,782	1,954	1,950	2,120	2,140	2,132	2,160
			·		,		
Total, General government	18,384	16,593	17,112	17,768	18,287	18,812	19,385
900 Net interest:							
Mandatory:							
Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross)	332,537	327,976	349,231	382,157	408,028	430,073	451,797
				•			
Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil service retirement and disability fund	25 002	27.066	20 760	40.000	41 400	40.710	44 106
Military retirement	-35,902 -13,229	-37,266 -13,480	-38,768 -13,695	-40,020 -13,958	-41,423 -14,228	-42,719 -14,515	-44,126 -14,820
Foreign service retirement and disability trust fund	-767	-798	-13,035 -825	-15,950 -852	-880	-14,313 -908	-14,020 -937
Medicare trust funds	-16,690	-16,411	-17,325	-18,561	-20,175	-21,998	-24,034
Unemployment trust fund	-5,445	-3,460	-2,711	-2,689	-2,974	-3,373	-3,673
Railroad retirement	-1,935	-222	_,· · · · _77	<u>-</u> 61	-61	-63	-67
Airport and airway trust fund	-860	-706	-605	-515	-429	-351	-276
Other on-budget trust funds	-1,666	-1,558	-1,489	-1,461	-1,422	-1,406	-1,428
Total, Interest received by on-budget trust funds	-76,494	-73,901	-75,495	-78,117	-81,592	-85,333	-89,361
Interest received by off-budget trust funds:							
Interest received by social security trust funds	-76,820	-83,576	-88,698	-96,769	-106,122	-116,995	-129,253
Other interest:							
Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank	-2,040	-2,268	-2,482	-2,316	-2,137	-2,001	-1,941
Interest on refunds of tax collections	4,208	3,219	2,689	2,681	2,805	2,961	3,171
Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation	675	1,191	1,707	2,117	2,188	2,231	2,231
Interest paid to loan guarantee financing accounts	4,276	3,787	3,812	3,852	3,903	3,983	4,076
Interest received from direct loan financing accounts	-11,050	-11,147	-11,747	-12,701	-13,295	-13,944	-14,698
Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts	-341	-225	-450	-700	-700	-700	-700
Interest, DoD retiree health care fund	4 700	-371	-1,214	-2,250	-3,444	-4,774 1,245	-6,250
Interest, other special and revolving funds	-1,736	-926	-1,049	-1,175 2,572	-1,257	-1,345	-1,422
All other interest	-2,266	-2,091	-2,151	-2,572	-2,458	-2,369	-2,311
Total, Other interest	-8,274	-8,831	-10,885	-13,064	-14,395	-15,958	-17,844
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Table 15–11. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and Drawers	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other investment income: Private sector holdings, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust		-566	-896	-996	-1,015	-1,015	-1,012
Total, Net interest	170,949	161,102	173,257	193,211	204,904	210,772	214,327
920 Allowances: Mandatory: Spectrum relocation fund				-1,250	-1,250		
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts: Mandatory: Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget): Employing agency contributions, military retirement fund Employing agency contributions, DoD Retiree Health Care Fund	-12,935	-12,084 -7,656	-12,546 -8.374	-12,915 -8.880	-13,318 -9,437	-13,765 -10,029	-14,155 -10,656
Employing agency contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund Contributions to HI trust fund	-10,731 -2,913 -6,910	-9,975 -3,017 -7,171	-10,739 -3,085 -7,370	-11,565 -3,239 -7,632	-12,555 -3,367 -7,741	-13,235 -3,498 -7,983	-13,856 -3,678 -8,398
Total, Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-33,489	-39,903	-42,114	-44,231	-46,418	-48,510	-50,743
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget): Contributions to social security trust funds	-9,292	-9,493	-10,023	-10,794	-11,482	-12,159	-13,043
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf: OCS Receipts	-5,024	-4,300	-3,989	-4,495	-5,155	-5,344	-5,196
Sale of major assets: Privatization of Elk Hills				-323			
Other undistributed offsetting receipts: Spectrum auction	-1	-80	-200	-8,200	-8,100	-4,300	-4,300
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-47,806	-53,776	-56,326	-68,043	-71,155	-70,313	-73,282
Total	2,090,057	2,134,998	2,201,364	2,287,967	2,371,243	2,470,360	2,572,617
On-budget Off-budget	(1,724,732) (365,325)	(1,761,521) (373,477)	(1,814,421) (386,943)		(1,964,185) (407,058)	(2,049,358) (421,002)	(2,138,364) (434,253)

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM

Function and Brawns	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
050 National defense:									
Discretionary:									
Department of Defense—Military:									
Military personnel	86,773	92,636	96,276	98,827	101,542	104,387	107,358		
Operation and maintenance	129,472	136,068	132,419	134,797	137,158	140,685	144,357		
Procurement	62,515	63,220	67,140	70,187	71,526	73,428	74,896		
Research, development, test and evaluation	44,389	52,838	55,972	57,646	58,695	59,850	61,026		
Military construction	5,052	6,001	6,334	6,356	6,124	6,362	6,573		
Family housing	3,736	4,149	4,215	4,212	4,200	4,341	4,448		
Revolving, management, and trust funds and other	1,298	3,859	3,744	3,813	3,696	3,676	3,713		
Total, Department of Defense—Military	333,235	358,771	366,100	375,838	382,941	392,729	402,371		
Atomic energy defense activities:									
Department of Energy	14,253	14,860	15,116	15,487	15,464	15,725	16,005		
Department of Homeland Security	82	95	99	99	101	102	104		
Formerly utilized sites remedial action	141	123	141	144	146	149	152		
Defense nuclear facilities safety board	20	19	18	19	20	20	21		
Total, Atomic energy defense activities	14,496	15,097	15,374	15,749	15,731	15,996	16,282		
Defense-related activities:									
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund transferred to mandatory	65	17							
Discretionary programs	1,149	1,365	1,644	1,760	1,810	1,853	1,897		
Total, Defense-related activities	1,214	1,382	1,644	1,760	1,810	1,853	1,897		
Total, Discretionary	348,945	375,250	383,118	393,347	400,482	410,578	420,550		
Mandatory:									
Department of Defense—Military:									
Military personnel	26	51	361	373	376	377	377		
Revolving, trust and other DoD mandatory	542	319	376	247	363	274	375		
Offsetting receipts	-1,852	-986	-942	-921	-922	-886	-882		
Total, Department of Defense—Military	-1,284	-616	-205	-301	-183	-235	-130		
Atomic energy defense activities:									
Energy employee occupational illness compensation program	381	810	531	335	266	217	194		
Defense-related activities:									
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund	129	155	121	82	54	36	29		
Mandatory programs	384	223	226	239	247	255	263		
Total, Defense-related activities	513	378	347	321	301	291	292		
Total, Mandatory	-390	572	673	355	384	273	356		
Total, National defense	348,555	375,822	383,791	393,702	400,866	410,851	420,906		
rotal, National delense	040,000	070,022	300,791	090,702	400,000	410,001	420,300		
150 International affairs: Discretionary:									
International development, humanitarian assistance:									
Development assistance, child survival, and disease programs	2,380	2,521	2,685	2,690	2,700	2,746	2,790		
Food aid	922	928	911	917	929	941	957		
Refugee programs	829	761	702	739	705	718	731		
Andean counter-drug initiative	188	610	654	565	525	534	542		
Multilateral development banks (MDB's)	1,511	1,651	1,837	1,055	1,072	1,160	1,207		
Assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union	600	555	672	763	829	881	905		
Peace Corps	272	266	307	292	289	298	308		
International narcotics control and law enforcement	384	456	363	323	245	249	253		
Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe	514	376	478	557	610	657	674		
USAID operations	600	534	557	576	593	612	631		
Voluntary contributions to international organizations	301	221	211	214	217	221	225		
Central Ámerica and Caribbean emergency disaster recovery fund	75	45	27						

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other development and humanitarian assistance	605	701	877	868	811	796	807
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	9,181	9,625	10,281	9,559	9,525	9,813	10,030
International security assistance:							
Foreign military financing grants and loans	4,448 3,071	4,463 2,383	3,977 2,573	3,804 2,722	3,848 2,815	3,915 2,900	3,983 2,947
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs	3,071	396	2,573	363	318	324	2,947 328
Other security assistance	387	250	220	214	219	218	223
Total, International security assistance	8,289	7,492	7,147	7,103	7,200	7,357	7,481
Conduct of foreign affairs:							
State Department operations	3,688	4,203	4,038	4,055	4,152	4,253	4,361
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	856	1,088	1,150	1,317	1,336	1,311	1,323
Assessed contributions to international organizations	832 913	937	862 757	875 748	890 760	905 772	921 786
Arrearage payment for international organizations and peacekeeping	582	1,328 244	131	740	700	112	700
Other conduct of foreign affairs	144	177	155	155	153	159	164
Total, Conduct of foreign affairs	7,015	7,977	6,962	7,150	7,291	7,400	7,555
Foreign information and exchange activities:							
International broadcasting	484	502	511	527	517	529	545
Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund	-3	9	9	9	8	9	9
Other information and exchange activities	424	324	307	304	285	289	297
Total, Foreign information and exchange activities	905	835	827	840	810	827	851
International financial programs:							
Export-Import Bank	801	860	662	513	547	596	642
Special defense acquisition fund	-4	5	3				
Total, International financial programs	797	865	665	513	547	596	642
Total, Discretionary	26,187	26,794	25,882	25,165	25,373	25,993	26,559
Mandatory:							
International development, humanitarian assistance:							
Credit liquidating accounts	-1,309	-1,364	-1,172	-974	-1,000	-938	-870
Receipts and other	-51	83	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	-1,360	-1,281	-1,178	-980	-1,006	-944	-876
International security assistance:							
Foreign military loan reestimates	150	-522					
Foreign military loan liquidating account	-532	-420	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Total, International security assistance	-382	-942	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Foreign affairs and information:							
Conduct of foreign affairs	53	-69	-2	8	7	6	6
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vietnam debt repayment fund, transfers from liquidating fund	-2	-5					<u></u>
Total, Foreign affairs and information	54	-71	1	11	10	9	9
International financial programs:							
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)	-163						
International monetary fund	-446						
Exchange stabilization fund	-520 575	-521 497	-547	-575 336	-603	-633 277	-665 170
Credit liquidating account (Ex-Im) Export-Import Bank—subsidy reestimates	-575 -367	-487 -3,467	-348	-336	-314	-277	-179
Export import Dank—subsidy reconiliates	-3071	-3,407 1					

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Finalities and Discussion	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other international financial programs	-71	-85	-88	-94	-108	-25	-28
Total, International financial programs	-2,142	-4,560	-983	-1,005	-1,025	-935	-872
Total, Mandatory	-3,830	-6,854	-2,447	-2,241	-2,286	-2,100	-1,935
Total, International affairs	22,357	19,940	23,435	22,924	23,087	23,893	24,624
250 General science, space, and technology: Discretionary: General science and basic research: National Science Foundation programs Department of Energy general science programs Department of Homeland Security science and technology programs	4,057 3,180 5	4,590 3,237 15	4,647 3,260 21	4,729 3,304 23	4,793 3,359 23	4,927 3,417 23	4,982 3,478 24
Total, General science and basic research	7,242	7,842	7,928	8,056	8,175	8,367	8,484
Space flight, research, and supporting activities: Science, aeronautics, and technology Human space flight Other NASA programs	6,576 6,871 26	6,883 6,594 24	7,029 6,587 25	7,344 6,769 26	7,419 7,017 27	7,571 7,026 28	7,731 7,169 29
Total, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	13,473	13,501	13,641	14,139	14,463	14,625	14,929
Total, Discretionary	20,715	21,343	21,569	22,195	22,638	22,992	23,413
Mandatory: General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Space flight, research, and supporting activities:	57	142	105	76	57	48	40
National Space Grant Program		3					<u></u>
Total, Mandatory	57	145	105	76	57	48	40
Total, General science, space, and technology	20,772	21,488	21,674	22,271	22,695	23,040	23,453
270 Energy: Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development Naval petroleum reserves operations Uranium enrichment decontamination Nuclear waste program Federal power marketing Elk Hills school lands fund Rural electric and telephone discretionary loans Non-defense environmental management and other	1,098 23 -417 106 158 36 38 655	1,339 19 –442 94 187 36 47 725	1,278 22 -452 95 188 37 45 657	1,232 22 -463 97 194 37 30 667	1,237 23 -474 99 199 38 29 677	1,239 24 -485 101 207 38 25 688	1,210 24 104 214 39 29 700
Total, Energy supply	1,697	2,005	1,870	1,816	1,828	1,837	2,320
Energy conservation and preparedness: Energy conservation Emergency energy preparedness Total, Energy conservation and preparedness	878 169 1,047	845 188 1,033	910 196 1,106	924 200 1,124	939 203 1,142	956 207 1,163	973 213 1,186
Energy information, policy, and regulation: Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission fees and recoveries, and other Department of Energy departmental management, OIG, EIA administration	40	61 -18 205	17 -18 218	22 -18 221	394 -18 228	409 -19 237	424 -19 246
Total, Energy information, policy, and regulation	232	248	217	225	604	627	651
Total, Discretionary	2,976	3,286	3,193	3,165	3,574	3,627	4,157

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Drawers	2002			Estin	nate			
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mandatory:								
Energy supply:								
Naval petroleum reserves oil and gas sales	-7	-7	-7	- 7	-6	-6	-4	
Federal power marketing	-183	-604	-582	-703	-863	-761	-656	
Tennessee Valley Authority	121	-112	-247	-121	-142	-488	-602	
United States Enrichment Corporation	-19	-71 	-75 -10	-79 -79	-83	-88	-92	
Nuclear waste fund program	-712	-736	-743	-749	-754 057	-756	-767	
Rural electric and telephone liquidating accounts	-1,644 -49	-1,348	-1,219	-932	-957 	-921	-818	
		0.070	0.070	0.504		0.000		
Total, Mandatory	-2,493	-2,878	-2,873	-2,591	-2,805	-3,020	-2,939	
Total, Energy	483	408	320	574	769	607	1,218	
300 Natural resources and environment:								
Discretionary:								
Water resources:	4 770	4.000	4.040	4 700	4.040	4.004	۳.000	
Corps of Engineers Bureau of Reclamation	4,772 836	4,398 1,043	4,612 987	4,720 991	4,840 940	4,961 973	5,093 979	
Watershed, flood prevention, and other	276	372	384	329	314	290	297	
Total, Water resources	5,884	5,813	5,983	6,040	6,094	6,224	6,369	
Conservation and land management:	4 000	4.540	4.500	4.004	4 700	4 000	5.045	
Forest Service	4,382	4,548	4,506	4,664	4,768	4,902	5,045	
Management of public lands (BLM)	1,858 862	1,716 1,167	1,729 1,207	1,783 1,252	1,839 1,287	1,896 1,325	1,957 1,372	
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,073	1,107	1,207	1,232	1,246	1,323	1,372	
Other conservation and land management programs	597	687	726	698	675	691	709	
Total, Conservation and land management	8,772	9,323	9,400	9,646	9,815	10,084	10,389	
Recreational resources:								
Operation of recreational resources	2,165	2,391	2,497	2,570	2,635	2,687	2,763	
Other recreational resources activities	28	40	59	49	33	34	36	
Total, Recreational resources	2,193	2,431	2,556	2,619	2,668	2,721	2,799	
Pollution control and abatement:								
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,892	3,079	3,140	3,177	3,225	3,161	3,236	
State and tribal assistance grants	3,353	3,700	3,812	3,905	3,961	4,052	4,150	
Hazardous substance superfund	1,397	1,289	1,373	1,365	1,381	1,441	1,495	
Other control and abatement activities	147	156	156	163	159	159	161	
Total, Pollution control and abatement	7,789	8,224	8,481	8,610	8,726	8,813	9,042	
Other natural resources:		•	-	*	·	•	*	
NOAA	2,939	3,245	3,213	3,294	3,364	3,459	3,530	
Other natural resource program activities	1,062	1,033	1,104	1,136	1,170	1,204	1,239	
Total, Other natural resources	4,001	4,278	4,317	4,430	4,534	4,663	4,769	
Total, Discretionary	28.639	30,069	30,737	31,345	31,837	32,505	33,368	
•		,	,	- ,	- ,	,,,,,,,	,	
Mandatory: Water resources:								
Offsetting receipts and other mandatory water resource programs	-314	8	-115	-321	-46	-137	-142	
Conservation and land management:								
Conservation Programs	3,153	3,664	4,219	4,702	5,177	5,332	5,405	
Offsetting receipts	-2,128	-2,688	-2,471	-2,539	-2,520	-2,484	-2,467	
Total, Conservation and land management	1,025	976	1,748	2,163	2,657	2,848	2,938	
Recreational resources:								
Operation of recreational resources	850	909	916	942	927	920	929	

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate					
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Offsetting receipts	-293	-306	-317	-140	-142	-143	-146			
Total, Recreational resources	557	603	599	802	785	777	783			
Pollution control and abatement: Superfund resources and other mandatory	-174	-168	-133	-133	-133	-130	-130			
Other natural resources: Fees and mandatory programs	-279	-6	25	30	20	8	8			
Total, Mandatory	815	1,413	2,124	2,541	3,283	3,366	3,457			
Total, Natural resources and environment	29,454	31,482	32,861	33,886	35,120	35,871	36,825			
350 Agriculture: Discretionary: Farm income stabilization:										
Agriculture credit loan program	456	508	521	535	550	566	584			
P.L.480 market development activities	183	191	228	201	198	202	206			
Administrative expenses	1,000	1,056	1,099	1,066	1,092	1,117	1,143			
Total, Farm income stabilization	1,639	1,755	1,848	1,802	1,840	1,885	1,933			
Agricultural research and services:										
Research and education programs	1,549	1,668	1,704	1,715	1,762	1,774	1,808			
Integrated research, education, and extension programs	19	31	33	43	44	44	45			
Extension programs	429	452	469	449	457	465	474			
Marketing programs	76	57	70	71	72	74	77			
Animal and plant inspection programs Economic intelligence	831 185	1,224 198	1,204 214	1,226 222	1,262 230	1,298 238	1,338 246			
Grain inspection and packers program	33	33	34	35	36	38	39			
Foreign agricultural service	127	122	126	130	136	139	143			
Other programs and unallocated overhead	418	494	484	474	478	491	512			
Total, Agricultural research and services	3,667	4,279	4,338	4,365	4,477	4,561	4,682			
Total, Discretionary	5,306	6,034	6,186	6,167	6,317	6,446	6,615			
Mandatory: Farm income stabilization:										
Commodity Credit Corporation	13,597	14,001	12,930	15,832	15,212	13,882	12,100			
Agricultural credit insurance subsidy reestimate	1,233	-105	12,900	15,052	15,212	10,002	12,100			
Crop insurance and other farm credit activities	2,816	1,796	2,628	2,941	3,083	3,356	3,347			
Credit liquidating accounts (ACIF and FAC)	-921	-894	-810	- 574	-472	-429	-390			
Total, Farm income stabilization	16,725	14,798	14,748	18,199	17,823	16,809	15,057			
Agricultural research and services:	200		500	225	216	20-	200			
Miscellaneous mandatory programs Offsetting receipts	328 -171	541 -163	566 -167	635 -165	610 -166	627 -167	660 -167			
Total, Agricultural research and services	157	378	399	470	444	460	493			
Total, Mandatory	16,882	15,176	15,147	18,669	18,267	17,269	15,550			
Total, Agriculture	22,188	21,210	21,333	24,836	24,584	23,715	22,165			
370 Commerce and housing credit: Discretionary: Mortgage credit:										
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	-2,341	-2,673	-2,679	-2,714	-2,752	-2,793	-2,838			
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)	-345 1	-388 4	-395 4	-394 4	-394 4	-393 1	-393			
Other housing and urban development		4 1	4 1	4 !	4 1	11				
Other housing and urban development	669	674	692	707	729	752	775			

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Finaliza and Program	2002			Estin				
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Postal service: Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget)	858	77	78	79	81	82	83	
Deposit insurance: National credit union administration			-1					
Other advancement of commerce: Small and minority business assistance	627	589	626	645 763	663	685	706 791	
Science and technology Economic and demographic statistics Regulatory agencies International Trade Administration	735 676 –334 350	712 690 –640 337	750 599 –803 353	611 -1,159 369	745 631 -1,481 377	770 651 –437 388	671 -454 400	
Patent and trademark salaries and expenses Other discretionary	10 92	-120 230	–59 168	-43 150	-52 156	-45 160	-43 165	
Total, Other advancement of commerce	2,156	1,798	1,634	1,336	1,039	2,172	2,236	
Total, Discretionary	998	-508	-667	-982	-1,293	-179	-137	
Mandatory: Mortgage credit: Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs Government National Mortgage Association	-2,696 -388	778 –219	-1,205 -315	-1,753 -333	-1,945 -345	-2,330 -362	-2,587 -377	
Other HUD mortgage credit	-529 -1,377	–531 –1,965	-463 -1,290	–521 –1,179	-521 -1,106	–351 –1,125	-351 -1,042	
Total, Mortgage credit	-4,990	-1,937	-3,273	-3,786	-3,917	-4,168	-4,357	
Postal service: Postal Service (Off-budget)	-651	-748	-387	-813	-812	-906	-1,247	
Deposit insurance: Bank Insurance Fund	110	920 42	-401 -21	-1,297 -72	-1,188 -134	-847 -141	-876 -136	
Savings Association Insurance Fund National credit union administration Other deposit insurance activities	-503 -622 -14	-151 -680 10	-217 -217 -710 8	-443 -231	-510 -240 3	-417 -217	-385 -233	
Total, Deposit insurance	-1,021	141	-1,341	-2,037	-2,069	-1,621	-1,616	
Other advancement of commerce:			•	<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Universal service fund	5,108 116 140	6,357 228 516	6,588 264 13	6,704 197 13	6,827 207 13	6,958 210 13	7,125 219 13	
Regulatory fees Credit liquidating accounts SBA business loan program and subsidy reestimate	-20 -72 -297	-44 -23 435	-78 -17	-99 -15	-102 -12	-106 -10	-110 -11	
Continued dumping and subsidy offset Other mandatory	231 73	321 133	331 166	341 186	351 184	362 187	373 192	
Total, Other advancement of commerce	5,279	7,923	7,267	7,327	7,468	7,614	7,801	
Total, Mandatory	-1,383	5,379	2,266	691	670	919	581	
Total, Commerce and housing credit	-385	4,871	1,599	-291	-623	740	444	
400 Transportation: Discretionary: Ground transportation:							_	
Highways	29,332 689 7,694 1,298	27,882 894 7,524 1,338	28,404 781 7,601 1,299	29,023 778 7,354 1,278	29,267 783 7,104 1,301	29,786 798 6,949 1,333	30,265 817 7,606 1,339	
Regulation	15 3	21 6	18 6	19 4	19 1	20	20	
Total, Ground transportation	39,031	37,665	38,109	38,456	38,475	38,886	40,047	

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Program	2002 Actual	Estimate					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Air transportation: Airports and airways (FAA)	13,096 58	13,455 4,685	14,249 3,203	14,401 2,665	14,537 2,750	15,174 2,837	15,582 2,927
Air transportation stabilization program account Aeronautical research and technology Payments to air carriers	956 34	4 927 61	1 880 53	917 53	921 54	941 55	962 56
Total, Air transportation	14,147	19,132	18,386	18,036	18,262	19,007	19,527
Water transportation: Marine safety and transportation Ocean shipping Panama Canal Commission	3,754 247 11	4,342 178 40	4,140 145	4,443 142	4,583 146	4,685 149	4,791 155
Total, Water transportation	4,012	4,560	4,285	4,585	4,729	4,834	4,946
Other transportation: Departmental administration and other	119	325	251	252	260	268	278
Total, Discretionary	57,309	61,682	61,031	61,329	61,726	62,995	64,798
Mandatory: Ground transportation: Highways Offsetting receipts and credit subsidy reestimates Credit liquidating accounts	1,282 -143 -12	1,311 -105 -17	1,312 -295 -14	1,030 -33 -15	927 -33 -12	874 -33 -12	833 -33 -12
Total, Ground transportation	1,127	1,189	1,003	982	882	829	788
Air transportation: Airports and airways (FAA) Payments to air carriers Compensation for air carriers Air transportation stabilization loan subsidies	–20 17 2,222 172	-116 18 450 500	–35 32	-1 31	-1 36	-1 40	-1 40
Total, Air transportation	2,391	852	-3	30	35	39	39
Water transportation: Coast Guard retired pay MARAD ocean freight differential Other water transportation programs	808 58 181	880 45 –12	1,000 38 –28	1,020 47 –29	1,037 48 –30	1,057 49 –31	1,077 49 –32
Total, Water transportation	1,047	913	1,010	1,038	1,055	1,075	1,094
Other transportation: Sale of transportation assets Other mandatory transportation programs		-10 8	8	7	7		-1
Total, Other transportation	-12	-2	8	7	7	-1	-1
Total, Mandatory	4,553	2,952	2,018	2,057	1,979	1,942	1,920
Total, Transportation	61,862	64,634	63,049	63,386	63,705	64,937	66,718
450 Community and regional development: Discretionary: Community development:							
Community development block grant	5,429 6 137 5	6,657 7 109	6,244 10 64 12	5,558 12 72 21	5,004 13 75 24	5,152 13 77 27	5,302 8 78 31
Other community development programs	495	494	513	511	500	476	487
Total, Community development	6,072	7,276	6,843	6,174	5,616	5,745	5,906
Area and regional development: Rural development Economic Development Administration	977 384	852 460	788 442	864 423	934 394	1,020 381	1,044 384

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Indian programs	1,447	1,442	1,499	1,533	1,550	1,582	1,617
Appalachian Regional Commission	107	98	89	93	94	90	84
Tennessee Valley Authority Denali Commission	3 -12	1 80	105	105	108	108	109
Delta Regional Authority	1	11	15	23	26	28	30
Total, Area and regional development	2,907	2,944	2,939	3,041	3,106	3,209	3,268
Disaster relief and insurance:							
Disaster relief	3,947	5,045	3,389	3,282	1,948	1,735	1,766
Small Business Administration disaster loans	372	223	202	204	207	211	215
National flood insurance fund	71	82	89	91	93	94	96
State and local preparedness assistance (DHS)	10	105	211	239	241	245	249
Other disaster assistance programs	774	1,011	966	985	941	963	984
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	5,174	6,466	4,857	4,801	3,430	3,248	3,310
Total, Discretionary	14,153	16,686	14,639	14,016	12,152	12,202	12,484
Mandatory:							
Community development:	07	135	19	22	20	22	10
Mandatory programs Credit liquidating accounts	-87 13	1 1		-1	22 _1	23 -1	13 –1
		•					
Total, Community development	-74	136	19	21	21	22	12
Area and regional development:							
Indian programs	363	474	444	462	480	502	524
Rural development programs	98	171 –269	294 -291	233 -361	120 -338	93 -323	54 –287
Credit liquidating accounts Offsetting receipts	-267 -468	-269 -428	-291 -437	-361 -455	-336 -473	-323 -493	-267 -516
	-400	-420	-407	-400	-470	-430	
Total, Area and regional development	-274	-52	10	-121	-211	-221	–225
Disaster relief and insurance:	601	247	-425	260	201	-400	401
National flood insurance fund	-691	-347 468	-425	-360	-381	-400	-421
SBA disaster loan subsidy reestimates	-14	-42					
5		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Disaster assistance, downward reestimates	-10	-9					
Credit liquidating accounts	-99	-72	-9	-1	-1	-1	1
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	-814	-3	-435	-362	-383	-402	-423
Total, Mandatory	-1,162	81	-406	-462	-573	-601	-636
Total, Community and regional development	12,991	16,767	14,233	13,554	11,579	11,601	11,848
500 Education, training, employment, and social services:							
Discretionary: Elementary, secondary, and vocational education:							
Education for the disadvantaged	9,247	11,753	12,042	12,197	12,357	12,560	12,779
Impact aid	1,125	1,185	1,153	1,156	1,169	1,190	1,211
School improvement	3,609	7,835	8,031	8,088	8,209	8,341	8,482
English language acquisition	414	507	795	660	669	680	690
Special education	7,000	7,710	8,954	8,727	8,780	8,837	8,900
Vocational and adult education	1,778	1,931	1,939	1,976	2,005	2,037	2,072
Indian education Education reform	724 1,768	750 701	779 80	800	817	832	850
Reading excellence	200	310	105	31			
Other	14	21	14	15	15	15	15
Total, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	25,879	32,703	33,892	33,650	34,021	34,492	34,999
Higher education:	-	•	-		·	·	
Student financial assistance	12,369	13,365	13,519	13,810	14,023	14,252	14,498
Higher education	1,687	2,110	2,015	2,052	2,082	2,115	2,150
Federal family education loan program	47	49	50	51	54	55	57

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Fundament Dominion	2002						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other higher education programs	410	393	415	425	432	439	445
Total, Higher education	14,513	15,917	15,999	16,338	16,591	16,861	17,150
Research and general education aids:							
Library of Congress	369	330	335	348	357	368	380
Public broadcasting	402	446	454	456	458	465	473
Smithsonian institution and related agencies	619	648	665	676	703	715	736
Education research, statistics, and assessment	625	688	459	453	460	468	476
Other	889	803	834	854	879	902	925
Total, Research and general education aids	2,904	2,915	2,747	2,787	2,857	2,918	2,990
Training and employment:							
Training and employment services	5,815	5,922	5,730	5,619	5,586	5,610	5,664
Older Americans employment	454	445	448	453	459	467	475
State employment services and national activities	1,264	1,294	1,305	1,302	1,319	1,341	1,364
Other employment and training	106	117	118	121	126	129	134
Total, Training and employment	7,639	7,778	7,601	7,495	7,490	7,547	7,637
011 11							
Other labor services: Labor law, statistics, and other administration	1,430	1,590	1,593	1,620	1,654	1,708	1,757
Social services:							
Rehabilitation services	399	784	414	418	425	432	440
Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps	408	462	529	567	433	441	450
Corporation for National and Community Service—Senior Corps	380	318	252	220	223	234	230
Children and families services programs	8,069	8,405	8,460	8,613	8,750	8,900	9.058
Aging services program	1,105	1,201	1,217	1,231	1,248	1,269	1,291
Other	15	61	70	73	74	76	78
Total, Social services	10,376	11,231	10,942	11,122	11,153	11,352	11,547
Total, Discretionary	62,741	72,134	72,774	73,012	73,766	74,878	76,080
Mandatory:							
Higher education:							
Federal family education loan program	3,790	2,778	5,533	4,379	4,262	4,297	4,373
Federal direct loan program	97	4,844	-135	- 650	-991	-1,261	-1,442
Other higher education programs	142	28	26	-27	-21	-10	.,,.,_
Credit liquidating account (Family education loan program)	-1,493	-675	-549	-414	-290	-191	-120
Total, Higher education	2,536	6,975	4,875	3,288	2,960	2,835	2,811
	,	-,-	,, ,	-,	,,,,,	,,,,,	
Research and general education aids: Mandatory programs	24	19	17	16	16	16	16
Training and employment:							
Trade adjustment assistance	142	190	233	246	259	259	260
Welfare to work grants	500	187	114				
Payments to States for AFDC work programs	23						
Advance appropriations and other mandatory	44	207	155	60	12		
Total, Training and employment	709	584	502	306	271	259	260
Other labor services:							
Other labor services	9	18					
Social services:							
Social services block grant	1,780	1,792	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,709	1,700
Rehabilitation services	2,452	2,373	2,649	2,702	2,758	2,813	2,874
Promoting safe and stable families	289	309	318	305	305	305	305

15. CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES 359

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other social services	4	7	10	13	11	10	8
Total, Social services	4,525	4,481	4,767	4,810	4,864	4,837	4,887
Total, Mandatory	7,803	12,077	10,161	8,420	8,111	7,947	7,974
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	70,544	84,211	82,935	81,432	81,877	82,825	84,054
550 Health: Discretionary: Health care services: Substance abuse and mental health services	2,885	3,056	3,174	3,203	3,251	3,305	3,360
Indian health	2,711	2,704	2,849	2,946	2,957	2,991	3,059
Health Resources and Services Administration	4,972	5,334 3,769	5,450 3,868	5,389	5,474 4,044	5,563	5,635 4,200
Disease control, research, and training	3,151 287	846	493	3,967 538	4,044	4,121 493	502
Departmental management and other	1,537	1,787	1,973	1,935	1,964	1,966	2,026
Total, Health care services	15,543	17,496	17,807	17,978	18,175	18,439	18,782
Health research and training: National Institutes of Health Clinical training Other health research and training	20,366 602 300	22,079 637 373	22,988 665 393	23,430 695 394	23,892 692 405	24,307 717 415	24,774 721 426
Total, Health research and training	21,268	23,089	24,046	24,519	24,989	25,439	25,921
Consumer and occupational health and safety: Food safety and inspection	712	712	741	766	794	821	851
Occupational safety and health	702	709	730	751	777	799	822
FDA and Consumer Product Safety Commission salaries and expenses	1,178	1,404	1,448	1,486	1,540	1,578	1,628
Total, Consumer and occupational health and safety	2,592	2,825	2,919	3,003	3,111	3,198	3,301
Total, Discretionary	39,403	43,410	44,772	45,500	46,275	47,076	48,004
Mandatory: Health care services: Medicaid grants	147,512	162,366	176,754	192,774	209,840	227,529	246,895
State children's health insurance fund	3,682	4,751	5,090	4,933	4,956	5,188	5,349
Health care tax credit		4	212	420	518	584	644
Federal employees' and retired employees' health benefits	5,088	6,044 4,445	6,645 4,765	7,274 5,006	7,846 5,324	8,536 5,661	9,403 6,016
UMWA Funds (coal miner retiree health)	238	208	175	164	155	146	137
Other mandatory health services activities	535	541	605	666	692	705	723
Total, Health care services	157,055	178,359	194,246	211,237	229,331	248,349	269,167
Health research and safety: Health research and training Consumer and occupational health and safety	88 -1	115 3	137 -1	142 -1	150 -1	151 -1	151 -1
Total, Health research and safety	87	118	136	141	149	150	150
Total, Mandatory	157,142	178,477	194,382	211,378	229,480	248,499	269,317
Total, Health	196,545	221,887	239,154	256,878	275,755	295,575	317,321
570 Medicare: Discretionary: Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses Supplementary medical insurance (SMI) administrative expenses	1,444 1,712	1,551 2,096	1,626 2,167	1,682 2,244	1,756 2,321	1,839 2,411	1,935 2,516
Total, Discretionary	3,156	3,647	3,793	3,926	4,077	4,250	4,451
Total, Diodotolial j	0,100	0,047	3,700	5,525	7,011	7,200	7,701

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Drogram	2002	Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mandatory:								
Medicare:								
Hospital insurance (HI)	146,569	151,384	160,825	168,681	172,927	183,630	193,893	
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	107,113	117,836	119,298	126,198	129,589	138,129	147,160	
HI premiums and collections	-1,525	-1,568	-1,681	-1,772	-1,870	-1,977	-2,085	
SMI premiums and collections	-24,428	-26,701	-29,317	-31,089	-32,664	-34,362	-36,670	
Medicare interfunds	-30	-8						
Total, Mandatory	227,699	240,943	249,125	262,018	267,982	285,420	302,298	
Total, Medicare	230,855	244,590	252,918	265,944	272,059	289,670	306,749	
600 Income security:								
Discretionary:								
General retirement and disability insurance:	İ	İ						
Railroad retirement	246	250	254	258	263	267	272	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation			- 1			13		
	12	12	12	12	13	- 1	13	
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration and other	110	111	113	116	120	124	127	
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	368	373	379	386	396	404	412	
Federal employee retirement and disability:								
Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses	105	110	114	118	121	125	130	
Armed forces retirement home	63	66	66	71	74	77	80	
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	168	176	180	189	195	202	210	
Unemployment compensation:								
Unemployment programs administrative expenses	2,622	3,073	2,877	2,787	2,794	2,891	2,987	
Housing assistance:								
Public housing operating fund	3,635	3,493	3,654	3,692	3,749	3,811	3,877	
Public housing capital fund	3,767	3,626	3,919	3,503	3,657	3,320	3,354	
Subsidized, public, homeless and other HUD housing	24,917	25,923	25,985	29,392	29,943	30,605	30,174	
Rural housing assistance	727	794	820	862	853	874	885	
Total, Housing assistance	33,046	33,836	34,378	37,449	38,202	38,610	38,290	
Food and nutrition assistance:								
Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	4,315	4,524	4,466	4,534	4,606	4,684	4,768	
Other nutrition programs	607	613	621	632	646	658	674	
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	4,922	5,137	5,087	5,166	5,252	5,342	5,442	
Other income assistance:	,,	2,121	2,221	2,100	-,	-,	-,	
Refugee assistance	480	474	463	467	473	479	487	
Low income home energy assistance	1,773	1,850	1,867	1,901	1,928	1,960	1,995	
•,								
Child care and development block grant	2,174	2,080	2,113	2,148	2,181	2,217	2,255	
Supplemental security income (SSI) administrative expenses	2,446	2,970	2,927	3,050	3,080	3,169	3,263	
Total, Other income assistance	6,873	7,374	7,370	7,566	7,662	7,825	8,000	
Total, Discretionary	47,999	49,969	50,271	53,543	54,501	55,274	55,341	
Mandatory:								
General retirement and disability insurance:								
Railroad retirement	4,858	4,951	5,146	5,227	5,553	5,539	5,742	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	891	857	805	755	709	663	619	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	-977	-219	-116	-93	-1	117	220	
District of Columbia pension funds	459	488	496	500	511	522	532	
Special workers' compensation program	142	145	146	144	144	145	145	
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	5,373	6,222	6,477	6,533	6,916	6,986	7,258	
Federal employee retirement and disability:								
Federal civilian employee retirement and disability	49,464	51,515	53,125	55,555	57,934	60,345	62,771	
	35,060	35,925	36,736	37,680	38,645	39,652	40,684	
Military retirement								

15. CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES 361

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

5 15	2002			Estin	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Federal employees life insurance fund	-1,508	-1,368	-1,391	-1,329	-1,263	-1,265	-1,260
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	83,193	86,250	88,692	92,167	95,545	99,009	102,396
Unemployment compensation:							
Unemployment insurance programs	50,396	52,838	39,392	38,376	39,300	41,565	43,723
Trade adjustment assistance	249	612	1,079	1,036	974	940	972
Total, Unemployment compensation	50,645	53,450	40,471	39,412	40,274	42,505	44,695
Housing assistance:							
Mandatory housing assistance programs	15	40	30	30	40	40	40
Food and nutrition assistance:							
Food stamps (including Puerto Rico)	22,053	25,074	25,709	26,204	26,449	26,842	27,69
State child nutrition programs	10,247	11,407	11,341	11,794	12,227	12,758	13,26
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Sec.32)	928	1,177	861	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,16
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	33,228	37,658	37,911	39,159	39,837	40,761	42,12
Other income company.			-				
Other income support:	04 444	00.000	04.004	00.704	07.400	05 074	00.00
Supplemental security income (SSI)	31,411	32,888	34,294	38,724	37,196	35,371	39,86
Child support and family support programs	3,998	4,174	4,338	4,658	4,985	5,620	5,61
Federal share of child support collections	-1,235	-1,117	-1,137	-1,163	-1,198	-1,233	-1,27
Temporary assistance for needy families and related programs	18,749	19,214	18,568	17,915	17,562	17,387	16,97
Child care entitlement to states	2,365	2,690	2,813	2,746	2,752	2,717	2,71
Foster care and adoption assistance	5,885	6,297	6,687	6,991	7,414	7,859	8,33
Earned income tax credit (EITC)	27,826	30,606	31,375	32,092	33,450	34,484	35,38
Child tax credit	5,060	5,870	5,863	5,699	7,627	7,626	7,49
Other assistance	39	38	44	49	51	51	7,45 5
				-		- 1	
SSI recoveries and receipts	-2,040	-4,450	-3,893	-2,182	-2,064	-2,137	-2,20
Total, Other income support	92,058	96,210	98,952	105,529	107,775	107,745	112,96
Total, Mandatory	264,512	279,830	272,533	282,830	290,387	297,046	309,470
Total, Income security	312,511	329,799	322,804	336,373	344,888	352,320	364,81
50 Social security:							
Discretionary:							
Social security:							
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)administrative expenses (Off-budget)	1,893	2,005	1,913	2,006	2,066	2,129	2,19
Disability insurance (DI) administrative expenses (Off-budget)	1,966	1,732	1,640	1,693	1,744	1,797	1,85
Limitation on administrative expenses	48			1,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,00
Office of the Inspector General—Social Security Adm. (On-budget)	19	19	20	19	20	22	2
Total, Discretionary	3,926	3,756	3,573	3,718	3,830	3,948	4,07
Mandatama	,	,	,	,	,	,	
Mandatory:							
Social security:	007.070	400 707	444.740	400.070	447.000	407.000	400.00
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)(Off-budget)	387,672	400,767	414,743	430,672	447,960	467,639	489,66
Disability insurance (DI)(Off-budget)	64,400	73,721	78,281	80,948	85,356	91,361	97,78
Limitation on administrative expenses	-1						
	13,969	13,046	13,379	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,15
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget)		10046	-13,379	-14,415	-15,344	-16,645	-18,15
	-13,553	-13,046					
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget)		474,488	493,024	511,620	533,316	559,000	587,44
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget)	-13,553	·	493,024 496,597	511,620 515,338	533,316 537,146	559,000 562,948	
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget) Total, Mandatory	-13,553 452,487	474,488					
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget) Total, Mandatory Total, Social security 00 Veterans benefits and services:	-13,553 452,487	474,488					
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget) Total, Mandatory Total, Social security 00 Veterans benefits and services: Discretionary:	-13,553 452,487	474,488					
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget) Total, Mandatory Total, Social security 00 Veterans benefits and services: Discretionary: Income security for veterans:	-13,553 452,487 456,413	474,488 478,244	496,597	515,338	537,146	562,948	587,44
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget) Total, Mandatory Total, Social security 00 Veterans benefits and services: Discretionary:	-13,553 452,487	474,488					

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Constitute and December	2002						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total, Income security for veterans	717	758	775	804	832	861	888
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: Discretionary change to readjustment benefits account	70	73	78	79	82	84	87
Veterans employment and training	164	145	150	154	158	163	168
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	234	218	228	233	240	247	255
Hospital and medical care for veterans: Medical care and hospital services	22,644	23,298	24,035	24,544	25,319	26,052	26,822
Medical and prosthetic research Collections for medical care	748 –985	774 –1,616	792 -2,221	925 –2,331	844 -2,445	872 -2,568	901 -2,695
		·			·		<u> </u>
Total, Hospital and medical care for veterans	22,407	22,456	22,606	23,138	23,718	24,356	25,028
Veterans housing: Housing program loan administrative expenses	187	135	171	178	184	190	197
Other veterans benefits and services: General administration	235	251	252	259	269	279	290
Other operating expenses	328	350	362	341	367	381	392
Total, Other veterans benefits and services	563	601	614	600	636	660	682
Total, Discretionary	24,108	24,168	24,394	24,953	25,610	26,314	27,050
Mandatory: Income security for veterans: Veterans compensation Veterans pensions	22,418 3,166	25,013 3,290	26,906 3,383	30,952 3,749	30,362 3,575	29,324 3,389	33,244 3,788
Veterans burial benefits	134 7 1,176	157 10 1,194	157 10 1,197	154 10 1,195	156 9 1,199	158 8 1,197	161 8 1,191
All other insurance programs	1 –186	25 –184	39 –172	52 –156	64 -142	78 –129	98 -116
Total, Income security for veterans	26,716	29,505	31,520	35,956	35,223	34,025	38,374
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: Education benefits (Montgomery GI Bill and related programs) Vocational rehabilitation and employment	1,440 484	1,957 529	2,143 561	2,273 583	2,321 609	2,375 631	2,478 663
Post-Vietnam era education	6 –280	9 –267	9 -347	8 -355	8 –375	7 -392	6 –409
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,650	2,228	2,366	2,509	2,563	2,621	2,738
Hospital and medical care for veterans: Fees, charges and other mandatory medical care	-190						
Veterans housing: Housing program loan subsidies Housing program loan reestimates	779 -1,798	1,082 -878	341	334	338	343	343
Housing program loan liquidating account	-127	-67	-43	-38	-30	-24	-20
Total, Veterans housing	-1,146	137	298	296	308	319	323
Other veterans programs: National homes, Battle Monument contributions and other	-154	37	57	36	36	37	38
Total, Mandatory	26,876	31,907	34,241	38,797	38,130	37,002	41,473
Total, Veterans benefits and services	50,984	56,075	58,635	63,750	63,740	63,316	68,523

15. CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES 363

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Program	2002	Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
750 Administration of justice:								
Discretionary:								
Federal law enforcement activities:								
Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI, DHS, FinCEN, ICDE)	5,146	5,005	5,359	5,510	5,643	5,809	5,984	
Alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives investigations (ATF)	805	815	852	833	835	861	888	
Border and transportation security directorate activities	6,190	7,020	6,784	7,148	7,515	7,724	7,940	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	325	310	320	332	343	355	367	
Tax law, criminal investigations (IRS)	391	403	455	474	492	512	532	
United States Secret Service	934	972	990	1,024	1,055	1,088	1,124	
Other law enforcement activities	1,404	1,270	1,161	1,169	1,162	1,190	1,226	
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	15,195	15,795	15,921	16,490	17,045	17,539	18,061	
Federal litigative and judicial activities:								
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	3,472	3,311	3,557	3,655	3,769	3,881	4,010	
Representation of indigents in civil cases	333	334	339	338	344	349	356	
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	4,282	4,520	4,651	4,736	4,874	5,024	5,179	
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	8,087	8,165	8,547	8,729	8,987	9,254	9,545	
Correctional activities:								
Federal prison system and detention trustee program	4,780	4,040	4,333	4,680	4,852	4,998	5,152	
Criminal justice assistance:								
Crime victims fund	50							
High-intensity drug trafficking areas program	152	218	224	229	233	237	241	
Law enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs	4,755	3,304	4,988	6,638	6,222	4,411	4,488	
Terrorism prevention initiative (DHS)	134	392	666	763	784	797	810	
Total, Criminal justice assistance	5,091	3,914	5,878	7,630	7,239	5,445	5,539	
Total, Discretionary	33,153	31,914	34,679	37,529	38,123	37,236	38,297	
Mandatory:								
Federal law enforcement activities:								
Border and transportation security directorate activities	2,160	2,180	2,198	2,182	2,198	2,215	2,232	
Immigration fees	-1,852	-2,583	-2,261	-2,321	-2,384	-2,449	-2,514	
Customs fees	-1,229	-1,314	_5	_5	-6	_6	_7	
Treasury forfeiture fund	242	215	221	221	221	221	221	
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	147	203	200	189	190	188	189	
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	-532	-1,299	353	266	219	169	121	
Federal litigative and judicial activities:							1	
Treasury forfeiture fund	419	467	471	388	383	390	397	
Federal judicial officers salaries and expenses and other mandatory programs	631	640	641	621	649	662	679	
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	1,050	1,107	1,112	1,009	1,032	1,052	1,076	
Correctional activities:								
Mandatory programs	-32	14	-8	-8	-8	-3	-6	
Criminal justice assistance:								
Crime victims fund	565 20	559 2,740	1,304 2,361	904	621	500	500	
Public safety officers' benefits	160	2,740 49	2,361 49	50	51	52	53	
Mandatory programs	-68							
Total, Criminal justice assistance	677	3,348	3,714	954	672	552	553	
Total, Mandatory	1,163	3,170	5,171	2,221	1,915	1,770	1,744	
Total, Administration of justice	34,316	35,084	39,850	39,750	40,038	39,006	40,041	

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Finalize and December	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
800 General government:									
Discretionary:									
Legislative functions: Legislative branch discretionary programs	2,553	2,733	2,723	2,631	2,716	2,807	2,897		
Executive direction and management:									
Drug control programs	272	236	234	236	240	244	247		
Executive Office of the President	363	289	288	293	301	310	316		
Other programs	4	5	4	4	4	4	4		
Total, Executive direction and management	639	530	526	533	545	558	567		
Central fiscal operations:									
Tax administration	9,428	9,048	9,387	9,617	9,950	10,295	10,659		
Other fiscal operations	932	994	966	976	1,009	1,041	1,071		
Total, Central fiscal operations	10,360	10,042	10,353	10,593	10,959	11,336	11,730		
General property and records management:									
Records management	268	347	281	286	292	299	308		
Other government-wide information technology and property management	-221	560	266	312	294	358	357		
Total, General property and records management	47	907	547	598	586	657	665		
Central personnel management:									
Discretionary central personnel management programs	47	184	187	193	200	206	213		
General purpose fiscal assistance:									
Payments and loans to the District of Columbia	464	255	236	243	248	253	260		
Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities	14	14	14	14	15	15	15		
Other	213	388	213	217	219	223	228		
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	691	657	463	474	482	491	503		
Other general government:									
Discretionary programs	303	320	328	338	338	347	354		
Total, Discretionary	14,640	15,373	15,127	15,360	15,826	16,402	16,929		
Mandatory:									
Legislative functions:									
Congressional members compensation and other	84	108	135	144	127	127	117		
Central fiscal operations:									
Federal financing bank	51	50	58	67	69	71	73		
Other mandatory programs	-142	-62	-57	-37	-34	-30	-25		
Total, Central fiscal operations	-91	-12	1	30	35	41	48		
General property and records management:									
Mandatory programs	-35	27	26	24	23	21	22		
Offsetting receipts	-22	-39	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32		
Total, General property and records management	-57	-12	-4	-7	-8	-11	-10		
General purpose fiscal assistance:									
Payments to States and counties	1,137	1,293	1,285	1,303	1,309	1,284	1,301		
Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF)	432	442	396	392	401	409	417		
Other general purpose fiscal assistance	144	142	141	142	142	142	142		
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	1,713	1,877	1,822	1,837	1,852	1,835	1,860		
Other general government:							_		
Territories	209	210	216	216	190	192	193		
Treasury claims	1,822	1,075	935	1,038	1,038	1,038	1,038		
Presidential election campaign fund	l	29	218	3	I	33	220		

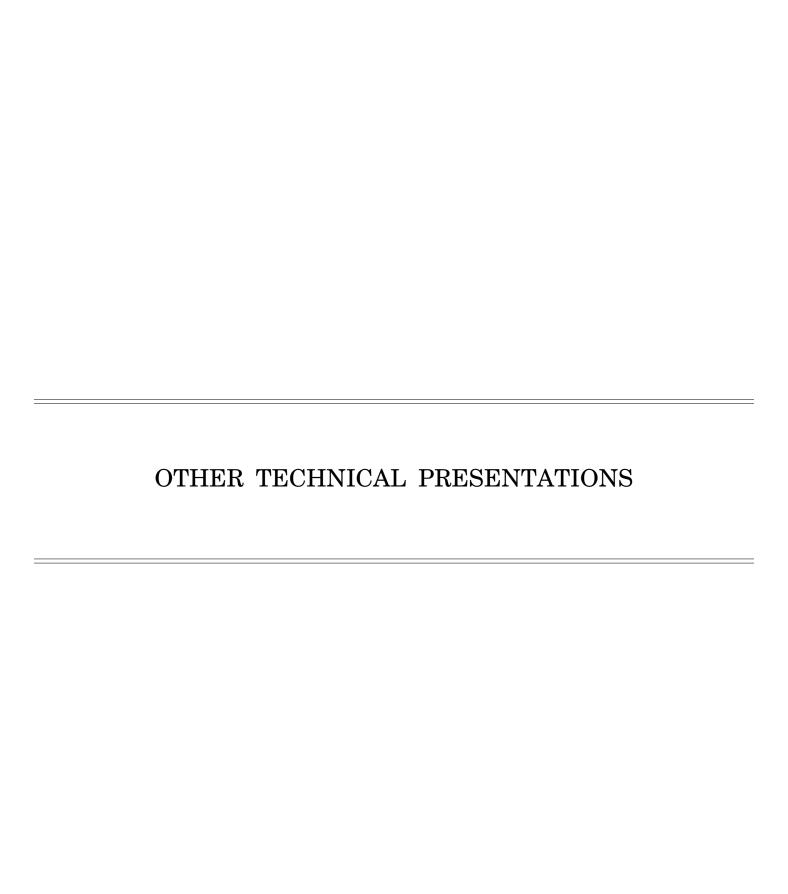
15. CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES 365

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Drawers	2002						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other mandatory programs	-43	62	45	24	24	30	24
Total, Other general government	1,988	1,376	1,414	1,281	1,252	1,293	1,475
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Offsetting receipts	-892	-1,194	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192
Total, Mandatory	2,745	2,143	2,176	2,093	2,066	2,093	2,298
Total, General government	17,385	17,516	17,303	17,453	17,892	18,495	19,227
900 Net interest: Mandatory: Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross)	332,537	327,976	349,231	382,157	408,028	430,073	451,797
Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil service retirement and disability fund Military retirement Foreign service retirement and disability trust fund Medicare trust funds Unemployment trust fund Railroad retirement Airport and airway trust fund Other on-budget trust funds	-35,902 -13,229 -767 -16,690 -5,445 -1,935 -860 -1,666	-37,266 -13,480 -798 -16,411 -3,460 -222 -706 -1,558	-38,768 -13,695 -825 -17,325 -2,711 -77 -605 -1,489	-40,020 -13,958 -852 -18,561 -2,689 -61 -515 -1,461	-41,423 -14,228 -880 -20,175 -2,974 -61 -429 -1,422	-42,719 -14,515 -908 -21,998 -3,373 -63 -351 -1,406	-44,126 -14,820 -937 -24,034 -3,673 -67 -276 -1,428
Total, Interest received by on-budget trust funds	-76,494	-73,901	-75,495	-78,117	-81,592	-85,333	-89,361
Interest received by off-budget trust funds: Interest received by social security trust funds	-76,820	-83,576	-88,698	-96,769	-106,122	-116,995	-129,253
Other interest: Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank Interest on refunds of tax collections Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation Interest paid to loan guarantee financing accounts Interest received from direct loan financing accounts Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts Interest, DoD retiree health care fund Interest, other special and revolving funds All other interest	-2,040 4,208 675 4,276 -11,050 -341 -1,736 -2,264	-2,268 3,219 1,191 3,787 -11,147 -225 -371 -926 -2,091	-2,482 2,689 1,707 3,812 -11,747 -450 -1,214 -1,049 -2,152	-2,316 2,681 2,117 3,852 -12,701 -700 -2,250 -1,175 -2,573	-2,137 2,805 2,188 3,903 -13,295 -700 -3,444 -1,257 -2,459	-2,001 2,961 2,231 3,983 -13,944 -700 -4,774 -1,345 -2,370	-1,941 3,171 2,231 4,076 -14,698 -700 -6,250 -1,422 -2,312
Total, Other interest	-8,272	-8,831	-10,886	-13,065	-14,396	-15.959	-17,845
Other investment income: Private sector holdings, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust		-566	-896	-996	-1,015	-1,015	-1,012
Total, Net interest	170,951	161,102	173,256	193,210	204,903	210,771	214,326
920 Allowances: Mandatory: Spectrum relocation fund				-1,250	-1,250		
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts: Mandatory: Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget): Employing agency contributions, military retirement fund Employing agency contributions, DoD Retiree Health Care Fund	-12,935	-12,084 -7,656	-12,546 -8,374	-12,915 -8,880	-13,318 -9,437	-13,765 -10,029	-14,155 -10,656
Employing agency contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund Contributions to HI trust fund	-10,731 -2,913	-9,975 -3,017	-10,739 -3,085	-11,565 -3,239	-12,555 -3,367	-13,235 -3,498	-13,856 -3,678
Other contributions to employee retirement and disability funds	-6,910	-7,171 20,002	-7,370	-7,632 44,031	-7,741 46,410	-7,983 49,510	-8,398
Total, Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget) Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget):	-33,489	-39,903	-42,114	-44,231	-46,418	-48,510	-50,743
Contributions to social security trust funds	-9,292	-9,493	-10,023	-10,794	-11,482	-12,159	-13,043

Table 15-12. CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, CATEGORY AND PROGRAM—Continued

Function and Dragram	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf: OCS Receipts	-5,024	-4,300	-3,989	-4,495	-5,155	-5,344	-5,196		
Sale of major assets: Privatization of Elk Hills				-323					
Other undistributed offsetting receipts: Spectrum auction	-1	-80	-200	-8,200	-8,100	-4,300	-4,300		
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-47,806	-53,776	-56,326	-68,043	-71,155	-70,313	-73,282		
Total	2,010,975	2,131,354	2,189,421	2,275,677	2,347,675	2,439,868	2,541,495		
On-budgetOff-budget	(1,655,313) (355,662)	(1,759,992) (371,362)	(1,805,331) (384,090)		(1,944,309) (403,366)		(2,111,698) (429,797)		



16. TRUST FUNDS AND FEDERAL FUNDS

The budget consists of two major groups of funds: Federal funds and trust funds. This section presents summary information about the transactions of each of these two fund groups. Information is provided about the income and outgo of the major trust funds and a number of Federal funds that are financed by earmarked collections in a manner similar to trust funds. Since the effects on the existing Medicare trust funds and on Federal funds of the President's Medicare modernization proposals have not yet been determined, the effects of these reforms are not reflected in detail in this chapter.

Federal Funds Group

The Federal funds group comprises the larger part of the budget. It includes all transactions not classified by law as being in trust funds.

The main financing component of the Federal funds group is the general fund, which is used to carry out the general purposes of Government rather than being restricted by law to a specific program. It consists of all collections not earmarked by law to finance other funds, including virtually all income taxes and many excise taxes, and all expenditures financed by these collections and by general Treasury borrowing.

The Federal funds group also includes special funds and revolving funds, which earmark collections for spending on specific purposes. Where the law requires that Federal fund collections from a specified source be earmarked to finance a particular program, such as a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing receipts deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the collections and associated disbursements are recorded in special fund receipt and expenditure accounts. The majority of special fund collections are derived from the Government's power to impose taxes, fines, and other compulsory payments. They must be appropriated before they can be obligated and spent. However, significant amounts of collections credited to special funds are derived from businesslike activity, such as the receipts from Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing.

Revolving funds conduct continuing cycles of business-like activity. They charge for the sale of products or services and use the proceeds to finance their spending. Instead of being deposited in receipt accounts, their proceeds are recorded in the revolving funds, which are expenditure accounts. These collections generally are available automatically for obligation and making payments. Outlays for revolving funds are reported net of offsetting collections. There are two classes of revolving funds. Public enterprise funds, such as the Postal Service Fund, conduct business-like operations mainly with the public. Intragovernmental funds, such as the

Federal Buildings Fund, conduct business-like operations mainly within and between Government agencies.

Trust Funds Group

The trust funds group consists of funds that are designated by law as trust funds. Like special funds and revolving funds, they earmark collections for spending on specific purposes. Many of the larger trust funds finance social insurance payments for individuals, such as Social Security, Medicare, and unemployment compensation. Other major trust funds finance military and Federal civilian employees' retirement, highway and transit construction, and airport and airway development. There are a few trust revolving funds that are credited with collections earmarked by law to carry out a cycle of business-type operations. Trust funds also include a few small funds established to carry out the terms of a conditional gift or bequest.

There is no substantive difference between trust funds and special funds or between revolving funds and trust revolving funds. Whether a particular fund is designated in law as a trust fund is, in many cases, arbitrary. For example, the National Service Life Insurance Fund is a trust fund, but the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Fund is a Federal fund, even though both are financed by earmarked fees paid by veterans and both provide life insurance payments to veterans' beneficiaries. ¹

The Federal budget meaning of the term "trust" differs significantly from the private sector usage. The beneficiary of a private trust owns the trust's income and often its assets. A custodian manages the assets on behalf of the beneficiary according to the stipulations of the trust, which he or she cannot change unilaterally. In contrast, the Federal Government owns the assets and earnings of most Federal trust funds, and it can unilaterally raise or lower future trust fund collections and payments, or change the purpose for which the collections are used, by changing existing law. Only a few small Federal trust funds are managed pursuant to a trust agreement where the Government is the trustee, and the Government generally has some ability to determine the amount deposited into or paid out of these funds. Other amounts are held in deposit funds by the Government as a custodian on behalf of some entity outside the Government. The Government makes no decisions about the amount of these deposits or how they are spent. Therefore, they are considered to be

¹Another example is the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, established pursuant to the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Because the Fund is substantively a means of accounting for general fund appropriations, and does not consist of dedicated receipts, it is classified as a Federal fund rather than a trust fund, notwithstanding the presence of the words "Trust Fund" in its official name.

Table 16-1. RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BY FUND GROUP

(In billions of dollars)

	2002			Estim	nate		
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Receipts: Federal funds cash income:							
From the public	1,147.4 1.1	1,110.1 1.1	1,146.5 3.0	1,322.6 0.7	1,412.5 0.8	1,504.0 0.8	1,587.6 0.9
Total, Federal funds cash income	1,148.6	1,111.3	1,149.5	1,323.3	1,413.3	1,504.8	1,588.4
Trust funds cash income: From the public From Federal funds:	784.0	814.2	857.9	907.0	945.5	987.1	1,030.1
Interest Other	155.0 187.0	159.3 184.8	166.1 206.2	176.9 209.2	189.8 219.3	204.6 229.9	221.1 243.1
Total, trust funds cash income	1,126.1 -421.5	1,158.2 -433.3	1,230.2 -457.7	1,293.1 -481.3	1,354.6 -504.7	1,421.6 -528.4	1,494.3 -561.8
Total, unified budget receipts	1,853.2	1,836.2	1,922.0	2,135.2	2,263.2	2,398.1	2,520.9
Outlays: Federal funds cash outgo Trust funds cash outgo Offsetting receipts	1,508.8 923.7 –421.5	1,607.8 965.9 –433.3	1,697.6 989.5 -457.7	1,795.8 1,028.8 -481.3	1,880.5 1,087.8 -504.7	1,958.3 1,146.3 -528.4	2,064.9 1,207.5 -561.8
Total, unified budget outlays	2,011.0	2,140.4	2,229.4	2,343.4	2,463.7	2,576.2	2,710.5
Surplus or deficit (-): Federal funds Trust funds	-360.2 202.4	-496.5 192.3	-548.1 240.7	-472.5 264.3	-467.2 266.7	-453.4 275.3	-476.4 286.8
Total, unified surplus/deficit (–)	-157.8	-304.2	-307.4	-208.2	-200.5	-178.1	-189.6

Note: Receipts include governmental, interfund, and proprietary receipts. They exclude intrafund receipts, which are offset against intrafund payments so that cash income and cash outgo are not overstated.

non-budgetary instead of Federal trust funds and are excluded from the Federal budget.

A trust fund must use its income for the purposes designated by law. Some, such as the Federal Employees Health Benefits fund, spend their income almost as quickly as it is collected. Others, such as the Social Security and the Federal civilian employees retirement trust funds, currently spend considerably less than they collect each year. A surplus of income over outgo adds to the trust fund's balance, which is available to finance future expenditures. The balances are generally invested, by law, in Treasury securities. Any net cash inflow from the public to the trust funds decreases the Treasury's need to borrow from the public in order to finance a Federal funds deficit.

A trust fund normally consists of one or more receipt accounts (to record income) and an expenditure account (to record outgo). However, a few trust funds, such as the Veterans Special Life Insurance fund, are established by law as revolving funds. These funds are similar to revolving funds in the Federal funds group. They conduct a cycle of business-type operations, offsetting collections are credited to the funds (which are expenditure accounts), and their outlays are displayed net of the offsetting collections.

Income and Outgo by Fund Group

Table 16–1 shows income, outgo, and surplus or deficit by fund group and adds them together (and removes double-counting) to derive the total unified budget receipts, outlays, and surplus or deficit. The estimates assume enactment of the President's budget proposals. Income consists mostly of receipts (derived from governmental activity—primarily income, payroll, and excise taxes—and gifts). It also consists of offsetting receipts, which include proprietary receipts (derived from business-like transactions with the public) and interfund collections (receipts by one fund of payments from a fund in the other fund group) that are deposited in receipt accounts. Outgo consists of payments made to the public and/or to a fund in the other fund group.

Two types of transactions are treated specially. First, income and outgo for a fund group exclude transactions between funds within the same fund group.³ These intrafund transactions constitute outgo and income for the individual funds that make and collect the payments. However, because the totals for each fund group measure its transactions with the public and the other fund group, intrafund transactions must be subtracted

²An exception is the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, which under recently-enacted legislation will be able to invest its balances in private securities in hopes of being able to finance higher benefit payments with lower contribution rates.

³For example, the railroad retirement trust funds pay the equivalent of social security benefits to railroad retirees, in addition to the regular railroad pension. These benefits are financed by a payment from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund to the railroad retirement trust funds. The payment and collection are both deducted so that total trust fund income and outgo measure disbursements to the public and to Federal funds.

Table 16-2. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF TRUST FUNDS GROUP

	2002						
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Trust Funds							
Balance, start of year	2,339.4	2,542.1	2,734.1	2,974.8	3,239.1	3,505.9	3,781.1
Income: Governmental receipts Proprietary receipts Receipts from Federal funds:	745.4 48.9	771.9 53.1	812.8 56.8	861.1 58.3	897.9 60.7	937.5 63.5	977.9 67.0
Interest Other	155.0 215.1	159.3 214.8	166.1 238.6	176.9 243.4	189.8 255.4	204.6 268.2	221.1 283.9
Subtotal, income	1,164.3	1,199.1	1,274.2	1,339.7	1,403.8	1,473.8	1,549.9
Outgo: To the public Payments to Federal funds	960.8 1.1	1,005.6 1.1	1,030.5 3.0	1,074.7 0.7	1,136.3 0.8	1,197.8 0.8	1,262.2 0.9
Subtotal, outgo	961.9	1,006.8	1,033.5	1,075.4	1,137.1	1,198.6	1,263.1
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest Interest	47.4 155.0	33.1 159.3	74.6 166.1	87.4 176.9	76.9 189.8	70.6 204.6	65.8 221.1
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	202.4	192.3	240.7	264.3	266.7	275.3	286.8
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments	0.3 -0.1	-0.1 -0.3	-0.1				
Total, change in fund balance	202.7	192.0	240.7	264.3	266.7	275.3	286.8
Balance, end of year	2,542.1	2,734.1	2,974.8	3,239.1	3,505.9	3,781.1	4,068.0

^{* \$50} million or less.

from the sum of the income and outgo of all individual funds within the fund group to calculate the consolidated income and outgo for that fund group as a whole. Second, income excludes the offsetting collections, which are offset against outgo in revolving fund expenditure accounts instead of being deposited in receipt accounts. It would be conceptually appropriate to classify these collections as income, but at present the data are not tabulated centrally for both fund groups. Consequently, they are offset against outgo in Table 16–1 and are not shown separately.

Some funds in the Federal funds group and some trust funds are authorized to borrow from the general fund of the Treasury. ⁵ Borrowed funds are not recorded as receipts and are excluded from the income of the fund. The borrowed funds finance outlays by the fund in excess of available receipts. Subsequently, fund receipts are transferred from the fund to the general fund in repayment of the borrowing. The repayment is not recorded as an outlay of the fund or included in fund outgo.

Some income in both Federal funds and trust funds consists of offsetting receipts. In contrast, for most budget purposes, offsetting receipts are excluded from receipts figures and subtracted from gross outlays. There are two reasons for this treatment:

- Business-like or market-oriented activities with the public: The collections from such activities are deducted from gross outlays, rather than added to receipts, in order to produce budget totals for receipts and outlays that represent governmental rather than market activity.
- Intragovernmental transactions: Collections by one Government account from another are deducted from gross outlays, rather than added to receipts, so that the budget totals measure the transactions of the Government with the public.

Because the income for Federal funds and for trust funds recorded in Table 16–1 includes offsetting receipts, those offsetting receipts must be deducted from the two fund groups' combined gross income in order to reconcile to total (net) unified budget receipts. Similarly, because the outgo for Federal funds and for trust funds in Table 16–1 consists of gross outlays, the amount of the offsetting receipts must be deducted from the sum of the Federal funds' and the trust funds' gross outgo in order to reconcile to total (net) unified budget outlays. Table 16–3 reconciles, for fiscal year

⁴For example, postage stamp fees are deposited as offsetting collections in the Postal Service fund. As a result, the Fund's outgo is disbursements net of collections.

⁵For example, the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, a revolving fund in the Department of Energy, is authorized to borrow from the general fund, and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the Department of Labor is authorized to receive appropriations of repayable advances from the general fund (a form of borrowing).

2002, the gross total of all trust fund and Federal fund receipts with the net total of the Federal fund group's and the trust fund group's cash income (as shown in Table 16–1), and with the unified budget's receipt total.

Income, Outgo, and Balances of Trust Funds

Table 16–2 shows, for the trust funds group as a whole, the funds' balance at the start of each year, income and outgo during the year, and the end of year balance. Income and outgo are divided between transactions with the public and transactions with Federal funds. Receipts from Federal funds are divided between interest and other interfund receipts.

The definition of income and outgo in this table differs from those in Table 16–1 in one important way. Trust fund collections that are offset against outgo (as offsetting collections) within expenditure accounts instead of being deposited in separate receipt accounts are classified as income in this table but not in Table 16–1. This classification is consistent with the definitions of income and outgo for trust funds used elsewhere in the budget. It has the effect of increasing both income and outgo by the amount of the offsetting collections. The difference was approximately \$38 billion in 2002. Table 16–2, therefore, provides a more complete summary of trust fund income and outgo.

The trust funds group is expected to have large and growing surpluses over the projection period. As a consequence, trust fund balances are estimated to grow substantially, as they have over the past two decades.

The size of the anticipated balances is unprecedented, and it results mainly from relatively recent changes in the way some trust funds are financed.

Primarily because of these changes, but also because of the impact of real growth and inflation, trust fund balances increased tenfold from 1982 to 2000, from \$205 billion to \$2.1 trillion. Under the proposals in the President's budget, the balances are estimated to nearly double again by the year 2008, rising to \$4.1 trillion. Almost all of these balances are invested in Treasury securities and earn interest. Therefore, they represent the value, in current dollars, of taxes and user fees that have been paid in advance for future benefits and services.

Until the 1980s, most trust funds operated on a payas-you-go basis. Taxes and user fees were set at levels high enough to finance benefits and administrative expenses, and to maintain prudent reserves, generally defined as being equal to one year's expenditures. As a result, trust fund balances tended to grow at about the same rate as their annual expenditures.

Pay-as-you-go financing was replaced in the 1980s by full or partial accrual funding for some of the larger trust funds. In order to partially prefund the social security benefits of the "baby-boomers", the Social Security Amendments of 1983 raised payroll taxes above the levels necessary to finance current expenditures. In 1984 a new system was set up to finance military retirement benefits on a full accrual basis. In 1986 full accrual funding of retirement benefits was man-

Table 16–3. RELATIONSHIP OF TOTAL FEDERAL FUND AND TRUST FUND RECEIPTS TO UNIFIED BUDGET RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Gross trust fund receipts	1,131.3
Gross Federal fund receipts	1,155.2
Total of trust fund receipts and Federal fund receipts	2,286.5
Deduct intrafund receipts (from funds within the same fund group):	
Trust intrafund receipts	-5.1
Federal intrafund receipts	-6.6
Subtotal, intrafund receipts	-11.8
Total of trust funds cash income and Federal funds cash income	2,274.7
Deduct offsetting receipts: 1	
Trust fund receipts from Federal funds:	
Interest in receipt accounts	-153.3
General fund payment to Medicare Part B Employing agencies' payments for pensions, Social Security, and Medicare	-78.3 -42.8
General fund payments for unfunded liabilities of Federal employees retirement funds	-42.6 -39.4
Transfer of taxation of Social Security benefits to OASDI, HI, and RRB	-25.6
Other receipts from Federal funds	-2.7
Subtotal, trust fund receipts from Federal funds	-342.1
Federal fund receipts from trust funds	-1.1
Proprietary receipts	-78.3
Subtotal, offsetting receipts	-421.5
Unified budget receipts	1,853.2

¹ Offsetting receipts are included in cash income for each fund group, but in the unified budget totals are excluded from the receipts total and instead deducted from outlays.

dated for Federal civilian employees hired after December 31, 1983. The latter two changes require Federal agencies and their employees to make annual payments to the Federal employees' retirement trust funds in an amount equal to the value of the retirement benefits earned by employees in that year. Since many years will pass before current employees are paid retirement benefits, the trust funds will accumulate substantial balances over time.

These balances are available to finance future benefit payments and other trust fund expenditures—but only in a bookkeeping sense. These funds are not set up to be pension funds, like the funds of private pension plans. They do not hold real economic assets that can be drawn down in the future to fund benefits. Instead, they are claims on the Treasury. When trust fund holdings are redeemed to pay benefits, Treasury will have to finance the expenditure in the same way as any other Federal expenditure: out of current receipts, by borrowing from the public, or by reducing benefits or other expenditures. The existence of large trust fund balances, therefore, does not, by itself, increase the Government's ability to pay benefits.

From an economic standpoint, the Government is able to prefund benefits only by increasing saving and investment in the economy as a whole. This can be fully accomplished only by simultaneously running trust fund surpluses equal to the actuarial present value of the accumulating benefits and not allowing the Federal fund deficit to increase, so that the trust fund surplus reduces a unified budget deficit or increases a unified budget surplus. This would reduce Federal borrowing

by the amount of the trust funds surplus and increase the amount of national saving available to finance investment. Greater investment would increase future incomes and wealth, which would provide more real economic resources to support the benefits.

Table 16–4 shows estimates of income, outgo, and balances for 2002 through 2008 for the major trust funds. With the exception of transactions between trust funds, the data for the individual trust funds are conceptually the same as the data in Table 16–2 for the trust funds group. As explained previously, transactions between trust funds are shown as outgo of the fund that makes the payment and as income of the fund that collects it in the data for an individual trust fund, but the collections are offset against outgo in the data for the trust fund group. Additional information for these and other trust funds can be found in the Status of Funds tables in the Budget Appendix.

Table 16–5, which immediately follows Table 16–4, at the end of this chapter, shows income, outgo, and balances of four existing Federal funds—a revolving fund and three special funds. It also shows a new special fund of the same general type: a new fund for military retirees' health benefits. All these funds are similar to trust funds in that they are financed by earmarked receipts, excesses of income over outgo are invested, the interest earnings add to balances, and the balances remain available to finance future expenditures. The table is illustrative of the Federal funds group, which includes many other revolving funds and special funds in addition to the ones shown.

Table 16-4. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS

Balance, start of year 14.5 12.6 12.3 10.6 0.5 0.0 0.0		2002			Estin	nate		
Balance, sat of year increase: 145 126 123 106 9.5 9.1			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Income: 9.0 9.4 10.2 10.9 11.5 12.2		14.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.5	0.1	0.0
Proprietary receipts	Income:	14.5	12.0	12.3	10.6	9.5	9.1	8.9
Receipts from Federal funds:	· ·	9.0	9.4	10.2	10.9	11.5	12.2	12.8
Other Charles Charle	Receipts from Federal funds:							
Receipts from trust funds		1						0.6 0.1
Outgo: 11.9 10.5 12.8 12.7 12.7 13.1 Peyments to other funds ————————————————————————————————————		1				1	1	
To the public 11.9 10.5 12.8 12.7 13.1 Payments to other funds 11.9 10.5 12.8 12.7 12.7 13.1 Change in fund balance: Suphic of deficit (-): 2.7 -1.0 -2.5 -1.7 -1.0 -0.8 Subtoal, surplus or deficit (-): -1.8 -0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Afjustments: -1.8 -0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year -1.8 -0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year 12.6 12.3 10.6 9.5 9.1 8.9 Memorandum: commitments against balance, end of year: -7.3 -7.3 -7.0 -7.0 -7.2	Subtotal, income	10.1	10.2	11.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.5
Payments to other funds	<u> </u>	11 0	10.5	12.8	19.7	127	13.1	13.4
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Educling interest: Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Educling interest: Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Change in fund balance: Change in fund b								
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest: 0.9 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.6 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-): Transfers(s)pses (nei): Other adjustments: Transfers(s)pses (nei): Total, change in fund balance: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Adjustments: Total, change in fund balance: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 Balance, end of year: 1-1.8 0.3 -1.8 -1.0 -0.4 -0.2 1-2.0 0.4 0.5 0.5 -0.5 -0.5 1-3 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.5 -0.5 1-4 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	Subtotal, outgo	11.9	10.5	12.8	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.4
Excluding interest	Change in fund balance:							
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	•	-2.7	-1.0	-2.5	-1.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4
Adjustments	Interest	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments Total, change in fund balance Balance, end of year Memorandum: commitments against balance, end of year: Obligated balances -7.3 -7.3 -7.0 -7.0 -7.2 -7.2 Unobligated balances -7.5 -7.8 -7.5 -7.5 -7.6 -7.5 Total commitments -7.9 -7.8 -7.5 -7.5 -7.6 -7.8 Uncommitted balance, end of year Uncommitted balance, end of year Balance, start of year Income: Governmental receipts Proprietary receipts Preceipts from trust funds Subtotal, income Subtotal, income Subtotal, income Subtotal, income To payments to other funds Subtotal, income Subtotal, surgo Surgo Adjustments Surgo Adjustments Transfers/lapses (net) Total, change in fund balance Balance, end of year -7.8 -7.8 -7.5 -7.5 -7.6 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.9 -7.8 -7.5 -7.5 -7.8 -7.8 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2 -7.3 -7.3 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.2 -7.3 -7.3 -7.3 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.2 -7.5 -7.6 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.8 -7.9 -7.8 -7.5 -7.5 -7.5 -7.8 -7.9 -7.8 -7.5 -7.5 -7.8 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0		-1.8	-0.3	-1.8	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.2
Total, change in fund balance	4							
Balance, end of year	Other adjustments	_*	_*					
Memorandum' commitments against balance, end of year: Obligated balances	Total, change in fund balance	-1.8	-0.3	-1.8	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.2
Chipaged balances	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12.6	12.3	10.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.0
Total commitments		-7.3	-7.3	-7.0	-7.0	-7.2	-7.2	-7.3
Uncommitted balance, end of year	Unobligated balances	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Federal Employees Health Benefits Fund 6.7 7.6 8.2 8.9 9.7 10.6	Total commitments	-7.9	-7.8	-7.5	-7.5	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8
Balance, start of year 6.7 7.6 8.2 8.9 9.7 10.6 Income: Governmental receipts 8.1 8.7 9.4 10.2 Proprietary receipts 6.5 7.3 8.1 8.7 9.4 10.2 Receipts from Ederal funds: 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Other 16.9 19.2 21.0 22.6 24.3 26.1 Receipts from trust funds 23.6 26.8 29.5 31.8 34.2 36.8 Outgo: 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Payments to other funds 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Subtotal, outgo 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Change in fund balance: 2.0 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-): 2.0 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5	Uncommitted balance, end of year	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.2
Balance, start of year 6.7 7.6 8.2 8.9 9.7 10.6 Income: Governmental receipts 8.1 8.7 9.4 10.2 Proprietary receipts 6.5 7.3 8.1 8.7 9.4 10.2 Receipts from Ederal funds: 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Other 16.9 19.2 21.0 22.6 24.3 26.1 Receipts from trust funds 23.6 26.8 29.5 31.8 34.2 36.8 Outgo: 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Payments to other funds 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Subtotal, outgo 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Change in fund balance: 2.0 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-): 2.0 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5	Federal Employees Health Benefits Fund							
Governmental receipts Receipts Receipts from Federal funds:	Balance, start of year	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.7	10.6	11.6
Receipts from Federal funds:								
Interest		6.5	7.3	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.2	11.0
Receipts from trust funds		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Subtotal, income 23.6 26.8 29.5 31.8 34.2 36.8 Outgo:			19.2		22.6	24.3		28.2
Outgo: To the public 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Subtotal, outgo 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Change in fund balance: 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 Surplus or deficit (-): 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Adjustments: 7 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Total, change in fund balance 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Balance, end of year 7.6 8.2 8.9 9.7 10.6 11.6			00.0		04.0	04.0		00.0
Payments to other funds Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, outgo Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 Interest 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net)		23.0	20.8	29.5	31.8	34.2	36.8	39.8
Subtotal, outgo 22.7 26.2 28.7 31.0 33.3 35.9 Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 Interest 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments * * * * * Total, change in fund balance 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Balance, end of year 7.6 8.2 8.9 9.7 10.6 11.6			26.2		31.0			38.9
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 Interest 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments * * * * * * Total, change in fund balance 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 Balance, end of year 7.6 8.2 8.9 9.7 10.6 11.6	•							
Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9<		22.7	26.2	28.7	31.0	33.3	35.9	38.9
Interest	Surplus or deficit (–):	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.4	
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net)							I	0.3
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net)	Subtotal surplus or deficit (-)	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	na	nα	0.9
Other adjustments *	Adjustments:	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Balance, end of year				*				
Balance, end of year	Total, change in fund balance	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
								12.4
Feneral Common Employees Reprement Finas	•							<u> </u>
Balance, start of year	Federal Civilian Employees Retirement Funds Balance, start of year	554.4	586.1	615.5	646.9	678.4	710.6	743.0

Table 16-4. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Incores	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0000	Estimate										
Economic			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008					
Concentration receipts 46 45 45 43 43 43 42													
Receipts from Federal Indes:	Governmental receipts		4.5		_		_	4.2					
Pecepits from trust funds	Interest				40.9	_	-						
Outgo: To the public			36.5	40.6 *	42.U *	43. <i>1</i> *	45.U *	*					
Payments to other funds		81.3	81.1	84.6	87.2	90.3	93.0	95.7					
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-) Excluding interest		49.6	51.7	53.3	55.7 *	58.1 *	60.5	63.0					
Excluding interest -5.0	Change in fund balance:	49.6	51.7	53.3	55.7	58.1	60.5	63.0					
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments	Excluding interest		1	1									
Other adjustments	Adjustments:	31.7	29.5	31.4	31.5	32.2	32.4	32.8					
Balance, end of year Se6.1 615.5 646.9 678.4 710.6 743.0 775.7		*	*	*									
Social Security: Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds Balance, start of year	Total, change in fund balance	31.7	29.5	31.4	31.5	32.2	32.4	32.8					
Balance, start of year 1,169,8 1,328,9 1,488.1 1,659,7 1,855,3 2,065,5 2,292,5 1	Balance, end of year	586.1	615.5	646.9	678.4	710.6	743.0	775.7					
Sovernmental receipts 515.3 531.6 556.2 589.5 614.8 644.4 673.2	Balance, start of year	1,169.8	1,328.9	1,488.1	1,659.7	1,855.3	2,065.5	2,292.5					
Interest	Governmental receipts Proprietary receipts			1			-						
Receipts from trust funds	Interest		1										
Outgo: 452.1 474.4 493.2 511.8 533.5 559.0 587.6 Payments to other funds 4.0 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.1 4.3 4.3 Subtotal, outgo 456.0 478.6 497.4 516.1 537.7 563.3 591.9 Change in fund balance: Supplus or deficit (-): 82.2 75.7 82.9 98.8 104.1 110.0 112.6 Interest 76.8 83.6 88.7 96.8 106.1 117.0 129.3 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 159.1 159.2 171.6 195.5 210.2 227.0 241.8 Adjustments: 17 159.1 159.2 171.6 195.5 210.2 227.0 241.8 Adjustments: 1 159.1 159.2 171.6 195.5 210.2 227.0 241.8 Balance, start of year 1,328.9 1,488.1 1,659.7 1,855.3 2,065.5 2,292.5 2,534.3 Fore								_					
To the public		615.1	637.8	669.0	711.6	747.8	790.4	833.8					
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest	To the public			1									
Excluding interest	Change in fund balance:	456.0	478.6	497.4	516.1	537.7	563.3	591.9					
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net)	Excluding interest		1										
Other adjustments	Adjustments:	159.1	159.2	171.6	195.5	210.2	227.0	241.8					
Balance, end of year													
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund 5.8 6.0	Total, change in fund balance	159.1	159.2	171.6	195.5	210.2	227.0	241.8					
Balance, start of year 5.8 6.0 6	Balance, end of year	1,328.9	1,488.1	1,659.7	1,855.3	2,065.5	2,292.5	2,534.3					
Governmental receipts	Balance, start of year	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0					
Other	Governmental receipts	11.2	12.3	12.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.2					
	Other												

Table 16-4. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	2002	Estimate								
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Subtotal, income	11.2	12.3	12.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.2			
Outgo: To the public	11.1	12.3	12.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.2			
Payments to other funds	I									
Subtotal, outgo	11.1	12.3	12.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.2			
Change in fund balance:		12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.2			
Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest	0.2									
Interest										
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	0.2									
Adjustments:	0.2									
Transfers/lapses (net)										
Other adjustments	_									
Total, change in fund balance	0.2									
Balance, end of year	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0			
Highway Trust Fund										
Balance, start of year	27.7	22.2	19.5	23.3	25.4	26.6	26.8			
Income: Governmental receipts	32.6	32.8	34.9	36.0	37.2	38.3	39.3			
Proprietary receipts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Receipts from Federal funds Receipts from trust funds	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Tioospe non duct and										
Subtotal, income Outgo:	32.7	32.9	35.1	36.2	37.4	38.5	39.4			
To the public	38.2	35.7	31.3	34.1	36.2	38.3	39.8			
Payments to other funds										
Subtotal, outgo	38.2	35.7	31.3	34.1	36.2	38.3	39.8			
Change in fund balance:		0.0	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.4			
Surplus or deficit	_5.5	-2.8	3.8	2.1	1.2	0.2	-0.4			
Transfers/lapses (net)										
Other adjustments										
Total, change in fund balance	-5.5	-2.8	3.8	2.1	1.2	0.2	-0.4			
Balance, end of year 1	22.2	19.5	23.3	25.4	26.6	26.8	26.4			
Memorandum: commitments against balance, end of year: Obligated balance	-41.7	-41.6	-47.8	-4 9.0	-50.9	-52.2	-53.3			
Unobligated balance		-32.0	-32.0	-35.1	-36.4	-37.4	-38.1			
Total commitments	-71.3	-73.6	-79.9	-84.0	-87.3	-89.6	-91.4			
Excess of commitments over fund's cash balance, end of year	-49.0	-54.1	-56.6	-58.7	-60.7	-62.8	-64.9			
Medicare: Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund										
Balance, start of year	197.4	229.1	255.9	283.0	314.3	351.2	388.8			
Governmental receipts		152.6	160.1	170.4	177.9	186.6	195.2			
Proprietary receiptsReceipts from Federal funds:	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1			
Interest	13.8	14.0	15.4	16.6	18.1	19.8	21.7			
Other	_	11.5	12.3	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.8			
Receipts from trust funds										
Subtotal, income	179.7	179.7	189.5	201.5	211.4	222.9	234.8			
Outgo: To the public	148.0	152.9	162.4	170.2	174.5	185.2	195.6			
Payments to other funds										
Subtotal, outgo		152.9	162.4	170.2	174.5	185.2	195.6			
Gubiolal, Gulyo	140.0	102.9	102.4	170.2	174.3	100.2	190.0			

Table 16-4. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	2002			Estim	nate		
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Change in fund balance:							
Surplus or deficit (–):							
Excluding interest	18.0	12.8	11.7	14.7	18.8	17.9	17.6
Interest	13.8	14.0	15.4	16.6	18.1	19.8	21.7
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	31.7	26.8	27.1	31.3	36.9	37.6	39.3
Adjustments:							
Transfers/lapses (net)	1		*				
Other adjustments			^				
Total, change in fund balance	31.7	26.8	27.1	31.3	36.9	37.6	39.3
Balance, end of year	229.1	255.9	283.0	314.3	351.2	388.8	428.1
Mediagrae Complementors Medical Incompany (CMI) Trust Found							
Medicare: Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) Trust Fund Balance, start of year	41.8	38.7	28.6	32.9	33.6	37.5	40.0
Income:	71.0	00.7	20.0	02.0	00.0	07.5	70.0
Governmental receipts							
Proprietary receipts	24.4	26.7	29.3	31.1	32.7	34.4	36.7
Receipts from Federal funds:							
Interest	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Other Receipts from trust funds	79.5	80.9	94.5	96.2	101.0	106.4	113.4
neceipts from trast rands							
Subtotal, income	106.8	110.0	125.8	129.2	135.8	143.0	152.4
Outgo:	1100	100.0	404.5	400 5	101.0	440 5	440.0
To the public	110.0	120.0	121.5	128.5	131.9	140.5	149.6
Payments to other funds							
Subtotal, outgo	110.0	120.0	121.5	128.5	131.9	140.5	149.6
Change in fund balance:							
Surplus or deficit (–):							
Excluding interest	-6.1	-12.4	2.3	-1.2	1.8	0.2	0.5
Interest	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (–)	-3.1	-10.0	4.3	0.7	3.9	2.5	2.8
Adjustments:				• • •		,	
Transfers/lapses (net)							
Other adjustments							
Total, change in fund balance	-3.1	-10.0	4.3	0.7	3.9	2.5	2.8
	38.7	28.6	32.9	33.6	37.5	40.0	42.8
Balance, end of year	30.7	20.0	32.9	33.0	37.3	40.0	42.0
Military Retirement Fund							
Balance, start of year	164.7	172.9	180.4	188.6	197.0	205.9	215.1
Governmental receipts							
Proprietary receipts							
Receipts from Federal funds:							
Interest	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.8
Other	30.0	30.0	31.2	32.2	33.3	34.4	35.5
Receipts from trust funds							
Subtotal, income	43.2	43.5	44.9	46.1	47.5	48.9	50.3
Outgo:					3	.5.5	
To the public	35.1	35.9	36.7	37.7	38.6	39.7	40.7
Payments to other funds							
						00.7	40.7
Subtotal outgo	25.1	35.0	26.7	77 7	20 C		40./
Subtotal, outgo	35.1	35.9	36.7	37.7	38.6	39.7	
Subtotal, outgo	35.1	35.9	36.7	37.7	38.6	39.7	
Change in fund balance:	35.1 -5.1	35.9 -5.9	36.7 -5.6	37.7 -5.5	38.6 -5.4	-5.2	
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-):							-5.2 14.8
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest Interest	-5.1 13.2	-5.9 13.5	-5.6 13.7	-5.5 14.0	-5.4 14.2	-5.2 14.5	-5.2 14.8
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (–): Excluding interest	-5.1	-5.9	-5.6	-5.5	-5.4	-5.2	-5.2

Table 16-4. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate		
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other adjustments		*					
Total, change in fund balance	8.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.7
Balance, end of year	172.9	180.4	188.6	197.0	205.9	215.1	224.8
Railroad Retirement Trust Funds Balance, start of year	17.2	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.2	17.8	17.4
Income: Governmental receipts	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Proprietary receipts		0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Interest Other	1.9	0.2 0.4	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.5
Receipts from trust funds	5.1	21.6	4.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.7
Subtotal, income	11.6	26.8	9.3	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3
Outgo: To the public	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9
Payments to other funds	1.7	17.9	0.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Subtotal, outgo	10.3	26.8	9.4	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.8
Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest	-0.7 1.9	-0.2 0.2	-0.2 0.1	-0.2 0.1	-0.5 0.1	-0.4 0.1	-0.6 0.1
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	1.3	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net)	*	*	*				
Other adjustments	_*	*					
Total, change in fund balance	1.3	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Balance, end of year	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.2	17.8	17.4	17.0
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance, start of year	89.3	68.5	50.1	50.6	54.9	60.6	63.9
Governmental receipts Proprietary receipts	27.6	34.2	40.2	43.1	45.2 *	44.5	45.9 *
Receipts from Federal funds: Interest	5.4 0.7	3.5 1.2	2.7 0.6	2.7 0.5	3.0 0.5	3.4 0.5	3.7 0.5
Other	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Subtotal, income	33.8	38.9	43.6	46.3	48.7	48.5	50.2
Outgo: To the public	54.6	57.3	43.0	42.0	43.0	45.2	47.5
Subtotal, outgo	54.6	57.3	43.0	42.0	43.0	45.2	47.5
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (–):		04.0					
Excluding interest	-26.2 5.4	-21.9 3.5	-2.1 2.7	1.6 2.7	2.7 3.0	-0.1 3.4	-1.0 3.7
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (–)	-20.8	-18.4	0.6	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.7
Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments	_*	_* _*	_*				
Total, change in fund balance	-20.8	-18.4	0.6	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.7
Balance, end of year	68.5	50.1	50.6	54.9	60.6	63.9	66.5
Veterans Life Insurance Trust Funds Balance, start of year	13.5	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.0	11.5

Table 16-4. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	2002			Estin	nate		
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Income:							
Governmental receipts							
Proprietary receipts	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Receipts from Federal funds:							
Interest	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Receipts from trust funds							
Cultatal income	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	10	1.0
Subtotal, income	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
To the public	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Payments to other funds	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.7
i ayinchis to other funds							
Subtotal, outgo	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Change in fund balance:							
Surplus or deficit (–):							
Excluding interest	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
Interest	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
Adjustments:							
Transfers/lapses (net)							
Other adjustments	_*						
Total, change in fund balance	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
Balance, end of year	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.0	11.5	11.0
•							
Other Trust Funds							
Balance, start of year	36.6	37.8	37.8	33.1	24.3	-7.5	-44.4
Income:							
Governmental receipts	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Proprietary receipts	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Receipts from Federal funds:		0.4					
Interest	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Other	9.5	10.4	13.7	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.2
Receipts from Trust funds							
Cultatal income	18.5	18.9	22.5	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.9
Subtotal, income	10.5	10.9	22.5	20.3	20.0	21.3	21.9
To the public	17.1	18.0	24.7	29.0	52.3	57.9	63.4
Payments to other funds	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
i ayrılerlis to otiler funds	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Subtotal, outgo	17.7	18.6	27.2	29.2	52.6	58.2	63.7
Change in fund balance:	.,,,	10.0			02.0	00.2	00.7
Surplus or deficit (–):							
Excluding interest	-1.3	-1.7	-6.7	-10.9	-33.9	-39.1	-44.1
Interest	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
				ļ			
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	0.8	0.4	-4.7	-8.8	-31.8	-36.9	-41.8
Adjustments:							
Transfers/lapses (net)	0.3	-0.1					
	*	-0.3					
Other adjustments							
Other adjustments	1.1	*	-4.7	-8.8	-31.8	-36.9	-41.8

^{* \$50} million or less.

Note: Balances shown include committed and uncommitted cash balances.

¹ The increases in the Highway Trust Fund cash balance between 2003 and 2007 are attributable to a modification in the treatment of outlays associated with transit programs.

Table 16-5. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF SELECTED FEDERAL FUNDS

	2002	Estimate								
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund										
Balance, start of year	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7			
Income: Governmental receipts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3			
Proprietary receipts	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Receipts from Federal funds:										
Interest	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Other Receipts from trust funds										
Subtotal, incomeOutgo:	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4			
To the public	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Payments to other funds										
Cultatal autos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Subtotal, outgoChange in fund balance:	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Surplus or deficit (–):										
Excluding interest		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Interest		Î	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Adjustments:										
Transfers/lapses (net)										
Onto adjustificitis					•••••					
Total, change in fund balance	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Balance, end of year	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9			
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund Balance, start of year	10.9	13.1	14.4	15.7	16.5	17.3	18.1			
Income:	10.9	10.1	14.4	15.7	10.5	17.5	10.1			
Governmental receipts										
Proprietary receipts	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8			
Receipts from Federal funds: Interest	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0			
Other	0.9									
Receipts from trust funds										
Subtotal, income	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8			
Outgo:										
To the public	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2			
Payments to other funds										
Subtotal, outgo	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2			
Change in fund balance:										
Surplus or deficit (–): Excluding interest	1.5	0.5	0.5	_*	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4			
Interest	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0			
0.1.1.1		4.0	4.0							
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6			
Transfers/lapses (net)										
Other adjustments	*	_*	_*							
Total, change in fund balance	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6			
	13.1	14.4	15.7				18.7			
Balance, end of year	13.1	14.4	15./	16.5	17.3	18.1	10./			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		2.4	0.6	0.0	4 4	4.0	4 5			
	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5			
Balance, start of year	'									
Balance, start of year										
Income:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			

Table 16-5. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF SELECTED FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

	2002	Estimate									
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008				
Other Receipts from trust funds	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Subtotal, income	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3				
Outgo: To the public	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Payments to other funds											
Subtotal, outgo	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest	*	*	*	_*	_*	_*	_*				
Interest	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3				
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (–)Adjustments:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				
Transfers/lapses (net)	-0.2	_*	_*								
Other adjustments		*									
Total, change in fund balance	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				
Balance, end of year	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7				
Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund Balance, start of year			18.3	38.4	60.3	84.2	110.3				
Proprietary receipts Receipts from Federal funds: Interest Other Receipts from trust funds		0.4 22.4	1.2 23.6	2.3 24.7	3.5 25.8	4.8 26.9	6.3 28.1				
Subtotal, income		22.8	24.8	26.9	29.2	31.7	34.4				
Outgo: To the public Payments to other funds		4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.0				
Subtotal, outgo		4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.0				
Excluding interest Interest		17.9 0.4	18.9 1.2	19.7 2.3	20.4 3.5	21.3 4.8	22.1 6.3				
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)		18.3	20.1	21.9	23.9	26.1	28.4				
Other adjustments		•••••									
Total, change in fund balance		18.3 18.3	20.1 38.4	21.9 60.3	23.9 84.2	26.1 110.3	28.4 138.7				
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund Balance, start of year	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3				
Income: Governmental receipts Proprietary receipts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2					
Receipts from Federal funds: Interest Other Receipts from trust funds	0.2	0.2 0.4	0.2	0.2 0.4	0.2 0.4	0.2	0.2				
Subtotal, income	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.2				
Outgo: To the public	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5				

Table 16-5. INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF SELECTED FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

	2002	Estimate								
	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Subtotal, outgo	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5			
Excluding interest	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.2 0.2	-0.1 0.2	_* 0.2	-0.1 0.2	-0.5 0.2			
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3			
Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments	_*									
Total, change in fund balance	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3			
Balance, end of year	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0			

* \$50 million or less. Note: Balances shown include committed and uncommitted cash balances.

17. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS

The National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA's) are an integrated set of measures of aggregate U.S. economic activity that are prepared by the Department of Commerce. Because the NIPA's include Federal transactions and are widely used in economic analysis, it is important to show the NIPA's distinctive presentation of Federal transactions and contrast it with the Budget.

One of the main purposes of the NIPA's is to measure the Nation's total production of goods and services, known as gross domestic product (GDP), and the incomes generated in its production. GDP is a measure of the Nation's final output, which excludes intermediate product to avoid double counting. Both government consumption expenditures and government gross investment—State and local as well as Federal—are included in GDP as part of final output, together with personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services (exports minus imports).

Other government expenditures—transfer payments, grants to State and local governments, subsidies, and net interest payments—are not purchases of final output and as such are not included in GDP; however, these transactions are recorded in the NIPA government receipts and expenditure account, together with government consumption expenditures (which includes depreciation on government gross investment).

Federal transactions are included in the NIPA's as part of the government sector. ¹ The Federal subsector is designed to measure certain important economic effects of Federal transactions in a way that is consistent with the conceptual structure of the entire set of integrated accounts. The NIPA Federal subsector is not itself a budget, because it is not a financial plan for proposing, determining, and controlling the fiscal activities of the Government. NIPA concepts differ in many ways from budget concepts, and therefore the NIPA presentation of Federal finances is significantly different from that of the budget.

Differences Between the NIPA's and the Budget

Federal transactions in the NIPA's are measured according to NIPA accounting concepts in order to be compatible with the purposes of the NIPA's and other transactions recorded in the NIPA's. As a result they differ from the budget in *netting*, *timing*, and *coverage*. These differences cause total receipts and expenditures in the NIPA's to differ from total receipts and outlays in the budget, albeit by relatively small amounts. ² Dif-

ferences in timing and coverage also cause the NIPA current surplus or deficit to differ from the budget surplus or deficit. Netting differences have equal effects on receipts and expenditures and thus have no effect on the current surplus/deficit. Besides these differences, the NIPA's combine transactions into different categories from those used in the budget.

Netting differences arise when the budget records certain transactions as offsets to outlays while they are recorded as receipts in the NIPA's (or vice versa). The budget treats all income that comes to the Government due to its sovereign powers-mainly, but not exclusively, taxes—as governmental receipts. The budget offsets against outlays any income that arises from voluntary business-type transactions with the public. The NIPA's generally follow this concept as well, and all income to government enterprises such as the Postal Service or the power administrations is offset against expenditures. However, the NIPA's have a narrower definition of "business-type transactions". Rents, royalties, and regulatory or inspection fees, which are classified as offsetting receipts in the budget, are recorded in the NIPA's as Government receipts (business nontaxes). The NIPA's include Medicare premiums as Government receipts, while the budget classifies them as business-type transactions (offsetting receipts).

In the budget, any intragovernmental income from one account to another is offset against outlays rather than being recorded as a receipt. Government contributions for Federal employee social insurance (such as social security) is an example: the budget offsets these payments against outlays. In contrast, the NIPA's treat the Federal Government like any other employer and show contributions for Federal employee social insurance as expenditures by the employing agencies and as governmental (rather than offsetting) receipts. The NIPA's also impute certain transactions that are not explicit in the budget. For example, unemployment benefits for Federal employees are financed by direct appropriations rather than social insurance contributions. The NIPA's impute social insurance contributions by employing agencies to finance these benefits—again, treating the Federal Government like any other em-

Timing differences for receipts occur because the NIPA's generally record personal taxes and social insurance contributions when they are paid and business taxes when they accrue, while the budget generally records all receipts when they are received. Thus the NIPA's attribute corporations' final settlement payments back to the quarter(s) in which the profits that gave rise to the tax liability occurred. The delay between accrual of liability and Treasury receipt of payment can result in significant timing differences be-

¹The other subsector of the NIPA government sector is a single set of transactions for all U.S. State and local units of government, treated as a consolidated entity.

²Over the period 1993–2001, NIPA current expenditures averaged three percent higher

²Over the period 1993–2001, NIPA current expenditures averaged three percent higher than budget outlays, while NIPA current receipts averaged one percent higher than budget receipts.

tween NIPA and Budget measures of receipts for any given accounting period.

Timing differences also occur for expenditures. When the first of a month falls on a weekend, monthly benefit checks normally mailed on the first of the month may be mailed out a day or two earlier; the budget then reflects two payments in one month and none the next. On occasion, the budget totals reflect 13 monthly payments in one year and only 11 the next. NIPA expenditure figures always reflect 12 benefit payments per year, giving rise to a timing difference compared to the budget.

Coverage differences also differentiate the budget and the NIPA's. Unlike the budget, the NIPA's exclude transactions with U.S. territories. The NIPA's also exclude the proceeds from the sales of nonproduced assets such as land. Bonuses paid on Outer Continental Shelf oil leases and proceeds from broadcast spectrum auctions are shown as offsetting receipts in the budget and are deducted from budget outlays. In the NIPA's these transactions are excluded as an exchange of assets with no production involved.

A type of coverage difference arises on the expenditure side because of the NIPA treatment of government investment. The budget includes outlays for Federal investments as they are paid, while the Federal sector of the NIPA instead excludes current investments but includes a depreciation charge on past investments ("consumption of general government fixed capital") as part of "current expenditures." The inclusion of depreciation on fixed capital (structures, equipment and software) in current expenditures is a proxy for the services that capital renders; i.e., for its contribution to government output of public services.

The treatment of government pension plan income and outgo creates a coverage difference. Where the budget treats employee payments to these pension plans as governmental receipts, and employer contributions by agencies as offsets to outlays, the NIPA's treat both of these components of employee compensation as personal income, in the same way as it treats contributions to pension plans in the private (household) sector. Likewise, the budget records a government check to a retired government employee as a current outlay, but under NIPA concepts, no government expenditure occurs at that time; the payment is treated (like private pension payments) as a transfer of income within the household sector.

Federal investment grants to State and local governments (such as for interstate highway construction), investment subsidies to business, and forgiveness of debt owed by foreign governments are included as outlays in the budget but excluded from the NIPA's as being capital transfers unrelated to current economic production. Likewise, estate and gift taxes, included in budget receipts, are excluded from the NIPA's as capital transfers.

Financial transactions such as loan disbursements, loan repayments, loan asset sales, and loan guarantees are excluded from the NIPA's on the grounds that such transactions simply involve an exchange of assets with no production involved. In contrast, under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, for direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made after 1991, the budget records the estimated subsidy cost of the direct loan or loan guarantee as an outlay when the loan is disbursed. The cash flows with the public are recorded in nonbudgetary accounts as a means of financing the budget rather than as budgetary transactions themselves. This treatment recognizes that part of a Federal direct loan is an exchange of assets with equal value but part is a subsidy to the borrower. It also recognizes the subsidy normally granted by loan guarantees. In the NIPA's, neither the subsidies nor the loan transactions are included. However, the NIPA's, like the budget, include all interest transactions with the public, including net interest paid to the loan financing accounts.

Deposit insurance outlays for resolving failed banks and thrift institutions are similarly excluded from the NIPA's on the grounds that there are no offsetting current income flows from these transactions. In 1991, this exclusion was the largest difference between the NIPA's and the budget and made the NIPA current deficit significantly smaller than the budget deficit that year. In subsequent years, as assets acquired from failed financial institutions were sold, these collections tended to make the budget deficit smaller than the NIPA current deficit.

Federal Sector Current Receipts

Table 17–1 shows Federal current receipts in the four major categories used in the NIPA's, which are similar to the budget categories but with significant differences.

Personal tax and nontax receipts is the largest category of current receipts. It is composed primarily of the individual income tax, but also includes fees, fines, and other receipts from persons.

Corporate profits tax accruals differs in classification from the corresponding budget category primarily because the NIPA's include the deposit of earnings of the Federal Reserve System as corporate profits taxes, while the budget treats these collections as miscellaneous receipts. The timing difference between the NIPA's and the budget is especially large for corporate receipts.

Indirect business tax and nontax accruals is composed of excise taxes, customs duties, royalties, fines, and other receipts from business.

Contributions for social insurance differs from the corresponding budget category primarily because: (1) the NIPA's include Federal employer contributions for social insurance as a governmental receipt, while the budget offsets these contributions against outlays as undistributed offsetting receipts; (2) the NIPA's include premiums for Part B of Medicare as governmental receipts, while the budget nets them against outlays; (3) the NIPA's treat government employee contributions to their pension plans as personal income, while the budget includes them in governmental receipts; and (4) the

Description					Act	ual					Estimate	
Description	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CURRENT RECEIPTS Personal tax and nontax receipts	500.9 131.0 84.1 458.4	541.2 152.5 94.2 487.9	583.7 177.8 93.8 515.8	654.7 187.8 90.3 535.8	736.3 198.6 97.9 566.1	822.7 206.4 97.3 604.2	878.7 207.8 98.4 641.1	997.2 226.5 107.9 687.9	1,006.4 185.4 111.5 712.8	845.7 167.7 108.9 724.6	826.5 161.7 112.5 762.0	840.4 191.0 116.4 807.3
·	1,174.5	1,273.0	1,07 1.0	1,400.0	1,000.0	1,700.7	1,020.0	2,013.3	2,010.2	1,040.3	1,002.7	1,955.0
CURRENT EXPENDITURES												
Consumption expenditures Defense Nondefense Transfer payments To persons To the rest of the world Grants-in-aid to State and local governments Net interest paid Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises Wage disbursements less accruals	444.8 311.1 133.7 590.2 573.4 16.8 157.7 228.4 38.6	441.6 304.6 137.1 614.8 599.3 15.5 172.8 234.0	441.5 299.6 141.9 646.6 633.8 12.8 184.3 261.9	435.8 295.5 140.2 680.4 668.6 11.9 188.4 272.6	453.8 304.0 149.8 711.0 699.9 11.2 191.9 275.4 30.8	452.0 300.3 151.7 727.9 716.9 11.0 207.2 278.3	466.9 306.4 160.5 741.3 730.5 10.7 225.4 267.1	490.3 320.8 169.5 770.3 756.8 13.5 244.0 263.0	516.3 337.3 179.0 826.0 816.3 9.7 268.8 247.9	573.7 373.9 199.8 907.9 894.3 13.6 297.0 217.4	614.9 398.7 216.2 965.4 951.7 13.7 330.6 207.8	646.7 415.5 231.1 993.7 979.5 14.2 353.4 221.8
Total current expenditures	1,459.7	1,496.0	1,568.6	1,611.6	1,663.0	1,697.1	1,735.4	1,817.5	1,910.2	2,035.2	2,157.9	2,256.2
Current surplus or deficit (-)	-285.4	-220.2	-197.5	-143.0	-64.0	33.5	90.5	202.0	106.0	-188.3	-295.2	-301.2
ADDENDUM												
Gross investment Defense Nondefense	86.2 56.8 29.4	82.1 55.2 26.9	83.0 53.7 29.3	85.5 54.9 30.6	80.7 47.9 32.9	85.0 49.6 35.4	90.3 50.9 39.3	96.0 53.0 43.0	98.0 55.1 42.9	105.6 58.7 46.9	113.1 61.9 51.2	118.7 64.7 54.0

Table 17–1. FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS, 1993–2004
(In billions of dollars)

NIPA's impute employer contributions for Federal employees' unemployment insurance and workers' compensation.

Federal Sector Current Expenditures

Table 17–1 shows current expenditures in the six major NIPA categories, which are very different from the budget categories.

Government consumption expenditures are the goods and services purchased by the Federal Government in the current account, including compensation of employees and depreciation. Gross investment (shown as addendum items in Table 17–1) is thus excluded from current expenditures in computing the government current surplus or current deficit on a NIPA basis, whereas depreciation—charges on federally owned fixed capital—("consumption of general government fixed capital") is included. The NIPA's treat State and local investment and capital consumption in the same way—regardless of the extent to which it is financed with Federal aid (capital transfers) or from State and local own source receipts.

Although gross investment is not included in government current expenditures, both government gross investment and current consumption expenditures (including depreciation) are included in total GDP, which makes the treatment of the government sectors in the

NIPA's similar to that of the private sector. Investment includes structures, equipment, and computer software.

Transfer payments are the largest expenditure category. Transfer payments to persons are mainly for income security and health programs, such as Social Security and Medicare. Payment of pension benefits to former government employees is not included, as explained previously. Transfer payments to the rest of the world include grants to foreign governments and payments under Social Security and other similar programs to individuals living abroad.

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments help finance a range of programs, including income security, Medicaid, and education (but capital transfers for construction of highways, airports, waste-water treatment plants, and mass transit are excluded).

Net interest paid is the interest paid by the Government on its debt (excluding debt held by trust funds, other than Federal employee pension plans; and other Government accounts), less interest received on its loans.

Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises consist of two elements: (1) subsidy payments for resident businesses (excluding subsidies for investment); and (2) the current surplus (or deficit) of "Government enterprises," such as the Postal Service, which are business-type operations of Government that usually appear in the budget as public enterprise revolving

^{* \$50} million or less.

funds. Depreciation (consumption of enterprise fixed capital) is netted in calculating the current surplus of government enterprises.

NIPA subsidies do not include the imputed credit subsidies estimated as budget outlays under credit reform. Rather, loans and guarantees are categorized as financial transactions and are excluded from the NIPA's except for associated interest and fees.

Wage disbursements less accruals is an adjustment that is necessary to the extent that the wages paid in a period differ from the amount earned in the period.

Differences in the Estimates

Since the introduction of the unified budget in January 1968, NIPA receipts have been less than budget receipts in most years. This is due principally to the fact that estate and gift taxes, which they exclude as capital transfers, have exceeded Medicare premiums, which they include as a governmental receipt but the budget treats as an offsetting receipt. (In the budget, offsetting receipts are netted against the outlay total and not included in the governmental receipts total.) NIPA current expenditures have usually been higher than budget outlays (from which the Medicare premiums and employer retirement contributions are netted out as offsetting receipts), despite the omission from NIPA expenditures of grants for capital construction and pension benefit payments to former government employees.

Two components of budget outlays, however, are sometimes sufficiently large in combination to match the netting adjustments. These are financial transactions and net investment (the difference between gross investment and depreciation). Large outlays associated with resolving the failed savings and loan associations and banks in 1990 and 1991 caused those year's budget outlays to exceed NIPA current expenditures. With the change in budgetary treatment of direct loans in 1992 under credit reform, one type of financial transaction—direct loans to the public—has been recorded in the budget in a way that is closer to the NIPA treatment. Disbursement and repayment of loans made since that time are recorded outside the budget as in the Federal sector of the NIPA's, although, unlike the NIPA's, credit subsidies are recorded as budget out-

During the period 1975–1992, the budget deficit exceeded the Federal current deficit as measured in the NIPA's every year. The largest difference, \$78.6 billion, occurred in 1991 as a result of resolving failed financial institutions as discussed above; the budget deficit was then \$269.3 billion, while the NIPA current deficit was \$190.7 billion. In 1993–1997, the NIPA current deficit was slightly larger than the budget deficit each year. For 1998–2001, the NIPA current surplus was lower than the budget surplus. For 2002 the NIPA current deficit was larger than the budget deficit, while those for 2003 and 2004 are projected to be slightly smaller.

Table 17-2. RELATIONSHIP OF THE BUDGET TO THE FEDERAL SECTOR, NIPA's

					Act	ual					Estimate	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
RECEIPTS												
Budget receipts Contributions to government employee	1,154.4	1,258.6	1,351.8	1,453.1	1,579.3	1,721.8	1,827.5	2,025.2	1,991.2	1,853.2	1,836.2	1,922.0
retirement plans	-4.8	-4.7	-4.6	-4.5	-4.4	-4.3	-4.5	-4.8	-4.7	-4.6	-4.5	-4.5
Capital transfers received	-12.3	-15.1	-14.5	-17.1	-19.7	-23.9	-27.6	-28.8	-28.2	-26.3	-20.0	-23.2
Other coverage differences	-2.0	-2.4	-2.5	-3.6	-3.8	-6.2	-7.0	-8.0	-8.8	-8.9	-10.1	-10.2
Netting and grossing	37.5	39.2	37.3	37.0	41.6	40.8	41.6	45.4	49.9	53.7	58.9	62.0
Timing differences	1.6	0.1	3.4	3.6	6.0	2.5	-3.9	-9.6	16.8	-20.2	2.2	8.9
NIPA current receipts	1,174.3	1,275.8	1,371.0	1,468.6	1,599.0	1,730.7	1,826.0	2,019.5	2,016.2	1,846.9	1,862.7	1,955.0
EXPENDITURES												
Budget outlays	1,409.5	1,461.9	1,515.8	1,560.5	1,601.2	1,652.6	1,701.9	1,788.8	1,863.9	2,011.0	2,140.4	2,229.4
Government employee retirement plan												
transactions	31.7	30.1	29.0	27.0	31.8	31.6	32.2	31.5	31.8	33.9	31.1	35.0
Deposit insurance and other financial												
transactions	20.2	1.5	7.1	-2.0	-7.9	-7.1	-15.9	-2.8	-14.2	6.8	-3.1	-3.5
Capital transfers paid	-23.2	-24.6	-27.1	-27.6	-28.8	-28.2	-31.3	-35.0	-39.7	-43.9	-42.6	-43.3
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	-0.2	-0.2	7.4	0.1	11.0	5.2	1.6	0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	_*
Net investment	-8.3	-1.4	0.4	-0.5	5.6	2.8	0.2	-1.1	0.1	-4.6	-8.3	-9.5
Other coverage differences	-8.1 37.5	-4.8 39.2	-3.0 37.3	3.0 37.0	11.5 41.6	0.9 40.8	2.7 41.6	4.1 45.4	8.1 49.9	-17.9 53.7	-20.0	-20.6 62.0
Netting and grossing differences Timing differences	0.6	-5.7	1.7	14.0	-3.0	40.8 -2.1	2.5	45.4 -13.6	49.9 9.4	-3.5	58.9 1.7	6.6
		_		_			_					
NIPA current expenditures	1,459.7	1,496.0	1,568.6	1,611.6	1,663.0	1,696.4	1,735.4	1,817.5	1,910.2	2,035.2	2,157.9	2,256.2
ADDENDUM												
Budget surplus or deficit (-)NIPA current surplus or deficit (-)	-255.1 -285.4	-203.3 -220.2	-164.0 -197.5	-107.5 -143.0	-22.0 -64.0	69.2 33.5	125.5 90.5	236.4 202.0	127.1 106.0	-157.8 -188.3	-304.2 -295.2	-307.4 -301.2

^{* \$50} million or less.

Table 17-3. FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN THE NIPA's, QUARTERLY, 2002-2004

(In billions of dollars; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

		Act	ual					Estir	mate			
Description	OctDec.	JanMar.	AprJune	July-Sept.	OctDec.	JanMar.	AprJune	July-Sept.	OctDec.	JanMar.	AprJune	July-Sept.
	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004
CURRENT RECEIPTS												
Personal tax and nontax receipts	1,025.5	874.8	856.6	837.5		827.9	835.9	855.3	875.6	819.4	840.7	862.9
Corporate profits tax accruals	142.9	170.5	180.2	181.1		166.6	166.3	169.7	180.3	192.1	205.2	219.4
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	107.3	108.4	110.2	112.4		114.8	115.7	116.7	117.8	118.9	119.8	120.5
Contributions for social insurance	716.6	731.1	736.7	743.0		767.8	777.6	788.0	797.7	812.9	822.1	831.8
Total current receipts	1,992.3	1,884.7	1,883.7	1,874.0		1,877.0	1,895.5	1,929.7	1,971.3	1,943.3	1,987.8	2,034.6
CURRENT EXPENDITURES												
Consumption expenditures	543.6	566.3	581.0	589.8		603.3	610.2	615.9	623.7	634.7	644.0	648.5
Defense	356.0	372.1	382.5	388.9		397.1	401.3	404.1	407.8	413.7	419.3	421.3
Nondefense	187.5	194.2	198.6	200.9		206.3	208.9	211.9	215.9	221.0	224.6	227.2
Transfer payments	870.9	916.9	927.6	934.1		968.5	961.7	967.0	971.5	997.7	989.1	992.7
Domestic ("to persons")	855.6	894.1	917.0	924.4		944.6	949.3	954.5	957.3	973.1	977.1	982.5
Foreign	15.3	22.8	10.6	9.7		23.9	12.3	12.5	14.2	24.5	12.0	10.2
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	289.4	292.3	309.6	305.0		326.2	333.4	340.7	343.0	349.4	354.6	362.1
Net interest paid	221.6	208.5	214.9	205.8		202.1	203.0	205.4	209.6	214.3	219.8	225.7
Subsidies less current surplus of Government en-												
terprises	45.5	46.6	46.3	39.9		41.0	42.2	42.9	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.0
Wage disbursements less accruals												
Total current expenditures	1,971.0	2,030.5	2,079.3	2,074.6		2,141.1	2,150.4	2,171.9	2,190.8	2,239.7	2,251.4	2,273.0
Current surplus	21.3	-145.8	-195.6	-200.7		-264.1	-254.9	-242.2	-219.5	-296.3	-263.6	-238.4
ADDENDUM												
Gross investment	103.4	105.7	107.1	107.9		112.0	112.2	115.9	116.0	117.2	117.8	120.6
Defense	56.8	59.7	59.6	62.4		63.0	62.1	65.0	64.9	65.5	65.2	67.0
Nondefense	46.6	46.1	47.5	45.5		49.0	50.1	51.0	51.1	51.8	52.6	53.6

Department of Commerce advance estimates for the Oct.-Dec. quarter, released January 30, 2003, were not available in time for inclusion in this table.

* \$50 million or less.

Table 17–1 displays Federal transactions using NIPA concepts with actual data for the years 1993–2002 and estimates for 2003 and 2004 consistent with the Administration's budget proposals. Table 17–2 summarizes the reasons for differences between the data using budget concepts and NIPA concepts. Table 17–3 displays quarterly data using NIPA concepts beginning in October 2001. Annual NIPA data for 1960–2004 are published

in Section 14 of a separate budget volume, *Historical Tables*, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, *Fiscal Year* 2004.

Additional detailed estimates of NIPA current receipts and expenditures will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Department of Commerce publication, *Survey of Current Business*.

18. COMPARISON OF ACTUAL TO ESTIMATED TOTALS

In successive budgets, the Administration publishes several estimates of the surplus or deficit for a particular fiscal year. Initially, the year appears as an outyear projection at the end of the budget horizon. In each subsequent budget, the year advances in the estimating horizon until it becomes the "budget year." One year later, the year becomes the "current year" then in progress, and the following year, it becomes the just-completed "actual year."

The budget is legally required to compare budget year estimates of receipts and outlays with the subsequent actual receipts and outlays for that year. ¹ Part I of this chapter meets that requirement by comparing the

actual results for 2002 with the current services estimates shown in the 2002 Budget published in April 2001.

Part II of the chapter presents a broader comparison of estimates and actual outcomes. This part first discusses the historical record of budget year estimates versus actuals over the last two decades. Second, it broadens the focus to estimates made for each year of the budget horizon, extending four years beyond the budget year. This broader focus shows that the differences between estimates and the eventual actual results grow as the estimates extend further into the future.

PART I: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL TO ESTIMATED TOTALS FOR 2002

This part of the chapter compares the actual receipts, outlays, and deficit for 2002 with the current services estimates ² shown in the 2002 Budget published in April 2001. This part also presents a more detailed comparison for mandatory and related programs, and reconciles the actual receipts, outlays, and deficit totals shown here with the figures for 2002 previously published by the Department of the Treasury.

Receipts

Receipts in 2002 were \$1,853 billion, which is \$368 billion less than the current services estimate of \$2,221 billion in the 2002 Budget. As shown in Table 18–1, this shortfall was the net effect of legislative and administrative changes; economic conditions that differed from what had been expected; and technical factors that resulted in different collection patterns and effective tax rates than had been assumed.

Table 18-1. COMPARISON OF ACTUAL 2002 RECEIPTS WITH THE INITIAL CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES

(In billions of dollars)

	April 2001 estimate	Enacted legislation/ administrative actions	Different economic conditions	Technical factors	Net change	Actual
Individual income taxes	1,103	-64	-125	-55	-245	858
Corporation income taxes	220	-15	-50	- 7	-72	148
Social insurance and retirement receipts	726	_*	-25	*	-25	701
Excise taxes	74	*	-3	-4	-7	67
Estate and gift taxes	32	-2	-1	-2	-6	27
Customs duties	23	_*	-4	-1	- 5	19
Miscellaneous receipts	43	-1	-7	_*	-9	34
Total	2,221	-83	-215	-70	-368	1,853

^{*\$500} million or less.

Policy differences. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, which was signed by President Bush on June 7, 2001, reduced 2002 receipts by \$32 billion. Enactment of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act in March 2002 reduced 2002 receipts by an additional \$53 billion (see Chapter 4: "Federal Receipts" for a description of this Act). These reductions

were partially offset by other legislative and administrative changes, which increased 2002 receipts relative to the April 2001 current services estimate by a net \$3 billion.

Economic differences. Differences between the economic assumptions upon which the current services estimates were made and actual economic performance

 $^{^1{\}rm These}$ requirements, for receipts and "uncontrollable outlays," are in 31 USC 1105(a)(18) through (20).

²The current services concept is discussed in Chapter 15: "Current Services Estimates." For mandatory programs and receipts the April 2001 current services estimate is based

on laws then in place. For discretionary programs the current services estimate is based on the prior year estimates adjusted for inflation.

accounted for a reduction in 2002 receipts of \$215 billion. Lower-than-anticipated wages and salaries and other sources of personal income were in large part responsible for the reductions in individual income taxes and social insurance and retirement receipts of \$125 billion and \$25 billion, respectively. A shortfall in corporation income taxes, attributable to lower-thanexpected corporate profits, reduced 2002 receipts by an additional \$50 billion relative to the April 2001 estimate. Lower-than-estimated levels of gross domestic product (GDP), which affect excise taxes, and lowerthan-expected interest rates, which affect deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve (miscellaneous receipts), reduced receipts below the budget estimates by an additional \$3 billion and \$7 billion, respectively. Customs duties were \$4 billion below the budget estimate, reflecting lower-than-expected imports.

Technical reestimates. Technical factors reduced 2002 receipts a net \$70 billion below the April 2001 current services estimate. This net reduction was primarily attributable to lower-than-anticipated collections of individual and corporation income taxes of \$55 billion, and \$7 billion, respectively. Lower effective tax rates on personal income than estimated in April 2001, and the effect of the stock market on capital gains, were primarily responsible for the net reduction in individual income tax receipts. Different collection patterns and effective tax rates than assumed in April 2001 and the effect of the stock market on capital gains, were primarily responsible for the lower-than-anticipated collections of corporation income taxes.

Outlays

Outlays for 2002 were \$2,011 billion, \$73 billion more than the \$1,938 billion current services estimate in the 2002 Budget (April 2001).

Table 18–2 distributes the \$73 billion net increase in outlays among discretionary and mandatory pro-

grams and net interest.³ The table also makes rough estimates according to three reasons for the changes: policy; economic conditions; and technical estimating differences, a residual.

Policy changes are the result of legislative actions that change spending levels, primarily through higher or lower appropriations or changes in authorizing legislation. For 2002, policy changes increased outlays an estimated \$73 billion relative to the initial current services estimates.

Policy changes increased discretionary outlays by \$51 billion. Defense discretionary outlays increased by \$35 billion and nondefense discretionary outlays increased by \$16 billion, largely due to emergency supplemental appropriations pursuant to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Policy changes increased mandatory outlays by \$17 billion above current law. Most significantly, the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act increased unemployment compensation outlays by \$8 billion and the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act increased outlays for refundable tax credits by \$4 billion. Other legislative changes increased 2002 outlays by a net \$5 billion, including \$2 billion for airline grants pursuant to September 11th and another \$2 billion for farm income subsidies. Debt service costs increased by \$4 billion due to policy changes.

Economic conditions that differed from those forecast in April 2001 resulted in a net decrease in outlays of \$15 billion. Outlays for mandatory programs increased an estimated \$13 billion, largely due to a higher-than-expected unemployment rate, which contributed to higher outlays for unemployment compensation and Food Stamps. The increased outlays for mandatory programs were more than offset by a decrease of \$28 billion in net interest due to lower-than-expected interest rates.

Table 18–2. COMPARISON OF ACTUAL 2002 OUTLAYS WITH THE INITIAL CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES

	Current Services		Cha	nges		
	(April 2001)	Policy	Economic	Technical	Total changes	Actual
Discretionary: Defense Nondefense.	312 372	35 16		2 -3	37 13	349 385
Subtotal, discretionary	684	51		-1	50	734
Mandatory:. Social Security Other programs	452 616	17	* 13	1 7	1 37	452 653
Subtotal, mandatory Net interest	1,067 186	17 4	13 -28	8	38 -16	1,106 171
Total outlays	1,938	73	-15	15	73	2,011

^{*\$500} million or less.

³Discretionary programs are controlled by annual appropriations, while mandatory programs are generally controlled by authorizing legislation. Mandatory programs are mostly formula benefit or entitlement programs with permanent spending authority that depend on eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and other factors.

Technical estimating differences and other changes resulted in a net increase in outlays of \$15 billion. Technical changes result from changes in such factors as the number of beneficiaries for entitlement programs, crop conditions, or other factors not associated with policy changes or economic conditions. Outlays for discretionary programs decreased an estimated \$1 billion. Outlays for mandatory programs increased an esti-

mated \$8 billion, largely due to higher-than-anticipated outlays for unemployment compensation and lower-than-anticipated offsetting receipts for spectrum auctions. Net interest outlays also increased by \$8 billion largely due to the lower surplus in 2001 and higher deficit in 2002 stemming from technical factors compared to the April 2001 estimates.

Surplus/Deficit

The preceding two sections discussed the differences between the initial current services estimates and the actual amounts of Federal Government receipts and outlays for 2002. This section combines these effects to show the net impact of these differences.

As shown in Table 18–3, the initial 2002 current services estimate was a surplus of \$283 billion. The

actual result was a deficit of \$158 billion, which yields an estimating difference of \$441. Receipts were \$368 billion less than the initial estimate and outlays were \$73 billion more. The table shows the distribution of the changes according to the categories in the preceding two sections.

Table 18–3. COMPARISON OF THE ACTUAL 2002 SURPLUS WITH THE INITIAL CURRENT SERVICES SURPLUS ESTIMATE

(In billions of dollars)

	Current Services						
	(April 2001)	Policy	Economic	Technical	Total changes	Actual	
Receipts	2,221	-83	-215	-70	-368	1,853	
Outlays	1,938	73	-15	15	73	2,011	
Surplus	283	-156	-201	-84	-441	-158	

Note: Surplus changes are receipts minus outlays. For these changes, a minus indicates a decrease in the surplus.

The net effect of policy changes for receipts and outlays reduced the surplus by \$156 billion. Economic conditions that differed from the initial assumptions in April 2001 accounted for an estimated \$201 billion decrease in the surplus. Technical factors further reduced the surplus by an estimated \$84 billion.

Comparison of the Actual and Estimated Outlays for Mandatory and Related Programs for 2002

This section compares the original 2002 outlay estimates for mandatory and related programs under current law in the 2002 Budget (April 2001) with the actual outlays. Major examples of these programs include Social Security and Medicare benefits for the elderly, agricultural price support payments to farmers, and deposit insurance for banks and thrift institutions. This

category also includes net interest outlays and undistributed offsetting receipts.

A number of factors may cause differences between the amounts estimated in the budget and the actual outlays. For example, legislation may change benefit rates or coverage; the actual number of beneficiaries may differ from the number estimated; or economic conditions (such as inflation or interest rates) may differ from what was assumed in making the original estimates.

Table 18–4 shows the differences between the actual outlays for these programs in 2002 and the amounts originally estimated in the 2002 Budget, based on laws in effect at that time. Actual outlays for mandatory spending and net interest in 2002 were \$1,277 billion, which was \$23 billion more than the initial estimate of \$1,254 billion, based on existing law in April 2001.

Table 18-4. COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED OUTLAYS FOR MANDATORY AND RELATED PROGRAMS UNDER CURRENT LAW

(In billions of dollars)

		2002	2002		
	April 2001 estimate ¹	Actual	Change		
Mandatory outlays:					
Human resources programs:.					
Education, training, employment, and social services	8	8	_*		
Health:	Ŭ				
Medicaid	143	148	4		
Other	9	10	*		
Oulei	9	10			
Total health	152	157	5		
Medicare	226	228	1		
Income security:					
Retirement and disability	89	89	_*		
Unemployment compensation	28	51	22		
Food and nutrition assistance	32	33	1		
	87	92	6		
Other	0/	92	0		
Total, income security	235	265	29		
Cooled cooughty	452	452	1		
Social security	432	432	'		
Veterans benefits and services:	20	07			
Income security for veterans	26	27	1		
Other	2	*	-2		
Total veterans benefits and services	28	27	-1		
Total mandatory human resources programs	1,102	1,137	35		
Other functions:					
Agriculture	13	17	4		
			4		
Mortgage credit	-1	-5	-4		
Deposit insurance	-1	_1	_^ <u>`</u>		
Other functions	6	6	_*		
Total, other functions	18	17	-1		
Linding the standard of the st					
Undistributed offsetting receipts:	40	40			
Employer share, employee retirement	-42	-43	-1		
Rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf	-6	– 5	1		
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	-4	_*	4		
Total undistributed offsetting receipts	-52	-48	4		
Total manufatari	1.007	1.100			
Total, mandatory	1,067	1,106	38		
let interest:	0.40	000	47		
Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross)	349	333	-17		
Interest received by trust funds	-152	-153	-1		
Other interest	-10	-8	2		
Total net interest	186	171	-16		
Total outlays for mandatory and net interest	1,254	1,277	23		

^{*\$500} million or less

Note: Estimates may not add due to rounding.

Actual outlays for mandatory human resources programs were \$1,137 billion, \$35 billion more than originally estimated. This increase was largely due to outlays for unemployment compensation, mostly due to the extended unemployment benefits enacted in the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act and higher unemployment and average recipiency rates than initially assumed.

Outlays for other functions were \$1 billion less than originally estimated. Undistributed offsetting receipts were \$4 billion less than expected, largely due to lower spectrum auction receipts.

Outlays for net interest were \$171 billion or \$16 billion less than the original estimate. This decrease was the net effect of changes in interest rates from those initially assumed, changes in borrowing requirements due to differences in surpluses, and technical factors.

¹ Estimates reflect the function shift for foster care and adoption assistance in the 2003 Budget.

Reconciliation of Differences with Amounts Published by Treasury for 2002

Table 18–5 provides a reconciliation of the receipts, outlays, and surplus totals published by the Department of the Treasury in the September 2002 Monthly Treasury Statement and those published in this budget. The Department of the Treasury made adjustments to

the estimates for the Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlays, and Balances, which increased receipts by \$8 million and reduced outlays by \$846 million. Additional adjustments for this budget reduced receipts by \$123 million and increased outlays by \$13 million. The major changes were reclassification of certain U.S. Trustees System receipts and inclusion of the transactions of the United Mine Workers of America benefit funds.

Table 18-5. RECONCILIATION OF FINAL AMOUNTS FOR 2002

(In millions of dollars)

	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus
Totals published by Treasury (September 30 MTS) Federal family education loans Other	1,853,288 8	2,011,808 -751 -95	-158,520 751 103
Totals published by Treasury in Combined Statement United Mine Workers of America benefit funds U.S. Trustees System receipts Other	1,853,296 124 -180 -67	2,010,962 124 -180 69	-157,666
Total adjustments, net	-123	13	-136
Totals in the budget	1,853,173	2,010,975	-157,802
MEMORANDUM: Total change since year-end statement	-115	-833	718

Part II: HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF ACTUAL TO ESTIMATED SURPLUSES

This part of the chapter compares actual surpluses to estimated surpluses over the last two decades. The first section compares the estimate for the budget year of each budget with the subsequent actual surplus. The second section extends the comparison to the estimated surpluses for each year of the budget window—that is, for the current year through the fourth year following the budget year. This part concludes with some observations on the historical record of surplus estimates versus the subsequent actual surpluses.

Historical Comparison of Actual to Estimated Surpluses for the Budget Year

Table 18–6 compares the estimated and actual surpluses or deficits since the deficit estimated for 1982 in the 1982 Budget. The estimated surpluses or deficits here for each budget include the Administration's policy proposals. Therefore, the estimated surplus for 2002 differs from that shown in table 18–3, which is on a current services basis. Earlier comparisons of actual and estimated surpluses were on a policy basis, so for consistency the figures in Table 18–6 are on this basis.

On average, the estimates for the budget year overestimated actual surpluses (or underestimated actual deficits) by \$14 billion over the 21-year period. Policy outcomes that differed from the original proposals reduced the surplus by an average of \$21 billion. Differences between economic assumptions and actual economic performance reduced the surplus an average of \$11 billion. Differences due to these two factors were partly offset by technical revisions, which increased the surplus an average of \$18 billion.

The relatively small average difference between actual and estimated surpluses conceals a wide variation in the differences from budget to budget. The differences ranged from a \$389 billion overestimate to a \$190 billion underestimate. The \$389 billion overestimate, in the 2002 Budget, was due largely to receipt shortfalls associated with the 2001 recession and associated weak stock market performance. About a quarter of the overestimate was due to increased spending for recovery from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, homeland security measures, and the war against terror, along with lower receipts due to the March 2002 economic stimulus act. The \$190 billion underestimate of the surplus, in the 1998 Budget, stemmed largely from stronger-than-expected economic growth and a surge in individual income tax collections beyond that accounted for by economic factors.

Because the average surplus difference obscures the degree of under- and overestimation in the historical data, a more appropriate statistic to measure the magnitude of the differences is the average absolute difference. This statistic measures the difference without regard to whether it was an under- or overestimate. Since 1982, the average absolute difference has been \$90 billion.

Table 18-6. COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED SURPLUSES SINCE 1982

(In billions of dollars)

	Surplus or deficit (-)	D	ifferences due		Actual sur-	
Budget	estimated for budget year 1	Enacted legislation	Economic factors	Technical factors	Total dif- ference	plus or deficit(-)
1982	-62	15	-70	-11	-66	-128
1983	-107	-12	-67	-22	-101	-208
1984	-203	-21	38	_	17	-185
1985	-195	-12	-17	12	-17	-212
1986	-180	-8	-27	-7	-41	-221
1987	-144	2	-16	8	-6	-150
1988	-111	-9	-19	-16	-44	-155
1989	-130	-22	10	-11	-23	-152
1990	-91	-21	-31	-79	-131	-221
1991	-63	21	-85	-143	-206	-269
1992	-281	-36	-21	48	-10	-290
1993	-350	-8	-13	115	95	-255
1994	-264	-8	16	52	61	-203
1995	-165	-18	1	18	1	-164
1996	-197	6	53	30	89	-107
1997	-140	1	-4	121	118	-22
1998	-121	-9	48	151	190	69
1999	10	-22	56	82	116	126
2000	117	-42	88	74	119	236
2001	184	-129	32	40	-57	127
2002	231	-103	-201	-85	-389	-158
Average		-21	-11	18	-14	
Absolute average 2		25	43	53	90	
Standard deviation		35	62	70	128	

¹ Surplus or deficit estimate includes the effect of the budget's policy proposals. ² Absolute average is the average without regard to sign.

Another measure of variability is the standard deviation. This statistic measures the dispersion of the data around the average value. The standard deviation of the surplus differences since 1982 is \$128 billion. Like the average absolute difference, this measure illustrates the high degree of variation in the difference between estimates and actual surpluses.

The large variability in estimates of the surplus for the budget year underscores the inherent uncertainties in estimating the future path of the Federal budget. Some estimating errors are unavoidable, because of differences between the President's original budget proposals and the legislation that Congress actually enacts. Occasionally such differences are huge, such as Congressional appropriations for disaster recovery, homeland security, and war efforts in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, which were obviously not envisioned in the President's budget submitted the previous February. Even aside from differences in policy outcomes, errors in budget estimates can arise from new economic developments, unexpected changes in program costs, shifts in taxpayer behavior, and other factors. The budget impact of changes in economic assumptions are discussed further in Chapter 2 of this volume, "Economic Assumptions."

Five-Year Comparison of Actual to Estimated Surpluses

The substantial differences between actual surpluses and the budget year estimates made less than two years earlier raises questions about the degree of variability for estimates of years beyond the budget year. Table 18–7 shows summary statistics for the surplus differences for the current year (CY), budget year (BY), and the four succeeding years (BY+1 through BY+4). These are the years that are required to be estimated in the budget by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

On average, the budget estimates since 1982 understated the surplus in the current year by \$16 billion, but overestimated the surplus in the budget year by \$14 billion. The budget estimates overstated the surplus in the years following, by amounts growing from \$21 billion for BY+1 to \$35 billion for BY+4. While these results suggest a slight tendency to overestimate surpluses toward the end of the budget horizon, the averages are not statistically different from zero in light of the high variation in the data.

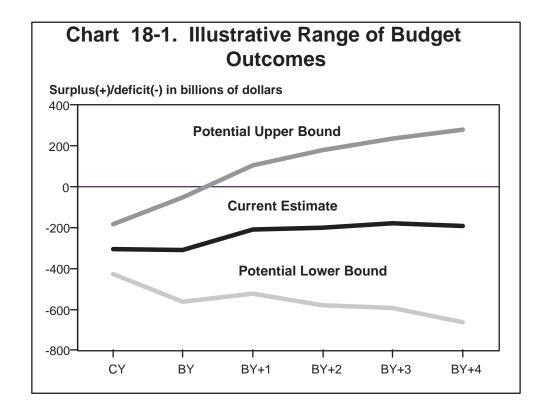
The average absolute difference between estimated and actual surpluses grows dramatically over the six years from CY through BY+4, from \$47 billion in the current year to \$90 billion for the budget year, to \$203 billion for BY+4. While under- and overestimates of the surplus have historically tended to average out, the absolute size of the under- or overestimates grows as the estimates extend further into the future. The standard deviation of the surplus differences shows the same pattern. The standard deviation grows from \$61 billion for current year estimates to \$128 billion for the budget year estimates and continues to increase steadily as the estimates extend further out, reaching \$236 billion for BY+4.

The estimates of variability in the difference between estimated and actual surpluses can be used to construct a range of uncertainty around a given set of surplus estimates. Statistically, if these differences are normally distributed, the actual surplus will be within a range of two standard deviations above or below the estimate about 90% of the time. Chart 18–1 shows this range of uncertainty applied to the surplus estimates in this budget. This chart illustrates that unforeseen economic developments, policy outcomes, or other factors could give rise to large swings in the surplus estimates.

Table 18-7. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL SURPLUSES FOR FIVE-YEAR BUDGET ESTIMATES SINCE 1982

	Current	Budget	Estimate for budget year plus					
Measure	year	year	One	Two	Three	Four		
	esti-	esti-	year	years	years	years		
	mate	mate	(BY+1)	(BY+2)	(BY+3)	(BY+4)		
Average difference ¹	16	-14	–21	-30	-41	-35		
Average absolute difference ²	47	90	121	158	183	203		
Standard deviation	61	128	158	189	207	236		

¹ A positive figure represents an underestimate of the surplus or an overestimate of the deficit



² Average absolute difference is the average difference without regard to sign.

19. RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

Budget authority is the authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays. Budget authority must be provided in laws, in accordance with Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law..." Hence, Federal agencies cannot obligate the Government to make outlays until budget authority has been provided to them by appropriation.

New budget authority for most Federal programs is provided in 13 annually enacted appropriations acts. ² However, new budget authority for more than half of all outlays is made available through permanent appropriations under existing laws. These permanent appropriations take three main forms. The first is budget authority for trust funds, which for most trust funds is automatically appropriated under existing law from the available balance of their receipts and equals the estimated annual obligations of the funds. The second is interest on the public debt, for which budget authority is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation enacted in 1847 and equals interest outlays. The third is the authority to spend offsetting collections credited to appropriation or fund accounts.

Not all of the new budget authority for 2004 will be obligated or spent in 2004:³

- Budget authority for most trust funds comes from the authority of these funds to spend their receipts (limited, in most cases, by the estimated obligations). Any unexpended balances remain available to these trust funds indefinitely in order to finance benefits and for other purposes specified by law.
- Budget authority for most major construction and procurement projects covers the entire cost estimated when the projects are initiated, even though work will take place and outlays will be made over a period extending beyond the year for which the budget authority is enacted.
- Until the 1998 budget, budget authority for large portions of the subsidized housing programs was equal to the Government's estimated obligation to

pay subsidies under contracts, which extended for periods of up to 40 years. New budget authority is now appropriated year-by-year for renewal of these contracts as they expire. For many years into the future, however, some of the outlays under these programs will continue to originate from budget authority enacted in 1997 and earlier years.

- New budget authority for most other long-term contracts covers the estimated maximum obligation of the Government.
- Budget authority for most education and job training activity is appropriated for school or program years that begin in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. Most of these funds result in outlays in the year after the year of appropriation.
- Government enterprises are occasionally given budget authority for standby reserves that will be used only in special circumstances.

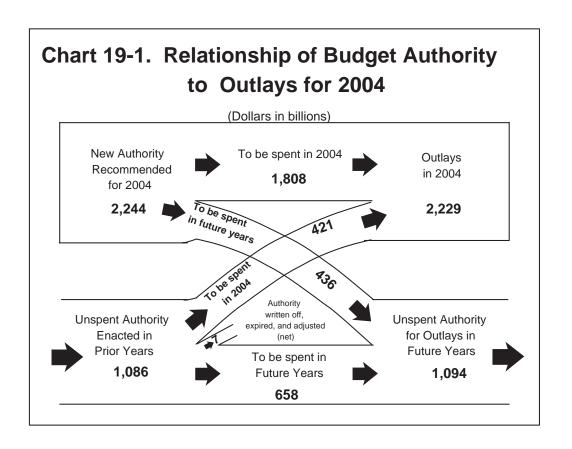
As a result of these factors, a substantial amount of budget authority carries over from one year to the next. Most of this is earmarked for specific uses and is not available for new programs. A small part may never be obligated or spent, primarily the amount for contingencies that do not occur or reserves that never have to be used. Also, some budget authority results in an exchange of assets for which no corresponding outlays are scored; budget authority backing International Monetary Fund arrangements to resolve international monetary crises is an example.

As shown in the following chart, \$421 billion of the outlays in 2004 (19 percent of the total) will be made from budget authority enacted in previous years. At the same time, \$436 billion of the new budget authority proposed for 2004 (19 percent of the total amount proposed) will not lead to outlays until future years. Although outlays in 2004 are, coincidentally, very nearly equal to budget authority for that year (99.4 percent), this coincidence only occurs because the prior-year authority that will produce 2004 outlays (\$421 billion) nearly equals the new 2004 authority that will not be spent until future years (\$436 billion). Thus, in general, the total budget authority for a particular year is not directly indicative of that year's outlays, since it combines various types of budget authority that have different short-term and long-term implications for budget obligations and outlays.

¹The relationship of budget authority, obligations, and outlays is discussed generally in Chapter 24 of this volume, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary"; for most individual budget accounts, this relationship is traced in a "program and financing" schedule [table] in the budget Appendix volume.

²Some or all of the 13 "regular" appropriation bills have sometimes been consolidated into a few acts or a single act.

³This subject is also discussed in a separate OMB report, "Balances of Budget Authority," which can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service shortly after the budget is transmitted and is available on the internet, with the other budget documents.



20. OFF-BUDGET FEDERAL ENTITIES AND NON-BUDGETARY ACTIVITIES

The unified budget of the Federal Government is divided by law between on-budget and off-budget entities. The off-budget Federal entities conduct programs that result in the same kind of spending and receipts as on-budget entities. Despite its off-budget classification, this spending channels economic resources toward particular uses in the same way as on-budget spending. Off-budget spending and receipts are discussed in the following section on off-budget Federal entities.

The budget does not include activities that are related to the Federal Government but that are non-budgetary by their inherent nature. In some cases this is because the activities are not conducted by the Government, such as the financial intermediation provided by the Government-sponsored enterprises; and in other cases this is because the activities are not costs to

the Government itself, such as regulation. Nevertheless, some of these activities are important instruments of Federal policy. Some are discussed in the budget documents, and in certain cases the amounts involved are presented in conjunction with budget data. They are discussed in the section of this chapter on non-budgetary activities.

Off-Budget Federal Entities

The Federal Government has used the unified budget concept as the foundation for its budgetary analysis and presentation since the 1969 budget. This concept was developed by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts in 1967. It calls for the budget to include all the Federal Government's programs and all the fiscal transactions of these programs with the public.

TABLE 20–1. COMPARISON OF TOTAL, ON-BUDGET, AND OFF-BUDGET TRANSACTIONS 1
(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year		Receipts			Outlays		5	Surplus or deficit (-)	
riscai fear	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget
1975	279.1	216.6	62.5	332.3	271.9	60.4	-53.2	-55.3	2.0
1976	298.1	231.7	66.4	371.8	302.2	69.6	-73.7	-70.5	-3.2
TQ	81.2	63.2	18.0	96.0	76.6	19.4	-14.7	-13.3	-1.4
1977	355.6	278.7	76.8	409.2	328.5	80.7	-53.7	-49.8	-3.9
1978	399.6	314.2	85.4	458.7	369.1	89.7	-59.2	-54.9	-4.3
1979	463.3	365.3	98.0	504.0	404.1	100.0	-40.7	-38.7	-2.0
1980	517.1	403.9	113.2	590.9	476.6	114.3	-73.8	-72.7	-1.1
1981	599.3	469.1	130.2	678.2	543.0	135.2	-79.0	-73.9	-5.0
1982	617.8	474.3	143.5	745.7	594.3	151.4	-128.0	-120.0	-7.9
1983	600.6	453.2	147.3	808.4	661.3	147.1	-207.8	-208.0	0.2
1984	666.5	500.4	166.1	851.9	686.0	165.8	-185.4	-185.6	0.3
1985	734.1	547.9	186.2	946.4	769.6	176.8	-212.3	-221.7	9.4
1986	769.2	569.0	200.2	990.4	806.9	183.5	-221.2	-237.9	16.7
1987	854.4	641.0	213.4	1,004.1	810.2	193.8	-149.7	-169.3	19.6
1988	909.3	667.8	241.5	1,064.5	861.8	202.7	-155.2	-194.0	38.8
1989	991.2	727.5	263.7	1,143.6	932.7	210.9	-152.5	-205.2	52.8
1990	1,032.0	750.3	281.7	1,253.2	1,028.1	225.1	-221.2	-277.8	56.6
1991	1,055.0	761.2	293.9	1,324.4	1,082.7	241.7	-269.3	-321.5	52.2
1992	1,091.3	788.9	302.4	1,381.7	1,129.3	252.3	-290.4	-340.5	50.1
1993	1,154.4	842.5	311.9	1,409.5	1,142.9	266.6	-255.1	-300.4	45.3
1994	1,258.6	923.6	335.0	1,461.9	1,182.5	279.4	-203.3	-258.9	55.7
1995	1,351.8	1,000.8	351.1	1,515.8	1,227.1	288.7	-164.0	-226.4	62.4
1996	1,453.1	1,085.6	367.5	1,560.5	1,259.6	300.9	-107.5	-174.1	66.6
1997	1,579.3	1,187.3	392.0	1,601.3	1,290.6	310.6	-22.0	-103.3	81.4
1998	1,721.8	1,306.0	415.8	1,652.6	1,336.0	316.6	69.2	-30.0	99.2
1999	1,827.5	1,383.0	444.5	1,701.9	1,381.1	320.8	125.6	1.9	123.7
2000	2,025.2	1,544.6	480.6	1,788.8	1,458.0	330.8	236.4	86.6	149.8
2001	1,991.2	1,483.7	507.5	1,863.9	1,517.1	346.8	127.3	-33.4	160.7
2002	1,853.2	1,337.9	515.3	2,011.0	1,655.3	355.7	-157.8	-317.5	159.7
2003 estimate	1,836.2	1,304.7	531.6	2,140.4	1,772.3	368.1	-304.2	-467.6	163.5
2004 estimate	1,922.0	1,365.9	556.2	2,229.4	1,847.9	381.5	-307.4	-482.1	174.7
2005 estimate	2,135.2	1,545.7	589.5	2,343.4	1,953.1	390.3	-208.2	-407.4	199.2
2006 estimate	2,263.2	1,648.4	614.8	2,463.7	2,060.1	403.6	-200.5	-411.7	211.2
2007 estimate	2,398.1	1,753.6	644.4	2,576.2	2,159.7	416.5	-178.1	-406.1	227.9
2008 estimate	2,520.9	1,847.7	673.2	2,710.5	2,280.4	430.1	-189.6	-432.7	243.1

¹ Off-budget transactions consist of the social security trust funds for all years and the Postal Service fund as of 1989

Every year since 1971, however, at least one Federal entity has been off-budget. Off-budget Federal entities are federally owned and controlled, but their transactions are excluded from the on-budget totals by law. When a Federal entity is off-budget, its receipts, outlays, and surplus or deficit are not included in the on-budget receipts, outlays, and surplus or deficit; and its budget authority is not included in the totals of budget authority for the on-budget Federal entities. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 excluded off-budget entities from general enforcement provisions (except for the administrative expenses of Social Security), although it had special enforcement provisions for Social Security.

The off-budget Federal entities conduct programs of the same type as the on-budget entities. Most of the tables in the budget documents include the on-budget and off-budget amounts both separately and in combination, or show them only as a total amount, in order to arrive at the unified budget totals that show Federal outlays and receipts comprehensively.

The off-budget Federal entities currently consist of the two Social Security trust funds, old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance, and the Postal Service fund. Social Security was classified off-budget as of 1986 and the Postal Service fund in 1989. A number of other entities were off-budget at different times before 1986 but were classified on-budget by law in 1985 or earlier.

The preceding table divides the total Federal Government receipts, outlays, and surplus or deficit between the on-budget and off-budget amounts. Within this table Social Security is classified as off-budget for all years, in order to provide consistent comparison over time. The much smaller Postal Service transactions are classified as off-budget starting in 1989. Entities that were off-budget at one time but are now on-budget are classified as on-budget for all years.

The off-budget entities are a significant part of total Federal spending and receipts. In 2004, the off-budget receipts are an estimated 28 percent of total receipts, and the off-budget outlays are a moderately smaller percentage of the total. The unified budget deficit in that year is \$307 billion—a \$482 billion on-budget deficit partly offset by a \$175 billion off-budget surplus. The off-budget surplus is virtually the same as the Social Security surplus. Social Security had a deficit in the latter 1970s and early 1980s, but since the middle 1980s it has had a large and growing surplus. This surplus is expected to continue to grow throughout the period of this table and for some years thereafter. However, it is estimated to subsequently decline, turn into a deficit, and never reach balance again under present law. The long-term challenge to Social Security is discussed in a chapter in the main Budget volume, "The Real Fiscal Danger," and is analyzed with much greater detail in chapter 3, "Stewardship," of this volume.

Non-Budgetary Activities

Federal credit: budgetary and non-budgetary transactions.—The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 refined budget concepts by distinguishing between the costs of credit programs, which are budgetary in nature, and the other transactions of credit programs, which are not. For 1992 and subsequent years, the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees are calculated as the present value of estimated cash outflows from the Government less the present value of estimated cash inflows to the Government. These costs are equivalent to the outlays of other Federal programs and are included in the budget as outlays of credit program accounts when the Federal Government makes a direct loan or guarantees a private loan.

The complete cash transactions with the public—the disbursement and repayment of loans, the payment of default claims on guarantees, the collection of interest and fees, and so forth—are recorded in separate financing accounts. The financing accounts also receive payments from the credit program accounts for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees. The net transactions of the financing accounts—i.e., the cash transactions with the public less the amounts received from the program accounts—are not costs to the Government. Therefore, the net transactions of the financing accounts are non-budgetary in concept, and the Act excludes them from the budget. 1 Because they are nonbudgetary in concept, they are not classified as offbudget Federal entities. Their effect on the Government's borrowing requirement is explained in chapter 13 of this volume, "Federal Borrowing and Debt."

The budget outlays of credit programs thus measure the cost of Government credit decisions, and they record this cost when the credit assistance is provided. This enables the budget to more effectively fulfill its purpose of being a financial plan for allocating resources among alternative uses: comparing the cost of a program with its benefits, comparing the cost of credit programs with the cost of other spending programs, and comparing the cost of one type of credit assistance with the cost of another type. ²

Credit programs are discussed in chapter 9 of this volume, "Credit and Insurance."

Premiums and discounts on debt buybacks.—The Treasury Department bought back outstanding bonds as part of its debt management from March 2000 to April 2002. The premiums paid on debt buybacks were recorded outside the budget totals as a "financing other

¹See sec. 505(b).

²For more explanation of the budget concepts for direct loans and loan guarantees, see the sections on Federal credit and credit financing accounts in chapter 24 of this volume, Budget System and Concepts and Glossary." The structure of credit reform is further explained in chapter VIII.A of the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992, Part Two, pp. 223–26. The implementation of credit reform through 1995 is reviewed in chapter 8, "Underwriting Federal Credit and Insurance," Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997, pp. 142–44. Refinements and simplifications enacted by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 or provided by later OMB guidance are explained in chapter 9, "Underwriting Federal Credit and Insurance," Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999, p. 170.

than the change in debt held by the public." This budgetary treatment is explained in a section of chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary," in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2001 budget, pages 457–58. The buyback premiums in 2002 are shown in chapter 13 of this volume, "Federal Borrowing and Debt."

Deposit funds.—Deposit funds are non-budgetary accounts that record amounts held by the Government temporarily until ownership is determined (such as earnest money paid by bidders for mineral leases) or held by the Government as an agent for others (such as state income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries and not yet paid to the states). The largest deposit fund is the Thrift Savings Fund, which holds stocks and bonds for Federal employees who participate in the Thrift Savings Plan, a defined contribution retirement plan. Because these assets are the property of the employees and are held by the Government in a fiduciary capacity, the transactions of the fund are not transactions of the Government itself and therefore are non-budgetary in concept. The administrative costs and the transactions of budgetary accounts with the fund are included in the budget. For similar reasons, the budget excludes funds that are owned by Indian tribes and held and managed by the Government in a fiduciary capacity on the tribes' behalf. Deposit funds are further discussed in a section of chapter 24 of this volume, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary."

Taxation and tax expenditures.—Taxation provides the Government with income, which is included in the budget as "receipts," and which withdraws purchasing power from the private sector to finance Government expenditures. In addition to this primary economic effect, taxation has important effects on the incentives that affect the allocation of resources among private uses and the distribution of income among individuals. These effects depend on the composition of the Federal tax system and the rates and other structural characteristics of each Federal tax. The latter effects of taxation on resource allocation and income distribution are in many ways analogous to the effects of outlays, but these effects are not recorded as budget outlays nor are they measured by budget receipts.

Some of the effects of taxes on resource allocation and income distribution, but not all, arise from special exclusions, exemptions, deductions, and similar provisions that are identified by comparing the tax law with a baseline. Revenue losses caused by these special provisions are defined as "tax expenditures" and are discussed in chapter 6 of this volume, "Tax Expenditures." The chapter includes tables with estimates for all known tax expenditures associated with the individual and corporation income taxes. The chapter also compares tax expenditures with spending programs and regulation as alternative methods for achieving policy objectives, and it provides an illustrative overview of performance measures that might be used to evaluate tax expenditures.

The baseline concepts used to identify and measure tax expenditures in chapter 6 have important ambiguities. Although partly patterned on a comprehensive income tax, they are subjective, as noted last year, and are thus open to question in a number of respects. The Treasury Department has therefore begun a review of the tax expenditure presentation. The appendix to chapter 6 provides an initial review, focusing on three issues: (1) using a comprehensive income tax as a baseline, (2) including negative tax expenditures in the presentation (i.e., provisions that cause people to pay more tax than they would under a baseline—such as the failure to adjust interest, capital gains, and depreciation for inflation in comparison to a comprehensive income tax), and (3) using a comprehensive consumption tax as a baseline.

Government-sponsored enterprises.—The Federal Government has established a number of Government-sponsored enterprises, such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Farm Credit Banks, to provide financial intermediation for specified public purposes. They are excluded from the budget because they are privately owned and controlled. However, primarily because they were established by the Federal Government for public-policy purposes, estimates of their activities are reported in a separate chapter of the budget Appendix, their activities are analyzed in chapter 9 of this volume, "Credit and Insurance," and their lending and borrowing are summarized in tables 9–11 and 9–12 of that chapter.

Regulation.—Some types of regulation have economic effects that are similar to budget outlays or tax expenditures by requiring the private sector to make expenditures for specified purposes, such as safety and pollution control. The regulatory planning process is described annually in *The Regulatory Plan and the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions*. ³

The Office of Management and Budget began to publish a report on the costs and benefits of Federal regulation in 1997. The latest report, *Stimulating Smarter Regulation*, was released in December 2002 and includes a report on unfunded mandates.⁴ The report estimates the total costs and benefits of Federal regulations reviewed by OMB from April 1995 through September 2001 and the impact of Federal regulation on state, local, and tribal governments and on wages, economic growth, and small business. It also discusses regulatory policy under the present Administration, regulatory governance abroad, and recommendations for reform. The report on regulation is required by statute to be updated annually.

³The most recent publication was issued by the Regulatory Information Service Center in December 2002 and printed in the Federal Register of December 9, 2002 (vol. 67, no. 236).

⁴Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Stimulating Smarter Regulation: 2002 Report to Congress on the Costs and Benefits of Regulations and Unfunded Mandates on State, Local, and Tribal Entities (2002).

21. OUTLAYS TO THE PUBLIC, NET AND GROSS

Table 21–1 shows net and gross outlays, and the relationship between them, for all major agencies. Outlays are the measure of Government spending. The budget records outlays when the Government makes payment for such things as Federal employee salaries, the purchase of supplies and equipment, grants to state and local government, and benefits to individuals. The Government's gross outlays are the sum of all these payments.

The outlay totals in the budget, however, whether for the Government as a whole or for agencies, programs, and functions (such as national defense), are net outlays, unless otherwise specified. Gross outlays, as the table shows, equal the net outlays plus offsetting receipts and collections from the public. Offsetting receipts and collections constitute the income the Government receives from its business-like enterprises and other market activities with the public, such as the proceeds from selling postage stamps, the fees charged for admittance to recreational areas, and the proceeds from selling land or natural resources. The budget refers to them as "offsetting," because they are subtracted from gross outlays rather than added to taxes and other collections from the public resulting from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or governmental powers to levy or impose taxes, fees, fines, and the like. The table shows that offsetting receipts and collections are more important for some agencies than for others.

The budget focuses on net outlay totals in order to show outlays and receipts that measure governmental activity rather than a combination of governmental and market activity. As a result, the budget totals represent the amount of resources allocated and distributed by Governmental decision making rather than by private choice and the market mechanism. The surplus or deficit is calculated by subtracting total outlays from total receipts. It would be exactly the same if offsetting collections and receipts were to be included in total receipts and not subtracted from gross outlays.

In this table, negative net outlays occur when collections exceed payments. The amounts for "Allowances" cover certain transactions that are expected to increase or decrease outlays but are not, for various reasons, attributed to any specific agency. The amounts labeled "undistributed offsetting receipts" are deducted from the Government-wide outlay totals but not from any specific agency. Chapter 5, "User Charges and Other Collections," in this volume discusses offsetting collections and receipts in more detail.

Table 21-1. TOTAL OUTLAYS, NET AND GROSS OF OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, BY AGENCY, 2002-2004

(In millions of dollars)

		2002		2003			2004		
(Department or Other Unit)	Net Outlays	Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public	Outlays Gross of Collections and Receipts from the Public	Net Outlays	Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public	Outlays Gross of Collections and Receipts from the Public	Net Outlays	Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public	Outlays Gross of Collections and Receipts from the Public
Legislative Branch	3,218	98	3,316	3,961	77	4,038	4,336	71	4,407
Judicial Branch Executive Branch.	4,823	77	4,900	5,419	36	5,455	5,663	76	5,739
Agriculture	68,731	19,011	87,742	72,773	21,021	93,794	74,124	19,021	93,145
Commerce	5,314	1,485	6,799	5,790	1,856	7,646	5,778	1,826	7,604
Defense - Military	331,951	11,548	343,499	358,155	10,576	368,731	370,707	10,736	381,443
Education	46,282	2,250	48,532	59,481	1,207	60,688	58,891	1,097	59,988
Energy	17,681	6,050	23,731	19,796	6,908	26,704	21,030	6,870	27,900
Health and Human Services	465,812	28,307	494,119	502,013	30,596	532,609	539,015	33,427	572,442
Homeland Security	17,476	5,899	23,375	28,155	8,258	36,413	27,942	8,186	36,128
Housing and Urban Development	31,885	3,632	35,517	37,987	3,293	41,280	36,486	1,799	38,285
Interior	9,739	3,093	12,832	10,357	3,656	14,013	10,722	3,483	14,205
Justice	21,112	645	21,757	22,156	751	22,907	24,271	791	25,062
Labor	64,704	3,213	67,917	70,746	2,609	73,355	58,118	3,242	61,360
State	9,453	461	9,914	10,977	816	11,793	10,205	1,000	11,205
Transportation	56,104	440	56,544	52,280	581	52,861	53,680	306	53,986
Treasury	370,558	15,520	386,078	368,803	15,866	384,669	391,968	16,779	
Veteran Affairs	50,884	5,355	56,239	56,946	4,814	61,760	61,889	4,397	66,286
Corps of Engineers-Civil Works	4,797	1,080	5,877	4,146	473	4,619	4,117	471	4,588
Other Defense Civil Programs	35,157	14	35,171	40,148	16	40,164	40,442	21	40,463
Environmental Protection Agency	7,450	524	7,974	7,958	248	8,206	8,270	234	8,504
Executive Office of the President	451	0	451	334	0	334	341	0	341

Table 21–1. TOTAL OUTLAYS, NET AND GROSS OF OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, BY AGENCY, 2002–2004—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

		2002			2003			2004	
(Department or Other Unit)	Net Outlays	Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public	Outlays Gross of Collections and Receipts from the Public	Net Outlays	Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public	Outlays Gross of Collections and Receipts from the Public	Net Outlays	Offsetting Collections and Receipts from the Public	Outlays Gross of Collections and Receipts from the Public
General Services Administration	-677	240	-437	424	263	687	80	247	327
International Assistance Programs	13,342	12,929	26,271	13,020	14,216	27,236	15,235	13,105	28,340
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	14,430	70	14,500	14,599	125	14,724	15,255	133	15,388
National Science Foundation	4,188	0	4,188	4,853	0	4,853	5,092	0	5,092
Office of Personnel Management	52,512	8,210	60,722	55,793	9,067	64,860	58,475	9,916	68,391
Small Business Administration	493	707	1,200	1,553	508	2,061	770	106	876
Social Security Administration	488,240	5,999	494,239	509,910	8,665	518,575	530,765	8,212	538,977
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-141	1,334	1,193	-3,105	3,925	820	180	475	655
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	-353	3,925	3,572	842	2,059	2,901	-169	2,323	2,154
Postal Service	207	64,957	65,164	-4,161	69,437	65,276	-2,985	70,159	67,174
Railroad Retirement Board	5,425	30	5,455	4,925	592	5,517	4,736	922	5,658
Other Independent Agencies	10,847	9,849	20,696	12,255	10,685	22,940	12,421	10,963	23,384
Allowances	0	0	0	-1,125	0	-1,125	-527	0	-527
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-201,120	5,026	-196,094	-207,787	4,380	-203,407	-217,898	4,189	-213,709
Total	2,010,975	221,978	2,232,953	2,140,377	237,580	2,377,957	2,229,425	234,583	2,464,008

22. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE BENEFITS FROM MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

The federal government's investment in information technology (IT) is estimated to be \$59 billion for 2004, up from the 2003 Budget request of \$53 billion. This increase, much of which is expected to occur during 2003, has two primary causes: better reporting by agencies has identified \$2 billion that was not previously reported as IT; and new spending is planned to support homeland security and the war on terrorism. The increase in IT spending has primarily been achieved through reprioritizing to support key Administration goals, with a shift by agencies toward strategic use of technology to improve performance.

This investment continues to make the federal government the largest buyer of information technology (IT) in the world, and agencies are deriving better value from IT. Indeed, more effective use of IT will improve the government's overall performance. This is occurring within agencies by modernizing to support their mission and improve their infrastructure and across agencies by simplifying and unifying activities around the needs of citizens.

Some improvements have been attained through better IT management within agencies, which is discussed in detail in Table 22–1 of this document. Additionally, specific initiatives in the federal IT portfolio have started to deliver real successes in citizen services and government operations. For example:

- FirstGov: www.firstgov.gov is the gateway to the federal government. The site was redesigned to provide government services within "three clicks". This was accompanied by the creation of the Office of Citizen Services at the General Services Administration, which integrated FirstGov with the operations of the Federal Consumer Information Center to serve as a single point of contact to the Government on-line and by telephone. The new strategy has increased the number of site visitors by 50 percent, and the site was named "One of the Top 50 Most Incredibly Useful Web Sites" by Yahoo.
- **GovBenefits:** The Government now provides onestop access to information and services of almost 200 government programs representing more than \$1 trillion in annual benefits. GovBenefits.gov receives over 500,000 visitors per month and appears on *USA Today's* list of "Hot Sites."
- Free Filing: The Internal Revenue Service has created a single-point of access to free online preparation and electronic tax filing services, provided by industry partners, to reduce burden and costs to taxpayers. As of January 2003, this service is available to a substantial majority of taxpayers at www.firstgov.gov and www.irs.gov.

- GoLearn: This on-line training initiative is the number one most visited e-training site in the world, with more than 36 million hits for information on many thousands of e-training courses, e-books, and career development resources. GoLearn.gov has already allowed over 30,000 federal employees to receive training at a cost of pennies per course that would not have been possible prior to the launch of GoLearn. Traditional training approaches only serve a fraction of this number of people, often at as much as \$2,500-\$5,000 per class.
- Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs Sharing of Information Technology: The Department of Veterans Affairs has incorporated the Department of Defense's eligibility and enrollment system—providing veterans with seamless services as they leave the military and apply for benefits at the Department of Veterans Afairs. The Departments also are working jointly on computerized patient medical records that will allow instant exchange of patient information between the two health care systems by the end of 2005. These joint efforts escalate the pace of coordination, reducing costs while increasing efficiency and health care quality for those who have served our nation.
- Performance Based Data Management Initiative (PBDMI): At the Department of Education, IT is being used to transform how state student academic performance information is collected and managed. Currently states and school districts are bogged down in complicated and redundant reporting that is not effectively shared among Department of Education programs or education partners. This initiative will result in a streamlined data collection process that reduces burden on state governments and eliminates redundancy across the department.
- I-MANAGE: The cornerstone of the Department of Energy's efforts to improve management effectiveness, I-MANAGE will integrate disparate human resources, financial management, procurement, facilities management, budget formulation, financial and cost accounting systems. I-MANAGE replaces a less effective financial management system that was behind schedule. When implemented, I-MANAGE will provide real-time information enabling managers to monitor program performance.

The Government has also improved productivity and results from IT investments because of success in the way agencies identify, select and manage their IT investments. Some agencies—including Office of Per-

sonnel Management and the Departments of Energy and Labor—have made significant strides in identifying "modernization blueprints", or Enterprise Architectures, to target IT investments that enable programs and business lines to high priority effectiveness and efficiency goals.

Improved business cases and other information on agency IT investments allow the Administration to more accurately identify opportunities for agencies to achieve results. Specifically, the 2004 Budget includes roughly 1400 major projects at \$35 billion. IT investments are funded only when agencies demonstrated that the project would provide significant value to its mission, had a reasonable likelihood for success in meeting goals and objectives, incorporated sufficient IT security, helped achieve the President's Management Agenda, and did not duplicate other investments.

Despite the major gains that the Government has made over the last year, we still have much work to do. OMB continues to monitor the performance of IT investments by agencies. For example, of the \$59 billion in the 2004 Budget for IT investments, 771 projects representing \$20.9 billion are currently on an "At-Risk List". This list includes mission-critical projects that do not successfully demonstrate sufficient potential for success through the business case, or do not adequately address IT security (currently 694 at risk projects accounting for \$18.9 billion). Agencies continually work to improve these projects and address the weaknesses that placed them on the "At Risk List". OMB will allow investments on the list to move forward only after agencies present successful business cases.

Specific challenges that remain to better serving the citizen through E-Government include:

- There is a shortfall in qualified project managers and IT architects needed to successfully manage the federal IT investments.
- IT security continues to be an issue. Many agencies find themselves faced with the same security weaknesses year after year and are not adequately

Legislation

prioritizing security improvements in their IT investment portfolio. As a result, agencies seek funding to develop new systems while significant IT security weaknesses continue, especially in their legacy systems.

As this Chapter will discuss, correcting these and other longstanding issues requires a focused effort across the Government. OMB will increasingly work to ensure that the federal government consolidates and improves the quality of IT investments. Under OMB Circular A-11 and decisions made in preparing this Budget, agencies are required to leverage existing IT investments when appropriate, and pursue agency-unique solutions only where a business case justifies such an approach.

Background

The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (CCA) requires that, in conjunction with the President's budget submission, the OMB Director submit a report to Congress on the results of federal IT spending. The Act requires that the report identify "net program performance benefits achieved as a result of major capital investments made by executive agencies in information systems and how the benefits relate to the accomplishments of the goals of the executive agencies." The Act also requires that appropriate security and privacy controls are identified and implemented to safeguard the federal government's information and systems. Finally, the Clinger-Cohen Act and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 contain IT management reform activities that must be documented in the President's budget submission to Congress.

More recently, the E-Government Act of 2002 requires OMB to submit an annual report on the status of E-Government, timed for submission with the Budget

The table below provides detail on these statutory requirements.

Description

Background for Legislation

Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

In 1996, recognizing the importance of information technology for effective government, the President signed the Information Technology Management Reform Act and the Federal Acquisition Reform Act. These two Acts, together known as the Clinger-Cohen Act, require the heads of federal agencies to link IT investments to agency accomplishments. The Clinger-Cohen Act also requires that agency heads establish a process to select, manage and control their IT investments.

There are two major components of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act Title V (FASA V). First, agencies must demonstrate sound decision-making and a results-oriented focus when planning for projects. Second, agencies must effectively manage ongoing programs and achieve at least ninety percent of planned costs, schedule, and performance goals.

Background	for	l egislation—	-Continued
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Legislation	Description
The E-Government Act of 2002	 The E-Government Act: Codifies an Office of Electronic Government, headed by an Administrato within the Office of Management and Budget Requires Agency compliance with OMB guidance on E-Government and IT Authorizes \$345 million over four years for interagency E-Government projects Requires privacy impact assessments for new IT systems and information collections that contain personal information Authorizes a centralized online portal (www.firstgov.gov), so that information and services are organized according to citizens' needs Improves recruitment and training of information technology professionals The Act contains a variety of other provisions, for example authorizing online rule-making, enhanced use of electronic signatures, and strong new privacy protections. In addition, it makes permanent information security laws under the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, initially enacted through the Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA).

This Budget fulfills the statutory requirements through four components: Chapter 22, Table 22–1, the Agency IT Investments Portfolios (Exhibit 53 as required by OMB Circular A-11), and "Performance Information for Major IT Investments". Table 22–1 summarizes the results of IT management processes at major agencies. The table documents how agency actions are improving the program results from IT investments, fulfilling the requirements of the Clinger Cohen Act.

The Agency IT Investment Portfolios (available in Exhibit 53 on the Internet at http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB) provide details for the 2004 IT investments, including:

- Agency summaries of major projects and many significant projects, and
- Current and anticipated funding.

Performance Information for Major IT Investments uses the business cases provided by agencies to demonstrate project information for major investments, support of the agency's strategic goals and missions, performance goals and measures covering two years, and a description of the planned benefits of the project. Performance Information for Major IT Investments will be published on the internet at http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB by March 31, 2003.

Related documents on IT security and E-Government are discussed below, and will also be available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB.

Expanding E-Government: Bringing E-Business to the Government

Over the last year, the federal government has made significant progress toward becoming a transformed and more productive "E-Enterprise" to serve citizens. The Administration has taken a two-pronged approach to IT reform: modernizing within agencies around the tenets of e-business, and consolidating and integrating IT investments across agencies around groups of citizens that include individuals, businesses, other govern-

ments, and federal government employees. Specific achievements during the past year have included:

- Release of the federal government's first E-Strategy last February, which will be updated later this month.
- Implementation of the citizen-centered, crossagency E-Government initiatives, discussed in the 2003 Budget, that have started to make a real improvement in government service.
- The redesign of FirstGov and creation of the Office of Citizen Services at GSA.
- The development and use of the Federal Enterprise Architect (FEA) to focus modernization on better results.
- The initial development of a "content model", which will provide a framework to govern how the government makes information available to the public through the Internet.
- Major strides by individual agencies, such as the Departments of Energy and Veterans' Affairs, in developing e-strategies that leverage IT to modernize programs and activities.
- The development and use of standard performance measures to identify progress and areas for improvement within agency IT security programs.

In addition, the E-Government Act of 2002, signed into law by the President on December 17, 2002, codifies high-level leadership in OMB to direct the changes made possible through E-Government, embrace new initiatives and funding mechanisms, and break down the narrowly focused agency silos that have served to develop and finance IT for too long. The statute authorizes a number of the Administration's E-Government initiatives. It also embraces and furthers this Administration's citizen-centered, cross-agency and performance-based strategy to reform government through more effective use of information technology and sound development of information policy.

Other major steps that OMB and the agencies have taken in the past year include:

- The Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council members (CIOs, Deputy CIOs, and Chief Technology Officers) from the Cabinet level agencies) agreed in May 2002 to work together on investment and architecture decisions that improve Government performance, such as more effective use of enterprise licenses that allow for consolidated software purchasing at significantly lower prices. This represented a major step forward to leverage IT activities across agencies, and the CIO Council's Architecture and Infrastructure Committee has been restructured to implement this agreement. The Committee's work will be enhanced with the doubling of visibility into planned IT purchases; agency business cases now address \$35 billion in the Government's IT portfolio, up from \$18 billion last year.
- OMB developed guidance under the President's Expanding E-Government Initiative that requires agencies to create "modernization blueprints", identifying the business lines of the agency, the information needed to manage these business processes, and the IT that is needed to achieve program and business goals. Law and policy use the term "enterprise architecture" to identify these agency plans; this Budget also uses the term modernization blueprints to better describe strategies that will transform and modernize an agency around the needs of the citizen.
- To provide a framework that will strengthen and integrate modernization blueprints, last year OMB and the CIO Council developed the Business Reference Model, the first of five modules of a FEA. The FEA gives OMB and agencies significant opportunities to consolidate IT investments around the needs of citizen groups (including businesses and state and local governments). Under the FEA, agencies have started to develop modernization blueprints for IT. OMB used the BRM to identify redundancies and gaps in agency business lines and proposed IT investments. More detail on the FEA and next steps can be found at the end of this chapter.

Continuing Challenges for Federal Information Technology

Even with these important achievements, the government still has a lot of work to do to address key challenges:

- As indicated, the FEA reveals significant redundancies in agency activities, while "siloed" agency-specific buying perpetuates redundant IT purchases and limits productivity gains from government technology investments.
- Data collected in the 2004 Budget Process revealed that the federal government has a major shortage of skilled IT program managers and program management skills.

• Implementation of the Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA—now amended to be FISMA, the Federal Information Security Management Act) has provided a baseline for agency IT security performance, and the Administration now knows what has been secured and the workload remaining. The 2002 GISRA reports documented significant new and remaining gaps in federal IT security programs.

The Administration is taking steps to address each of these challenges. Specifically, the next section addresses policy improvements, as well as actions being taken in response to six "chronic problems" discussed in the 2003 Budget.

How Has the Government Responded to These Challenges?

The Principles of E-Government Lie at the Core of OMB Policy. In order to move the federal IT portfolio toward the General Accounting Office (GAO) and industry views of best practice, OMB guidance identified how agencies should provide information that improved the IT portfolio included in this Budget. This guidance discussed how to collaborate across government and within agencies, and then informed agencies on the standards that OMB would use to review and select the portfolio. Industry best practices for IT Portfolio Management were followed in the review and analysis.

Business Cases Drive Performance Improvement. As one of the key elements in the President's Management Agenda, E-Government should close performance gaps and leverage E-Business techniques to achieve an order of magnitude improvement in government performance. As in the 2003 budget process, the 2004 Budget continues to use IT investment business cases in assuring that IT investments generate increased efficiency, effectiveness, and, most importantly, maximized service to citizens. As required in OMB Circular A-11, several key criteria were applied to determine the viability of an agency's business case:

- Linkage to the Agency and Program Performance— Performance goals must be provided for the agency, linked to the annual performance plan as well as the agency mission and strategic goals, and performance measures must demonstrate how the project will support the improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of the programs. Agencies must also clearly demonstrate how the project assists the agency to become more productive, citizen-centered, and results oriented.
- Support of the President's Management Agenda—IT proposals must include multiple agencies; state, local, or tribal governments; use E-Business technologies; be governed by citizen needs; support the FEA Business Reference Model (FEA BRM) published by OMB; and, where appropriate, be fully aligned with the President's E-Gov initiatives.
- Mitigation of Risk to the federal government— Agencies must demonstrate an Acquisition Strategy that uses a strong Risk Mitigation Plan to

limit the government's risk; accommodates Section 508 (access for persons with disabilities); and has a program plan with milestones, a viable program management structure, and a clearly defined way to implement the Acquisition Strategy.

• Management of IT Security and Privacy—Agencies must demonstrate through their business cases that each investment is compliant with IT security requirements and security costs have been identified and integrated in the overall life cycle costs of the investment. Additionally, each investment must address privacy implications when collecting personal information.

The following table documents the process used in applying these criteria for 2004 IT Budget decisions:

STEPS FOR THE 2004 BUDGET PREPARATION

1.	June: A-11 Guidance published; agencies were required to submit business case information that shows project value, program plan, cost, schedule, risk management, and leverages partnering around E-Gov projects and the FEA BRM Lines of Business.
2.	May-August: OMB memoranda identified potential opportunities for leveraging cross agency partnering.
3.	Agencies submitted business cases and IT portfolios in September, with ongoing updates; data arrived via Extensible Markup Language (XML) and were made available for on-line analysis within OMB.
4.	 OMB reviewed and scored business cases based on A-11 criteria Individual projects were reviewed for strategic value, viability, program decisions, etc Agencies were provided scores and resubmitted improved business cases.
5.	 OMB identifies opportunities for consolidation in three key areas: The Presidential E-Government initiatives The Lines of Business and sub-functions of the BRM. There are many potentially redundant projects within these 35 sub-functions; OMB determined a need to focus on opportunities in 6 business lines with multiple IT development requests totaling more than \$100M (human resource information systems, financial management, monetary benefits, data and statistics, public health monitoring, and criminal investigation) Comparison of business cases for agency infrastructure against commercial best practices and IT spending benchmarks. Significant opportunities were identified for consolidating office automation and infrastructure within an agency, supporting enterprise licenses and hardware buys as well as consolidation of enterprise architecture programs.
6.	OMB provided guidance to agencies on Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC), Enterprise Architecture (EA), business cases, at risk projects, IT security, Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), and E-Gov initiatives. Investment increases were directed to priority areas such as Homeland Security, the war on terrorism and modernization.
7.	Agencies continue to improve business cases and revise IT Budgets to reflect decisions.

Information Technology (IT) Performance: Transformation through E-Government Must Continue to Address Six Chronic Problems

Over the past year, the Administration made significant progress in addressing the six chronic problems that were identified in the 2003 Budget as limiting IT effectiveness. Indeed, the increased visibility into major IT projects allows OMB to identify redundancy and duplication, and provides a wealth of agency data for use in funding decisions. Consequently, the Administration has implemented IT decision-making practices that review IT investments across agencies to resolve these six issues that have previously limited productivity improvements. Ultimately, agencies must continue to meet these longstanding challenges in order to deliver measurable improvements in the key areas of program performance: reduced time to process information and services ("cycle time"), lower costs for provide information and services, and improved quality in agency decisionmaking. The 2004 Budget indicates improvement in the way that agencies are handling these problems, yet there is still much to do.

1. Automation of existing outdated processes, instead of fixing underlying management problems or simplifying agency procedures to take advantage of new E-Business and E-Government capabilities.

For years IT Investments in the federal government focused on agency hardware and software needs, without addressing underlying management issues in the overall design and scope of the project. Consequently, government agencies traditionally used IT to automate existing processes rather than create more efficient and effective solutions now possible because of the state of technology. This approach, commonly referred to as paving the cowpath, has been documented as a cause of failure in major IT investments. Systems are often evaluated by the percentage of time they are working rather than the results delivered to the programs and citizen they support.

OMB's guidance for the 2004 IT budget process required that agencies take a comprehensive reform approach in identifying people, processes, and technology required to deliver significantly better results. Specifically, criteria were added to the Risk Management Section and the EA Section of the business cases to address these issues. As a result, more than 600 projects, representing approximately \$20 billion, are on the "At Risk List" for failing to address people and process transformation needed to ensure success.

In addition, OMB issued guidance to ensure that agency Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) implementation plans were not merely automating existing processes. GPEA requires agencies to reengineer their business processes in order to maximize the benefits of technology to create online transactions that are faster, cheaper, and more efficient to the citizen; GPEA means much more than simply automating a paper form. While agencies have made significant progress, much work remains. Of the 5,800 reported transactions,

only 52 percent are expected to meet the October 2003 statutory deadline of providing an electronic reporting option. OMB is driving government compliance with GPEA through its reviews of agency information collection requests under the Paperwork Reduction Act, use of the President's Management Agenda scorecard to push agencies to be in full compliance with GPEA, and leveraging resources across government to promote electronic transaction through specific E-Government initiatives. In addition, OMB is working closely with the agencies to improve their status in complying with the Act.

A key example of an IT investment request that successfully leverages technology with process redesign is the Entry-Exit program in the new Department of Homeland Security. To improve the security of our nation's borders, the processes and systems that support entry and exit from the United States must be reengineered to ensure improved information sharing and technology optimization. The Departments of Justice, State, Treasury, and Transportation, over the last year, have been developing an entry exit program to more effectively manage the people, cargo, and transport crossing U.S borders. Ensuring that the appropriate IT systems support improved entry and exit processes is essential to achieving our Nation's Homeland Security goals. This effort is now underway and the Department of Homeland Security will take over the program in 2003.

2. Duplicative IT investments.

OMB policy calls for agencies to make maximum use of shared IT solutions and to stop redundant IT purchases. Best practices in private industry identify several opportunities for savings within an IT portfolio of investments. Three consolidation practices in the private sector also are applicable to the federal government:

- Consolidation of IT around the customer.
- Consolidation of IT within a line of business or function.
- Consolidation of IT infrastructure.

To identify potential opportunities in these areas, OMB analyzed the agency IT investment portfolios and provided feedback and suggestions to the agencies. This consolidation analysis not only identified savings for the agencies, but also served to strengthen the governance processes for IT management by identifying and continually pursuing opportunities in this area. For example, use of enterprise licenses for software can generate hundreds of millions of dollars in reduced costs.

In order to maximize consolidation opportunities, agencies must continue to identify and inventory the proposed IT investments within the agencies and across organizations. These processes are increasing the agencies' and OMB's visibility into the type of IT investments the federal government is planning, and provides a vehicle for agencies to collaborate much more effectively on solutions. Over the past year, OMB:

• Determined that due to redundant infrastructure investments, the federal government was pur-

chasing excess infrastructure capacity, such as telecommunications, office automation, and mainframe computers.

 Identified redundant IT investments made for the same purpose and supporting the same lines of business across multiple agencies.

- Developed portfolios and deployed initial versions of IT investments consolidated around citizen needs. The four portfolios comprise cross-agency E-Government initiatives for citizens, businesses, other levels of government, and the federal government's internal efficiency and effectiveness.
- Rejected agency requests for duplicative IT investments across the federal government, and rather directed agencies to collaborate together to create one-stop points of service.

In key examples of cross agency consolidations, payroll operations will be standardized and consolidated from approximately 22 separate providers to a few federal payroll providers by September 2004. The current systems employ a variety of paper and electronic processing; records are not easily shared between agencies as federal employees change jobs in the federal system; and records are manually retired upon employees' retirement and resignation. Numerous agencies had targeted their payroll operations for costly modernization efforts. Millions of dollars will be saved through shared resources and processes and by modernizing on a crossagency, government-wide basis rather than agency-byagency. In addition, the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers, consolidated into one parks reservation system, which will allow the public to obtain information and make reservations for all the recreational opportunities that these agencies offer.

The Administration continues work to ensure that IT investments:

- Reflect consolidation around citizen groups and along lines of business,
- Reduce duplicative collection of data from citizens, businesses, and state and local government
- Purchase enterprise licensees for the federal government where appropriate, and
- Reduce surplus infrastructure capacity.

3. Few IT investments have significantly improved mission performance.

IT investment results have been limited by significant redundancy in federal business operations. OMB issued guidance requiring that agency IT investments synchronize with the FEA. The FEA is a tool that enables the government to identify opportunities that leverage technology and alleviate redundancy or to highlight where agency overlap limits the value of IT investments. Led by OMB, this effort identified opportunities to simplify processes and unify IT investments across the agencies and within the lines of business of the federal government. The Business Reference Model (BRM) is the foundation of the FEA. It describes the federal government's lines of business, including operations and services to the citizen—independent of the

Agencies, bureaus, and offices that perform them. The outcome will be a more citizen-centered, customer-focused government that maximizes technology investments to better achieve mission outcomes.

For 2004 Budget decisions, OMB required agencies to map their major IT investments, as presented in the Exhibit 300, to the BRM. OMB then mapped Exhibit 300s to the model and captured the information in the Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System (FEAMS). The system can now generate analysis reports for agency IT investments by each line of business, sub-function, and Agency.

As a result, OMB now can ensure that IT resources are being allocated optimally across common functions that the government performs. Functions that are performed by multiple agencies are now clearly delineated, and the opportunities for cross-agency collaboration to improve performance are readily apparent. Furthermore, because the FEA has been validated by the agencies, it has become a common framework for initiating cross-agency performance improvements. Over the past year, OMB used the BRM to:

- Assist agencies in identifying opportunities for collaborative investments, joint infrastructure projects, and greater use of enterprise licensing across the government—all of which can help agencies to focus on their mission and avoid unnecessary redundant spending.
- Deny funding to redundant investments, while directing agencies to reuse existing IT or join with other agencies making overlapping investments in the appropriate line of business.

4. Few agencies have plans demonstrating and documenting the linkage between IT capabilities and business needs.

While there are many ways to prepare enterprise architecture, the most important element is identification of how IT can be leveraged best to improve agency performance of core missions. Many agency Enterprise Architectures lack focus on business results. As a result, many agencies, bureaus and operating divisions cannot share information or systems. This shortfall increases operating costs as well as burden on citizens and businesses. Additionally, agencies cannot easily analyze IT security risks and determine investment needs; and agencies make redundant investments in IT because programs cannot predict whether IT requirements will be met without buying their own version of a system. These issues can be addressed through better use of enterprise architectures that comprise a "modernization blueprint".

Although some improvements have been made in recent years through progress in implementing capital planning and investment control, agencies still often base IT investments on business cases that fail to link IT investments to performance improvement. As part of OMB's evaluation on agency progress in the President's Management Agenda, agencies are rated on the quality of their Enterprise Architecture as a modernization blueprint. For the 2004 budget, the Administration

added specific questions to the business case guidance to ensure that agencies began to tie IT investments to performance goals and measures.

Progress in this area includes:

- Agencies are progressing towards fully implementing their own Enterprise Architecture frameworks, meeting criteria set by OMB and the General Accounting Office; these criteria are used to assess agencies on their EA performance as part of the Administration's Management Scorecard for E-Government. Some agencies, such as Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency, are basing IT investments on core modernization initiatives identified using their Enterprise Architecture activities. These agencies use the Enterprise Architecture process as an opportunity to identify performance gaps and ways that technology can be used to help close those gaps and better serve the citizen.
- OMB has begun to coordinate EA efforts, groups, working groups, communities of practices, etc., to ensure that the overall strategy and any guidance for EA is driven by the FEA. In the place of the redundant and overlapping activities will be a structured and well-planned modernization effort guided by the work of the FEA.
- For the 2004 business cases, OMB added specific questions to ensure that agencies began to tie IT investments to the performance goals and measures of the programs they support.

5. Many major IT projects do not meet cost, schedule, and performance goals.

Under the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) and the Clinger Cohen Act, agencies must report and track progress against cost, schedule and performance goals for IT. Under OMB Circular A-11, agencies are expected to achieve on average 90 percent of the cost and schedule goals without reducing the performance capabilities of the items being acquired. There is wide variation in the performance of agencies against these benchmarks. The greatest problem for the agencies is identifying how a project is performing against planned costs, schedule, and mission improvement goals. Until agencies begin to establish and document baselines, the Administration's ability to assess whether agencies are meeting such goals will be limited.

A comparison of agency investment requests for 2003, versus what is reported as actual costs, provides specific demonstration that too many IT projects have cost and schedule overruns. A sample comparison of projects-identified cost growth ranging from 10 percent to 225 percent! Not surprising, these same projects failed to successfully make the business case for the 2004 budget and have either been rejected or placed on the "At Risk List".

Over the past year, OMB has approached this issue from two separate yet complementary standpoints: 1) improving agencies abilities to meet planned cost, schedule, and performance targets, and 2) raising the skills of the federal IT workforce and agencies.

The root problem appears to be a shortfall of skilled IT professionals to support the magnitude of federal IT projects. Specifically, nearly 1,200 of this year's IT projects (major and small) represent IT projects over \$5 million; therefore, the federal government needs a similar number of qualified project managers and solutions architects. However, review of over 1,000 proposed IT business cases for 2004 indicates a significant shortage of skilled personnel, which increases the risk that IT projects will fail. A Gartner August 2002 report (Get the federal IT Workforce in Shape, 19 August 2002, Gartner) found that "Projects to improve federal security, intelligence and E-Government will not succeed unless the U.S. government has a talented and highcaliber IT workforce." For a variety of reasons, the current IT workforce is not able to meet the increased workload and rapidly changing IT environment.

It is important to note that the skills required of today's IT workforce have less to do with technology than with developing and justifying business cases; building and leading cross-functional and cross-organization teams; and planning and monitoring contractor cost, schedule, and performance. Solutions architects are needed to oversee integration of people, process and technology elements of a successful program. Project managers are needed to lead and direct myriad government and contractor personnel, while interfacing with program and oversight officials. Unfortunately, many IT project staff have been selected based on their education and experience in positions requiring technology skills without the benefit of honing business and change management skills. In addition, there is a significant change in the number of projects in a department from year to year, and IT staff cannot move across departments in line with shifting requirements. The skills imbalance was identified by the federal CIO Council, which established the CIO Council IT Workforce Committee to work with OPM to implement innovative commercial best practices toward identifying and closing the skills gap.

The Administration has established a number of efforts to address this area, including an inventory of skills and training opportunities, enhanced training programs, and an online "virtual" job fair. Most recently, OPM and the CIO Council IT Workforce Committee developed federal project management qualifications. Positions requiring those qualifications will be titled with a "project management" suffix. The qualifications are currently being reviewed by the HR community as well as the CIO community. Attaining breakthroughs in closing the skills gap requires partnership of Agency mission program managers, HR officers, and CIOs. While it was primarily the CIO Council that led the charge, the project management challenge and the OPM qualifications are recognized as enterprise tools that apply to project management of every federal investment.

There are several strategies to improve the government's capacity to manage its IT portfolio. In response to the President's Management Agenda, and emerging needs such as homeland security, the federal IT workforce needs to become flexible to meet these new crossagency needs. To address this issue, over the past year, OMB:

- Required that all major acquisitions implement an Earned Value Management System (EVMS), based on the industry developed ANSI/EIA Standard 748. An EVMS supports program management by effectively integrating the work scope of a program with the schedule and cost elements for optimum program planning and control. The system requires thorough planning, combined with the establishment and disciplined maintenance of a baseline for performance measurement.
- Directed that by the end of 2004 all major acquisition programs should have an EVMS in place that will enable agencies to report accurate information on the achievement of the baseline cost, schedule and performance goals during 2005.
- Indicated that for the 2005 budget submissions, OMB will compare what was reported in the 2004 business cases against what agencies report in 2005 to determine whether or not the investments are meeting cost, schedule and performance goals.
- Directed agencies to have a program management plan and a qualified project manager for projects to be approved for spending in 2004 and thereafter.

6. Major gaps exist in agency and government-wide computer-related security.

The Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA) requires federal agencies and Inspector General (IGs) to conduct annual IT security reviews of programs and systems and report the results of those reviews to OMB and the Congress. OMB issued specific reporting instructions to agencies and IGs to ensure appropriate and uniform reporting. GISRA was recently revised under the E-Government Act of 2002 and renamed the Federal Information Security Management Act.

Under the first year of GISRA reporting in 2001, the Administration was able to establish a baseline of agencies' IT security performance. OMB is assessing the 2002 agency and IG reports, to identify progress made against that baseline as well as identify new or remaining weaknesses. A summary of agency and IG reports will be included in the annual OMB report to Congress on IT security in 2003. Initial review of agency and IG reports are mixed. While some agencies (e.g., DOJ, DOT, and DOL) have demonstrated clear progress over the last year, significant challenges remain for other agencies.

Agency and IG reviews identify numerous IT security weaknesses. To ensure that those weaknesses are appropriately addressed, OMB guidance also requires agencies to develop, implement, and maintain plans of action and milestones for every program and system where an IT security weakness was found. Agencies submit these plans along with quarterly updates on their progress in closing security performance gaps to

OMB. These plans are tied directly to the budget request for a system. Agency progress in executing their plans is used in determining the quarterly E-Government score for the President's Management Agenda Scorecard. Last year, OMB also increased enforcement of the IT security criteria for funding new investments. This year, OMB is reinforcing longstanding policy that agencies address serious IT security weaknesses in their legacy systems prior to proceeding with new IT investments.

For the first time, the federal government's IT security program now has a basic set of IT security performance measures, a comprehensive and uniform process for collecting data against those measures, and a set of tasks and milestones that enable tracking of federal IT security progress. Additionally, agency reports reveal that further progress has been made against the six common government-wide IT security weaknesses identified in last year's budget:

- 1. Increasing agency senior management attention to IT security. In addition to conditionally approving or disapproving agency IT security programs, OMB used the President's Management Agenda Scorecard to focus on serious IT security weaknesses. Through the scorecard, OMB and senior agency officials monitor agency progress on a quarterly basis. As a result, senior executives at most agencies are paying greater attention to IT security.
- 2. Development of IT security performance measures. For the 2002 reporting instructions OMB developed high-level management performance measures to assist agencies in evaluating their IT security status and the performance of officials charged with implementing specific IT security requirements. Agencies reported the results of their security evaluations and their progress implementing their corrective action plans according to these performance measures. These measures are mandatory and help to ensure that accountability follows authority.
- 3. Improving security education and awareness. Through the Administration's "Go-Learn" E-Government initiative on establishing and delivering electronic training, IT security courses were available to all federal agencies in late 2002. Initial courses are targeted to CIOs and program managers, with additional courses to be added for IT security managers, and the general workforce.
- 4. Increasing integration of security into capital planning and investment control. OMB continues to aggressively address this issue through the budget process, to ensure that adequate security is incorporated directly into and funded over the life cycle of all systems and programs before funding is approved. Through this process agencies can demonstrate explicitly how much they are spending on security and associate that spending with a given level of performance. OMB also provided agencies guidance in determining IT security costs of their IT investments. As a result, federal agencies will be far better equipped to determine what fund-

ing is necessary to achieve improved IT security performance.

- 5. Working toward ensuring that contractor services are adequately secure. Through the Administration's Committee on Executive Branch Information Systems Security, an issue group was created to review this problem and develop recommendations for its resolution, to include addressing how security is handled in contracts themselves. This issue is currently under review by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to develop, for government-wide use, a clause to ensure security is addressed as appropriate in contracts.
- 6. Improving process of detecting, reporting, and sharing information on vulnerabilities. Early warning for the entire federal community starts first with detection by individual agencies and reporting to incident response centers at the FBI, GSA, DOD, or elsewhere. While it is critical that agencies and their components report all incidents in a timely manner, it is also essential that agencies actively install corrective patches for known vulnerabilities. To further assist agencies in doing so, GSA's Federal Computer Incident Response Center (FedCIRC) recently awarded a contract on patch management. Through this work, FedCIRC will be able to disseminate patches to all agencies more effectively.

As agencies conduct more reviews, the number of security weaknesses they will find is likely to increase. Based on agency and IG IT security reports, agencies' plans of action and milestones, and IT budget materials, both progress and weaknesses have been identified. OMB set targeted milestones for improvement for some of the critical IT security weaknesses. These targets include:

- More agencies must establish and maintain an agency-wide process for developing and implementing program and system level plans. Plans of action and milestones must serve as an agency's authoritative management tool, to ensure that program and system level IT security weaknesses, once identified, are tracked and corrected. By the end of 2003, all agencies shall have an adequate process in place.
- Many agencies find themselves faced with the same security weaknesses year after year. They lack system level security plans and certifications. Through the budget process, OMB will continue to assist agencies in prioritizing and reallocating funds to address these problems. By the end of 2003, 80 percent of federal IT systems shall be certified and accredited.
- While agencies have made improvements in integrating security into new IT investments, significant problems remain in ensuring security of new and in particular, legacy systems. By the end of 2003, 80 percent of the federal government's 2004 major IT investments shall appropriately integrate security into the lifecycle of the investment.

Making Use of Statutory Authorities for IT Management

In addition to the cross-cutting steps taken to address each of these chronic problems as discussed above, OMB has also begun to use one of the key authorities established in section 5113 "Enforcement of Accountability" of the CCA. Under this authority, the use of which has been endorsed by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Director is required to evaluate information resources management practices of the executive agencies with respect to IT investments. As part of this evaluation OMB issued "Clinger Cohen Letters". These letters were used to identify and halt further investment in potentially redundant IT investments, and are summarized below.

Clinger Cohen Letters Issued:

E-Clearance issued on April 29, 2002 (B-02-03) "Expedited Processing of National Security Clearances using the Clearance Verification System"

- The Clearance Verification System (CVS) ensures that there is documentation in a centrally accessible databases of all government issued security clearances, and is an important element in the Administration's Homeland Security efforts.
- The purpose of this bulletin is to direct Executive branch departments and agencies whose clearance records are not in JPAS or an intelligence community database to comply with the Bulletin's requirements to load clearance information into the combined environment. The bulletin also gives OPM the authority to link the DoD and OPM systems to simplify and automate locating investigations and clearances for anyone in DoD or any civilian agencies, and will reduce the number of reinvestigations.

Online Rulemaking Management issued on May 6, 2002 (M-02-08)

"Redundant Information Systems Relating to On-Line Rulemaking Initiative"

• The purpose of this memorandum is to advise agency heads of the intention to consolidate redundant IT systems relating to the President's online rulemaking initiative.

The memo directs all federal rulemaking agencies to:

- —Leverage and use a single, front-end web application for receiving public comments on proposed agency rules by December 31, 2002.
- —Consolidate duplicative "back end" information technology systems into an integrated solution built on an existing system and processes by December 31, 2003.
- —Conform agency IT spending to the On-Line Rulemaking program plan.

Homeland Security issued July 19, 2002 (M-02-12)

"Reducing Redundant IT Infrastructure Related to Homeland Security"

- Consolidation and integration of IT infrastructure across the component agencies of the Department of Homeland Security presents significant opportunities for savings while providing the best investments for our homeland security mission.
- The memo directs component agencies to:
 - —Cease temporarily all IT infrastructure system development and planned modernization efforts above \$500,000 pending an expedited review of all DHS component agencies investments.
 - —Identify any current or planned spending on IT infrastructure
 - —Participate in the Homeland Security IT Investment Review Group led by the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) and OMB.

Homeland Security issued July 30, 2002 (M-02-13)

"Review and Consolidation of Business Management Systems for the Proposed Department of Homeland Security"

- An effective DHS requires high quality integrated common systems. A similar opportunity to integrate IT for effectiveness and economy exists in the case of management systems for financial management, procurement, and human resources.
- The memo directs component agencies to:
 - —Cease temporarily new financial management, procurement, and HR system development or modernization efforts above \$500,000 pending an expedited review of all DHS component agency investment plans.
 - —Identify any current and planned spending on IT systems directly for or related to financial management, human resources management, and procurement.
 - —Participate in the Business Systems IT Review Group led by OMB and OHS.

Recreation One-Stop issued on December 17, 2002 (M-03-03)

"Redundant Reservations Systems Relating to Recreation One-Stop Initiative"

- The purpose of this memorandum is to advise agency heads of the intention to consolidate redundant IT systems relating to recreation reservations systems as part of the President's Recreation One-Stop Initiative.
- Affected agency IT spending for recreation reservation systems must conform to the Recreation One-Stop reservation program plan and the October 2003 consolidation. If necessary, OMB will apportion funds consistent with a migration plan developed by the Recreation One-Stop reservation initiative team.

E-Payroll issued on January 10, 2003 (M-03-05) "Consolidating and Standardizing Federal Civilian Payroll"

 The purpose of this memorandum is to advise agency heads of the actions required to consolidate federal government Payroll providers. Specific actions include:

- —DoD, GSA, DOI, and USDA will proceed with payroll processing migration and consolidation to two partnerships under OPM's leadership.
- —Agencies who receive payroll processing from DoD, GSA, DOI or USDA will remain with those providers through September 30, 2004.
- —Agencies identified to migrate to a new provider must confirm selection of payroll processing provider with OPM no later than February 3, 2003.
- —Agencies other than DoD, GSA, DOI, and USDA shall not spend 2003 funds for modernization of payroll processing unless that IT investment facilitates the agency migration to one of the consolidated payroll processors.

Many agencies made significant progress in accomplishing the goals of expanded E-Government, leveraging information technology to become more citizen-centered and results oriented. For more information on agency implementation of the Expanding E-Government initiative, see Table 22–1; and for more information about the PMA Scorecard, see the "Governing with Accountability" chapter in the Budget volume.

Improving Performance and Citizen Service Across Government through the E-Gov Initiatives:

The expanded E-Government initiatives are improving the delivery of government services to the citizen. Instead of putting thousands of government forms and reams of information online, the federal government is using technology as a tool to better serve citizens and improve efficiency. IT provides higher quality of information at an often lower cost to the government. People are able to choose when they access the information and utilize these government services electronically. The government is making progress both in agency-specific efforts and in the cross-agency initiatives. Detail on these cross-agency initiatives is provided in Table 22–2 of this document. Here are some highlights of major successes since February 2002:

Volunteer.gov: Works in support of the President's USAFreedomCorps initiative, allowing citizens to volunteer for more than 100,000 openings at national parks, veteran's hospitals and other federal facilities.

Recreation.gov: One-stop online access to America's National Parks and public recreation areas. The website includes links to 1900 federal parks with over 750,000 site visitors per month.

GovBenefits.gov: One-stop access to information and services of almost 200 government programs representing more than \$1 trillion in annual benefits. GovBenefits receives over 500,000 visitors per month and is represented on USA Today's list of "Hot Sites."

Integrated Acquisition: Supports cost-effective acquisition of goods and services by agencies, while eliminating inefficiencies in the current acquisition environment by providing a one-stop portal for vendor registration. In addition, this initiative is providing government purchasing managers with a past performance informa-

tion retrieval system and an on-line catalog of items available at different prices from multiple agency contracts.

Progress has also improved in agencies becoming more citizen-centered and results oriented, based on results from the perspective of the four key citizencentered groups.

Government to Citizen (G2C). The objective of the portfolio is to provide one-stop, on-line access to information and services for the citizen. The portfolio has met most of its objectives, but work remains to be done. GovBenefits.gov has compiled most government benefit programs online and developed a tool so citizens can easily determine their eligibility for benefit programs. The portfolio is reusing this tool on specific benefit topics like seniors, loans, and disabilities—multiplying its impact for the citizen. 77 percent of government site users have gotten tourism and recreation information from government websites (Pew Internet & American Life Project, April 2002). Recreation.gov has merged recreation data from across the government into an easy to use site that addresses this demand. It also provides the same data to private sector sites that pick subsets for their specific topic web site—"franchising" much like GovBenefits above. Finally IRS Free Filing is using a private-public partnership to deliver free Internet tax filing to the public. 70 percent of those who filed their taxes online say have saved time and about half say they saved more than an hour (Pew).

Government to Business (G2B). The goal of the Government to Business portfolio is to reduce burdens on business, provide one-stop access to information and enable digital communication using the language of E-Business (XML). Businesses have started to receive benefits as a result of our efforts through a series of one-stop portals and soon as a result of limited information re-use across agencies. Success from the Business Compliance One-Stop initiative can already be found in Businesslaw.gov where businesses can access information about laws and regulations and can use expert tools that make it easier and cheaper to understand and comply with laws and regulations. Exciting work has also begun to form the basis for a unified portfolio of health data domains that will allow for the sharing of medical record information across government agencies healthcare organizations. Under the E-Rulemaking initiative, businesses will no longer need the assistance of a lawver or lobbyist to participate in the regulatory process. Citizens and businesses can now easily find, read and comment on proposed federal rules or regulations at the regulations.gov website. Finally, the Expanding Electronic Tax Products for Businesses Initiative will benefit 5.4 million corporations by reducing

the burden associated with filing the 1120/1120S (Corporate Income Tax) Forms.

Government to Government (G2G). The G2G portfolio's primary goal is to enable federal, state and local governments to more easily work together to better serve citizens within key lines of business. There are mixed results. Tremendous progress was made on two initiatives, E-Grants and E-Vital. In 2002, both projects worked closely with state and local governments to create standards and pilots that facilitate data integration and deliver measurable benefits to all levels of government. Three other projects, relate to Homeland Security. Stakeholders in these initiatives serve vital constituencies, and in many cases maintain significant existing infrastructure investments. The Disaster Management initiative launched a portal (disasterhelp.gov) for public safety personnel that includes secure messaging and tools to facilitate communication and disaster response. Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness (IEE). This portfolio's focus is to apply industry best practices to government. Accomplishments in 2002 initiated business transformation successes by advancing agency partnering, citizen focus, and reduction of stovepipe systems. DOT's Virtual University investment was leveraged to deliver the E-Training government-wide online training portal (Golearn.gov); migrating online training services from over 40 agencies to one, while supporting areas of competency in achieving Human Capital goals. E-Payroll, through the efforts of multi-agency teams, is initiating the migration of agencies from the present 22 providers to two payroll partnerships, with a projected lifecycle cost savings of \$1.2 billion. Integrated Acquisition has resulted in an agency-shareable single vendor-performance file; a single vendor registration area that makes it easier to do business with the federal government, and a community platform for the Intra-Governmental Transfers, a significant governmental accounting challenge. E-clearance has defined the aggregation and sharing of clearances along a single entry point, 98 percent of investigations will be located with one search.

Looking to the Future: Overall Governance Process

In order to generate performance improvement from IT across the government, it is necessary to rethink the organizational, governance, and funding structures that hamper cross-agency coordination. Actively managing federal IT investments as a consolidated portfolio is needed to obtain more productivity from the federal IT investments. There are major policy decisions that must be made, including what will be the roles of agencies with overlapping responsibilities. These decisions must be made to drive productivity and better deliver the services to the citizens.

To facilitate the federal government working as one enterprise, the government has developed a number of new tools. The FEA is helping to identify opportunities for agencies to collaborate and eliminate redundant spending. The FEA BRM describes the federal government by common lines of business, and opportunities for key cross organization initiatives. By describing the federal government around common business areas instead of the stovepiped agency-by-agency view, it promotes agency collaboration. The Performance Reference Model (PRM) provides a framework for identifying performance improvement opportunities in quality, costs, and cycle time, spanning traditional organizational structures and boundaries.

In addition, the Expanding E-Government Initiative requires agencies to develop modernization blueprints that will close performance gaps and more effectively perform their mission to the citizens. Together, the FEA and agency modernization blueprints identify what agencies have IT investments and where there are gaps in leveraging technology for performance improvement or opportunities to consolidate IT spending.

Agencies have started to come together under the leadership of the President's Management Council (PMC) to establish a framework for collaboration. The PMC has identified three of the E-Government initiatives (Project SAFECOM on wireless interoperability, Disaster Management, and E-authentication) as needing full PMC involvement, while determining the remaining 21 should be managed by either the team of agencies affected or a lead agency that has primary mission responsibility addressed by an initiative.

In 2004 OMB proposes to add staff to the new Office of Electronic Government and IT to develop and use the FEA. The FEA will be used to identify both significant gaps as well as redundancies across agency major IT investments.

While there are new tools to foster collaboration, agencies' CIOs have not felt empowered to develop new joint investments. Using agency business case data and the BRM, OMB identified that as much as 20 percent of agency IT requests could benefit from a joint agency approach. However, of the approximately 1300 major projects that were submitted in 2004, a small number were joint submissions from multiple agencies. The government will continue to incorporate enterprise architecture criteria into the regular process of developing joint IT investment proposals as well as to use the budget process to reduce duplicative spending.

Emerging from this process will be a systematic way to group interagency initiatives into three areas. In each area, it will be critical to assign clear responsibility to the agency or agencies that must take the lead in implementing the initiatives. The three areas

1. IT and E-Government projects where it is clear that one agency has the lead. These can be implemented through the normal agency-specific budget process.

- 2. IT and E-Government projects where a subset of agencies are involved. These may require joint ownership and funding.
- 3. IT and E-Government projects that are common to all agencies or rise and govern at a level of major policy significance. These will require action from the PMC as a whole to be successful, as well as a new way to finance their operations.

Expanding the Transformation by Modernizing Across Agencies

In order to continue, enhance, and make lasting E-Government transformation, the Administration is working to integrate the FEA with federal budget preparation and execution processes. The fully integrated processes will allow continuous integration and consolidation of systems and processes in order to better fulfill citizen needs. The FEA is a powerful tool for identifying both key gaps and redundant efforts and can be used to determine the most effective investment of IT.

A recent report by the National Commission on the Public Service, chaired by Paul A. Volcker, entitled "Urgent Business for America: Revitalizing the Federal Government for the 21st Century", found that "Across the full range of government activities, new demands are accelerating, and the pace of change is quickening. At the same time, the federal government has had difficulty in adapting to the knowledge-based economy and taking advantage of the significant advances in technology." The FEA will allow the government to address these challenges by identifying both significant gaps as well as opportunities to leverage technology across agency processes. The FEA BRM describes the federal government by common lines of business, and points to opportunities for key cross organization initiatives.

Working with the Chief Information Officer's (CIO) Council, OMB built a first version of the BRM. It has used this model to assess agency IT investments for 2004 and identify areas for future integration across agencies. The Administration is incorporating enterprise architecture criteria into the regular process of developing joint IT investment proposals. In addition, the new E-Government Act should the identification and use of cross agency initiatives consistent with this approach. The process is premised on several critical success factors:

- The Director of OMB and the PMC work together to establish targets for consolidation of IT initiatives to achieve substantial cost and citizen service gains.
- Federal agencies analyze IT redundancies and gaps in order to achieve citizen outcome goals.
- Business line owners in agencies are identified and provided with the authority and resources to lead cross-agency consolidation efforts.
- Resources are committed by both the business line owners and the involved agencies to ensure that complete and accurate analysis of consolidation opportunities are conducted.

- OMB oversees the overall process, utilizing the FEA, of evaluating agency progress in eliminating redundancies and gaps through the budget process.
- Communication with key Congressional stakeholders, including GAO and the appropriate committees, occurs regularly.

The Administration has defined an annual cycle for identifying, analyzing and deploying opportunities to integrate and consolidate activities along business lines that cross agency boundaries. The policy of the Administration is that IT transformation will be based on consolidation along lines of business and citizen needs: agencies will have to make the business case for developing a unique solution.

As a result of deployment and use of the FEA BRM in evaluating 2004 agency IT budgets requests, OMB has been able to identify potential redundancies in six business lines:

Financial Management—involves the aggregate set of accounting practices and procedures that allow for the accurate, efficient, transparent, and effective handling of all government revenues, funding, and expenditures. This includes cost management, funds management, financial reporting, general ledger management, payment management and accounts receivable management. OMB identified over \$250 million in financial projects that are candidates for further analysis of potential savings.

Data and Statistics—includes activities performed in providing data and information pertaining to the current state of the nation in areas such as the economy, labor, weather, international trade, etc.

Human Resources—includes all activities associated with the recruitment, management and separation of employees. It includes recruitment, staffing, employee and labor relations, advancement and awards, benefit management, payroll management and expense reimbursement, resource training and development and security clearance management. Based upon a review of systems in the Human Resources business line, OMB identified systems requests of over \$50 million that should be further assessed for potential savings.

Monetary Benefits—involves the allocation of money to members of the public for retirement (e.g., Social Security), welfare, unemployment, medical services (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid), and other related services. Initial review revealed an estimated \$200 million in investments that require further assessment.

Criminal Investigations—includes the systems that support the federal government's criminal investigation activities. Initial review revealed an estimated \$300 million in investments that require further assessment.

Public Health Monitoring—involves activities associated with monitoring the public health and tracking the spread of disease.

Funding for systems in these areas will be subject to review and potential integration or consolidation. Teams composed of representatives of each partner agency, the lead agency or "business line owner", and

appropriate OMB officials would be established to conduct a thorough assessment of the potential redundancies in each business line. Based on these assessments, funding would be aligned; the funding would then be managed by the business line owners. A portion of the savings from eliminating redundant systems within these business lines could be re-allocated to higher priority activities, as appropriate, in coordination with the agency.

Conclusion

E-Government is an integral part of the President's Management Agenda, making it easier for citizens and businesses to interact with their government, save tax-payer dollars and streamline citizen-to-government transactions. Table 22–1 summarizes the results of IT management processes at major agencies while Table 22–2 provides summary information on each of the Presidential E-Government initiatives. A copy of the President's E-Government strategy, which includes additional information on each of the E-Government Ini-

tiatives, is available on the OMB Web site at www.omb.gov.

In conclusion, while the federal government has made significant progress in implementing E-Government to better serve the citizen efficiently, work remains. The federal government must further rationalize its architecture to eliminate redundant IT investments that are both costly and often create unnecessary burden to the citizen. OMB expects the number of interagency E-Government initiatives to grow significantly in the 2005 budget process as a result of the further deployment of other FEA Reference Models and the expansion of OMB's FEA governance processes, as discussed above. Agencies must continue to collaborate together to develop innovative solutions and work as one federal enterprise instead of individual agencies. OMB will continue to focus agencies on achieving measurable results from IT investments. Agencies must also continue to improve their workforce to better manage its IT investment and improve the security of these investments.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
		Agriculture		
USDA's CPIC process is used in concert with their Modernization Blueprint, EA, and their E-Gov Strategy throughout the budget process. The CPIC and EA are working toward full integration.	USDA's EA is continuing to focus on the business, data, application, and technology layers of the EA. USDA is also working to integrate the EA efforts throughout the department.	For the 2004 budget, USDA prepared 50 business cases. 48 made the business case. USDA will review its IT investments to ensure that projects and systems that meet the criteria for major projects provide business cases.	USDA continues to participate in many E-Gov initiatives including Safecom, Gov-Benefits, Geospatial, e-Loans, e-Grants, e-Payroll, e-Training, e-Travel, Integrated Acquisition, and e-Authentication. Starting in 2003, USDA will participate in the e-Grants pilot by using the new standard for grant applications and synopsis data. The USDA E-loans initiative must be aligned and coordinated with the government wide e-Loans initiative managed by the Department of Education. As a federal payroll provider, USDA is responsible for financing and migration strategies to ensure e-Payroll goals are met. USDA's progress in complying with GPEA has 58 percent (272) of its 469 total transactions projected to meet the dead-line.	The Department should create an integrated EA effort that consolidates the myriad of EA efforts underway in the Department. All organizations within USDA should partner with the Department's Office of the CIO to eliminate the redundant EA efforts and to continually pursue opportunities for consolidating office automation.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003		
Commerce						
All components (CIO, CFO, Procurement Executive) participate in the CPIC process. DOC has made progress toward integrating its CPIC and EA processes.	DOC's EA work is identifying key business modernization issues and has made progress on developing the 4 layers (Business, Data, Application, Technology). The EA is used to make budget decisions about IT investments.	Commerce provided business cases for all major systems and 60 percent of its total IT investments.	DOC's International Trade Administration is the managing partner of the International Trade Process Streamlining initiative (ITPS), and NOAA and Census are actively involved in the Geospatial One-Stop initiative. DOC is also participating in the integrated project team of Project SAFECOM and is involved in Rec-One Stop, e-Grants, e-Training, e-Travel, Integrated Acquisition and e-Authentication. DOC has made progress in meeting its GPEA requirements; only 11 significant transactions (transactions with over 5000 respondents) will be delayed beyond the end of 2003.	In 2003, Commerce should continue their efforts to align the agency EA with the Federal Enterprise Architecture. The department will continue and increase involvement in the development and deployment of the President's E-Government initiatives. By mid-February, the Department will update the Agency's IT Strategic Plan, tie to specific measurable results and identify 2–3 major modernization initiatives for the department that are also strongly linked to measurable outcomes/results. Commerce will submit a revised Enterprise Architecture that reflects these major modernization initiatives.		

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness Enterprise Architecture (EA) Process Improvement Milestones Business Cases for IT Projects E-Gov Progress Effectiveness for Calendar Year 2003 Department of Defense DoD operates a lengthy budg-DoD's Enterprise Architec-DoD submitted complete DoD is involved in many of DoD will release the newest et review process, the ture, the Global Infrastrucbusiness cases for 184 the E-Gov initiatives inversion (version 2.0) of Planning, Programming and ture Grid (GIG), is a good major projects, as defined cluding, Online Rulethe department's Enter-Budgeting System (PPBS), start for developing an Enby DoD, totaling about making Management, Disprise Architecture, known which serves as the capital terprise Architecture. The \$14 billion. This shows a aster Assistance and Crias the Global Information planning and investment newest version, Version substantial improvement sis Response, Project Grid (GIG) in January 2003 for Departmental cocontrol process for DoD. 2.0. to be released in Janby the department to in-Safecom, e-Grants, The PPBS system often uary 2003 for departcrease the visibility into Geospatial One-Stop, Inteordination. DoD will refails, however, to link budgmental coordination, is exthe Information Techgrated Acquisition, e-Aulease the Financial Management "To-Be" Architecet and performance for Inpected to expand the nology portfolio. In addithentication, and eformation Technology sysscope of the current tion, the quality of the Records. DoD is comture in April 2003. DoD tems and to integrate Inforversion of the Enterprise business cases improved mended for the work it will continue to determine Architecture. The DoD mation Technology efforts greatly. has done with the Ethe most appropriate with the mission of the de-Chief Information Officer Clearance and E-Authenalignment of the departwill work to ensure the Fitication E-Gov projects. ment's Enterprise Architecpartment. nancial Management Ar-DoD is also working with ture and the Financial chitecture (FMA) effort is other federal agencies in Management Architecture consistent with the departthe e-Payroll initiative. with the Federal Business ment's Enterprise Architec-DoD is improving the co-Reference Model. ture, the Global Infrastrucordination and alignment ture Grid. of the medical care delivery systems in DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). DoD continues to make progress implementing the requirements of GPEA. DoD projects that 69 percent (94) of 137 total transactions will meet the deadline to comply with

GPEA.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
		Education		
All components (CIO, CFO, PEC) participate in its CPIC process. The Department has developed an integrated CPIC process which will allow for analysis of IT investments for compliance with the EA.	Education's EA work has made progress on developing the 4 layers (business, data, application, and technology), but does not yet fully address security. ED has developed a draft Security Reference Model which addresses this shortfall. ED should continue its work to align FSA's EA with the Department's EA and the Federal Enterprise Architecture.	Many of ED's projects failed to make successful business cases because of security weaknesses and will be placed on the "At-Risk" list for monitoring. ED will report to OMB on a quarterly basis the progress made toward certifying and accrediting each system described in an "At-Risk" business case.	ED's E-Gov efforts are resulting in tangible efficiencies and improvements. ED has improved its business cases and investment review process and is significantly ahead of other agencies on GPEA requirements. The Department is involved in a number of the E-Gov initiatives including Gov-Benefits, e-Loans, e-Grants, e-Travel, e-Training, Integrated Acquisition and e-Authentication. The Department should begin implementation of the e-Loans initiative. ED has made progress in meeting GPEA requirements: 74 percent (126) of its transactions (representing 88 percent of the total respondent burden) are projected to have an electronic option. ED is developing a plan for the incorporation of the remaining relevant transactions.	In terms of EA, ED must develop a comprehensive strategy that clarifies: • the factors that will guide EA development prior to One-ED completion; • how IT decisions will be coordinated with both an "interim" EA and ongoing information provided by One-ED; and • how agency-wide IT decisions will be coordinated with FSA IT decisions prior to the completion of an integrated EA. ED should continue the implementation of system risk assessments and associated corrective action plans, and certify and accredit all major systems.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003	
Energy					
The Department has a strong CPIC process that is integrated with both the EA efforts and the budget process.	DOE has made significant progress on its EA efforts and should continue working on aligning its EA with the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) effort.	The Department has made significant progress on providing business cases compliant with A–11 and A–130. However, many of DOE's projects failed to make successful business cases and will be placed on the "At-Risk" list for monitoring. DOE must report to OMB on a quarterly basis on the progress made toward strengthening business cases for "At-Risk" projects and the management of the projects.	The Department should continue working on the E-Gov initiatives. It is currently a partner in including Gov-Benefits, E-Records, E-Grants, E-Training, E-Travel, Integrated Acquisition, and E-Authentication. DOE's progress in complying with GPEA indicates three of the projected 19 transactions will meet the deadline of 10/03.	The Department should create an integrated EA effort that accommodates the myriad of EA efforts underway in the Department. All organizations within DOE are directed to partner with the Department's Office of the CIO to eliminate the redundant EA efforts and to continue to pursue opportunities for consolidating office automation and infrastructure buys by utilizing enterprise licenses and Departmental purchases. DOE is also reviewing all financial management systems and efforts to ensure alignment with the Department's plans for I-MANAGE.	
		Health and Human Services			
HHS shows evidence of commitment to strengthening its central CPIC process. Progress must continue and produce results including a true integration of IT capital planning with the general budget decision-making process.	The departmental EA efforts are in the early stages, not addressing equally all parts of the Department, and manifested in several separate Enterprise Architecture efforts.	HHS' IT projects are generally tracking well on cost, schedule, and performance. However, more than 50 percent of the HHS major system business cases (Ex. 300s) require improvement because they inadequately address security. HHS did not submit Ex. 300s for some large projects.	HHS has continued to lead well on E-Grants and Consolidated Health Informatics (CHI). On the cross-agency E-Gov agen- da front, HHS has moved forward on many detailed implementation issues en- countered in E-Grants, filed the Ex. 300 for Con- solidated Health Informatics, and increased commitment of resources. HHS's progress report on complying with GPEA shows 63 percent (212) of its 337 total transactions projected to meet the deadline. Additional progress is dependent upon establishing a Public Key Infrastructure for elec- tronic signatures, working with the E-Authentication initiative.	Improve coordination of HHS's internal IT activities with E-Grants, Geospatial One-stop and E-Gov initia- tives related to simplifying administrative systems. OMB notes that work on the Enterprise Architecture should progress quickly to an integrated and com- prehensive departmental process for EA, to identify and reduce redundancies, and map the Departmental EA to the Federal Enter- prise Architecture efforts of OMB.	

Table 22-1	FFFECTIVENESS OF	AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT	AND F-GOV PROCESSES-	-Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003			
Housing and Urban Development							
HUD has a strong CPIC process that is integrated with both the EA efforts and the budget process.	HUD has made significant progress on their EA efforts and should continue working on aligning their EA with the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) effort.	HUD submitted business cases on 100 percent of major systems for the 2004 Budget and were operating within 90 per- cent of submitted cost, schedule, and perform- ance targets.	HUD has continued to be a partner in many of the 24 E-Gov initiatives, including: Gov-Benefits, Online Rule, E-Grants, E-Loans, E-Training, E-Travel, Integrated Acquisition, and E-Authentication. HUD delivered the New FHA module on time. Given HUD's number of transactions, it is recommended that HUD move to aggressively implement the requirements of GPEA.	HUD will develop an Action Plan for meeting mile- stones in major systems. HUD must continue to make progress in deliv- ering new working sys- tems, including the FHA Ledger Project and other important delivery mile- stones to be laid out by HUD.			

Interior

Interior's CPIC process and governance document was piloted in 2002, revised, and reissued to bureaus for implementation.

Interior is reviewing its many separate and uncoordinated EA efforts and creating an integrated and comprehensive departmental process for EA.

OMB was briefed on the strategy and the agency is moving forward on these efforts.

Significant strides have been made to identify all IT investments and to use OMB's Exhibit 53 and 300s to display and track IT investments. The initial budget submission included business cases for 35 projects with 20 of them remaining on the "At-Risk" list. Interior has recently submitted additional business cases and strengthened business cases initially submitted. Interior will continue strengthening the business cases on the "At-Risk" list and the projects they represent. Interior will review its IT portfolio and ensure that all projects meeting the major project definition provide business cases. Interior and OMB will work together to improve the linkage between budget data and IT investment data from Exhibit 53.

Recreation One-Stop is making good progress and will expand to include enhanced links to reservation and other services. Geospatial One-stop is being coordinated with Federal agencies, states, and local governments. Interior hired a permanent Executive Director and established an intergovernmental Board of Directors for the project. Interior is making progress in complying with GPEA. OMB identified 271 eligible GPEA transactions for Interior to review. Of these, Interior identified an initial 80 eligible for conversion-50 percent will be completed by the deadline and Interior will make every effort to complete the others by the deadline. For the remaining possible eligible transactions, Interior is reviewing the transactions to determine the feasibility of making those transactions electronic in tandem with its information technology modernization.

The Department is creating an integrated and comprehensive departmental process for EA to identify and reduce redundancies of EA efforts across the department and working with OMB to develop a department-wide EA process. Interior continues its efforts to map the departmental EA to the Federal Enterprise Architecture efforts of OMB. OMB endorses the process used by Bureau of Land Management. The EA should be fully developed to a detail level that ensures the efficient management of Department IT resources, not merely a high-level overview. The Department will implement an inter-bureau IT consolidation. Interior's CPIC process will be implemented at the bureau level in 2003. The remaining 50 percent (40) of initial eligible GPEA transactions will have plans in place to be completed post 10/2003.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003		
Justice						
All components (CIO, CFO, PEC) participate in the CPIC process.	DOJ has made progress toward integrating their CPIC and EA. Justice's work on its EA shows progress in developing the 4 layers (business, data, application, and technology), but does not yet fully address security. Justice does use the EA to make decisions about IT investments. The Department appears to have many separate and uncoordinated Enterprise Architecture efforts.	DOJ prepared 2004 business cases for their major investments; however, many will be placed onto the "At-Risk" List due to deficiencies that must be addressed.	The Department issued its Strategic Plan in July of 2002. The Department was active in a number of E-Gov initiatives including E-Authentication and E- Grants. It was also in- volved in other E-Gov ini- tiatives including Disaster, Safecom, e-Travel, e- Training, and Integrated Acquisition. It should con- tinue to stay an active participant in these initia- tives. As part of the e-Au- thentication Initiative, DOJ is requested to coordinate its E-Commerce Controlled Substances Ordering Sys- tem effort with the e-au- thentication project and re- port its progress in Spring Review. DOJ's progress in complying with GPEA has 63 percent (68) of its 108 total transactions projected to meet the deadline.	The Department will create an integrated and comprehensive departmental process for EA, including identifying and reducing redundancies in these separate approaches. Justice will work with OMB to develop a department wide EA process and continue its efforts to map the Departmental EA to the Federal Enterprise Architecture efforts of OMB. The Department should conduct an analysis to map its major system 300s to business, stakeholders, and selected other layers of the IT architecture.		

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
		Labor		
DOL's CPIC process is used to implement the Modernization Blueprint and EA throughout the budget process. The CPIC and EA are fully integrated.	DOL's EA is a Modernization Blueprint for improving agency mission performance and is consistent with the FEA BRM. It addresses the four layers (business, data, application, technology) and security. It is used to make budget decisions about IT. DOL should continue to work to ensure that its EA efforts are consistent with the Federal Enterprise Architecture.	Only 15 of DOL's 55 business cases were evaluated as "At-Risk". Most of these were for lack of security reviews that were already in progress but not complete. All of these business cases are scheduled for revision within the first quarter of CY 2003.	DOL was the first department with a central IT fund to promote cost-effective investments to serve its mission. The percentage of investments in this fund, while still small, increased from 13 percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2003. DOL is the managing partner of GovBenefits, which was launched publicly April 29, 2002. DOL is a partner agency and active participant in 12 other E-Gov initiatives. DOL's progress in complying with GPEA has 73 percent of their transactions projected to meet the deadline. In 2003, it should work toward ensuring the streamlining of all of its electronic transactions that had until recently been paper-based. In this way, DOL will move toward being an exemplar for converting paper to E-Government transactions.	GovBenefits should work with State governments to define virtual social serv- ices application forms. Labor should complete im- plementation of its com- mon e-mail system, which is scheduled for 5/03. DOL should establish an integrated, publicly acces- sible website for Service Contract Act wage deter- mination data. DOL should complete its IT improve- ments to its Davis-Bacon system.

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
	,	State	1	
State is currently reviewing its CPIC process and has ne- gotiated an improvement plan with OMB to address CPIC, EA, and E-Gov issues.	State's initial EA is heavily focused on the technical aspects of the enterprise and does not provide a Modernization Blueprint for the agency. OMB received an EA Project Plan from State with milestones that clearly defines how the agency will move forward on their EA work.	Since September 30, 2001, State has markedly improved its business cases. None of the business cases submitted with the 2004 budget failed. 15 of 24 are on the "At-Risk" list, a big improvement over last year. State should continue strengthening those business cases on the "At-Risk" list and the projects they represent. State should also review its IT portfolio to ensure that all projects meeting the definition of "major" provide successful business cases.	State is a participating partner in several E-Gov initiatives; however, it seems that State is continuing to develop systems in isolation that would benefit from collaboration with other agencies, in particular USAID. State Department is beginning to partner with the E-Government e-Training project management team. State's progress in complying with GPEA has 48 percent (45) of its 94 total transactions projected to meet the deadline.	State and USAID agreed to develop a joint Enterprise Architecture and identify opportunities for collaboration and consolidation of IT systems, beginning with financial management. State is launching a major new system, SMART, designed to replace many key functions (cables, messaging, document management). This project could be the lynchpin of State's operations. We expect that State's management team will diligently and carefully plan, design, and evaluate this new system. One key aspect that must be considered is how SMART meshes with the E-Gov initiatives and how it will function as a shared multi-agency tool. State's new E-diplomacy office should work in concert with State's Information Resource Management Office to assess how IT systems meet the Administration's goals to unify, simplify, and reduce redundancy in IT systems government-wide.

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
	1	Transportation	,	1
DOT has made progress in the area of its CPIC process, including finalization of its overall IT CPIC policy and convening of the Departmental Investment Review Board, which resulted in the consolidation of multiple redundant systems. This consolidation effort is underway and will be reflected in the 2005 submission. The department should continue strengthening the process and ensure that the CPIC is fully integrated with the budget and EA.	DOT's EA is still in the early stages of development. DOT needs to maintain its focus on a business driven EA that addresses all of the necessary security issues and an EA that is aligned with the Federal Enterprise Architecture effort.	The department has made tremendous progress in terms of providing business cases as part of the budget, though much work remains to be done in this area. The initial budget submission included business cases for 85 projects. 44 of these projects remain on the "At-Risk" list and Transportation should continue to strengthen the business cases and the projects they represent.	DOT is an active partner and continue to be in many of the E-Gov initiatives including Rec-One Stop, Disaster, Safecom, Online Rulemaking, Geospatial, e-Grants, e-Training, e-Travel, Integrated Acquisition. DOT's progress in complying with GPEA has 90 percent (338) of its 375 total transactions projected to meet the deadline.	The Department will provide OMB an update on its progress at least quarterly and further integrate its EA into the budget process for future years. DOT should work with the Online Rulemaking Management Initiative managing partner (EPA) to develop and adopt a common rule making solution. As part of E-Authentication, it should coordinate with the Common Access Architecture—Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) for Digital Signature project with the E-authentication team to determine if this system is redundant with e-authentication.

Table 22–1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness Enterprise Architecture (EA) Process Improvement Milestones Business Cases for IT Projects E-Gov Progress for Calendar Year 2003 Effectiveness **Treasury** While Treasury's CPIC proc-Treasury's EA has a very The Department cannot dem-Treasury is leading two E-Develop a project plan that ess has existed within the strong technology layer onstrate that its IT invest-Gov initiatives, Free Filing describes how Treasury Department it does not apwith little business and ments are achieving at and Expanded Electronic will achieve an integrated pear to be integrated with data information. Treasury least 70 percent of Tax Products for Business CPIC process across the the budget process. The should continue work on planned costs, schedule, and is actively supporting Department during 2003 bureaus within the Departtheir EA and provide inforand performance goals. expansion of Pay.gov. It before publication of the ment have independent mation in the four layers The majority of its busishould deploy the Internet President's Budget. Create CPIC processes that fail to ness cases for 2004 did application for EINs as an integrated and com-(business, data, applicapart of the One-Stop Busibe integrated into one Detion, and technology) with not successfully make the prehensive departmental ness Compliance project. process for Enterprise Arpartment wide process. a clear view of how business case and there-Treasury will use the EA fore will be placed on the Treasury should carefully chitecture (EA). To do to modernize the agency. "At-Risk" list. review the IT portfolios of this, it would help to identify and reduce its bureaus to ensure that the bureaus are investing redundancies in the curin projects in a manner rent separate bureau by fully consistent with the bureau approaches. These government-wide E-Govarchitecture efforts should ernment initiatives and include efforts to map the continue participating in Departmental EA to the such projects as Free Fil-Federal Enterprise Archiing, Online Rule, Expandtecture. All bureau-specific ing Electronic Products for EA efforts should be put Business, e-Training, eon hold until a Depart-Travel, Integrated Acquisiment-wide EA plan, contion, and e-Authentication. sistent with the Federal Enterprise Architecture ef-Treasury's progress in complying with GPEA has forts, is developed. 36 percent (256) of its 700 total transactions projected to meet the deadline. 86 percent of these transactions are from IRS, who should continue to make progress towards GPEA compliance and the goal established by the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (RRA98) of 80 percent of all tax and information returns being filed electronically by 2007.

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003		
Veterams Affairs						
VA has implemented a CPIC process governed by its Senior Management Committee (SMC). VA has made progress toward integrating their CPIC and EA.	VA should continue its efforts to modernize IT using the EA effort and report quarterly progress on milestones to OMB. VA should continue looking for opportunities to unify, simplify, and consolidate around the needs of the veterans.	The 2004 budget submission demonstrates significant improvement in VA's business cases. While a number of the business cases were on the "At-Risk" list, the department has continued to strengthen these business cases and the projects they represent. There are opportunities for VA and DoD to expand collaboration on projects. VA should increase its coordination and alignment with VA's and DoD's medical care delivery systems. This effort will allow both Departments to better serve their beneficiaries, many of whom are dually eligible, while using Federal funds more efficiently and effectively. These efforts should be in addition to efforts currently underway.	VA has expanded its participation in E-Gov initiatives, including becoming a significant partner in at least one project in each of the four E-Gov portfolios. VA will continue participation in E-Gov initiatives, especially e-Payroll, e-Grants, e-Loans, e-Travel, e-Training, e-Authentication and Gov-Benefits. VA's progress in complying with GPEA has 88 percent (156) of its 177 total transactions projected to meet the deadline.	VA will continue to implement the centralization of IT authority under the CIO. VA will continue populating the One-VA Enterprise Architecture. It should complete the crosswalk of the VA EA with the Federal EA and Business Reference Model (BRM). VA and DoD collaboration milestones: VA and DoD should provide OMB with a joint draft site selection proposal three weeks prior to submission to Congress, quarterly reports detailing progress on development of the pilot projects (starting April 1, 2003), and a joint implementation plan before proceeding with operations at the pilot sites (by July 15, 2004).		

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003		
Environmental Protection Agency						
EPA's CPIC process has all the components (CIO, PEC, CFO) participating in the process. EPA has made progress toward integrating CPIC and EA. However, additional work remains to integrate the CPIC and budget processes.	EPA has provided a baseline "As Is" architecture and is rapidly creating a Mod- ernization Blueprint and identifying key business modernization issues as part of their target archi- tecture. It has made progress on developing the 4 layers of the Enter- prise Architecture (busi- ness, data, application, and technology), but does not fully address security. EPA should continue its work to align agency EA efforts to the Federal En- terprise Architecture.	EPA submitted revised 2004 business cases as required. After final review, 100 percent of business cases received passing scores.	As the managing partner for the Online Rulemaking initiative, EPA has established a highly capable program management office for this project and is poised to deliver the rulemaking website ahead of schedule. Overall, EPA is currently participating in 14 of the 24 E-Government initiatives. EPA's progress in complying with GPEA has 26 percent (131) of its 505 total transactions projected to meet the deadline.	EPA is already working to better integrate their budg et planning and CPIC processes. The agency submitted its Target Architecture in December and is continuing to develop a robust Enterprise Architecture that will serve as the Agency's Modernization Blueprint. EPA should also continue its involvement in all appropriate E-Government initiatives including e-Travel, Disaster Management, Geospatial, Integrated Acquisition, e-Records, and e-Authentication. To support this, the agency should continue its centralized mechanisms for ensuring its active participation in the initiatives.		

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness

Enterprise Architecture (EA)

Enterprise Architecture (EA)

Business Cases for IT Projects

E-Gov Progress

Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003

General Services Administration

GSA has all of the appropriate organizational components (CIO, PEC, CFO) participating in its CPIC process. GSA has made progress toward integrating its CPIC and Enterprise Architecture (EA). GSA issued a 5 year IT Strategic Plan in December, 2002.

GSA has developed a satisfactory "As-Is" financial management architecture and recently submitted the "To-Be" architecture for its financial management functions. While GSA has made progress towards developing a modernized financial management architecture approach because these financial management functions constitute most but not all of the enterprise, the EA is still technology-driven, and not business driven.

GSA has made progress on providing business cases compliant with A-11 and A-130. However, many of GSA's projects failed to make successful business cases because of security weaknesses and will be placed on the "At-Risk" list for monitoring. GSA must report to OMB on a quarterly basis on the progress made toward strengthening business cases for "At-Risk" projects and the management of the projects.

GSA continues to provide good support for the five E-Gov initiatives for which GSA is managing partner and OMB E-Gov activities generally. It should continue its participation in the E-Gov initiatives as managing partner of Federal Asset Sales, e-Travel, Integrated Acquisition, USA Services, and e-authentication. It should also continue its participation in e-Payroll and e-Records. By March 14th 2003, GSA should provide OMB a schedule for adding the Federal Acquisition Institute and the Applied Learning Center training activities to the e-Training website. GSA's recent GPEA report to OMB has all of GSA's remaining 48 transactions, which are not yet GPEA compliant projected to meet the October 2003 deadline.

GSA should demonstrate it is making IT decisions across the enterprise, with full service involvement (e.g. the work begun on Enterprise wide Infrastructure, web page content management, and Customer Relationship Management). GSA must continue to fully leverage its partner resources for the five E-Gov initiatives it manages; and actively participate in the internal efficiency initiatives where GSA currently has redundant or complementary systems (e-Training and Recruitment One Stop).

Agency for International Development

USAID has made progress in updating its CPIC process since last year primarily through its Business Transformation Executive Committee (BTEC). It is in the process of defining requirements for its newly established Capital Investment Working Group. USAID will update its CPIC process to reflect the group's participation in the agency's CPIC process.

USAID EA has a very strong technology layer with some business and data information. USAID has been in the process of updating their EA. They should continue these activities and provide information in the four layers (business, data, application, and technology) with a clear view of how AID will use the EA to modernize the agency and collaborate with State.

Since September 30, 2001, USAID has markedly improved its business cases. None of the business cases submitted with the 2004 budget failed, however all six of the business cases that were submitted were placed on the "At-Risk" List. USAID should continue strengthening those business cases on the "At-Risk" list and the projects they represent. USAID should also review its IT portfolio to ensure that all projects meeting the definition of "major" provide successful business cases.

USAID and State will develop a joint Enterprise Architecture and identify opportunities for collaboration and consolidation of IT systems, beginning with financial management. In addition, USAID has begun more active participation in government-wide initiatives, including e-Grants. USAID's GPEA plan shows that 92 percent of its transactions are projected to meet the deadline.

State and USAID will develop a joint Enterprise Architecture and a plan for increased IT collaboration. USAID will also investigate potential collaboration with other agencies on their grants and acquisition systems. Finally, USAID will bring their business cases in compliance with A-11 requirements and be a full and active participant in relevant government-wide initiatives, including e-Grants and Integrated Acquisition.

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
	National	Aeronautics and Space Admin	istration	
NASA's has all the appropriate stakeholders participating in the CPIC process (e.g., the CIO, Procurement Executive (PEC), and CFO).	NASA has aligned its Enterprise Architecture with the Federal Business Reference Model and discussed it with the OMB Chief Technology Officer.	NASA has made great strides in refining its plans and processes for moni- toring and reporting on its IT investments. However, only two of NASA's 14 IT business cases were judged to be adequate and not "At-Risk". NASA and OMB will continue to review its IT portfolio to improve the information that NASA collects and to determine which IT invest- ments require business cases.	NASA is aggressively increasing its integration of E-Government activities internally, and continues to participate in four interagency E-Gov initiatives. Additionally, NASA is providing informal support to five other interagency initiatives. NASA has a key role in cross-agency certification of Public Key Encryption. NASA should continue being an active participant in the following E-Gov intiatives: e-Travel, Geospatial, e-Training, Integrated Acquisition, and e-Authentication. NASA will take necessary steps to make its OneNASA Portal operational by February 2003. The NASA CIO and Comptroller have issued new guidance letters on the collection of information to address IT investments and their alignment with IT security. As NASA already provides online access to a majority of its transactions, the agency is making progress towards compliance with GPEA. However, NASA should concentrate its efforts on the information collections related to IFMP.	NASA should create an integrated CPIC process that incorporates the various centers and enterprises into one unified CPIC process. NASA has made some progress toward integrating its CPIC and Enterprise Architecture (EA). NASA needs to create an integrated EA effort that accommodates the various EA efforts underway in the agency. All centers and enterprises within NASA are directed to partner with NASA's Office of the CIO on these EA efforts, eliminate any redundant EA efforts, and continually pursue opportunities for consolidating office automation and infrastructure buys.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
		National Science Foundation		
NSF's CPIC process is used to implement the agency's Enterprise Architecture (EA) throughout its budget process. The CPIC and EA are fully integrated.	NSF's EA is consistent with the Federal Enterprise Ar- chitecture Business Ref- erence Model.	NSF submitted 5 business cases. While some of them were initially placed on the "At-Risk" list, NSF has continued to strengthen these business cases and the projects they represent.	NSF receives over 99 percent of its annual proposals electronically through its FASTLANE system. NSF continued as an active partner in e-Grants, it has paid its full share of e-Grants Phase I costs. It should continue its involvement in the E-Gov initiatives and seek additional opportunities to participate in the E-Gov initiatives. NSF's progress in complying with GPEA is excellent. Of NSF's nearly 25 transactions, it has only one transaction that lacks a date for GPEA compliance.	NSF should continue work to ensure that the agency's EA efforts map to and support the Federal Enterprise Architecture. Based on its upcoming Business Analysis, NSF will develop its next generation Enterprise Architecture that supports and maps to the Federal Enterprise Architecture. It will include the development of a phased implementation plan for the identified new technologies. NSF should ensure that its five-year IT strategic plan is consistent with government-wide E-Gov efforts.
	0	office of Personnel Managemen	nt	
OPM uses its CPIC process to implement the Modernization Blueprint and EA through the budget process.	OPM's EA is a Modernization Blueprint for improving agency mission performance. The next update will align OPM's business lines to the Federal Enterprise Architecture and the governmentwide and agency E-Gov initiatives.	Business cases for major projects substantially comply with the requirements of OMB Circular No. A–11 and A–130. Major projects with approved cost, schedule & performance goals are on time, within budget and meeting performance objectives.	OPM leads five of the 24 governmentwide E-Gov initiatives—Recruitment One-Stop, e-Training, e-Clearance, Enterprise HR Integration, and e-Payroll—that support the federal employee lifecycle and help to transform federal human capital management. At least 81 percent of OPM's information transactions will meet the GPEA deadline for electronic options.	Continue to achieve planned security remediation activities for 42 program systems and report progress quarterly.

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
		Small Business Administration		
SBA's CPIC process has all the necessary components (CIO, PEC, CFO) participating in the decision making process. SBA has made progress toward integrating its CPIC and EA. SBA needs to improve IT program performance oversight.	Through SBA's EA work, the agency is currently identifying key business modernization issues, and has made progress on developing the 4 critical IT layers (business, data, application, technology). Nonetheless, the EA does not yet fully address security. SBA should continue aligning its EA efforts with the Federal Enterprise Architecture.	Submitted revised 2004 business cases as required. After final review, 100 percent of business cases received passing scores.	Established BusinessLaw.gov to provide small businesses easy access to information on how to find, understand, and comply with government regulations. Citizen one-stop service delivery integrated through Firstgov.gov. SBA plans to enhance management and support of customers and partners through implementation of relationship models, including the elimination of program "stove-pipes" and better integration of all programs and delivery systems through one-stop shops and/or supply chain management. techniques. SBA should continue its participation in e-Loans, One Stop Biz, e-Training, Integrated Acquisition, and e-Travel. SBA projects that 81 percent (47) of its 58 total transactions will meet the GPEA deadline.	SBA is steadily improving its IT processes and business cases have shown improvements. SBA must formally implement its EA process and ensure that CFO, procurement, and other officials partake in the investment decision and review process.
		Social Security Administration		
SSA's CPIC process is integrated with business modernization plans and the budget process. The CPIC and EA are fully integrated.	SSA's EA work is currently identifying key business modernization issues, has made progress on developing the 4 layers (business, data, application, technology), but does not yet fully address security.	SSA provided business cases for all major projects but does not show that 90% of projects meet cost, schedule, and performance goals.	SSA remains a paper-driven agency but is building capacity to reduce reliance on paper-based processes and provide integrated service delivery in the future. SSA is the managing partner for e-Vital, which is on schedule, and participates in e-Authentication, e-Training and other cross-agency initiatives. SSA formulated performance indicators for customer Internet usage and established baseline data. SSA projects that 16 percent (32) of SSA's 201 total transactions will meet the GPEA deadline.	SSA should continue working to align its EA efforts with the Federal Enterprise Architecture and actively pursue opportunities to collaborate with other agencies to design and deliver systems around the needs of the citizens.

Table 22-1	FFFECTIVENESS OF	AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT	AND F-GOV PROCESSES-	-Continued

Table 22-1.	EFFECTIVENESS OF AGE	NOT 3 IT MANAGEMENT	AND L-GOV PROCESSE	-5—Continued
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003
	National	Archives and Record Adminis	stration	
NARA's CPIC process has all of the components (CIO, PEC, CFO) participating. NARA has made progress toward integrating their CPIC and EA.	NARA's EA work is currently identifying key business modernization issues, has made progress on developing the 4 layers (business, data, application, technology), but does not fully address security.	NARA has made significant progress on providing business cases compliant with A–11 and A–130. However, most of NARA's projects failed to make successful business cases and will be placed on the "At-Risk" list for monitoring. NARA is working to improve the business case for their "Electronic Records Archives."	NARA serves as the Managing Partner for the E-Records E-Gov initiative. It should continue to be an active participant in the e-Travel and Integrated Acquisition projects. NARA's progress in complying with GPEA has 6 percent (3) of its 50 total transactions projected to meet the deadline.	NARA should continue working to align its EA efforts with the Federal Enterprise Architecture. It should develop a strategy for using its EA as the Modernization Blueprint for the agency.
	N	luclear Regulatory Commission	1	
NRC uses its CPIC process to implement its Modernization Blueprint and EA throughout its budget process.	NRC's EA work is currently identifying key business modernization issues, has made progress on developing the four layers (business, data, application, technology), but does not fully address security.	NRC submitted business cases for its major IT investments and exceeded the performance goal of at least 60 percent of its IT budget request accompanied by business cases. However, many of the business cases did not successfully make the business case and therefore will be placed on the "At-Risk" list.	NRC should continue participating in the e-Travel and Integrated Acquisition E-Gov initiatives. NRC should also work with the Online Rulemaking Management Initiative (OLRM) managing partner (EPA) to develop and adopt a common rulemaking solution.	NRC should continue work to align its EA with the Federal Enterprise Architecture and continue working to ensure that its EA will serve as the agency's Modernization Blueprint. NRC should continue working to ensure full alignment and integration of all NRC enterprise-wide IT policies and processes, to include best practices systems development, CPIC, EA, systems security certification and accreditation, and routine E-Gov reviews of existing and proposed IT invest-

ments.

Table 22-1. EFFECTIVENESS OF AGENCY'S IT MANAGEMENT AND E-GOV PROCESSES—Continued

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Effectiveness	Enterprise Architecture (EA) Effectiveness	Business Cases for IT Projects	E-Gov Progress	Process Improvement Milestones for Calendar Year 2003		
Corps of Engineers						
The Corps uses the CPIC process to implement its EA throughout the budget process.	The Corps conducted significant work to integrate its EA activities with the work of the Federal Enterprise Architecture. The Corps needs to develop a more robust EA that should serve as its Modernization Blueprint.	All of the business case the Corps submitted will be placed on the "At-Risk" List. Only 11 percent of the Corps 2004 IT budget request was accompanied with business cases and therefore it did not meet the performance goal of major projects accounting for at least 60 percent of the IT investment portfolio for 2004 reporting. (A–11, Section 53)	As part of Recreation One Stop, the Corps should have a plan for accommodating the Department of Interior in the National Recreation Reservation Service. The Corps should continue working on the other E-Gov initiatives they are currently involved with including Geospatial and Integrated Acquisition. Corps' progress in complying with GPEA has all of its 17 transactions projected to meet the dead- line.	The Corps will develop an action plan with milestones for developing an Enterprise Architecture that will serve as the agency's Modernization Blueprint. The Corps will develop additional business cases for 2005 to increase the visibility of its IT Portfolio.		

Table 22–2. Government to Citizen—By Projects

		dovormion to onless.		
Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		GOVBENEFITS.GOV		
DOL www.govbenefits.gov	Provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine potential eligibility for government benefits and services.	Hits to site per month (Target: 350,000) # of referrals to partner benefit sites (Target: 10% increase) Average time to find benefits and determine eligibility (Target: 20 minutes or less)	Initial services locator launched on 04/29/02 as a screening tool to identify services citizens may qual- ify for (Now at 200 pro- grams)	03/31/03—Establish first iteration of virtual benefits data standards with states 04/30/03—Online screening tool for 225 benefit programs from current 200 Q1 2004—Make progress in migrating SSA and VA forms toward a single site, which may be maintained by one of these agencies
		RECREATION ONE-STOP		
DOI www.recreation.gov www.volunteer.gov/gov	Provides citizens with a single-point of access to a web-based resource, offering information and access to government recreational sites in a user friendly format.	# of partners sharing data via Recreation.gov (Target: 35 partners added) # of facilities listed in Recreation.gov (Target: 25% increase) # of online reservations Customer satisfaction	First county/state data added to Recreation.gov as part of intergovernmental "Government Without Boundaries" initiative, May 2002 Recreation.gov relaunched with enhanced map interface and state data in September 2002 Joined OASIS and initiated RecML data standard process December 2002 Data provided in a consistent format for 2,471 recreation sites managed by 10 Federal organizations, 4 states, and 1 county, January 2002	4/30/03—Add new map capability 09/30/03—Complete Recreation data standard (RecML) 10/31/03—Online cross-government reservation system relaunches; Park Service reservation system de-activated
		IRS FREE FILING		
TREAS www.irs.gov	Creates a single-point of access to free online preparation and electronic tax filing services provided by Industry Partners to reduce burden and costs to taxpayers.	% coverage of tax filing public (Target: minimum of 60%) # of citizens filing electronically (Target: 15% increase)	Signed agreement with In- dustry Partners to offer free tax services for the 2003 tax season	01/16/03—Deploy industry partnership for free online tax filing solution for 2003 tax season

Table 22-2. Government to Citizen—By Projects—Continued

-		-		
Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		ONLINE ACCESS FOR LOANS		
DOED	Creates a single point of access for citizens to locate loans. Improves the efficiency and reduces burden of loan programs.	# of clicks to access relevant loan information Improve Agency access to risk mitigation data Customer satisfaction	PMC endorsement of busi- ness case and loan pro- gram improvement oppor- tunities	09/30/03—Release eLoans Gateway: a plain speak website that educates citizens on federal loan programs, with links to federal agencies and private sector resources 09/30/03—Web enable risk mitigation data for agency access
		USA SERVICES		
GSA	Develop and deploy government wide citizen customer service using industry best practices that will provide citizens with timely, consistent responses about government information and services.	Average time to respond to inquiries through Firstgov.gov and FCIC (Target: 100% of inquiries responded to within 24 hours) Average time to resolve inquiries through Firstgov.gov and FCIC # of government-wide inquiries call center and email systems can handle (Target: 3.3M calls/year and 150,000 emails/year) Customer satisfaction	Created an Office of Citizen Services at GSA to provide cross-agency customer service for citizens Integrated Federal Citizen Information Center's (FCIC) call center with Firstgov.gov to provide citizens with ability to contact the federal government via telephone, email, letters, or fax.	Develop a pilot multi channel contact center by 06/03/03 01/04—Develop and deploy a pilot government wide citizen customer service using industry best practices that will provide citizens with timely, consistent responses about government information and services 11/30/03—Define call-center/email architecture

Table 22-2. Government to Business—By Projects

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		E-RULEMAKING		
EPA www.regulations.gov	Allows citizens to easily access and participate in high quality, efficient rule making process. Improves the access to, and quality of, the rulemaking process for individuals, businesses, and other government entities while streamlining and increasing the efficiency of internal agency processes.	# of electronic comments submitted through regulations.gov # of online docket systems decommissioned with the associated cost savings and cost avoidance # of downloads of rules and regulations # of public participants in rulemaking process	Developed a cross agency front-end web application for receiving public comments on proposed agency rules Firstgov.gov links to all agency regulatory docket sites Completed the benchmarking study and evaluation of existing agency websites Clinger-Cohen letter issued to consolidate redundant and siloed agency websites	01/03—Launch of government-wide portal giving citizens the ability to find, view, and comment on all proposed rules 02/03—Begin developmen of the E-Rulemaking back office tools 07/03—Complete enhancement of EPA system 07/03—Begin migration of legacy web-based system agencies to the federal-wide system 07/03—Begin converting five non-web based system agencies to the federal-wide systems 09/30/04—Complete migration and conversion of the identified Agencies
	EXPANDING ELE	CTRONIC TAX PRODUCTS FO	OR BUSINESSES	
TREAS	Reduces the number of tax- related forms that busi- nesses must file, provides timely and accurate tax in- formation to businesses, increases the availability of electronic tax filing, and models simplified federal and state tax employment laws.	Burden reduction for corporations per return and/or application filed Administrative cost to Federal government per return filed Cycle time to grant Employer Identification Number (EIN)—interim EIN granted immediately # of electronic tax-related transactions (all forms)	Completed development of the Employment Tax (Form 94x) and Internet EIN applications. Completed a proof-of-concept for Pre-Screening Notice and Certification Request for the Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Credits (Form 8850)	01/28/03—Deploy Phase 1 online EIN 01/6/03—Deploy Form 94X—Employment tax form building in XML format to make business returns easier to file electronically 01/04—Initial implementation of 1120 e-file for business to facilitate end to end tax administration (Modernizing E-File System)
		FEDERAL ASSET SALES		
GSA www.firstgov.gov	Creates a single, one-stop access point for businesses to find and buy government assets.	Cycle time reduction for asset disposition \$ cost avoidance for personal property Return on assets (ROA)	Migrated Fedsales.gov to Firstgov.gov and improved search capabilities for items that agencies are trying to sell Released Request For Info (RFI)	07/03—Vendor contract awarded 12/03—First program federal asset sale

Table 22-2. Government to Business—By Projects—Continued

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
	INTERNATI	ONAL TRADE PROCESS STRE	EAMLINING	,
DOC www.export.gov	Makes it easy for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to obtain the information and documents needed to conduct business abroad.	Time to fill out export forms and locate information (Target: 10% annual reduction) # of unique visitors to Export.gov (Target: 15% increase) # of trade leads accessed by SMEs through Export.gov (Target: 10% increase) # of registered businesses on Export.gov	Defined solution architecture for simplifying export processes	03/03—further integrate EX-IM insurance filing processes and products into Export.gov 02/27/03—Deploy online collaborative workspace that consolidates all information gathered by trade specialists and disseminates it through Export.gov to SMEs 05/03—Automate NAFTA certificate of origin guidance TBD—Migrate BuyUSA to GTN
	ON	E-STOP BUSINESS COMPLIAN	CE	
SBA www.businesslaw.gov	Reduces the burden on businesses by making it easy to find, understand, and comply with relevant laws and regulations at all levels of government.	Time savings for business compliance and filing (Target: 50% reduction) Regulatory agency savings through transition to compliance from enforcement through automated processes (Target: 25% increase) of days reduced for issuing permits and licenses Cycle time to issue permits and licenses issued (Target: within 24 hours) # of visitors/page views (Target: 10-20% increase) Reduction in redundant IT investments	Launched Businesslaw.gov (Dec 2002) Piloted Portal Maximizer for improved navigation Created two transactions online: 1) A national Business Registration for state identification and an IRS EIN and 2) a proof of concept Report Harmonization tool for coal miners that saves 25,000 hours annually in reporting burden to five federal and one state agency	02/03—Launch compliance portal for trucking industry 05/03—Complete 30 expert tools (from multiple agencies, including OSHA, EPA, IRS, INS, DOT, DOE) designed to help businesses comply with relevant regulations in the environment, health and safety, employment, and taxes 08/03—Design and implementation for five most common applications for the food processing vertical

Table 22-2. Government to Government—By Projects

		overnment to dovernmen	, ,	
Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
	CONS	SOLIDATED HEALTH INFORMA	TICS	
HHS	Adopts a portfolio of existing health information interoperability standards (health vocabulary and messaging) enabling all agencies in the federal health enterprise to speak the same language based on common enterprisewide business and information technology architectures.	# of federal agencies & systems using the standards to store and/or share health information # of contracts requiring the standards # Impact on patient service, public health and research # increase in common data available to be shared by users	# Government-wide health IT governance council established # Resubmitted business case including full work breakdown structure and in-kind financing plan # Proposed messaging and laboratory data standards under consideration by partners	# 02/02—Establish & institutionalize federal health data standards governance; announce council # 02/03—Announce four messaging and one vocabulary standard including initial deployment efforts # 02/03—Announce 25 target priority vocabulary domains for initiative and schedule for federal adoption # 09/03—Begin deploying health informatics standards, including laboratory and messaging vocabularies in federal systems # 09/03—Standards maintenance and ever greening processes in place
	GEOS	SPATIAL INFORMATION ONE-S	ТОР	
DOI	Provides federal and state agencies with single-point of access to map-related data enabling consolidation of redundant data.	# of data sets posted to portal # of users # of cost sharing partner-ships for data collection activities # of data-set hits	Created a draft standard to ensure consistency among data sets that describe transportation routes and allows governments to share data about transportation related issues Kick started development of open standards based interoperable portal	02/03—Complete draft standards for critical spatial data themes (framework data) 02/03—First iteration of the planned metadata 05/03—Deploy first iteration of the Geospatial One-Stop Portal
		DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
FEMA www.disasterhelp.gov	Provides federal, state, and local emergency managers online access to disaster management related information, planning and response tools.	Reduce response recovery time by 15% Improve situational awareness planning capability by 25% Increase the number of first responders using DMIS tools by 10%	• Pilot launch on 11/25/02	10/1/03—Deploy an integrated channel for access to Disaster Management organizations, knowledge, services, and tools

Table 22–2. Government to Government—By Projects—Continued

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		SAFECOM		
FEMA	Provides interoperable wireless solutions for federal, state and local public safety organizations and ensures they can communicate and share information as they respond to emergency incidents.	# of agencies that can communicate with one another Response times for jurisdictions and disciplines to respond to an event # of wireless grant programs that include Safecom-approved equipment Voice, data and video convergence	Identifying existing wireless network integration solutions fielded by federal, state, tribal, and local public safety agencies proven to provide interoperability. Solutions will be used as models to provide a baseline from which to further implement options for interoperability within the public safety community. Modifying an existing webbased tool as a channel of distribution for the identified wireless network integration solutions Developing process for grant funding to state, tribal, and local organizations Plans in place to launch a requirements definition and analysis	02/03—Develop short-term interim solution for immediate integration of wireless networks 07/03—Define the requirements for first responder interoperability at state, local, tribal, and federal levels to develop a long-term architecture 09/03—Identify gaps between existing wireless systems and interoperability requirements 10/03—Develop concept of operations for interoperability 09/04—Develop national architecture
		E-VITAL		
SSA	Establishes common electronic processes for federal and state agencies to collect, process, analyze, verify and share birth and death record information. Also promotes automating how deaths are registered with the States.	Time for state to report death to SSA (Target: 15 days) # of verified death records Time to verify birth and death entitlement factors (Target: 24 hours) # of false identity cases	As of Dec 2002, birth and death information from eight states (CO, HI, MO, MS, MN, IA, CA, OK) is available online for Social Security to use Three states (MN, MT, SD) and New York City have signed contracts to implement an improved death registration process	06/1/04—Launch production EVVE hub 10/31/03—Deploy an initial capability for Electronic Death Registration (EDR) records with DC, NJ, and NH
		E-GRANTS		
HHS www.fedgrants.gov	Creates a single, online portal for all federal grant customers to access and apply for grants, thus making it easier for potential recipients to obtain information about federal grants.	# of grant-making agencies publishing grant opps in portal # of grant programs available for electronic application % of reusable information per grant application # of applications received electronically	Launched on 8/30/02 Unified grant application standard completed 10/1/02 HHS reached an agreement with agencies, universities and nonprofits, setting data standards for grant applications	10/1/03—Deploy simple, unified grant application mechanism

Table 22-2. Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness—By Projects

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		E-TRAINING		
OPM www.golearn.gov	Provides a single point of online training and strategic human capital development solutions for all federal employees, reducing instructor and travel costs and improving human capital management.	Cost avoidance: total tuition/travel cost reductions for participating agencies (Target: minimum of \$50M in reductions) Government of the following state of t	Launched on 07/23/02 and as of October has had over 35 million visitors with over 28,000 registered users Variable training costs have been reduced to less than a penny per student Recently launched IT security courses that map to the GISRA and NIST requirements (developed in collaboration with, and endorsed by NSA)	01/31/03—Launch Module 2 which includes additional free and fee-for-service course (contains user and managerial tools such as virtual classrooms and eval tools, FLECT CoP, KARTA) 06/30/03—Launch Module 3 which establishes CoPs/Knowledge Domains categorized by profession, linked to competencies, KSAs, and mapped to E-Training courses 09/30/04—Interface to/shutdown of existing online training systems
		RECRUITMENT ONE-STOP		
OPM www.usajobs.opm.gov	Outsources delivery of USAJOBS Federal Employment Information System to deliver state-of-the- art on-line recruitment services to job seekers that include intuitive job searching, on-line resume submission, applicant data mining, and on-line feedback on status and eligibility.	Cost-per-hire Time-to-fill vacancies for federal job applicants using Recruitment One-Stop (Target: 80%) Availability of applicant status (Target: Real-time) Additional metrics can be captured based on market-based metrics incorporated in the Recruitment One-Stop solution	An improved site was relaunched on 06/30/02 Evaluating vendor proposals	01/03—Contract award 3/10/03—Implement improved job application submission process, job searching, job vacancies / announcements and linkage to agency assessment tools 08/29/03—Implement applicant database mining; full integration to agency assessment tools; applicant status tracking 12/31/03—Shutdown of agency job search engines and resume builders

Table 22–2. Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness—By Projects—Continued

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
	E	NTERPRISE HR INTEGRATION	N .	
OPM	Streamlines and automates the exchange of federal employee human resources information. Replaces official paper employee records.	Cost/cycle time savings per transaction due to reduction in manual paper processing Time for inter-agency transfers Usage of analytics by all Cabinet-level agencies in the Human Capital Planning process	Gained agreement of federal human resource officers on common data standards Demonstrated Workforce Analysis and Support System (WASS) and Civilian Forecasting (CIVFORS) tools to EHRI Partners	02/11/03—Demonstrate analytics and forecasting 05/1/03—Propose data standards and standard components to CIO Council Architecture Committee 01/30/04—Deploy EHRI Repository to support CPDF replacement, E-Payroll and E-Clearance 06/30/04—Establish standardization policy 06/30/04—Deploy EHRI Repository to support Inter-Agency Employee Transfer Requirement 06/30/04—Deploy EHRI Repository to support Inter-Agency Employee Transfer Requirement 06/30/04—Deploy EHRI Repository to support RSM
		E-CLEARANCE		
ОРМ	Streamlines and improves the quality of the current security clearance process.	Cost per application Reciprocation between agencies Average time to process clearance forms Average time to complete clearance forms Time to locate and evaluate previous investigations and clearances	Finalizing testing of federal security questions (SF86) Consolidated clearance investigation results to a DOD and civilian database, May 2002	01/31/03—Deploy Clear- ance Verification System (CVS) 05/31/03—Imaging: All agencies begin imaging background investigation information 06/30/03—Implement e- QIP
		E-PAYROLL		
ОРМ	Consolidates 22 federal payroll systems to simplify and standardize federal human resources/payroll policies and procedures to better integrate payroll, human resources, and finance functions.	Payroll cost per transaction/per employee (Target: in-line with industry averages) Accuracy of Treasury Disbursements, Post Payroll Interfaces, and Periodic Reporting	Selected four qualified payroll providers; negotiating with the best qualified group on terms and conditions of Memorandum of Agreement Customer education forum—12/5/02 Identified 87 opportunities to standardize policies affecting payroll	01/8/03—Agencies and OPM announce selection of payroll providers 03/1/03—Start migration to move from the 22 existing providers to the two selected payroll partnerships 07/28//03—Standardize payroll processes 09/30/03—First consolidations (DOE, EPA,) 09/30/04—Executive agencies migrated to 1 of 2 payroll partnerships

Table 22-2. Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness—By Projects—Continued

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
Lead Agency & Project Website	Description		Flogless to Date	Rey Migration Milestones
		E-TRAVEL	T	I
GSA	Provides a common government wide end-to-end travel service that rationalizes, automates, and consolidates the travel process in a self-service web-centric environment, covering all aspects of travel planning, authorization and reservations, to expense reporting and reimbursement. Leverages administrative, financial and information technology best practices to realize significant cost savings and improved employee productivity in-line with industry averages.	Administrative cost per trip (Target: in-line with industry averages) # trips serviced through E-Travel # of agencies and users using E-Travel services for use of E-Travel services within each agency minimum agency m	Developed government-wide inventory and business case defining cost/benefits and high-level agency migration requirements In final stages of completing MOUs with 24 BRM agencies Provided an online booking engine for interim use Approved acquisition plan to consolidate and aggregate government-wide E-Travel services Posted final RFP draft Partnered with VA on benchmarking study of agency-specific end-to-end service Issued Federal Travel Regulation guidance and mandates for use of the E-Travel service	06/30/03—Compete an acquisition and award to end-to-end service provider 10/01/03—Establish Travel Management Office (TMO) for ongoing travel service management 12/31/03—Complete pilot to deploy first full agency and initiate migration of all agencies to end-to-end service 12/31/03—Begin agency capture of detailed travel and financial information in government-wide data warehouse 12/31/04—All agencies fully committed to using end-to-end solution and replace all existing agency end-to-end travel systems
	INTEGR	RATED ACQUISITION ENVIRON	NMENT	
GSA	Creates a secure business environment that will facilitate and support cost-effective acquisition of goods and services by agencies, while eliminating inefficiencies in the current acquisition environment.	% reduction in time for delivery of products and services cost-per-spend % of intragovernmental transactions going through IAE % reduction in procurement transaction errors % of vendors registered in central database	Launched a Business Partner Network, a one- stop portal for vendor reg- istration Launched past perform- ance information retrieval system (July 2002)	07/01/03—Contract directory fully populated 09/30/03—Publish standardized eTransactions for interface and data exchanges 10/01/03—Deploy updated management information system 10/01/03—Deploy initial intra-governmental exchange portal 12/31/03—Implement online representations and certifications with new clauses Consolidate/leverage contract writing systems

Table 22–2. Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness—By Projects—Continued

Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		E-RECORDS MANAGEMENT		
NARA	Provides policy guidance to help agencies to better manage their electronic records, so that records information can be effectively used to support timely and informed decision making, enhance service delivery, and ensure accountability.	% of eligible data items archived/preserved electronically Consolidation of IT investments for correspondence systems Document search/retrieval burden Document recovery burden	Issued guidance for transferring permanent email records and attachments to the National Archives (Sept 2002) Adopted revised Department of Defense standard for common set of requirements for records management applications DoDwide (June 2002)	12/30/02—Expand methods of transferring E-Records to NARA 01/15/03—Announce adoption of records management application standard 03/31/03—Complete E-Records transfer standards for three formats 06/15/03—Deploy enterprise-wide ERM System guidance 09/30/04—Establish policy for consistency in implementation of ERM
	Table 22	–2. Cross-Cutting—By	Projects	
Lead Agency & Project Website	Description	Performance Metrics	Progress to Date	Key Migration Milestones
		E-AUTHENTICATION		
GSA	Minimizes the burden on businesses, public and government when obtaining services online by providing a secure infrastructure for online transactions, eliminating the need for separate processes for the verification of identity and electronic signatures.	Cost savings from IT expenditures a coordinated and streamlined approach to E-Authentication General burden using transactions that authenticate using the E-Authentication gateway for credentials by customer segment needed to interact with the federal government Government Government (from existing surveys) Time to access e-government applications	Four agencies (DOD, TREAS, USDA, NASA) cross-certified with Federal PKI Bridge Live interim gateway deployed (Oct 2002)	02/03—Certification and accreditation of interim E-Authentication gateway 04/03—Government-wide authentication guidance 05/03—Deployment of first applications to use the E-Authentication gateway, additional apps added throughout 2003 and 2004 08/03—Establish list of trusted credential providers 09/30/03—Full deployment of E-Authentication gateway



23. FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING

The FY 2004 Federal Drug Control Budget reflects a significant restructuring of past years' Drug Control Budgets, as outlined in the Fiscal Year 2003 Budget of the President. To the maximum extent possible, resources included in this, and future drug budgets, will now tie directly to identifiable line items in the Budget of the President or to agency budget justifications for Congress, accompanying the budget.

In addition, several accounts previously included in the Drug Control Budget have been dropped. Some accounts were dropped because drug funds in those accounts were either very small portions of the agency's budget; e.g., drug funding in the National Park Service represented about .4 percent of the agency's total budget. Others were dropped because the reported drugrelated spending was simply a derivation from the agency's budget, which provided a gross estimate of a secondary cost of drug use (e.g., approximately 60 percent of the Bureau of Prisons budget was previously reported as drug spending because that portion of Federal prisoners were serving sentence due to a drug conviction.)

The drug budget now reflects only those expenditures aimed at reducing drug use, rather than those associated with the consequences of drug use. These latter costs will continue to be periodically reported by ONDCP in the Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States. Further, the modified drug budget provides a more realistic basis for policy makers to consider tradeoffs between spending for prevention, treatment and law enforcement programs.

Table 23-1. FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING, FY 2002-2004

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2002 Enacted	2003 Estimate	2004 Request
Department of Defense	853	872	817
Department of Education	669	634	584
Deptartment of Health and Human Services	3,190	3,333	3,571
National Institutes of Health	885	960	996
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin	2,304	2,373	2,575
Department of Homeland Security	1,793	1,868	2,042
Border and Transportation Security	1,184	1,272	1,373
U.S. Coast Guard	610	596	669
Department of Justice	2,942	2,460	2,566
Bureau of Prisons	39	43	45
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,563	1,660	1,677
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement 1	446	470	542
Office of Justice Programs	893	287	301
ONDCP	528	523	524
Operations	25	25	27
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program	221	206	206
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	42	40	40
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	239	251	250
Department of State	872	878	877
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	227	147	146
Andean Counterdrug Initiative	645	731	731
Department of Veterans Affairs	636	664	690
Other Presidential Initiatives ²	3	8	8
Total Federal Drug Spending	11,485	11,239	11,679

¹The FY 2004 Budget proposes the merger of the Treasury Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) account into Justice's ICDE account. Treasury and Justice funding is shown as combined for all three years, 2002–2004.

² Includes funding for the Corporation for National Service's Parents Drug Corps (\$5M), and the Small Business Administration's Drug-Free Workplace (\$3M) programs.

BU	JDGET	SYSTEM	I AND	CONC	EPTS	AND	GLOSS	SARY

24. BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS AND GLOSSARY

The budget system of the United States Government provides the means for the President and Congress to decide how much money to spend, what to spend it on, and how to raise the money they have decided to spend. Through the budget system, they determine the allocation of resources among the agencies of the Federal Government. The budget system focuses primarily on dollars, but it also allocates other resources, such as Federal employment. The decisions made in the budget process affect the nation as a whole, State and local governments, and individual Americans. Many budget decisions have worldwide significance. The Congress and the President enact budget decisions into law. The budget system ensures that these laws are carried out.

This chapter provides an overview of the budget system and explains some of the more important budget concepts. It includes summary dollar amounts to illustrate major concepts. Other chapters of the budget documents discuss these amounts and more detailed amounts in greater depth. A glossary of budget terms appears at the end of the chapter.

Various laws, enacted to carry out requirements of the Constitution, govern the budget system. The chapter refers to the principal ones by title throughout the text and gives complete citations in the section just preceding the glossary.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

The budget process has three main phases, each of which is interrelated with the others:

- (1) Formulation of the President's proposed budget;
- (2) Congressional action on the budget; and
- (3) Budget execution.

Formulation of the President's Budget

The Budget of the United States Government consists of several volumes that set forth the President's financial proposal with recommended priorities for the allocation of resources by the Government. The primary focus of the budget is on the budget year—the next fiscal year for which Congress needs to make appropriations, in this case 2004. (Fiscal year 2004 will begin on October 1, 2003 and end on September 30, 2004.) The budget also covers at least the four years following the budget year in order to reflect the effect of budget decisions over the longer term. It includes the funding levels provided for the current year, in this case 2003, so that the reader can compare the President's budget proposals to the most recently enacted levels, and it includes data on the most recently completed fiscal year, in this case 2002, so that the reader can compare budget estimates to actual accounting data.

The President begins the process of formulating the budget by establishing general budget and fiscal policy guidelines, usually by the Spring of each year, at least nine months before the President transmits the budget to Congress and at least 18 months before the fiscal year begins. (See the Budget Calendar below.) Based on these guidelines, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) works with the Federal agencies to establish specific policy directions and planning levels for the agencies, both for the budget year and for at least the following four years, to guide the preparation of their budget requests.

During the formulation of the budget, the President, the Director of OMB, and other officials in the Executive Office of the President continually exchange information, proposals, and evaluations bearing on policy decisions with the Secretaries of the departments and the heads of the other Government agencies. Decisions reflected in previously enacted budgets, including the one for the fiscal year in progress, reactions to the last proposed budget (which Congress is considering when the process of preparing the upcoming budget begins), and how programs are actually performing influence decisions concerning the upcoming budget. So do projections of the economic outlook, prepared jointly by the Council of Economic Advisers, OMB, and the Treasury Department.

In early Fall, agencies submit their budget requests to OMB, where analysts review them and identify issues that OMB officials need to discuss with the agencies. OMB and the agencies resolve many issues themselves. Others require the involvement of the President and White House policy officials. This decision-making process is usually completed by late December. At that time, the final stage of developing detailed budget data and the preparation of the budget documents begins.

The decision-makers must consider the effects of economic and technical assumptions on the budget estimates. Interest rates, economic growth, the rate of inflation, the unemployment rate, and the number of people eligible for various benefit programs, among other things, affect Government spending and receipts. Small changes in these assumptions can affect budget estimates by billions of dollars. (Chapter 2, "Economic Assumptions," provides more information on this subject.)

Statutory limitations on changes in receipts and outlays also influence budget decisions (see Budget Enforcement below).

Thus, the budget formulation process involves the simultaneous consideration of the resource needs of individual programs, the allocation of resources among the agencies and functions of the Federal Government, the total outlays and receipts that are appropriate in rela-

tion to current and prospective economic conditions, and statutory constraints.

The law governing the President's budget specifies that the President is to transmit the budget to Congress on or after the first Monday in January but not later than the first Monday in February of each year for the following fiscal year, which begins on October 1. This gives Congress eight to nine months before the fiscal year begins to act on the budget.

In some years, for various reasons, the President cannot adhere to the normal schedule. One reason is that the current law does not require an outgoing President to transmit a budget, and it is impractical for an incoming President to complete a budget within a few days of taking office on January 20th. President Clinton, the first President subject to the current requirement, submitted a report to Congress on February 17, 1993, describing the comprehensive economic plan he proposed for the Nation and containing summary budget information. He transmitted the Budget of the United States for 1994 on April 8, 1993. President George W. Bush similarly submitted an initial document, A Blueprint for New Beginnings—A Responsible Budget for America's Priorities, to Congress on February 28, 2001, and transmitted the Budget of the United States for Fiscal Year 2002 on April 9, 2001.

In some years, the late or pending enactment of appropriations acts, other spending legislation, and tax laws considered in the previous budget cycle have delayed preparation and transmittal of complete budgets. For this reason, for example, President Reagan submitted his budget for 1988 forty-five days after the date specified in law. In other years, Presidents have submitted abbreviated budget documents on the due date, sending the more detailed documents weeks later. For example, President Clinton transmitted an abbreviated budget document to Congress on February 5, 1996, because of uncertainty over 1996 appropriations as well as possible changes in mandatory programs and tax policy. He transmitted a Budget Supplement and other budget volumes in March 1996.

Congressional Action 1

Congress considers the President's budget proposals and approves, modifies, or disapproves them. It can change funding levels, eliminate programs, or add programs not requested by the President. It can add or eliminate taxes and other sources of receipts, or make other changes that affect the amount of receipts collected.

Congress does not enact a budget as such. Through the process of adopting a budget resolution (described below), it agrees on levels for total spending and receipts, the size of the deficit or surplus, and the debt limit. The budget resolution then provides the framework within which congressional committees prepare appropriations bills and other spending and receipts legislation. Congress provides spending authority for specified purposes in several regular appropriations acts each year (traditionally thirteen). It also enacts changes each year in other laws that affect spending and receipts. Both appropriations acts and these other laws are discussed in the following paragraphs.

In making appropriations, Congress does not vote on the level of outlays (spending) directly, but rather on budget authority, which is the authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays. In a separate process, prior to making appropriations, Congress usually enacts legislation that authorizes an agency to carry out particular programs and, in some cases, limits the amount that can be appropriated for the programs. Some authorizing legislation expires after one year, some expires after a specified number of years, and some is permanent. Congress may enact appropriations for a program even though there is no specific authorization for it.

Congress begins its work on the budget shortly after it receives the President's budget. Under the procedures established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, Congress decides on budget totals before completing action on individual appropriations. The Act requires each standing committee of the House and Senate to recommend budget levels and report legislative plans concerning matters within the committee's jurisdiction to the Budget Committee in each body. The Budget Committees then initiate the concurrent resolution on the budget. The budget resolution sets levels for total receipts and for budget authority and outlays, both in total and by functional category (see Functional Classification below). It also sets levels for the budget deficit or surplus and debt.

In the report on the budget resolution, the Budget Committees allocate the amounts of budget authority and outlays within the functional category totals to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the other committees that have jurisdiction over the programs in the functions. The Appropriations Committees are required, in turn, to allocate amounts of budget authority and outlays among their respective subcommittees. The subcommittees may not exceed their allocations in drafting spending bills. The other committees with jurisdiction over spending and receipts may make allocations among their subcommittees but are not required to. The Budget Committees' reports may discuss assumptions about the level of funding for major programs. While these assumptions do not bind the committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over the programs, they may influence their decisions. The budget resolution may contain "reconciliation directives" (discussed below) to the committees responsible for tax laws and for spending not controlled by annual appropriation acts, in order to conform the level of receipts and this type of spending to the levels specified in the budget resolution.

The congressional timetable calls for the whole Congress to adopt the budget resolution by April 15 of each year, but Congress regularly misses this deadline.

¹For a fuller discussion of the congressional budget process, see Robert Keith and Allen Schick, Manual on the Federal Budget Process (Congressional Research Service Report 98-720 GOV, August 28, 1998) and Introduction to the Federal Budget Process (Congressional Research Service Report 98-721 GOV, December 24, 2002).

For 2003, Congress did not enact a budget resolution. Once Congress passes a budget resolution, a member of Congress can raise a point of order to block a bill that would exceed a committee's allocation.

A concurrent resolution, such as the one on the budget, is not a law and, therefore, does not require the President's approval. However, Congress considers the President's views in preparing budget resolutions, because legislation developed to meet congressional budget allocations does require the President's approval. In some years, the President and the joint leadership of Congress have formally agreed on plans to reduce the deficit or balance the budget. These agreements were reflected in the budget resolution and legislation passed for those years.

Once Congress approves the budget resolution, it turns its attention to enacting appropriations bills and authorizing legislation. Appropriations bills are initiated in the House. They provide the budget authority for the majority of Federal programs. The Appropriations Committee in each body has jurisdiction over annual appropriations. These committees are divided into subcommittees that hold hearings and review detailed budget justification materials prepared by the agencies within the subcommittee's jurisdiction. After a bill has been drafted by a subcommittee, the committee and the whole House, in turn, must approve the bill, usually with amendments to the original version. The House then forwards the bill to the Senate, where a similar review follows. If the Senate disagrees with the House on particular matters in the bill, which is often the case, the two bodies form a conference committee (consisting of Members of both bodies) to resolve the differences. The conference committee revises the bill and returns it to both bodies for approval. When the revised bill is agreed to, first in the House and then in the Senate, Congress sends it to the President for approval or veto.

The President can only approve or veto an entire bill. He cannot approve or veto selected parts of a bill. In 1996, Congress enacted the Line Item Veto Act, granting the President limited authority to cancel new spending and limited tax benefits when he signs laws enacted by the Congress. However, in 1998, the Supreme Court declared the authority provided by the Act to be unconstitutional.

For 21 of the last 22 years, including 2003, appropriations bills have not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. When Congress does not complete action on one or more appropriations bills by the beginning of the fiscal year, it usually enacts a joint resolution called a "continuing resolution," which is similar to an appropriations bill, to provide authority for the affected agencies to continue operations at some specified level up to a specific date or until their regular appropriations are enacted. In some years, a continuing resolution has funded a portion or all of the Government for the entire year. Congress must present these resolutions to the President for approval or veto. In some cases, Presidents have rejected continuing resolutions

because they contained unacceptable provisions. Left without funds, Government agencies were required by law to shut down operations with exceptions for some activities until Congress passed a continuing resolution the President would approve. Shutdowns have lasted for periods of a day to several weeks.

As explained earlier, Congress also provides budget authority in laws other than appropriations acts. In fact, while annual appropriations acts control the spending for the majority of Federal programs, they control only one-third of the total spending in a typical year. Permanent laws, called authorizing legislation, control the rest of the spending. A distinctive feature of these laws is that they provide agencies with the authority to collect or to spend money without first requiring the Appropriations Committees to enact funding. This category of spending includes interest the Government pays on the public debt and the spending of several major programs, such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and Federal employee retirement. This chapter discusses the control of budget authority and outlays in greater detail under BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OTHER BUDGETARY RESOURCES, OBLIGATIONS, AND OUTLAYS.

Almost all taxes and most other receipts result from permanent laws. The House initiates tax bills, specifically in the Ways and Means Committee. In the Senate, the Finance Committee has jurisdiction over tax laws.

The budget resolution often includes reconciliation directives, which require authorizing committees to change permanent laws that affect receipts and outlays. They direct each designated committee to report amendments to the laws under the committee's jurisdiction that would change the levels of receipts and spending controlled by the laws. The directives specify the dollar amount of changes that each designated committee is expected to achieve, but do not specify the laws to be changed or the changes to be made. However, the Budget Committees' reports on the budget resolution may discuss assumptions about how the laws would be changed. Like other assumptions in the report, they do not bind the committees of jurisdiction but may influence their decisions.

The committees subject to reconciliation directives draft the implementing legislation. Such legislation may, for example, change the tax code, revise benefit formulas or eligibility requirements for benefit programs, or authorize Government agencies to charge fees to cover some of their costs. In some years, Congress has enacted an omnibus budget reconciliation act, which combines the amendments to implement reconciliation directives in a single act. These acts, together with appropriations acts for the year, often implement agreements between the President and the Congress. They may include other matters, such as laws providing the means for enforcing these agreements, as described below.

Budget Enforcement

The Budget Enforcement Act (BEA), first enacted in 1990 and extended in 1993 and 1997, significantly amended the laws pertaining to the budget process, including the Congressional Budget Act, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, and the law pertaining to the President's budget (see PRIN-CIPAL BUDGET LAWS, later in the chapter). The BEA constrained legislation enacted through 2002 that would increase spending or decrease receipts. The BEA expired at the end of 2002. The Administration proposes to extend the BEA's mechanisms for limiting discretionary spending for 2004 and 2005 consistent with the levels proposed in the 2004 Budget and plans to announce a comprehensive discretionary cap proposal at a later date. The Administration also proposes to extend the pay-as-you-go requirements for two years. This chapter describes the BEA requirements under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control

The BEA divides spending into two types—discretionary spending and direct spending. Discretionary spending is controlled through annual appropriations acts. Funding for salaries and other operating expenses of Government agencies, for example, is usually discretionary because it is usually provided by appropriations acts. Direct spending is more commonly called mandatory spending. Mandatory spending is controlled by permanent laws. Medicare and Medicaid payments, unemployment insurance benefits, and farm price supports are examples of mandatory spending, because permanent laws authorize payments for those purposes. The BEA specifically defines funding for the Food Stamp program as mandatory spending, even though appropriations acts provide the funding. The BEA includes receipts under the same rules that apply to mandatory spending, because permanent laws generally control receipts. The BEA constrains discretionary spending differently from mandatory spending and receipts, as explained in the following paragraphs.

The BEA defines categories of discretionary spending and specifies dollar limits ("caps") on the amount of spending in each category. The categories and their amounts are determined by negotiations between Congress and the President each time the BEA is amended. Amounts cannot be shifted from one category to another, and the BEA provides no incentive for appropriating less than the cap levels. Thus, the caps tend to be targets for the amount of spending in each category. The caps apply to both budget authority and outlays except in the case of the highway and mass transit caps, which apply only to outlays.

The categories have varied from year to year under the original and amended versions of the BEA. Laws enacted since the 1997 revision of the BEA added categories. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21, Public Law 105–178) added categories for highways and mass transit spending for 1999 through 2003. The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–291) added a category for conservation spending for 2002 through 2006. $^{\rm 2}$

Because the BEA itself expired after 2002, the categories in later years will apply to budgets for those years only if an extension of the BEA is enacted and those categories are retained. In some years prior to 2000, the BEA divided discretionary spending into the major categories of national defense, international, domestic spending, and violent crime reduction. The Historical Tables volume of the budget provides comparable data for the major BEA categories for 1962 through 2008.

The BEA includes general requirements for OMB to adjust the caps up or down for changes in concepts and definitions, to accommodate appropriations designated by the President and the Congress as emergency spending, and to allow a limited amount of leeway when the level of budget authority does not exceed the budget authority cap but the estimate of outlays resulting from the budget authority exceeds the outlay cap.

The BEA also specifies cap adjustments for certain programs for various reasons. For example, the caps must be increased up to a specified dollar limit to accommodate appropriations for continuing disability reviews by the Social Security Administration. This adjustment was included in the BEA because it was determined that the reviews reduce overall spending by eliminating benefit payments to ineligible individuals.

The cap adjustments required for the highways and mass transit categories are designed to ensure that spending levels are consistent with the level of receipts that are earmarked for those programs. The highways and mass transit caps on outlays were based on estimates, at the time TEA-21 was drafted, of gasoline excise taxes and other receipts credited to the Highway Trust Fund each year. The TEA-21 amendments require OMB to adjust these caps up or down for the difference in the amount of receipts actually collected in the past year and for reestimates of the amount the Government expects to collect in the budget year.

The cap adjustments required for the conservation spending category are designed to encourage Congress to appropriate up to the cap level. If appropriations for a given year in the conservation spending category are less than the caps, the BEA requires OMB to increase the caps for the following year by the shortfall. And, if appropriations for a given year in a subcategory of the conservation spending category are less than the specified level for that category, the BEA requires OMB to increase the minimum level for the following year by the shortfall.

If the BEA is extended, the Administration will support a number of cap adjustments to reserve additional spending for specific purposes. These potential adjustments would include funds to develop the nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain, continuation of adjust-

²In addition to specifying caps for this category, the BEA specifies minimum levels of spending for six subcategories. The subcategories are not binding and are not enforced by sequestration

ments for Social Security Administration's program integrity activities and the earned income tax credit compliance initiative, as well as an adjustment for fully accruing pensions and retiree health benefits for Federal employees. (See BASIS FOR BUDGET FIGURES, later in this chapter, for more information on the accrual proposal.)

Chapter 14, "The President's Budget Reform Proposals," provides more information on the Administration's principles for new discretionary spending limits and cap adjustments.

If the amount of budget authority provided in appropriations acts for a given year exceeds the cap on budget authority for a category, or the amount of outlays in that year exceeds the cap on outlays for a category, the BEA requires a procedure, called sequestration, for reducing the spending in that category. A sequestration reduces spending for most programs in the category by a uniform percentage. The BEA specifies special rules for reducing some programs and exempts some programs from sequestration entirely. In recent years, the caps have been circumvented by designating funds as emergency spending (such as spending for the decennial census) and by using advance appropriations to spread budget authority over more than one year, when there is no programmatic purpose for doing so.

The BEA does not cap mandatory spending or require a certain level of receipts. Instead, it requires that all laws enacted through 2002 that affect mandatory spending or receipts must be enacted on a "pay-asvou-go" (PAYGO) basis. This means that if a law increases the deficit or reduces a surplus in the budget year or any of the four following years, another law must be enacted with an offsetting reduction in spending or increase in receipts for each year that is affected. Legislated increases in benefit payments, for example, would have to be offset by legislated reductions in other mandatory spending or increases in receipts. Otherwise, a sequestration would be triggered at the end of the session of Congress in the fiscal year in which the deficit would be increased. The BEA sequestration procedures require a uniform reduction of mandatory spending programs that are neither exempt nor subject to special rules. The BEA exempts most mandatory spending, including Social Security, interest on the public debt, Federal employees retirement, Medicaid, most means-tested entitlements, deposit insurance, other prior legal obligations, and most unemployment benefits. A special rule limits the sequestration of Medicare spending to no more than four percent, and other special rules limit the size of a sequestration for other programs. As a result of exemptions and special rules, only about three percent of all mandatory spending is subject to sequestration, including the maximum amounts allowed under special rules.

The PAYGO rules do not apply to increases in mandatory spending or decreases in receipts that are not the result of new laws. For example, mandatory spending for benefit programs, such as unemployment insurance, rises when the population of eligible beneficiaries

rises, and many benefit payments are automatically increased for inflation under existing laws. Likewise, tax receipts decrease when the profits of private businesses decline as the result of economic conditions.

The BEA requires OMB to make the estimates and calculations that determine whether there is to be a sequestration and report them to the President and Congress. It requires the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to make the same estimates and calculations, and the Director of OMB to explain any differences between the OMB and CBO estimates. The BEA requires the President to issue a sequestration order without changing any of the particulars of the OMB report. It requires the General Accounting Office to prepare compliance reports.

The BEA requires OMB and CBO to publish three sequestration reports—a "preview" report at the time the President submits the budget, an "update" report in August, and a "final" report at the end of a session of Congress (usually in the fall of each year). The preview report discusses the status of discretionary and PAYGO sequestration, based on current law. This report also explains the adjustments that are required by law to the discretionary caps and publishes the revised caps. Since the BEA reporting requirements have expired, a Preview Report is not included in this budget. Instead, Chapter 14, "The President's Budget Reform Proposals" provides a number of policy ideas to reform the budget process and outlines a framework for BEA extension. The Administration plans to submit comprehensive legislation for BEA extension at a later date.

The update and final reports revise the preview report estimates to reflect the effects of newly enacted discretionary and PAYGO laws. The BEA requires OMB and CBO to estimate the effects of appropriations acts and PAYGO laws immediately after each one is enacted and to include these estimates, without change, in the update and final reports. OMB's final report estimates trigger a sequestration if the appropriations enacted for the current year exceed the caps or if the cumulative effect of PAYGO legislation is estimated to increase a deficit or reduce a surplus. In addition, CBO estimates the effects of bills as they move through Congress for the purpose of the Budget Committees' enforcement of the budget resolution within Congress. OMB provides advisory estimates on bills that might have significant consequences as they move through Congress.

From the end of a session of Congress through the following June 30th, discretionary sequestrations take place whenever an appropriations act for the current fiscal year causes a cap to be exceeded. Because a sequestration in the last quarter of a fiscal year might be too disruptive, the BEA specifies that a sequestration that otherwise would be required then is to be accomplished by reducing the cap for the next fiscal year. These requirements ensure that supplemental appropriations enacted during the fiscal year are subject to the budget enforcement provisions.

Budget Execution

Government agencies may not spend more than Congress has appropriated, and they may use funds only for purposes specified in law. The Antideficiency Act prohibits them from spending or obligating the Government to spend in advance of an appropriation, unless specific authority to do so has been provided in law. Additionally, the Act requires the President to apportion the budgetary resources available for most executive branch agencies. The President has delegated this authority to OMB, which usually apportions by time periods (usually by quarter of the fiscal year) and sometimes by activities. Agencies may request OMB to reapportion funds during the year to accommodate changing circumstances. This system helps to ensure that funds are available to cover operations for the entire year.

During the budget execution phase, the Government often finds that it needs to spend more money than Congress has appropriated for the fiscal year because of circumstances that were not anticipated when the budget was formulated and appropriations enacted for that fiscal year. For example, more money might be needed in order to provide adequate assistance to an area stricken by an unusually severe natural disaster.

Under such circumstances, Congress may enact a supplemental appropriation.

On the other hand, changing circumstances may reduce the need for certain spending for which Congress has appropriated funds. Under the requirements of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the President cannot simply decline to spend appropriations. The President may propose deferrals or rescissions. Deferrals, which are temporary withholdings, take effect immediately unless overturned by an act of Congress. The President may only defer funds to provide for contingencies, to achieve savings made possible through changes in requirements or greater efficiency of operations, or as otherwise specifically provided in law. He may not defer funds for policy reasons. In 2002, over \$1.9 billion in deferrals were proposed, and Congress overturned none. Rescissions, which permanently cancel budget authority, take effect only if Congress passes a law approving them. The law may approve only part of a rescission. If Congress does not pass such a law within 45 days of continuous session, the President must make the funds available for spending. The President may propose a rescission for any reason. In total, Congress has rescinded about one-third of the amount of funds that Presidents have proposed for rescission since enactment of the Impoundment Control Act. In 2002, no rescissions were proposed.

Budget Calendar

The following timetable highlights the scheduled dates for significant budget events during the year.

Between the 1st Monday in January and the 1st Monday in February	President transmits the budget, including a sequestration preview report.
Six weeks later	Congressional committees report budget estimates to Budget Committees.
April 15	Action to be completed on congressional budget resolution.
May 15	House consideration of annual appropriations bills may begin.
June 15	Action to be completed on reconciliation.
June 30	Action on appropriations to be completed by House.
July 15	President transmits Mid-Session Review of the budget.
August 20	OMB updates the sequestration preview report.
October 1	Fiscal year begins.
15 days after the end of a session of Congress	OMB issues final sequestration report, and the President issues a sequestration order, if necessary.

COVERAGE OF THE BUDGET

Federal Government and Budget Totals

Table 24-1. TOTALS FOR THE BUDGET AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(In billions of dollars)

	2002 actual	Estimate	
		2003	2004
Budget authority:			
Unified	2,090	2,154	2,243
On-budget	1,725	1,781	1,856
Off-budget	365	374	387
Receipts:			
Unified	1,853	1,836	1,922
On-budget	1,338	1,305	1,366
Off-budget	515	532	556
Outlays:			
Unified	2,011	2,140	2,229
On-budget	1,655	1,772	1,848
Off-budget	356	368	382
Surplus:			
Unified	-158	-304	-307
On-budget	-318	-468	-482
Off-budget	160	164	175

The budget documents provide information on all Federal agencies and programs. However, because the laws governing Social Security (the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds) and the Postal Service Fund exclude the receipts and outlays for those activities from the budget totals and from the calculation of the deficit or surplus for Budget Enforcement Act purposes, the budget presents on-budget and off-budget totals. The off-budget totals include the transactions excluded by law from the budget totals. The on-budget and off-budget amounts are added together to derive the totals for the Federal Government. These are sometimes referred to as the unified or consolidated budget totals.

The on-budget totals include the transactions of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), which was established this year pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-204). Even though the statute says the PCAOB is not an agency or establishment of the Government, its sources of funding and activities are governmental in nature. The PCAOB has the authority to assess and collect mandatory fees from accounting firms and public companies to cover the costs of its operations. All public accounting firms are required to be registered with the PCAOB, pay its fees, and follow its regulations. The PCAOB is allowed to conduct investigations, bring charges, and levy sanctions against public accounting firms under the authority of the U.S. Government. These actions are reinforced by the Board's ability to request the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue subpoenas on its behalf. The PCAOB's Board members are appointed by governmental officials, the SEC Commissioners, and all fundamental decisions by the PCAOB are subject to approval by the SEC. The classification of the PCAOB as budgetary is therefore based on substance, not arbitrary designations.

Neither the on-budget nor the off-budget totals include transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae). Federal laws established these enterprises for public policy purposes, but they are privately owned and operated corporations. Because of their close relationship to the Government, the budget discusses them and reports their financial data in the *Appendix* to the budget and in some detailed tables.

The *Appendix* includes a presentation for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for information only. The amounts are not included in either the on-budget or off-budget totals because of the independent status of the System within the Government. However, the Federal Reserve System transfers its net earnings to the Treasury, and the budget records them as receipts.

Functional Classification

The functional classification arrays budget authority, outlays, and other budget data according to the major purpose served, such as agriculture, income security, and national defense. There are nineteen major functions, most of which are divided into subfunctions. For example, the Agriculture function comprises the subfunctions Farm Income Stabilization and Agricultural Research and Services. The functional classification is an integral part of the congressional budget process, and the functional array meets the Congressional Budget Act requirement for a presentation in the budget by national needs and agency missions and programs.

The following criteria are used in establishing functional categories and assigning activities to them:

A function encompasses activities with similar purposes, emphasizing what the Federal Government seeks to accomplish rather than the means of accomplishment, the objects purchased, the clientele or geographic area served, or the Federal agency conducting the activity.

A function must be of continuing national importance, and the amounts attributable to it must be significant.

Each basic unit being classified (generally the appropriation or fund account) usually is classified according to its primary purpose and assigned to only one subfunction. However, some large accounts that serve more than one major purpose are subdivided into two or more subfunctions.

Chapter 25, "Detailed Functional Tables," provides detailed information on government activities by function and subfunction.

Agencies, Accounts, Programs, Projects, and Activities

Various summary tables in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the budget provide information on budget authority, outlays, and offsetting collections and re-

ceipts arrayed by Federal agency. Chapter 26, "Federal Programs by Agency and Account," consists of a table that lists budget authority and outlays by budget account within each agency and the totals for each agency of budget authority, outlays, and receipts that offset the agency spending totals. The *Appendix* provides budgetary, financial, and descriptive information about programs, projects, and activities by account within each agency. The *Appendix* also presents the most recently enacted appropriation language for an account and any changes that are proposed to be made for the budget year.

Types of Funds

Agency activities are financed through Federal funds and trust funds.

Federal funds comprise several types of funds. Receipt accounts of the *general fund*, which is the greater part of the budget, record receipts not earmarked by law for a specific purpose, such as almost all income tax receipts. The general fund also includes the proceeds of general borrowing. General fund appropriation accounts record general fund expenditures. General fund appropriations draw from general fund receipts and borrowing collectively and, therefore, are not specifically linked to receipt accounts. Special funds consist of receipt accounts for Federal fund receipts that laws have earmarked for specific purposes and the associated appropriation accounts for the expenditure of those receipts. **Public enterprise funds** are revolving funds used for programs authorized by law to conduct a cycle of business-type operations, primarily with the public. in which outlays generate collections. Intragovernmental funds are revolving funds that conduct business-type operations primarily within and between Government agencies. The collections and the outlays of revolving funds are recorded in the same budget account.

Trust funds account for the receipt and expenditure of monies by the Government for carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with the terms of a statute that designates the fund as a trust fund (such as the Highway Trust Fund) or for carrying out

the stipulations of a trust where the Nation is the beneficiary (such as any of several trust funds for gifts and donations for specific purposes). *Trust revolving funds* are trust funds credited with collections earmarked by law to carry out a cycle of business-type operations.

The Federal budget meaning of the term "trust," as applied to trust fund accounts, differs significantly from its private sector usage. In the private sector, the beneficiary of a trust usually owns the trust's assets, which are managed by a trustee who must follow the stipulations of the trust. In contrast, the Federal Government owns the assets of most Federal trust funds, and it can raise or lower future trust fund collections and payments, or change the purposes for which the collections are used, by changing existing laws. There is no substantive difference between a trust fund and a special fund or between a trust revolving fund and a public enterprise revolving fund. The Government does act as a true trustee for some funds. For example, it maintains accounts on behalf of individual Federal employees in the Thrift Savings Fund, investing them as directed by the individual employee. The Government accounts for such funds in deposit funds, which are not included in the budget. (Chapter 16, "Trust Funds and Federal Funds," provides more information on this subiect.)

Current Operating Expenditures and Capital Investment

The budget includes all types of spending, including both current operating expenditures and capital investment. Capital investment includes direct purchases of land, structures, equipment, and software. It also includes subsidies for capital investment provided by direct loans and loan guarantees; purchases of other financial assets; grants to state and local governments for purchases of physical assets; and the conduct of research, development, education, and training. (Chapter 7, "Federal Investment Spending and Capital Budgeting," provides more information on capital investment.)

RECEIPTS, OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS, AND OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

In General

The budget records money collected by Government agencies two different ways. Depending on the nature of the activity generating the collection, they are recorded as either:

- *Receipts*, which are compared in total to outlays (net of offsetting collections and receipts) in calculating the surplus or deficit.
- Offsetting collections or offsetting receipts, which are deducted from gross outlays to produce net outlay figures.

Receipts

Receipts are collections that result from the Government's exercise of its sovereign power to tax or otherwise compel payment and gifts of money to the Government. Sometimes they are called governmental receipts. They consist mostly of individual and corporation income taxes and social insurance taxes, but also include excise taxes, compulsory user charges, regulatory fees, customs duties, court fines, certain license fees, and deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System. Total receipts for the Federal Government include both on-budget and off-budget receipts (see Table 24–1, "Federal Government and Budget Totals," which appears

earlier in this chapter.) Chapter 4, "Federal Receipts," provides more information on receipts.

Offsetting Collections and Receipts

Offsetting collections and receipts result from either of two kinds of transactions:

- Business-like or market-oriented activities with the public. The budget records the proceeds from the sale of postage stamps, the fees charged for admittance to recreation areas, and the proceeds from the sale of Government-owned land, for example, as offsetting collections or receipts. They are deducted from gross budget authority and outlays, rather than added to receipts. This treatment produces budget totals for receipts, budget authority, and outlays that represent governmental rather than market activity.
- Intragovernmental transactions. The budget also records collections by one Government account from another as offsetting collections or receipts. For example, the General Services Administration records payments it receives from other Government agencies for the rent of office space as offsetting collections in the Federal Buildings Fund. These transactions are completely offsetting and do not affect the surplus or deficit. However, they are an important accounting mechanism for allocating costs to the programs and activities that cause the Government to incur the Intragovernmental offsetting collections and receipts are deducted from gross budget authority and outlays so that the budget totals measure the transactions of the Government with the public.

A table in Chapter 21, "Outlays to the Public, Net and Gross," shows the effect of offsetting collections and receipts on gross outlays for each major Federal agency

Although offsetting collections and offsetting receipts offset gross budget authority and outlays, the budget accounts for them differently, as explained in the following sections.

Offsetting Collections

Some laws authorize agencies to credit collections directly to the account from which they will be spent and, usually, to spend the collections for the purpose of the account without further action by Congress. Most revolving funds operate with such authority. For example, a permanent law authorizes the Postal Service to use collections from the sale of stamps to finance its operations without a requirement for annual appropriations. The budget records these collections in the Postal Service Fund (a revolving fund) and records budget authority in an amount equal to the collections. In addition to revolving funds, some agencies are authorized to charge fees to defray a portion of costs for a program that are otherwise financed by appropriations from the general fund. In such cases, the budget records the offsetting collections and resulting budget authority in the program's general fund expenditure account. Similarly, intragovernmental collections authorized by some laws may be recorded as offsetting collections and budget authority in revolving funds or in general fund expenditure accounts.

Sometimes appropriations acts or provisions in other laws limit the obligations that can be financed by offsetting collections. In those cases, the budget records budget authority in the amount available to incur obligations

Where accounts have offsetting collections, the budget shows the budget authority and outlays of the account both gross (before deducting offsetting collections) and net (after deducting offsetting collections). Totals for the agency, subfunction, and budget are net of offsetting collections.

While most offsetting collections credited to expenditure accounts result from business-like activity or are collected from other Government accounts, some are governmental in nature but are required by law to be misclassified as offsetting. The budget labels these "offsetting governmental collections."

Offsetting Receipts

Collections that are offset against gross outlays but are not authorized to be credited to expenditure accounts are credited to general fund, special fund, or trust fund receipt accounts and are called offsetting receipts. Offsetting receipts are deducted from budget authority and outlays in arriving at total budget authority and outlays. However, unlike offsetting collections credited to expenditure accounts, offsetting receipts do not offset budget authority and outlays at the account level. In most cases, they offset budget authority and outlays at the agency and subfunction levels. Offsetting receipts are subdivided into three categories, as follows:

• Proprietary receipts from the public.—These are collections from the public that arise out of the business-type or market-oriented activities of the Government. Most proprietary receipts are deducted from the budget authority and outlay totals of the agency that conducts the activity generating the receipt and of the subfunction to which the activity is assigned. For example, fees for using National Parks are deducted from the totals for the Department of Interior, which has responsibility for the parks, and the Recreational Resources subfunction. Proprietary receipts from a few sources, however, are not offset against any specific agency or function and are classified as undistributed offsetting receipts. They are deducted from the Government-wide totals for budget authority and outlays. For example, the collections of rents and royalties from outer continental shelf lands are undistributed because the amounts are large and for the most part are not related to the spending of the agency that administers the transactions and the subfunction that records the administrative expenses.

• Intragovernmental transactions.—These are collections of payments from expenditure accounts that are deposited into receipt accounts. Most intragovernmental transactions are deducted from the budget authority and outlays of the agency that conducts the activity generating the receipts and of the subfunction to which the activity is assigned. However, in two cases, agencies' payments as employers into employee retirement trust funds and interest received by trust funds, intragovernmental transactions are classified as undistributed offsetting receipts. They appear as special deductions in computing total budget authority and outlays for the Government rather than as offsets at the agency level. This special treatment is necessary because the amounts are large and would distort measures of the agency's activities, if they were attributed to the agency.

 Offsetting governmental receipts.—These are collections that are governmental in nature but are required by law to be misclassified as offsetting and are not authorized to be credited to expenditure accounts.

User Charges

User charges are fees assessed on individuals or organizations for the provision of Government services and

for the sale or use of Government goods or resources. The payers of the user charge must be limited in the authorizing legislation to those receiving special benefits from, or subject to regulation by, the program or activity beyond the benefits received by the general public or broad segments of the public (such as those who pay income taxes or customs duties). User charges are defined and the policy regarding user charges is established in OMB Circular A-25, "User Charges" (July 8, 1993). The term encompasses proceeds from the sale or use of government goods and services, including the sale of natural resources (such as timber, oil, and minerals) and proceeds from asset sales (such as property, plant, and equipment). User charges are not necessarily earmarked for the activity they finance and may be credited to the general fund of the Treas-

The term "user charge"does not refer to a separate budget category for collections. User charges are classified in the budget as receipts, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections according to the principles explained above.

See Chapter 5, "User Charges and Other Collections," for a more detailed discussion of user charges, offsetting collections, and offsetting receipts.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OTHER BUDGETARY RESOURCES, OBLIGATIONS, AND OUTLAYS

Budget authority, obligations, and outlays are the primary benchmarks and measures of the budget control system. Congress enacts laws that provide agencies with spending authority in the form of budget authority. Before agencies can use the resources, OMB must approve their spending plans. After the plans are approved, agencies can enter into binding agreements to purchase items or services. These agreements are recorded as obligations of the United States and deducted from the amount of budgetary resources available to the agency. When payments are made, the obligations are liquidated and outlays recorded. These concepts are discussed more fully below.

Budget Authority and Other Budgetary Resources

Budget authority is the authority provided in law to enter into legal obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. In other words, it is the amount of money that the law allows the Government to commit to be spent in current or future years. Government officials may obligate the Government to make outlays only to the extent they have been granted budget authority. The budget records budget authority as a dollar amount in the year when it first becomes available. Under the circumstances described below, unobligated balances of budget authority may be carried over into the next year. The budget does not record these balances as budget authority again. They do, however, constitute a budgetary re-

source that is available for obligation. In some cases, a provision of law (such as a limitation on obligations or a benefit formula) precludes the obligation of funds that would otherwise be available for obligation. In such cases, the budget records budget authority equal to the amount of obligations that can be incurred. A major exception to this rule is for the highway and mass transit programs financed by the Highway Trust Fund, where budget authority is measured as the amount of contract authority (described below) provided in authorizing statutes, even though the obligation limitations enacted in annual appropriations acts restrict the amount of contract authority that can be obligated.

In deciding the amount of budget authority to request for a program, project, or activity, agency officials estimate the total amount of obligations they will need to incur to achieve desired goals and subtract the amounts of unobligated balances available for these purposes. The amount of budget authority requested is influenced by the nature of the programs, projects, or activities being financed. For current operating expenditures, the amount requested usually covers needs for the year. For major procurement programs and construction projects, agencies generally must request sufficient budget authority in the first year to fully fund an economically useful segment of a procurement or project, even though it may be obligated over several years. This full funding policy is intended to ensure that the decision-makers take into account all costs and benefits fully at the time decisions are made to

provide resources. It also avoids sinking money into a procurement or project without being certain if or when future funding will be available to complete the procurement or project.

Budget authority takes several forms:

- Appropriations, provided in annual appropriations acts or permanent laws, permit agencies to incur obligations and make payment;
- Authority to borrow, usually provided in permanent laws, permits agencies to incur obligations but requires them to borrow funds, usually from the general fund of the Treasury, to make payment;
- *Contract authority*, usually provided in permanent law, permits agencies to incur obligations in advance of a separate appropriation of the cash for payment or in anticipation of the collection of receipts that can be used for payment; and
- Spending authority from offsetting collections, usually provided in permanent law, permits agencies to credit offsetting collections to an expenditure account, incur obligations, and make payment using the offsetting collections.

Because offsetting collections and receipts are deducted from gross budget authority, they are referred to as negative budget authority for some purposes, such as Congressional Budget Act provisions that pertain to budget authority.

Authorizing statutes usually determine the form of budget authority for a program. The authorizing statute may authorize a particular type of budget authority to be provided in annual appropriations acts, or it may provide one of the forms of budget authority directly, without the need for further appropriations. Most programs are funded by appropriations. An appropriation may make funds available from the general fund, special funds, or trust funds, or authorize the spending of offsetting collections credited to expenditure accounts, including revolving funds. Borrowing authority is usually authorized for business-like activities where the activity being financed is expected to produce income over time with which to repay the borrowing with interest. The use of contract authority is traditionally limited to transportation programs.

Annual appropriations acts generally make budget authority available for obligation only during the fiscal year to which the act applies. However, they frequently allow budget authority for a particular purpose to remain available for obligation for a longer period or indefinitely (that is, until expended or until the program objectives have been attained). Typically, budget authority for current operations is made available for only one year, and budget authority for construction and some research projects is available for a specified number of years or indefinitely. Budget authority provided in authorizing statutes, such as for most trust funds, is available indefinitely. Only another law can extend a limited period of availability (see Reappropriation below).

Budget authority that is available for more than one year and not obligated in the year it becomes available is carried forward for obligation in a following year. In some cases, an account may carry forward unobligated budget authority from more than one year. The sum of such amounts constitutes the account's unobligated balance. Budget authority that has been obligated but not paid constitutes the account's obligated balance. For example, in the case of salaries and wages, one to three weeks elapse between the time of obligation and the time of payment. In the case of major procurement and construction, payments may occur over a period of several years after the obligation is made. Obligated balances of budget authority at the end of the year are carried forward until the obligations are paid or the balances are canceled. (A general law cancels the obligated balances of budget authority that was made available for a definite period five years after the end of the period, and then other resources must be used to pay the obligations.) Due to such flows, a change in the amount of obligations incurred from one year to the next does not necessarily result from an equal change in the amount of budget authority available for that year and will not necessarily result in an equal change in the level of outlays in that year. Conversely, a change in the amount of budget authority available in any one year may change the level of obligations and outlays for several years to come. 3

Congress usually makes budget authority available on the first day of the fiscal year for which the appropriations act is passed. Occasionally, the appropriations language specifies a different timing. The language may provide an *advance appropriation*—budget authority that does not become available until one year or more beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriations act is passed. *Forward funding* refers to budget authority that is made available for obligation beginning in the last quarter of the fiscal year (beginning on July 1st) for the financing of ongoing grant programs during the next fiscal year. This kind of funding is used mostly for education programs, so that obligations for grants can be made prior to the beginning of the next school year. For certain benefit programs funded by annual appropriations, the appropriation provides for *advance* **funding**—budget authority that is to be charged to the appropriation in the succeeding year but which authorizes obligations to be incurred in the last quarter of the current fiscal year if necessary to meet benefit payments in excess of the specific amount appropriated for the year.

Provisions of law that extend the availability of unobligated amounts that have expired or would otherwise expire are called *reappropriations*. Reappropriations count as new budget authority in the fiscal year in which the balances become newly available. For example, if a 2004 appropriations act extends the availability of unobligated budget authority that otherwise would

³A separate report, "Balances of Budget Authority," provides additional information on balances. The National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, makes the report available shortly after the budget is transmitted.

expire at the end of 2003, new budget authority would be recorded for 2004.

For purposes of the Budget Enforcement Act (discussed earlier under "Budget Enforcement"), the budget classifies budget authority as discretionary or mandatory. Generally, budget authority is discretionary if provided in an annual appropriations act and mandatory if provided in authorizing legislation. However, the BEA requires the budget authority provided in annual appropriations acts for certain specifically identified programs to be treated as mandatory. This is because the authorizing legislation in these cases entitles beneficiaries to receive payment or otherwise obligates the Government to make payment, even though the payments are funded by a subsequent appropriation. Since the authorizing legislation effectively determines the amount of budget authority required, the BEA classifies it as mandatory. As discussed later, the discretionary and mandatory classification applies to the outlays that flow from budget authority, according to the classification of the budget authority.

The amount of budget authority recorded in the budget depends on whether the law provides budget authority in a specific amount or specifies a variable factor that determines the amount. It is considered definite if the legislation that provides it specifies a dollar amount (which may be an amount not to be exceeded). It is considered indefinite if, instead of specifying an amount, the legislation providing it permits the amount to be determined by subsequent circumstances. For example, indefinite budget authority is provided for interest on the public debt, payment of claims and judgments awarded by the courts against the U.S., and many entitlement programs. Many of the laws that authorize collections to be credited to revolving, special, and trust funds make all of the collections available for expenditure for the authorized purposes of the fund, and such authority is considered to be indefinite budget authority. In some such cases, only a portion of collections otherwise available is counted as budget authority, because the rest is precluded from obligation in a fiscal year by a provision of law, such as a limitation on obligations or a benefit formula that determines the amounts to be paid (for example, the formula for unemployment insurance benefits).

Obligations Incurred

Following the enactment of budget authority and the completion of required action, Government agencies incur obligations to make payments (see earlier discussion under "Budget Execution"). Agencies must record obligations when they enter into binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Such obligations include the current liabilities for salaries, wages, and interest; and contracts for the purchase of supplies and equipment, construction, and the acquisition of office space, buildings, and land. For Federal credit programs, obligations are recorded in an amount equal to the estimated subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees (see FEDERAL CREDIT below).

Outlays

Outlays are the measure of Government spending. They are payments that liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt). The budget records them when obligations are paid, in the amount that is paid.

Agency, function, and subfunction, and Government-wide outlay totals are stated net of related refunds to the Government, offsetting collections, and offsetting receipts for most budget presentations. (Offsetting receipts from a few sources do not offset any specific function, subfunction, or agency but only offset Government-wide totals.) Outlay totals for accounts with offsetting collections are stated both gross and net of the offsetting collections credited to the account. However, the outlay totals for special and trust funds with offsetting receipts are not stated net of the offsetting receipts.

The Government usually makes outlays in the form of cash (currency, checks, or electronic fund transfers). However, in some cases agencies pay obligations without disbursing cash, and the budget records outlays nevertheless. For example, the budget records outlays for the full amount of Federal employees' salaries, even though the cash disbursed to employees is net of Federal and state income taxes, retirement contributions, life and health insurance premiums, and other deductions. (The budget also records receipts for the deductions of Federal income taxes and other payments to the Government.) When debt instruments (bonds, debentures, notes, or monetary credits) are used to pay obligations, the budget records outlays financed by an increase in agency debt. For example, the budget records the acquisition of physical assets through certain types of lease-purchase arrangements as though a cash disbursement were made for an outright purchase. Because no cash is paid up front to the nominal owner of the asset, the transaction creates a Government debt, and the cash lease payments are treated as repayments of principal and interest.

The measurement of interest varies. The budget records outlays for the interest on the public issues of Treasury debt securities as the interest accrues, not when the cash is paid. A small portion of this debt consists of inflation-indexed securities, which feature monthly adjustments to principal for inflation and semi-annual payments of interest on the inflation-adjusted principal. As with fixed-rate securities, the budget records interest outlays as the interest accrues. The monthly adjustment to principal is recorded, simultaneously, as an increase in debt outstanding and an outlay of interest.

Most Treasury debt securities held by trust funds and other Government accounts are in Government account series (special issues). The budget normally states the interest on these securities on a cash basis. When a Government account is invested in Federal debt securities, the purchase price is usually close or identical to the par (face) value of the security. The budget records the investment at par value and adjusts the interest paid by Treasury and collected by the account

by the difference between purchase price and par, if any. However, two trust funds in the Department of Defense, the Military Retirement Trust Fund and the Education Benefits Trust Fund, routinely have relatively large differences between purchase price and par. For these funds, the budget records the holdings of debt at par but records the differences between purchase price and par as adjustments to the assets of the funds that are amortized over the life of the security. The budget records interest as the amortization occurs.

For Federal credit programs, outlays are equal to the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees and are recorded as the underlying loans are disbursed (see FEDERAL CREDIT below).

The budget records refunds of receipts that result from overpayments (such as income taxes withheld in excess of tax liabilities) as reductions of receipts, rather than as outlays. The budget records payments to tax-payers for tax credits (such as earned income tax credits) that exceed the taxpayer's tax liability as outlays.

Outlays during a fiscal year may liquidate obligations incurred in the same year or in prior years. Obligations, in turn, may be incurred against budget authority provided in the same year or against unobligated balances of budget authority provided in prior years. Outlays,

therefore, flow in part from budget authority provided for the year in which the money is spent and in part from budget authority provided in prior years. The ratio of the outlays resulting from budget authority enacted in a given year to the amount of that budget authority is referred to as the spendout rate for that year.

As described earlier, the budget classifies budget authority as discretionary or mandatory for the purposes of the BEA. This classification indicates whether appropriations acts or authorizing legislation control the amount of budget authority that is available. Outlays are classified as discretionary or mandatory according to the classification of the budget authority from which they flow. This classification of outlays measures the extent to which actual spending is controlled through the annual appropriations process. Typically, only onethird (\$734 billion in 2002) of total outlays for a fiscal year are discretionary and the rest (\$1,277 billion in 2002) consists of mandatory spending and net interest. Such a large portion of total spending is nondiscretionary because authorizing legislation determines net interest (\$171 billion in 2002) and the spending for a few programs with large amounts of spending each year, such as Social Security (\$452 billion in 2002) and Medicare (\$228 billion in 2002).

FEDERAL CREDIT

Some Government programs make direct loans or loan guarantees. A *direct loan* is a disbursement of funds by the Government to a non-Federal borrower under a contract that requires repayment of such funds with or without interest. The term includes equivalent transactions such as selling a property on credit terms in lieu of receiving cash up front. A loan guarantee is any guarantee, insurance, or other pledge with respect to the payment of all or a part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-Federal borrower to a non-Federal lender. The Federal Credit Reform Act (FCRA) prescribes the budget treatment for Federal credit programs. Under this treatment, the budget records the net cost to the Government (subsidy cost) when the loans are disbursed, rather than the cash flows over the term of the loan, so direct loans and loan guarantees can be compared to each other and to other methods of delivering benefits, such as grants, on an equivalent basis.

The budget records the estimated long-term cost to the Government arising from direct loans and loan guarantees in *credit program accounts*. The cost is estimated as the present value of expected disbursements over the term of the loan less the present value of expected collections.⁴ As for most other kinds of programs, agencies can make loans or guarantee loans only if Congress has appropriated funds sufficient to cover the subsidy costs in annual appropriations acts.

When a Federal agency disburses a direct loan or when a non-Federal lender disburses a loan guaranteed by a Federal agency, the program account outlays an amount equal to the cost to a non-budgetary *credit financing account*. The financing accounts record the actual transactions with the public. For a few programs, the estimated cost is negative, because the present value of expected collections exceeds the present value of expected disbursements over the term of the loan. In such cases, the financing account makes a payment to the program's receipt account, where it is recorded as an offsetting receipt. In a few cases, the receipts are earmarked in a special fund established for the program and are available for appropriation for the program.

The agencies responsible for credit programs must reestimate the cost of the outstanding direct loans and loan guarantees, each year. If the estimated cost increases, the program account makes an additional payment to the financing account. If the estimated cost decreases, the financing account makes a payment to the program's receipt account, where it is recorded as an offsetting receipt. The FCRA provides permanent indefinite appropriations to pay for upward reestimates.

If the Government modifies the terms of an outstanding direct loan or loan guarantee in a way that increases the cost, as the result of a law or the exercise of administrative discretion under existing law, the program account records obligations for an additional amount equal to the increased cost and outlays the amount to the financing account. As with the original

⁴Present value is a standard financial concept that allows for the time value of money, that is, for the fact that a given sum of money is worth more at present than in the future because interest can be earned on it.

cost, agencies may incur modification costs only if Congress has appropriated funds to cover them. Modification may also reduce costs, in which case the financing account makes a payment to the program's receipt account.

Credit financing accounts record all cash flows to and from the Government arising from direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments. These cash flows consist mainly of direct loan disbursements and repayments, loan guarantee default payments, fees and interest from the public, the receipt of subsidy cost payments from program accounts, and interest paid to or received from Treasury. Separate financing accounts record the cash flows of direct loans and of loan guarantees for programs that provide both types of credit. The budget totals exclude the transactions of financing accounts because they are not a cost to the Government. Financing account transactions affect the means

of financing a budget surplus or deficit (see Credit Financing Accounts in the next section). The budget documents display the transactions of the financing accounts, together with the related program accounts, for information and analytical purposes.

The FCRA, which was enacted in 1990, grandfathered direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made prior to fiscal year 1992. The budget records these on a cash basis in credit liquidating accounts, the same as they were recorded before FCRA was enacted. However, this exception ceases to apply if the direct loans or loan guarantees are modified as described above. In that case, the budget records a modification subsidy cost or savings, as appropriate, and begins to account for the associated transactions as the FCRA prescribes for direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made in fiscal year 1992 or later.

BUDGET DEFICIT OR SURPLUS AND MEANS OF FINANCING

When outlays exceed receipts, the difference is a deficit, which the Government finances primarily by borrowing. When receipts exceed outlays, the difference is a surplus, and the Government uses the surplus to reduce debt. The Government's debt (debt held by the public) is approximately the cumulative amount of borrowing to finance deficits, less repayments from surpluses. Borrowing is not exactly equal to the deficit, and debt repayment is not exactly equal to the surplus, because of the other means of financing such as those discussed under this heading. Some, such as the premium on debt buybacks, normally increase the Government's borrowing needs or decrease its ability to repay debt; others normally have the opposite effect or may be either positive or negative. In some years, such as 2002, the net effect of the other means of financing may be significant relative to the borrowing or debt repayment.

Borrowing and Debt Repayment

The budget treats borrowing and debt repayment as a means of financing, not as receipts and outlays. If borrowing were defined as receipts and debt repayment as outlays, the budget would be virtually balanced by definition. This rule applies both to borrowing in the form of Treasury securities and to specialized borrowing in the form of agency securities (including the issuance of debt securities to liquidate an obligation and the sale of certificates representing participation in a pool of loans). In 2002, the Government borrowed \$221 billion from the public. This was primarily to finance the \$158 billion deficit in that year. The rest of the borrowing was mainly needed to finance direct loans disbursed in credit financing accounts, which are discussed below, and the accumulation of operating cash balances and compensating balances in financial institutions. At the end of 2002, the debt held by the public was \$3.540 billion.

In addition to selling debt to the public, the Treasury Department issues debt to Government accounts, primarily trust funds that are required by law to invest in Treasury securities. Issuing and redeeming this debt does not affect the means of financing, because these transactions occur between one Government account and another and thus do not raise or use any cash for the Government as a whole. (See Chapter 13, "Federal Borrowing and Debt," for a fuller discussion of this topic.)

Debt Buyback Premiums

From 2000 through April 2002, the Treasury Department bought back outstanding U.S. Treasury bonds as part of its efforts to manage efficiently the publicly held debt. Because interest rates were lower than the coupon rates on the bonds that Treasury bought back, the government had to pay a premium over the book value of these securities. This buyback premium is recorded as a means of financing, not as outlays. Chapter 24, "Budget System and Concepts and Glossary," pages 457-58 in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the 2001 budget, discusses the basis for this treatment in more detail, including an examination of the alternatives that were considered.

Exercise of Monetary Power

Seigniorage is the profit from coining money. It is the difference between the value of coins as money and their cost of production. Seigniorage adds to the Government's cash balance, but unlike the payment of taxes or other receipts, it does not involve a transfer of financial assets from the public. Instead, it arises from the exercise of the Government's power to create money and the public's desire to hold financial assets in the form of coins. Therefore, the budget excludes seigniorage from receipts and treats it as a means of financing other than borrowing from the public. The budget also treats profits resulting from the sale of

gold as a means of financing, since the value of gold is determined by its value as a monetary asset rather than as a commodity.

Credit Financing Accounts

The budget records the net cash flows of credit programs in credit financing accounts. They are excluded from the budget because they are not allocations of resources by the Government (see FEDERAL CREDIT above). However, even though they do not affect the surplus or deficit, they can either increase or decrease the Government's need to borrow. Therefore, they are recorded as a means of financing.

Financing account disbursements to the public increase the requirement for Treasury borrowing in the same way as an increase in budget outlays. Financing account receipts from the public can be used to finance the payment of the Government's obligations and therefore reduce the requirement for Treasury borrowing from the public in the same way as an increase in budget receipts.

Deposit Fund Account Balances

The Treasury uses non-budgetary accounts, called deposit funds, to record cash held temporarily until ownership is determined (for example, earnest money paid by bidders for mineral leases) or held by the Government as agent for others (for example, State and local income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries and not yet paid to the State or local government). Deposit fund balances may be held in the form of either invested or uninvested balances. To the extent that they are not invested, changes in the balances are available to finance expenditures and are recorded as a means of financing other than borrowing from the public. To the extent that they are invested in Federal debt, changes in the balances are reflected as borrowing from the public in lieu of borrowing from other parts of the public.

Exchanges with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Under the terms of its participation in the IMF, the U.S. transfers dollars to the IMF and receives Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) in return. The SDR's are interest-bearing monetary assets and may be exchanged for foreign currency at any time. These transfers are like bank deposits and withdrawals, where the government exchanges one type of financial asset (cash) for another (bank deposit), with no change in total financial assets. Following a recommendation of the 1967 President's Commission on Budget Concepts, the budget excludes these transfers from budget outlays or receipts. In contrast, the budget records interest paid by the IMF on U.S. deposits as an offsetting receipt in the General Fund of the Treasury. It also records outlays for foreign currency exchanges to the extent there is a realized loss in dollars terms and offsetting receipts to the extent there is a realized gain in dollar terms.

Railroad Retirement Board Investments

Under longstanding rules, the budget treats investments in non-Federal securities as a purchase of an asset, recording an obligation and an outlay in an amount equal to the purchase price in the year of the purchase. Since investments in non-Federal securities consume cash, fund balances (of funds available for obligation) normally exclude the value of non-Federal securities. However, the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-90) requires purchases or sales of non-Federal assets by the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust to be treated as a means of financing in the budget.

Earnings on investments by National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust in private assets pose special challenges for budget projections. Equities and private bonds earn a higher return on average than the Treasury rate, but that return is subject to greater uncertainty. Sound budgeting principles require that estimates of future trust fund balances reflect both the average return and the cost of risk associated with the uncertainty of that return. (The latter is particularly true in cases where individual beneficiaries have not made a voluntary choice to assume additional risk.) Estimating both of these separately is quite difficult. While the additional returns that these assets have received in the past are known, it is quite possible that these premiums will differ in the future. Furthermore, there is no existing procedure for the budget to record separately the cost of risk from such an investment, even if it could be estimated accurately. Economic theory suggests, however, that the difference between the expected return of a risky liquid asset and the Treasury rate is equal to the cost of the asset's additional risk as priced by the market. Following through on this insight, the best way to project the rate of return on the Fund's balances is to use a Treasury rate. This will mean that assets with equal economic value as measured by market prices will be treated equivalently, avoiding the appearance that the budget could benefit if the Government bought private sector assets.

The actual and estimated returns to private securities will be recorded in subfunction 909, other investment income. The actual year returns will include interest, dividends, and capital gains and losses on private equities and other securities. The Fund's portfolio of these assets will be revalued at market prices at the end of the actual year to determine capital gains or losses. As a result, the Fund's end-of-year balance will reflect the current market value of resources available to the Government to finance benefits. Earnings for the current and future years will be estimated using the 10-year Treasury rate and the value of the Fund's portfolio at the end of the actual year. No estimates will be made of gains and losses for the current year or subsequent years.

Federal Communications Commission Monetary Credit

In June 2000, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued a transferrable monetary credit of \$125 million in the form of an Auction Discount Voucher to Qualcomm, Incorporated in satisfaction of the court's ruling in litigation brought by Qualcomm against the FCC. The monetary credit was structured to work in a manner similar to that of an auction bidding credit and could be used to bid on spectrum licenses in future FCC auctions. Consistent with the budgetary treatment of other monetary credits, the budget recorded an outlay and borrowing from the public in 2000.

Qualcomm transferred \$11 million of the monetary credit in 2002, and the transferee used it as an auction bidding credit. In November 2002, the FCC revised its Order governing the ADV to allow Qualcomm to transfer the remaining \$114 million to a debtor to repay outstanding direct loans issued for the purpose of purchasing spectrum licenses at previous FCC auctions. Qualcomm is expected to redeem the voucher in this manner before June 2003, when the voucher will expire.

The \$11 million used as an auction bidding credit in 2002 was recorded as an offsetting collection in FCC's Pioneer's Preference Account and then applied to extinguish \$11 million of the \$125 million FCC debt that was recorded when the Qualcomm voucher was originally issued. The \$114 million that is expected to be used to repay outstanding loans will be recorded as offsetting collections in the Spectrum Auction Direct Loan Financing Account and then applied to repay outstanding debt of the financing account to Treasury. Simultaneously, \$114 million in general fund auction receipts will be applied to extinguish the remaining outstanding FCC debt to the public.

Reclassification of Guaranty Agencies Reserves

Beginning in the late 1960's and continuing into the 1980's, about \$800 million was appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (later the Department of Education) and then outlayed to public and non-profit guaranty agencies participating in the Guaranteed Student Loan program (now called the Federal Family Education Loan program). The guaranty agencies invested the funds and used them as reserves for default claims.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 1072(g)(1)) clarified that these reserve funds, along with any accumulated interest, are Federal assets, even though they were being held and invested outside Treasury. As such, the budget should not have recorded outlays when the funds were disbursed to the guaranty agencies; it should have recorded receipts each year as the reserves earned interest; and it should have recorded outlays when payments for default claims were made. Correcting the actual data for these errors would require significant investment of resources with little value. Alternatively, an adjustment to outlays for all past errors could be recorded in a single year, but this would distort that year's reported outlays. OMB and Treasury agreed that correcting for the past errors should not distort current year budget totals. In 2000, these amounts (about \$2.2 billion) were presented in the budget as Federal assets (unobligated balances). Treasury made a corresponding accounting adjustment and recorded the same amount as funds held by the Government outside Treasury. This adjustment is reflected as a means of financing in 2000 and as an adjustment to balances, without any outlay or deficit impact.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The budget includes information on civilian and military employment and personnel compensation and benefits. It also compares the Federal workforce, State and local government workforces, and the United States population. The budget provides two different measures of Federal employment levels—actual positions filled and full-time equivalents (FTE). One FTE equals one work year or 2,096 hours. For most purposes, the FTE

measure is more meaningful, because it takes into account part-time employment, temporary employment, and vacancies during the year. For example, one full-time employee and two half-time employees would count as two FTE's but three positions. (Chapter 11, "Federal Employment and Compensation," provides more information on this subject.)

BASIS FOR BUDGET FIGURES

Data for the Past Year

The past year column (2002) generally presents the actual transactions and balances as recorded in agency accounts and as summarized in the central financial reports prepared by the Treasury Department for the most recently completed fiscal year. Occasionally the budget reports corrections to data reported erroneously to Treasury but not discovered in time to be reflected in Treasury's published data. The budget usually notes

the sources of such differences (see Chapter 18, "Comparison of Actual to Estimated totals for 2002" for a summary of these differences).

Data for the Current Year

The current year column (2003) generally includes estimates of transactions and balances based on the amounts of budgetary resources that were available when the budget was transmitted, including amounts appropriated for the year. This column also reflects any supplemental appropriations or rescissions proposed in the budget.

At the time this budget was prepared, only two of the regular fiscal year 2003 thirteen appropriations bills had been enacted (Department of Defense and Military Construction), and funding for programs covered by the other appropriations acts was provided by a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). For discretionary accounts funded by continuing resolution, the current year policy amounts reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals. The baseline amounts for discretionary accounts were calculated based on the continuing resolution rates, except for appropriated entitlements, which are reported at the current law level. (See Baseline below.)

Data for the Budget Year

The budget year column (2004) includes estimates of transactions and balances based on the amounts of budgetary resources that are estimated to be available, including new budget authority requested under current authorizing legislation, and amounts estimated to result from changes in authorizing legislation and tax laws.

The budget *Appendix* generally includes the appropriations language for the amounts proposed to be appropriated under current authorizing legislation. In a few cases, this language is transmitted later because the exact requirements are unknown when the budget is transmitted. The *Appendix* generally does not include appropriations language for the amounts that will be requested under proposed legislation; that language is usually transmitted later, after the legislation is enacted. Some tables in the budget identify the items for later transmittal and the related outlays separately. Estimates of the total requirements for the budget year include both the amounts requested with the transmittal of the budget and the amounts planned for later transmittal.

Data for the Outvears

The budget presents estimates for each of the four years beyond the budget year (2005 through 2008) in order to reflect the effect of budget decisions on longer term objectives and plans.

Federal Employee Pensions and Annuitant Health Benefits

In order to link the full cost of resources used with results achieved in support of budgeting and managing for performance, the Administration proposes to pay the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitant health benefits for Federal employees. The additional funding for this conceptual change would not constitute additional program level and would not change total budget outlays and the deficit; instead, it would ensure that the budget recognizes and accurately measures the full costs of employees. The budget presents information by account on the net budget au-

thority and outlay impact of this change. The data are displayed as memoranda entries in the budget *Appendix* on a three-year comparable basis (i.e., for 2002 through 2004). Unlike the 2003 budget, the amounts are not included in the budget request and baseline estimates. (See Chapter 1, "Budget Performance Integration" and Chapter 14, "The President's Budget Reform Proposals" for more information on this topic.)

Department of Homeland Security

On November 25, 2002, the President signed into law the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Act merges twenty-two Federal agencies and programs to create the new Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The budget presents the DHS as a freestanding agency with comparable estimates for all years including 2002 and 2003. All budget data associated with the DHS components are displayed in the DHS chapter of the budget Appendix. The other budget volumes treat DHS similarly, with the data for and discussion of DHS components included in the DHS sections. The only exception is the Management Scorecard, which displays the most recent agency scores including the DHS components.

Allowances

The budget may include lump-sum allowances to cover certain transactions that are expected to increase or decrease budget authority, outlays, or receipts but are not, for various reasons, reflected in the program details. For example, the budget might include an allowance to show the effect on the budget totals of a proposal that would actually affect many accounts by relatively small amounts, in order to avoid unnecessary detail in the presentations for the individual accounts. Congress does not enact the allowances as such.

Baseline

The budget baseline is an estimate of the receipts, outlays, and deficits or surpluses that would occur if no changes were made to current laws during the period covered by the budget. The baseline assumes that receipts and mandatory spending, which generally are authorized on a permanent basis, will continue in the future as required by current law. The baseline assumes that the future funding for discretionary programs, which generally are funded annually, will equal the most recently enacted appropriation, adjusted for inflation. For accounts that are funded by a continuing resolution for fiscal year 2003, the baseline amounts for discretionary programs were calculated based on the amounts provided by the continuing resolution, except for appropriated entitlements, which are reported at the current law level. This is required by section 257(b) of the BEA.

The baseline represents the amount of resources, in real terms, that would be used by the Government over the period covered by the budget on the basis of laws currently enacted. (Chapter 15, "Current Services Estimates," provides more information on the baseline.)

The baseline serves several useful purposes:

- It may warn of future problems, either for Government fiscal policy as a whole or for individual tax and spending programs.
- It provides a starting point for formulating the President's budget.
- It provides a "policy-neutral" benchmark against which the President's budget and alternative pro-

posals can be compared to assess the magnitude of proposed changes.

• OMB uses it, under the BEA, to determine how much will be sequestered from each account and the level of funding remaining after sequestration.

PRINCIPAL BUDGET LAWS

The following basic laws govern the Federal budget process:

- *Article 1, section 8*, clause 1 of the Constitution, which empowers the Congress to collect taxes.
- Article 1, section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution, which requires appropriations in law before money may be spent from the Treasury.
- Antideficiency Act (codified in Chapters 13 and 15 of Title 31, United States Code), which prescribes rules and procedures for budget execution.
- Chapter 11 of Title 31, United States Code, which prescribes procedures for submission of the President's budget and information to be contained in it.
- Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended. This Act comprises the:
 - —Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, which prescribes the congressional budget process; and
 - —Impoundment Control Act of 1974, which controls certain aspects of budget execution.
- Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, which prescribes rules and procedures (includ-

- ing "sequestration") designed to eliminate excess spending.
- Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII, Public Law 101-508), which significantly amended key laws pertaining to the budget process, including the Congressional Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1997 (Title X, Public Law 105-33) extended the BEA requirements through 2002 (2006 in part) and altered some of the requirements. The requirements generally referred to as BEA requirements (discretionary spending limits, pay-as-you-go, sequestration, etc.) are part of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. The BEA expired at the end of 2002.
- Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1997), a part of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, which amended the Congressional Budget Act to prescribe the budget treatment for Federal credit programs.
- Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, which emphasizes managing for results. It requires agencies to prepare strategic plans, annual performance plans, and annual performance reports.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

Advance appropriation means appropriations of new budget authority that become available one or more fiscal years beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriation act was passed.

Advance funding means appropriations of budget authority provided in an appropriations act to be used, if necessary, to cover obligations incurred late in the fiscal year for benefit payments in excess of the amount specifically appropriated in the act for that year, where the budget authority is charged to the appropriation for the program for the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the appropriations act is passed.

Agency means a department or establishment of the Government.

Allowance means a lump-sum included in the budget to represent certain transactions that are expected to increase or decrease budget authority, outlays, or receipts but that are not, for various reasons, reflected in the program details.

Balances of budget authority means the amounts of budget authority provided in previous years that have not been outlayed.

Baseline means an estimate of the receipts, outlays, and deficit or surplus that would result from continuing current law through the period covered by the budget.

Budget means the Budget of the United States Government, which sets forth the President's comprehensive financial plan for allocating resources and indicates the President's priorities for the Federal Government.

Budget authority (BA) means the authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays. (For a description of the several forms of budget authority, see Budget Authority and Other Budgetary Resources earlier in this chapter.)

Budget totals mean the totals included in the budget for budget authority, outlays, and receipts. Some presentations in the budget distinguish on-budget totals from off-budget totals. On-budget totals reflect the

transactions of all Federal Government entities except those excluded from the budget totals by law. The off-budget totals reflect the transactions of Government entities that are excluded from the on-budget totals by law. Under current law, the off-budget totals include the Social Security trust funds (Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds) and the Postal Service Fund. The budget combines the on- and off-budget totals to derive unified or consolidated totals for Federal activity.

Budgetary resources mean amounts available to incur obligations in a given year. The term comprises new budget authority and unobligated balances of budget authority provided in previous years.

Cap means the legal limits for each fiscal year on the budget authority and outlays provided by discretionary appropriations.

Cash equivalent transaction means a transaction in which the Government makes outlays or receives collections in a form other than cash or the cash does not accurately measure the cost of the transaction. (For examples, see the section on Outlays earlier in this chapter.)

Collections mean money collected by the Government that the budget records as either a receipt, an offsetting collection, or an offsetting receipt.

Credit program account means a budget account that receives and obligates appropriations to cover the subsidy cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee and disburses the subsidy cost to a financing account.

Current services estimate—See baseline.

Deficit means the amount by which outlays exceed receipts in a fiscal year. It may refer to the on-budget, off-budget, or unified budget deficit.

Direct loan means a disbursement of funds by the Government to a non-Federal borrower under a contract that requires the repayment of such funds with or without interest. The term includes the purchase of, or participation in, a loan made by another lender. The term also includes the sale of a Government asset on credit terms of more than 90 days duration as well as financing arrangements for other transactions that defer payment for more than 90 days. It also includes loans financed by the Federal Financing Bank pursuant to agency loan guarantee authority. The term does not include the acquisition of a federally guaranteed loan in satisfaction of default or other guarantee claims or the price support loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation. (Cf. loan guarantee.)

Direct spending—See mandatory spending.

Discretionary spending means budgetary resources (except those provided to fund mandatory spending programs) provided in appropriations acts. (Cf. mandatory spending.)

Emergency appropriation means an appropriation that the President and the Congress have designated as an emergency requirement. Such spending is not subject to the limits on discretionary spending, if it is discretionary spending, or the pay-as-you-go rules, if it is mandatory.

Federal funds group refers to the moneys collected and spent by the Government through accounts other than those designated as trust funds. Federal funds include general, special, public enterprise, and intragovernmental funds. (Cf. trust funds.)

Financing account means a non-budgetary account (its transactions are excluded from the budget totals) that records all of the cash flows resulting from post-1991 direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments. At least one financing account is associated with each credit program account. For programs that make both direct loans and loan guarantees, there are separate financing accounts for the direct loans and the loan guarantees. (Cf. liquidating account.)

Fiscal year means the Government's accounting period. It begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th, and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

Forward funding means appropriations of budget authority that are made for obligation in the last quarter of the fiscal year for the financing of ongoing grant programs during the next fiscal year.

General fund means the accounts for receipts not earmarked by law for a specific purpose, the proceeds of general borrowing, and the expenditure of these moneys.

Intragovernmental fund—See revolving fund.

Liquidating account means a budget account that records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from pre-1992 direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments. (Cf. financing account.)

Loan guarantee means any guarantee, insurance, or other pledge with respect to the payment of all or a part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-Federal borrower to a non-Federal lender. The term does not include the insurance of deposits, shares, or other withdrawable accounts in financial institutions. (Cf. direct loan.)

Mandatory spending means spending controlled by laws other than appropriations acts (including spending for entitlement programs) and spending for the Food Stamp program. Although the Budget Enforcement Act uses the term direct spending to mean this, mandatory spending is commonly used instead. (Cf. discretionary spending.)

Means of financing refers to borrowing, the change in cash balances, and certain other transactions involved in financing a deficit. The term is also used to refer to the debt repayment, the change in cash balances, and certain other transactions involved in using a surplus. By definition, the means of financing are not treated as receipts or outlays.

Obligated balance means the cumulative amount of budget authority that has been obligated but not yet outlayed. (Cf. unobligated balance.)

Obligation means a binding agreement that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget—See budget totals.

Offsetting collections mean collections that, by law, are credited directly to expenditure accounts and deducted from gross budget authority and outlays of the expenditure account, rather than added to receipts. Usually, they authorized to be spent for the purposes of the account without further action by Congress. They result from business-type or market-oriented activities with the public and other Government accounts. The authority to spend offsetting collections is a form of budget authority. (Cf. receipts and offsetting receipts.)

Offsetting receipts mean collections that are credited to offsetting receipt accounts and deducted from gross budget authority and outlays, rather than added to receipts. They are not authorized to be credited to expenditure accounts. The legislation that authorizes the offsetting receipts may earmark them for a specific purpose and either appropriate them for expenditure for that purpose or require them to be appropriated in annual appropriation acts before they can be spent. Like offsetting collections, they result from business-type or market-oriented activities with the public and other Government accounts. (Cf. receipts, undistributed offsetting receipts, and offsetting collections.)

On-budget—See budget totals.

Outlay means a payment to liquidate an obligation (other than the repayment of debt principal). Outlays generally are equal to cash disbursements but also are recorded for cash-equivalent transactions, such as the issuance of debentures to pay insurance claims, and in a few cases are recorded on an accrual basis such as interest on public issues of the public debt. Outlays are the measure of Government spending.

Outyear estimates means estimates presented in the budget for the years beyond the budget year (usually four) of budget authority, outlays, receipts, and other items (such as debt).

Pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) means the requirements of the Budget Enforcement Act that result in a sequestration if the estimated combined result of legislation affecting mandatory spending or receipts is a net cost for a fiscal year.

Public enterprise fund—See revolving fund.

Receipts mean collections that result from the Government's exercise of its sovereign power to tax or otherwise compel payment and gifts of money to the Government. They are compared to outlays in calculating a surplus or deficit. (Cf. offsetting collections and offsetting receipts.)

Revolving fund means a fund that conducts continuing cycles of business-like activity, in which the fund charges for the sale of products or services and uses the proceeds to finance its spending, usually without requirement for annual appropriations. There are two types of revolving funds: Public enterprise funds,

which conduct business-like operations mainly with the public, and intragovernmental revolving funds, which conduct business-like operations mainly within and between Government agencies.

Scorekeeping means measuring the budget effects of legislation, generally in terms of budget authority, receipts, and outlays for purposes of the Budget Enforcement Act.

Sequestration means the cancellation of budgetary resources provided by discretionary appropriations or mandatory spending legislation, following various procedures prescribed by the Budget Enforcement Act. A sequestration may occur in response to a discretionary appropriation that causes discretionary spending to exceed the discretionary spending caps set by the Budget Enforcement Act or in response to net costs resulting from the combined result of legislation affecting mandatory spending or receipts (referred to as a "pay-as-yougo" sequestration).

Special fund means a Federal fund account for receipts or offsetting receipts earmarked for specific purposes and the expenditure of these receipts. (Cf. trust fund.)

Subsidy means the estimated long-term cost to the Government of a direct loan or loan guarantee, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative costs and any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays.

Surplus means the amount by which receipts exceed outlays in a fiscal year. It may refer to the on-budget, off-budget, or unified budget surplus.

Supplemental appropriation means an appropriation enacted subsequent to a regular annual appropriations act, when the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until the next regular annual appropriations act.

Trust fund refers to a type of account, designated by law as a trust fund, for receipts or offsetting receipts earmarked for specific purposes and the expenditure of these receipts. Some revolving funds are designated as trust funds, and these are called trust revolving funds. (Cf. special fund and revolving fund.)

Trust funds group refers to the moneys collected and spent by the Government through trust fund accounts. (Cf., Federal funds group.)

Undistributed offsetting receipts mean offsetting receipts that are deducted from the Government-wide totals for budget authority and outlays instead of offset against a specific agency and function. (Cf. offsetting receipts.)

Unobligated balance means the cumulative amount of budget authority that is not obligated and that remains available for obligation under law.

User charges are charges assessed for the provision of Government services and for the sale or use of Government goods or resources. The payers of the user charge must be limited in the authorizing legislation to those receiving special benefits from, or subject to

regulation by, the program or activity beyond the benefits received by the general public or broad segments of the public (such as those who pay income taxes or custom duties).

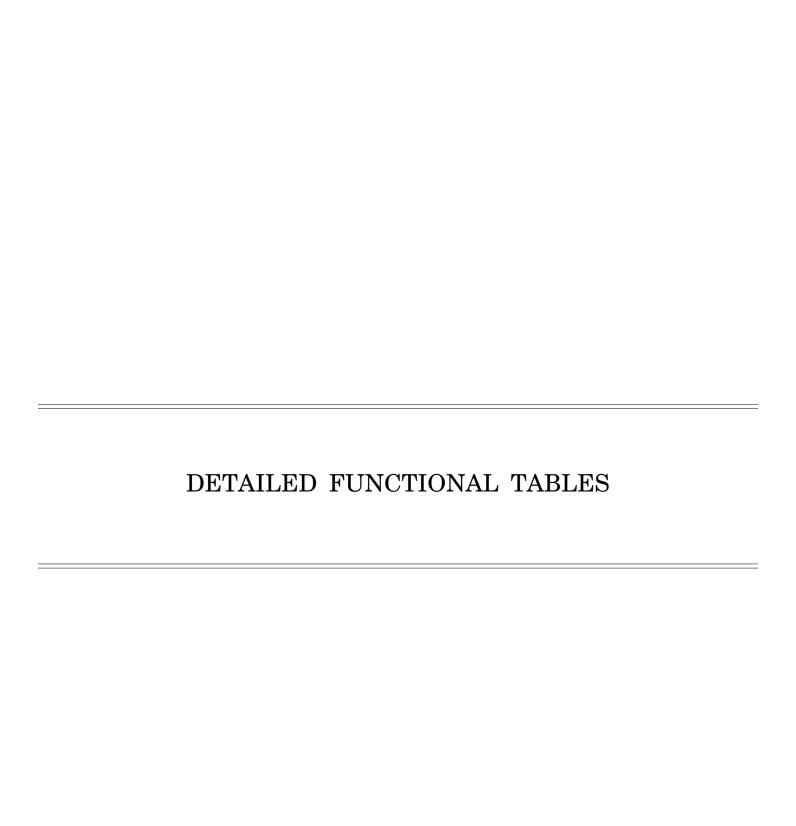


Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
i unclion and i rogiam	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
0 National defense:									
Discretionary:									
Department of Defense—Military:									
Military personnel	. 86,929	93,436	98,565	102,692	107,041	110,600	114,21		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			12						
Subtotal, Military personnel	. 86,929	93,436	98,577	102,692	107,041	110,600	114,21		
Operation and maintenance	. 132,702	129,373	133,228	139,075	145,006	150,094	157,3		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	,	,		-					
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	. 132,702	129,373	133,235	139,075	145,006	150,094	157,35		
Drocurement	. 62,739	71 402	74 206	70 644	05 760	06 077	105.0		
Procurement		71,403	74,396	78,644	85,760	96,077	105,2		
Research, development, test and evaluation	,	56,798	61,827	67,103	64,345	64,621	66,9		
Military construction	. 6,631	6,288	5,018	6,093	10,381	13,192	12,1		
Family housing	. 4,048	4,204	4,016	4,771	5,070	4,776	3,8		
Revolving, management, and trust funds and other	. 2,645	3,132	2,837	1,454	2,217	1,136	2,0		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			-8	,		•	-		
Subtotal, Revolving, management, and trust funds and other	. 2,645	3,132	2,829	1,454	2,217	1,136	2,0		
Total, Department of Defense—Military	. 344,407	364,634	379,898	399,832	419,820	440,496	461,7		
Atomic energy defense activities:									
Department of Energy	. 14,910	15,582	16,604	17,062	17,136	16,659	15,7		
		,		,		,	,		
Department of Homeland Security		95	92	94	95	97			
Formerly utilized sites remedial action		140	140	143	146	149	1		
Defense nuclear facilities safety board	. 18	19	20	20	21	21			
Total, Atomic energy defense activities	. 15,177	15,836	16,856	17,319	17,398	16,926	16,0		
Defense-related activities:									
Discretionary programs	. 1,232	1,755	2,419	2,464	2,514	2,569	2,6		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		······	8	8	8	8	,		
Total, Defense-related activities	. 1,232	1,755	2,427	2,472	2,522	2,577	2,6		
Total, Discretionary	. 360,816	382,225	399,181	419,623	439,740	459,999	480,4		
Mandatory:									
Department of Defense—Military:									
Military personnel	. 27	53	379	379	379	379	3		
Revolving, trust and other DoD mandatory		267	292	303	288	319	3		
Offsetting receipts		-986	-942	-921	-922	-886	-8		
Total, Department of Defense—Military	. 577	-666	-271	-239	-255	-188	-1		
Atomic energy defense activities:									
Energy employee occupational illness compensation program	. 157	756	440	331	265	214	1:		
5 ,	. 157	756	440	331	265	214	1		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Decrees	2002	Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mandatory programs	384	223	226	239	247	255	2	
Total, Defense-related activities	556	366	333	304	294	284	2	
Total, Mandatory	1,290	456	502	396	304	310	3	
Total, National defense	362,106	382,681	399,683	420,019	440,044	460,309	480,7	
0 International affairs:								
Discretionary:								
International development, humanitarian assistance:								
Development assistance, child survival, and disease programs	2,580	2,840	2,819	2,872	2,930	2,995	3,0	
Food aid	864	1,185	1,235	1,258	1,284	1,312	1,	
Refugee programs	720	720	800	815	832	849		
Millennium challenge corporation (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)			1,300	1,324	1,351	1,381	1,	
Andean counter-drug initiative		731	731	745	760	777		
Multilateral development banks (MDB's)		1,437	1,555	1,584	1,615	1,651	1,	
Assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union		755	576	587	599	612	٠,	
		317			373			
Peace Corps			359	366		381		
International narcotics control and law enforcement		197	285	290	297	302		
Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe	461	495	435	444	452	462		
USAID operations	567	667	750	763	780	796		
Voluntary contributions to international organizations	295	310	315	321	327	335		
Other development and humanitarian assistance	514	254	1,309	2,123	2,693	3,316	3,	
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	8,947	9,908	12,469	13,492	14,293	15,169	15,	
International security assistance:								
Foreign military financing grants and loans	4,007	4,107	4,414	4,496	4,587	4,689	4,	
Economic support fund		2,490	2,535	2,582	2,635	2,693	2.	
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs		372	385	392	401	409	_,	
Other security assistance		188	187	190	194	199		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			100	102	104	106		
Subtotal, Other security assistance	234	188	287	292	298	305	;	
Total, International security assistance	7,309	7,157	7,621	7,762	7,921	8,096	8,	
Conduct of foreign affairs:	-							
•	0.076	4 1 1 4	4 001	4 404	4 400	4 500	4	
State Department operations		4,114	4,321	4,401	4,490	4,590	4,	
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance		1,305	1,514	1,542	1,574	1,609	1,	
Assessed contributions to international organizations		891	1,010	1,029	1,050	1,073	1,	
Assessed contributions for international peacekeeping		726	550	560	572	584		
Other conduct of foreign affairs	137	155	149	151	154	159		
Total, Conduct of foreign affairs	7,211	7,191	7,544	7,683	7,840	8,015	8,	
Foreign information and exchange activities:								
International broadcasting		508	563	575	586	600		
Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund	9	10	15	15	16	16		
Other information and exchange activities	440	305	405	412	421	431		
Total, Foreign information and exchange activities	964	823	983	1,002	1,023	1,047	1,	
International financial programs:								
Export-Import Bank	738	596	-37	23	434	463		
Special defense acquisition fund								
Total, International financial programs	736	596	-37	23	434	463		
Total, Discretionary	25,167	25,675	28,580	29,962	31,511	32,790	33,	
Mandatory:								
International development, humanitarian assistance:								
Credit liquidating accounts	–1,180	-1,347	-1,172	-970	-996	-934		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estim	ate		
Tanolon and Trogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Receipts and other	_52	83	- 7	- 7	-7	-7	-7
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	-1,232	-1,264	-1,179	-977	-1,003	-941	-873
International security assistance:							
Foreign military loan reestimates	. 150						
Foreign military loan liquidating account	. –532	-420	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Total, International security assistance	-382	-942	-287	-267	-265	-230	-190
Foreign affairs and information:							
Conduct of foreign affairs	. 35	7	7	6	6	5	
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		3	3	3	3	3	
Vietnam debt repayment fund, transfers from liquidating fund				-	-	-	
	-						
Total, Foreign affairs and information	. 40	8	10	9	9	8	
International financial programs:							
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)		1,073	-2,897	-273	755	769	78
Credit liquidating account (Ex-Im)		-487	-348	-311	-290	-254	-15
Export-Import Bank—subsidy reestimates	. –367	-3,467 .					
Other international financial programs	. –71	-85	-88	-94	-108	-25	-28
Total, International financial programs	. 1,551	-2,966	-3,333	-678	357	490	598
Total, Mandatory	_23	-5,164	-4,789	-1,913	-902	-673	-463
Total, International affairs	. 25,144	20,511	23,791	28,049	30,609	32,117	33,32
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation programs Department of Energy general science programs Department of Homeland Security science and technology programs	. 3,263	4,960 3,256 23	5,413 3,311 273	5,538 3,373 278	5,638 3,442 284	5,746 3,518 290	5,89 3,60 29
Total, General science and basic research	8,021	8,239	8,997	9,189	9,364	9,554	9,800
Space flight, research, and supporting activities:							
Science, aeronautics, and technology	7,104	7,858	7,782	7,746	7,881	8,066	8,24
Human space flight		6,131	6,668	7,336	7,807	8,267	8,61
Other NASA programs		25	26	28	29	30	3
Total, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	. 13,901	14,014	14,476	15,110	15,717	16,363	16,889
Total. Discretionary	21.922	22.253	23,473	24.299	25,081	25.917	26.68
		22,233	20,470	24,299	23,001	23,917	20,00
Mandatory:							
General science and basic research:	04	107	07	00	07	07	
	. 94	107	27	36	37	37	3
General science and basic research:		107 22,360	27 23,500	36 24,335	25,118	25,954	
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology							
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology							
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology							
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology	22,016						26,72
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations	22,016	22,360	23,500	24,335	25,118	25,954	26,72
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations	22,016	22,360	23,500	24,335	25,118	25,954	26,72d
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology 0 Energy: Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development	22,016 - 1,286 - 17 - 420	22,360 1,216 21	23,500 1,274 17	24,335 1,364 17	25,118 1,430 18	25,954 1,508 18	26,72 1,55 1 26
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development Naval petroleum reserves operations Uranium enrichment decontamination Nuclear waste program	22,016 1,286 17 -420 95	22,360 1,216 21 -442	23,500 1,274 17 -34	24,335 1,364 17 -49	25,118 1,430 18 -82	25,954 1,508 18 -145	26,72 1,55 1 26 96
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology 0 Energy: Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development Naval petroleum reserves operations Uranium enrichment decontamination Nuclear waste program Federal power marketing	1,286 17 -420 95 208	22,360 1,216 21 -442 276	23,500 1,274 17 -34 161	24,335 1,364 17 -49 515	25,118 1,430 18 -82 424 194	25,954 1,508 18 -145 419	1,55 1: 26: 96: 20:
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development Naval petroleum reserves operations Uranium enrichment decontamination Nuclear waste program Federal power marketing Elk Hills school lands fund	1,286 17 -420 95 208 36	22,360 1,216 21 -442 276 176 72	23,500 1,274 17 -34 161 186 36	24,335 1,364 17 -49 515 191 37	25,118 1,430 18 -82 424 194 37	25,954 1,508 18 -145 419 196 38	1,55 1,55 1! 260 960 200 3
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development Naval petroleum reserves operations Uranium enrichment decontamination Nuclear waste program Federal power marketing Elk Hills school lands fund Rural electric and telephone discretionary loans	22,016 1,286 17 -420 95 208 36 16	22,360 1,216 21 -442 276 176 72 24	23,500 1,274 17 -34 161 186 36 19	24,335 1,364 17 -49 515 191 37 -19	25,118 1,430 18 -82 424 194 37 -30	25,954 1,508 18 -145 419 196 38 -42	26,724 1,55 1! 266 966 200 31 -58
General science and basic research: National Science Foundation donations Total, General science, space, and technology Discretionary: Energy supply: Research and development Naval petroleum reserves operations Uranium enrichment decontamination Nuclear waste program Federal power marketing Elk Hills school lands fund	1,286 17 -420 95 208 36 16 652	22,360 1,216 21 -442 276 176 72	23,500 1,274 17 -34 161 186 36	24,335 1,364 17 -49 515 191 37	25,118 1,430 18 -82 424 194 37	25,954 1,508 18 -145 419 196 38	1,55 1; 26; 96; 20; 3;

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Drawers	2002			Estim	ate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Energy conservation and preparedness:							
Energy conservation	896	912	876	892	910	931	954
Emergency energy preparedness	179	188	175	178	182	186	191
Total, Energy conservation and preparedness	1,075	1,100	1,051	1,070	1,092	1,117	1,145
Energy information, policy, and regulation:							
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	83	85	80	82	82	84	87
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission fees and recoveries, and other		-18	-18	-18	-18	-19	-19
Department of Energy departmental management, OIG, EIA administration	200	281	301	307	313	319	328
Total, Energy information, policy, and regulation	283	348	363	371	377	384	396
Total, Discretionary	3,248	3,339	3,564	3,984	3,920	3,897	4,855
Mandatory:							
Energy supply:							
Naval petroleum reserves oil and gas sales	-7	-7	- 7	- 7	-6	-6	-4
Federal power marketing	-392	-610	-582	-703	-863	-761	-656
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		149	145	233	581	339	158
1 Toposed Legislation (I ATOO)		143	145	200	301		130
Subtotal, Federal power marketing	-392	-461	-437	-470	-282	-422	-498
Tennessee Valley Authority	126	-112	-271	-130	-151	-498	-612
Nuclear waste fund program	-712	-736	-743	-749	-754	-756	-767
Rural electric and telephone liquidating accounts	-1,814	-1,348	-1,219	-932	-957	-921	-818
Rural electric and telephone loan subsidy reestimates			,				
Total, Mandatory	-2,848	-2,664	-2,677	-2,288	-2,150	-2,603	-2,699
Total, Energy	400	675	887	1,696	1,770	1,294	2,156
300 Natural resources and environment: Discretionary: Water resources: Corps of Engineers	4,509	4,025 -149	4,054 -145	4,077 -148	4,161 -151	4,246 -154	4,347 -158
Subtotal, Corps of Engineers	4,509	3,876	3,909	3,929	4,010	4,092	4,189
D (D) "	4.000	0.45	0.47	200	201	204	
Bureau of Reclamation	1,069	815	847	863	881	901	923
Watershed, flood prevention, and other	301	149	95	98	99	106	109
Total, Water resources	5,879	4,840	4,851	4,890	4,990	5,099	5,221
Conservation and land management:							
Forest Service	4,393	3,940	4,060	4,137	4,220	4,313	4,424
Management of public lands (BLM)	1,669	1,647	1,688	1,719	1,754	1,793	1,839
Conservation of agricultural lands	833	940	927	944	964	985	1,010
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,135	1,147	1,162	1,197	1,220	1,245	1,279
Other conservation and land management programs	716	715	710	723	737	753	776
Total, Conservation and land management	8,746	8,389	8,547	8,720	8,895	9,089	9,328
Recreational resources:							
Operation of recreational resources	2,382	2,363	2,366	2,417	2,469	2,523	2,585
Other recreational resources activities	23	21	21	21	23	22	23
Total, Recreational resources	2,405	2,384	2,387	2,438	2,492	2,545	2,608
Pollution control and abatement:							
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,986	2,838	3,073	3,130	3,194	3,264	3,346
State and tribal assistance grants	3,738	3,464	3,121	3,179	3,243	3,316	3,400
Hazardous substance superfund	1,310	1,273	1,390	1,416	1,445	1,477	1,514
Other control and abatement activities	146	145	146	148	152	155	160

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
i ulcuoli aliu Flografii	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Environmental services (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)		-4	-4	-8	-8	-8	-		
Total, Pollution control and abatement	8,180	7,716	7,726	7,865	8,026	8,204	8,412		
Other natural resources:									
NOAA Other natural resource program activities		3,210 1,032	3,399 1,083	3,462 1,103	3,535 1,127	3,611 1,148	3,70 1,17		
Total, Other natural resources		4,242	4,482	4,565	4,662	4,759	4,88		
Total, Discretionary		27,571	27,993	28,478	29,065	29,696	30,45		
Mandatory:				<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Water resources: Offsetting receipts and other mandatory water resource programs	4	- 75	-56	– 51	-60	-59	-59		
Conservation and land management: Conservation Programs	3,179	4,029	4,417	5,035	5,188	5,299	5,402		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	,	,	10	-143	-238	-345	-48i		
Subtotal, Conservation Programs	3,179	4,029	4,427	4,892	4,950	4,954	4,914		
Offsetting receipts	,	-2,688	-2,471 -10	-2,539 -16	-2,520 -25	-2,484 -33	-2,467 -41		
Subtotal, Offsetting receipts	–2,128	-2,688	-2,481	-2,555	-2,545	-2,517	-2,508		
Total, Conservation and land management	1,051	1,341	1,946	2,337	2,405	2,437	2,40		
Recreational resources: Operation of recreational resources Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		939	959	885 133	910 135	941 137	97 13		
Subtotal, Operation of recreational resources	-	939	959	1,018	1,045	1,078	1,11		
Offsetting receipts		-306	-317	-140	-142	-143	-140		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	·······			-85	-99	-101	-10		
Subtotal, Offsetting receipts		-306	-317	-225	-241	-244	-25		
Total, Recreational resources	632	633	642	793	804	834	86		
Pollution control and abatement: Superfund resources and other mandatory		-124	-133	-133	-133	-133	-13		
Other natural resources: Fees and mandatory programs	–3	11	8	8	9	10	1		
Total, Mandatory	1,512	1,786	2,407	2,954	3,025	3,089	3,08		
Total, Natural resources and environment	31,126	29,357	30,400	31,432	32,090	32,785	33,53		
O Agriculture: Discretionary: Farm income stabilization:									
Agriculture credit loan program	458	496	505	515	525	537	55		
P.L.480 market development activities		129	136	139	141	144	14		
Discretionary changes to CCC programs		–175 1,000	–50 1,035	–51 1,054	–52 1,076	–53 1,099	-5- 1,12		
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers		3	4	1,054	4	4	1,12		
Total, Farm income stabilization	1,628	1,453	1,630	1,661	1,694	1,731	1,77		
Agricultural research and services:		,	,	4					
Research and education programs Discretionary changes to mandatory research programs		1,555 –120	1,555 –120	1,584	1,617	1,652	1,69		
Integrated research, education, and extension programs		45	63	64	66	67	68		
Extension programs		418	422	430	439	448	460		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002 _			Estim	ate		
i dibbioli and i logiani	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Marketing programs	72	76	77	78	80	82	84
Animal and plant inspection programs		747	751	765	780	798	818
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			-8	-8	-8	-8	-9
Subtotal, Animal and plant inspection programs	947	747	743	757	772	790	809
Economic intelligence	182	214	213	217	221	226	232
Grain inspection and packers program	33	40	42	43	44	45	46
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-27	-29	-30	-30	-31	-32
Subtotal, Grain inspection and packers program	33	13	13	13	14	14	14
Foreign agricultural service	134	131	141	144	147	150	154
Other programs and unallocated overhead	530	619	635	647	658	673	692
Total, Agricultural research and services	4,060	3,698	3,742	3,934	4,014	4,102	4,207
Total, Discretionary	5,688	5,151	5,372	5,595	5,708	5,833	5,982
Mandatory:							
Farm income stabilization:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	14,672	13,702	12,750	15,669	14,975	13,643	11,848
Agricultural credit insurance subsidy reestimate	1,233	– 105					
Crop insurance and other farm credit activities	2,764	1,643	3,372	3,099	3,237	3,389	3,518
Credit liquidating accounts (ACIF and FAC)	-800	-800	-767	-536	-472	-429	-390
Total, Farm income stabilization	17,869	14,440	15,355	18,232	17,740	16,603	14,976
Agricultural research and services:							
Miscellaneous mandatory programs	435	622	579	607	634	682	689
Offsetting receipts		-163	-167	-165	-166	-167	-167
Total, Agricultural research and services	264	459	412	442	468	515	522
Total, Mandatory	18,133	14,899	15,767	18,674	18,208	17,118	15,498
Total, Agriculture	23,821	20,050	21,139	24,269	23,916	22,951	21,480
370 Commerce and housing credit:							
Discretionary: Mortgage credit:							
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	-2,349	-2,785	-2,852	-2,578	-2,131	-2.059	-2,247
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)		-388	-394	-402	-410	-418	-429
				- 4	2		2
Other housing and urban development		6	2	1			
Other housing and urban development Rural housing insurance fund		6 692	2 696	709	723	739	759
· ·	7						759 -1,915
Rural housing insurance fund	7 664	692	696	709	723	739	
Rural housing insurance fund	7 664 -2,023	692	696	709	723	739	
Rural housing insurance fund	7 664 -2,023	-2,475	-2,548	709 -2,270	723 -1,816	739 -1,738	-1,915
Rural housing insurance fund	7 664 -2,023	-2,475	-2,548	709 -2,270	723 -1,816	739 -1,738	-1,915
Rural housing insurance fund	664 -2,023 683	692 -2,475 77	696 -2,548 60	709 -2,270 66	723 -1,816 66 2	739 -1,738 66	-1,915 66
Rural housing insurance fund	664 -2,023 683 1 658	692 -2,475 77 1	696 -2,548 60 1	709 -2,270 66 1	723 -1,816 66 2	739 -1,738 66 1	-1,915 66 1
Rural housing insurance fund	664 -2,023 683 1 658 707	692 -2,475 77 1 614 588	696 -2,548 60 1 629 525	709 -2,270 66 1 641 534	723 -1,816 66 2 654 546	739 -1,738 66 1 669 559	-1,915 66 1 686 571
Rural housing insurance fund	683 683 1 658 707 541	692 -2,475 77 1 614 588 778	696 -2,548 60 1 629 525 747	709 -2,270 66 1 641 534 937	723 -1,816 66 2 654 546 901	739 -1,738 66 1 669 559 932	-1,915 66 1 686 571 1,282
Rural housing insurance fund	664 -2,023 683 1 658 707 541 -371	692 -2,475 77 1 614 588	696 -2,548 60 1 629 525	709 -2,270 66 1 641 534	723 -1,816 66 2 654 546	739 -1,738 66 1 669 559	-1,915 66 1 686 571
Rural housing insurance fund	664 -2,023 683 1 658 707 541 -371	692 -2,475 77 1 614 588 778 -638	696 -2,548 60 1 629 525 747	709 -2,270 66 1 641 534 937	723 -1,816 66 2 654 546 901	739 -1,738 66 1 669 559 932	-1,915 66 1 686 571 1,282
Rural housing insurance fund Total, Mortgage credit Postal service: Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget) Deposit insurance: National credit union administration Other advancement of commerce: Small and minority business assistance Science and technology Economic and demographic statistics Regulatory agencies Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	664 -2,023 683 1 658 707 541 -371	692 -2,475 77 1 614 588 778 -638 -33	696 -2,548 60 1 629 525 747 -570	709 -2,270 66 1 641 534 937 -841	723 -1,816 66 2 654 546 901 -1,155	739 -1,738 66 1 669 559 932 -104	-1,915 66 1 686 571 1,282 -108

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Funding and Persons	2002		Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Other discretionary	96	27	-105	- 77	-71	-68	-63		
Total, Other advancement of commerce	1,964	1,507	1,508	1,583	1,272	2,394	2,784		
Total, Discretionary	625	-890	-979	-620	-476	723	936		
Mandatory:									
Mortgage credit: Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	3,588	3,962	4,168	3,613	3,236	3,031	3,170		
Government National Mortgage Association		91	40	40	40	40	40		
Other HUD mortgage credit	-463	-519	-558 1 000	-521	-521	-351	-351 1 040		
Other mortgage credit activities		-1,995	-1,290	-1,201	-1,194	-1,124	-1,042		
Total, Mortgage credit	1,648	1,539	2,360	1,931	1,561	1,596	1,817		
Postal service: Postal Service (Off-budget)	3,071	51	877	751	927	1,545	695		
Deposit insurance:									
Bank Insurance Fund	-27	-25	-24	-25	-25	-26	-26		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			24	25	25	26	26		
Subtotal, Bank Insurance Fund	<u>–27</u>	-25					<u></u>		
FSLIC Resolution Fund	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3		
Savings Association Insurance Fund	-3	-3	-3 04	-3 or	-3 or	-3 00	-3 00		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-24	-25	-25	-26	-26		
Subtotal, Savings Association Insurance Fund		-3	<u>–27</u>	<u>–28</u>	-28	<u>–29</u>	<u>–29</u>		
Other deposit insurance activities	32	31	30	30	31	31	32		
Total, Deposit insurance				-1 .		-1 .	<u></u>		
Other advancement of commerce:	F 470	0.000	0.054	0.700	0.050	0.007	7.405		
Universal service fund	5,472 220	6,329 219	6,651 234	6,733 240	6,856 254	6,987 265	7,125 276		
Spectrum auction subsidy	142	511	13	13	13	13	13		
Regulatory fees	-20	-44	-78	-99	-102	-106	-110		
Credit liquidating accounts	3	3	3	1	1	1.			
SBA business loan program and subsidy reestimate	–297 312	435 321	331	341		362	373		
Other mandatory	122	68	163	186	184	187	192		
Total, Other advancement of commerce	5,954	7,842	7,317	7,415	7,557	7,709	7,869		
Total, Mandatory	10,673	9,432	10,554	10,096	10,045	10,849	10,381		
Total, Commerce and housing credit	11,298	8,542	9,575	9,476	9,569	11,572	11,317		
		-,	-,	-,					
400 Transportation: Discretionary:									
Ground transportation:									
Highways						-1	-1		
Highway safety	165	188	130	132	135	138	141		
Mass transit	3,272	1,445	1,290	1,314	1,341	1,371	1,405		
Railroads	1,046	710 –59	1,089	1,109	1,131	1,156	1,186		
Subtotal, Railroads	1,046	651	1,089	1,109	1,131	1,156	1,186		
Regulation	17	18	19	19	20	20	21		
State infrastructure banks	<u>-6</u> .	0.000	0.500	0.574	0.007	0.004	0.750		
Total, Ground transportation	4,810	2,302	2,528	2,574	2,627	2,684	2,752		
Air transportation: Airports and airways (FAA)	10,503	10,186	10,611	10,808	11,029	11,270	11,558		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	Function and Program				Estimate					
i uncuon and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Transportation security administration	2,557	2,817	2,334	2,377	2,426	2,480	2,543			
Air transportation stabilization program account		6	3	3	3	3	3			
Aeronautical research and technology Payments to air carriers		986	993	931	940	934	915			
Total, Air transportation	14,114	13,995	13,941	14,119	14,398	14,687	15,019			
Water transportation:		. ===								
Marine safety and transportation Ocean shipping	·	4,763 139	5,252 151	5,349 153	5,461 157	5,580 160	5,719 164			
Total, Water transportation	4,253	4,902	5,403	5,502	5,618	5,740	5,883			
Other transportation: Departmental administration and other	260	308	406	412	375	383	394			
Total, Discretionary	23,437	21,507	22,278	22,607	23,018	23,494	24,048			
Mandatory: Ground transportation:										
HighwaysProposed Legislation (PAYGO)	·	31,120	30,332 100	30,911 100	32,007 100	32,927 100	33,855 100			
Subtotal, Highways	34,034	31,120	30,432	31,011	32,107	33,027	33,955			
Highway safety		612	982	992	1,002	1,014	1,025			
Mass transit		5,781	5,936	6,055	6,180	6,319	6,475			
Offsetting receipts and credit subsidy reestimates Credit liquidating accounts		–105 –23	–295 –20	–33 –20	–33 –14	–33 –14	–33 –14			
Total, Ground transportation	41,053	37,385	37,035	38,005	39,242	40,313	41,408			
Air transportation:										
Airports and airways (FAA)	·	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400			
Payments to air carriersAir transportation stabilization loan subsidies		30 500	33	30	40	40	40			
Total, Air transportation		3,930	3,433	3,430	3,440	3,440	3,440			
Water transportation:				3, .55	3,					
Coast Guard retired pay	876	889	1,020	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,081			
MARAD ocean freight differential	157	-119	83	94	96	98	98			
Other water transportation programs	177	-14	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32			
Total, Water transportation	1,210	756	1,075	1,085	1,106	1,127	1,147			
Other transportation:										
Sale of transportation assets Other mandatory transportation programs		–10 7	7				 1–			
Total, Other transportation		-3	7	7	7	-1	-1			
Total, Mandatory		42,068	41,550	42,527	43,795	44,879	45,994			
Total, Transportation		63,575	63,828	65,134	66,813	68,373	70,042			
, ·										
50 Community and regional development: Discretionary:										
Community development:	7 700	1716	1716	1 001	V 000	5.010	E 107			
Community development block grant Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		4,716 16	4,716 16	4,804 16	4,902 17	5,010 17	5,137 17			
Subtotal, Community development block grant	7,783	4,732	4,732	4,820	4,919	5,027	5,154			
Community development loan guarantees										
Community development financial institutions Brownfields redevelopment		68 25	51	52	53	54	56			

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estim	ate		
i andion and i rogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other community development programs	163	606	387	424	434	443	47
Total, Community development	8,066	5,438	5,170	5,296	5,406	5,524	5,68
Area and regional development:							
Rural development		944	626	638	663	679	75
Economic Development Administration	366	348	364	371	378	387	39
Indian programs '		1,482	1,521	1,549	1,581	1,615	1,65
Appalachian Regional Commission		66	33	34	34	35	3
11		41	21	21	21	23	2
Denali Commission							
Delta Regional Authority	10	10	2	2	2	2	
Total, Area and regional development	3,029	2,891	2,567	2,615	2,679	2,741	2,87
Disaster relief and insurance:							
Disaster relief	10,131	1,800	1,934	1,970	2,010	2,055	2,10
Small Business Administration disaster loans		194	198	202	206	210	21
National flood insurance fund		89	90	92	93	96	9
State and local preparedness assistance (DHS)		3,564	3,058	3,115	3,178	3,249	3,33
Other disaster assistance programs	913	1,097	876	891	910	929	95
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	11,666	6,744	6,156	6,270	6,397	6,539	6,70
Total, Discretionary	22,761	15,073	13,893	14,181	14,482	14,804	15,26
andatory:							
Community development:							
Mandatory programs		23	23	23	23	23 .	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
Area and regional development:							
Indian programs	411	429	447	461	482	503	52
Rural development programs		177	75	76	66	66	
Credit liquidating accounts		-204	-274	-315	-286	-270	-25
Offsetting receipts		-428	-437	-455	-473	-493	-51
Total, Area and regional development	-	-26	-189	-233	-211	-194	-239
•							
Disaster relief and insurance:							
National flood insurance fund	–105	-109	-110	-112	-115	-118	-12
SBA disaster loans program account		468					
SBA disaster loan subsidy reestimates		-42					
Disaster loan program negative subsidies		- <u>1</u>	_1	-1	-1	_1	
Disaster assistance, downward reestimates			-			'-	
Disaster assistance, downward reestimates		-9					
Total, Disaster relief and insurance		307	-111	-113	-116	-119	-12
Total, Mandatory	300	304	-277	-323	-304	-290	-36
Total, Community and regional development	23,061	15,377	13,616	13,858	14,178	14,514	14,90
Education, training, employment, and social services:							
iscretionary:							
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education:							
	44 700	10.005	14 104	14.450	14.750	15.005	45.40
Education for the disadvantaged	,	13,385	14,184	14,459	14,756	15,085	15,46
Impact aid	,	1,141	1,016	1,035	1,056	1,079	1,10
School improvement	7,846	6,784	5,373	5,139	5,244	5,361	5,49
English language acquisition		665	665	677	691	706	72
Special education		9,688	10,690	10,896	11,120	11,365	11,65
		,		,	•	11,000	11,00
Vocational and adult education Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		1,898	791 . 800	1,622	1,655	1,691	1,73
	1,934	1,898	1,591	1,622	1,655	1,691	1,73
Subtotal, Vocational and adult education	-						
Indian education		755	775	743	757	771	
			775 807	743 822	757 839	771 857	
Indian education							792 879 824

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

5 15	2002			Estimate					
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Other	14	14	14	14	15	15	15		
Total, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	32,927	34,330	35,541	36,178	36,920	37,734	38,686		
Higher education:									
Student financial assistance	13,286	12,768	14,519	14,790	15,091	15,424	15,816		
Higher education	2,028	1,883	1,904	1,940	1,979	2,023	2,074		
Federal family education loan program						······································	······		
Federal direct student loan program account		-795	-795	-795	-795	-795	-795		
Other higher education programs	413	1,340	1,352	1,377	1,405	1,436	1,472		
Other higher education programs	410	1,340	1,002	1,077	1,405	1,430	1,472		
Total, Higher education	15,776	15,196	16,980	17,312	17,680	18,088	18,567		
Research and general education aids:									
Library of Congress	388	408	453	461	472	482	493		
Public broadcasting	427	434	383	391	399	408	418		
Smithsonian institution and related agencies	650	664	710	721	737	755	772		
Education research, statistics, and assessment	435	433	376	383	391	399	409		
Other	911	873	951	969	989	1,009	1,037		
Total, Research and general education aids	2,811	2,812	2,873	2,925	2,988	3,053	3,129		
Training and employment:									
Training and employment services	5,484	5,036	4,952	5,048	5 150	5 266	5,398		
• , ,	,				5,152	5,266			
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			797	812	828	847	868		
Subtotal, Training and employment services	5,484	5,036	5,749	5,860	5,980	6,113	6,266		
Older Americans employment	445	440	440	448	457	467	479		
State employment services and national activities	1,292	1,270	1,332	1,355	1,384	1,414	1,451		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	,	,	-797	–811	-828	-846	-868		
Subtotal, State employment services and national activities	1,292	1,270	535	544	556	568	583		
Other employment and training	112	116	116	118	120	123	126		
Total, Training and employment	7,333	6,862	6,840	6,970	7,113	7,271	7,454		
Other labor services:									
Labor law, statistics, and other administration	1,528	1,515	1,536	1,564	1,596	1,632	1,673		
Social services:									
Rehabilitation services	464	386	334	340	347	355	364		
Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps	407	636	598	609	621	635	651		
Corporation for National and Community Service—Senior Corps	329	396	365	372	379	388	399		
Children and families services programs	8,427	8,479	8,547	8,681	8,829	8,992	9,186		
Head Start transfer from Department of Health and Human Services (Proposed									
Legislation non-PAYGO)		30	30	-6,887	-6,998	-7,122	-7,267		
Head Start transfer to Department of Education (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)				6,945	7,087	7,245	7,427		
Aging services program	1,200	1,341	1,344	1,369	1,397	1,428	1,464		
Other	73	311	253	258	263	268	275		
Total. Social services	10,900	11,579	11,471	11,687	11,925	12,189	12,499		
					-	<u> </u>			
Total, Discretionary	71,275	72,294	75,241	76,636	78,222	79,967	82,008		
Mandatory:									
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education: Education tax credit (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)			213	543	714	796	886		
Higher education:									
Federal family education loan program	4,312	3,422	6,131	4,958	4,822	4,860	4,993		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			141	38	42	44	44		
, ,									
Subtotal, Federal family education loan program	4,312	3,422	6,272	4,996	4,864	4,904	5,037		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	2002			ate	 e				
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Federal direct loan program	58	4,898	-124	-633	-992	-1,262	-1,443		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			53	14	15	16	16		
Subtotal, Federal direct loan program	58	4,898	-71	-619	-977	-1,246	-1,427		
Other higher education programs	-75	-74	-69	-68	-67	-65	-62		
Credit liquidating account (Family education loan program)	-528	-673	-549	-414	-290	-191	-120		
Total, Higher education	3,767	7,573	5,583	3,895	3,530	3,402	3,428		
Research and general education aids:							_		
Mandatory programs	20	19	18	17	16	16	16		
Training and employment:									
Trade adjustment assistance	132	259	259	259	259	260	260		
Reemployment accounts (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)		•							
Advance appropriations and other mandatory	151	98							
Total, Training and employment	283	3,957	259	259	259	260	260		
Other labor services:							_		
Other labor services	10	10							
Social services:									
Social services block grant	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700		
Rehabilitation services		2,616	2,669	2,720	2,776	2,832	2,894		
Promoting safe and stable families		305	305	305	305	305	305		
Other social services	19	10	14	11	8	7	7		
Total, Social services	4,506	4,631	4,688	4,736	4,789	4,844	4,906		
Total, Mandatory	8,586	16,190	10,761	9,450	9,308	9,318	9,496		
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	79,861	88,484	86,002	86,086	87,530	89,285	91,504		
550 Health:									
Discretionary:									
Health care services:									
Substance abuse and mental health services		3,195	3,393	3,418	3,439	3,516	3,605		
Indian health Health Resources and Services Administration		2,817 5,070	2,889 5,369	2,943 5,621	3,003 5,879	3,069 6,009	3,147 6,161		
Disease control, research, and training		3,839	3,948	4,021	4,104	4,194	4,301		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		,	–110	-112	–114	–117	-120		
	-								
Subtotal, Disease control, research, and training	3,935	3,839	3,838	3,909	3,990	4,077	4,181		
Public health preparedness (DHS)	1,232	504	1,344	1,352	1,240	917	930		
Public health preparedness—create mandatory procurement authority (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)			-890	-890	-768	-435	-435		
Departmental management and other		2,317	2,417	2,463	2,513	2,569	2,633		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			13	13	14	14	14		
Subtotal, Departmental management and other	2,165	2,317	2,430	2,476	2,527	2,583	2,647		
Total, Health care services	18,672	17,742	18,373	18,829	19,310	19,736	20,236		
Uselah yanggun and tysining.			-						
Health research and training: National Institutes of Health	22 100	27 244	27 742	20 260	20 025	20 471	20,000		
Clinical training	,	27,244 313	27,742 310	28,260 316	28,835 322	29,471 329	30,220 337		
Other health research and training		327	310	325	332	339	347		
·									
Total, Health research and training	24,252	27,884	28,371	28,901	29,489	30,139	30,904		

Table 25-1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued

(In millions of dollars) **Estimate** 2002 Function and Program Actual 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 Consumer and occupational health and safety: Food safety and inspection 756 797 812 829 847 868 Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -122 -124-127 -130-133 Subtotal, Food safety and inspection 730 756 675 688 702 717 735 Occupational safety and health 713 708 735 748 762 781 802 FDA and Consumer Product Safety Commission salaries and expenses 1,492 1,523 1,597 1.423 1,442 1.466 1.557 Total, Consumer and occupational health and safety 2.866 2.906 2,876 2,928 2.987 3,055 3,134 Total, Discretionary 45,790 48,532 49,620 50,658 51,786 52,930 54,274 Mandatory: Health care services: Medicaid grants 162,359 176,753 192,773 209,840 227,529 246,896 Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -50 -60 -63 -65 -68 -55 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) 225 5,041 5.844 4.269 5,529 5,671 Subtotal, Medicaid grants 147.341 162.534 182.542 196.982 215.306 232.505 252,499 State children's health insurance fund 5.934 5.382 3,175 4,082 4,082 5,040 5,040 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) -2.433-2.853-3.745-3.749-3.873Subtotal, State children's health insurance fund 5,934 5,382 742 1,229 337 1,291 1,167 420 518 584 644 212 9,827 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) 3.546 8.166 9,251 Subtotal, Health care tax credit 4 212 3.966 8.684 9.835 10.471 Federal employees' and retired employees' health benefits 6,047 6,732 7,430 8,092 8,788 9,520 10,323 DoD Medicare-eligible retiree health care fund 5,006 4,445 4,765 5,324 5,661 6,016 Biodefense countermeasures procurement (Proposed Legislation PAYGO) 890 890 768 435 435 UMWA Funds (coal miner retiree health) 175 164 146 238 208 155 137 Other mandatory health services activities 655 684 668 689 669 691 605 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) 25 50 50 50 50 Subtotal, Other mandatory health services activities 680 734 718 739 719 691 Total. Health care services 179.985 217.047 240.101 260.112 160.165 197,490 281.739 Health research and safety: 125 Health research and training 127 172 152 151 151 151 Consumer and occupational health and safety -1 Total, Health research and safety 127 171 151 150 150 150 Total, Mandatory 160,290 180,112 197,661 217,198 240,251 260,262 281,889 206,080 228,644 247,281 267,856 292,037 313,192 336,163 570 Medicare: Discretionary: Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses 1.607 1.515 1.574 1.604 1.635 1.672 1,715 Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -25-38-38-38-38 -38 Subtotal, Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses 1.607 1,490 1,536 1,566 1,597 1,634 1,677 Supplementary medical insurance (SMI) administrative expenses 2,273 2,360 2,404 2,452 2,506 2,571 -163Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -105-163-163-163-163Subtotal, Supplementary medical insurance (SMI) administrative expenses 2,168 2,197 2,241 2.289 2,343 2,408 Total, Discretionary 3.805 3,658 3,733 3,807 3.886 3,977 4,085

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

		Estimate							
Function and Program	2002 Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Mandatory:									
Medicare:									
Hospital insurance (HI)	-,	151,688	160,613	168,660	173,235	183,393	193,862		
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)		117,902	119,239	126,188	129,664	138,069	147,152		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		50	55	60	63	65	68		
Subtotal, Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	106,987	117,952	119,294	126,248	129,727	138,134	147,220		
Allowance for medicare modernization (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)			6,000	10,000	33,000	38,000	43,000		
HI premiums and collections		-1,568	-1,681	-1,772	-1,870	-1,977	-2,085		
SMI premiums and collections	24,428	-26,701	-29,317	-31,089	-32,664	-34,362	-36,670		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)				35	12 .				
Subtotal, SMI premiums and collections	–24,428	-26,701	-29,317	-31,054	-32,652	-34,362	-36,670		
Medicare interfunds	2,987	-8	-150						
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)									
Subtotal, Medicare interfunds	2,987	_8							
,									
Total, Mandatory	230,623	241,363	254,909	272,082	301,440	323,188	345,327		
Total, Medicare	234,428	245,021	258,642	275,889	305,326	327,165	349,412		
600 Income security:									
Discretionary:									
General retirement and disability insurance:									
Railroad retirement		236	226	230	235	239	247		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		13	17	17	18	18	19		
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration and other	112	119	131	133	136	139	142		
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	374	368	374	380	389	396	408		
Federal employee retirement and disability:									
Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses	105	110	124	126	129	131	135		
Federal workers' compensation (FECA) surcharge, offset for discretionary		-86	-88	-90	-91	-93	-96		
Armed forces retirement home		67	65	66	67	69	71		
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund		1	1	1	1	1	1		
, ,	-								
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	177	92	102	103	106	108	111		
Unemployment compensation:									
Unemployment programs administrative expenses		2,745	2,657	2,707	2,761	2,822	2,895		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)						-857	-1,847		
Total, Unemployment compensation	2,734	2,745	2,657	2,707	2,761	1,965	1,048		
Hausing assistance.									
Housing assistance:	3 405	3 530	2 574	3,641	2 715	3,797	2 000		
Public housing operating fund		3,530 2,426	3,574 2,641	2,690	3,715 2,745	2,806	3,893 2,878		
Subsidized, public, homeless and other HUD housing		22,584	23,003	23,438	23,917	24,448	25,065		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			50	25,450 51	52	53	23,003 54		
Subtotal, Subsidized, public, homeless and other HUD housing		22,584	23,053	23,489	23,969	24,501	25,119		
Rural housing assistance	806	823	851	867	884	904	928		
Rural housing assistance	000	023	100	007		904	920		
Total, Housing assistance	26,945	29,363	30,119	30,687	31,313	32,008	32,818		
Food and nutrition assistance:									
Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	4,462	4,726	4,769	4,858	4,957	5,066	5,195		
Other nutrition programs	595	460	494	503	515	525	538		
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	5,057	5,186	5,263	5,361	5,472	5,591	5,733		
Other income assistance:									
Refugee assistance	460	486	462	471	480	491	503		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Low income home energy assistance	2,000	1,700	2,000	2,038	2,079	2,125	2,179		
Child care and development block grant		2,100	2,100	2,139	2,183	2,231	2,288		
Foster care and adoption assistance		60 2.840	60 3.057	61 2 100	62 2.167	64 3,231	65 3 300		
Supplemental security income (SSI) administrative expenses	2,857	2,849	3,057	3,109	3,167	3,231	3,309		
Total, Other income assistance	7,417	7,195	7,679	7,818	7,971	8,142	8,344		
Total, Discretionary	42,704	44,949	46,194	47,056	48,012	48,210	48,462		
Mandatory:									
General retirement and disability insurance:	4.004	4054	4 000	5.040					
Railroad retirement	,	4,954 857	4,869 803	5,248 753	5,571 707	5,558 661	5,765 618		
Special benefits for disabled coal filliners		057	003	755	707	001	010		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		-12	-17	-17	-18	-18	-19		
District of Columbia pension funds		488	496	500	511	522	982		
Special workers' compensation program	147	149	150	148	148	149	149		
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	6,364	6,436	6,301	6,632	6,919	6,872	7,495		
Federal employee retirement and disability:									
Federal civilian employee retirement and disability		51,766	53,422	55,802	58,179	60,596	63,026		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			3	8	14	20	27		
Subtotal, Federal civilian employee retirement and disability	49,659	51,766	53,425	55,810	58,193	60,616	63,053		
Military retirement	35,188	36,056	36,870	37,818	38,787	39,797	40,833		
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)		167	166	246	274	273	271		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-8	– 7	-13	-15	-14		
Subtotal, Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)	124	167	158	239	261	258	257		
Federal employees life insurance fund	32	32	33	33	33	34	34		
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	85,003	88,021	90,486	93,900	97,274	100,705	104,177		
Unemployment compensation:									
Unemployment insurance programs		52,697	39,392	38,376	39,300	41,565	43,723		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)						718	1,712		
Subtotal, Unemployment insurance programs	50,533	52,697	39,392	38,376	39,300	42,283	45,435		
Trade adjustment assistance	284	612	1,079	1,036	974	940	972		
Total, Unemployment compensation	50,817	53,309	40,471	39,412	40,274	43,223	46,407		
Housing assistance:	0.5	40	00	00	40	40	40		
Mandatory housing assistance programs	25	40	30	30	40	40	40		
Food and nutrition assistance:	00.000	00.000	07 700	00.010	00.404	00.050	00 710		
Food stamps (including Puerto Rico)		26,233	27,729	28,219	28,461 –25	28,859 -34	29,713 –36		
Proposed Legisiation (PATGO)					– 25	-34	-30		
Subtotal, Food stamps (including Puerto Rico)	22,832	26,233	27,729	28,219	28,436	28,825	29,677		
State child nutrition programs	10,083	10,572	11,408	11,843	12,281	12,822	13,327		
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Sec.32)	908	992	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162		
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	33,823	37,797	40,299	41,224	41,879	42,809	44,166		
Other income support:									
Supplemental security income (SSI)	· ·	32,428	34,305	38,385	37,195	35,739	39,872		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			1	-8	-18	-26	-40		
Subtotal, Supplemental security income (SSI)	29,090	32,428	34,306	38,377	37,177	35,713	39,832		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program Function and Program Child support and family support programs	2004 4,393 -47 4,346	2005 4,711 –17	2006 5,033	2007	2008
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) Subtotal, Child support and family support programs 3,846 4,037 Federal share of child support collections	-47	,		г сос	
Federal share of child support collections	4,346		-18	5,686 -17	5,627 –20
		4,694	5,015	5,669	5,607
	−1,137 −14	-1,163 -30	-1,198 56	-1,233 109	-1,270 114
Subtotal, Federal share of child support collections	-1,151	-1,193	-1,142	-1,124	-1,156
Temporary assistance for needy families and related programs	17,690 –81	16,690 419	16,690 419	16,690 419	18,690 419
Subtotal, Temporary assistance for needy families and related programs 18,967 19,009	17,609	17,109	17,109	17,109	19,109
Child care entitlement to states	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Foster care and adoption assistance	6,779	7,071	7,487	7,909	8,408
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	35	218	78	-60	-271
Subtotal, Foster care and adoption assistance	6,814	7,289	7,565	7,849	8,137
Earned income tax credit (EITC)	31,375	32,092	33,450	34,484	35,383
Child tax credit 5,060 5,870 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) 300	5,863 1,074	5,699 4,783	7,627 4,272	7,626 4,195	7,497 4,142
Subtotal, Child tax credit	6,937	10,482	11,899	11,821	11,639
Other assistance	50	50	51	52	53
SSI recoveries and receipts	-3,893	-2,182	-2,064	-2,137	-2,209
Total, Other income support	99,110	109,435	111,777	112,153	119,112
Total, Mandatory	276,697	290,633	298,163	305,802	321,397
Total, Income security	322,891	337,689	346,175	354,012	369,859
50 Social security: Discretionary: Social security:					
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)administrative expenses (Off-budget)	2,271	2,314	2,360	2,412	2,474
Disability insurance (DI) administrative expenses (Off-budget)	1,986 25	2,024 25	2,064 26	2,110 27	2,164 27
Total, Discretionary	4,282	4,363	4,450	4,549	4,665
Mandatory:					
Social security: Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)(Off-budget)	415,980	432,058	449,476	469,435	491,621
Disability insurance (DI)(Off-budget)	78,582	81,090	85,780	91,881	98.326
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget) 13,978 13,046 Compensation for military wage credits (On-budget) (Proposed Legislation non-	13,379	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,156
PAYGO)					
Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget)	–13,379 –628	-14,415	-15,344	-16,645	-18,156
<u> </u>					
Total, Mandatory	494,562 498,844	513,148 517,511	535,256	561,316 565,865	589,947 594,612
00 Veterans benefits and services: Discretionary:		317,311			
Income security for veterans:			· · -		
Veterans compensation 603 610 Veterans pensions 156 155	621 152	632 155	645 158	660 161	676 165
Veterans pensions	102	100	100	101	103

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Veterans insurance	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Total, Income security for veterans	765	771	779	793	809	827	847		
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:	_								
Discretionary change to readjustment benefits account		97	99	101	103	105	107		
Veterans employment and training	146	157	162	164	168	171	177		
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	221	254	261	265	271	276	284		
Hospital and medical care for veterans:	00.405	04.404	07.547	00.000	00 004	00.000	00.007		
Medical care and hospital services	·	24,431	27,547	28,062	28,631	29,262	30,007		
Medical and prosthetic research Collections for medical care		794 –1,616	822 –2,141	837 -2,241	854 -2,425	873 -2,644	895 -2,883		
Collections for interior care		-1,010	-2,141	-2,241	-2,423	-2,044	-2,000		
Total, Hospital and medical care for veterans	22,256	23,609	26,228	26,658	27,060	27,491	28,019		
Veterans housing:	400	474	450	400	405	400	470		
Housing program loan administrative expenses		171	159 48	162 49	165 50	168 51	173 52		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			46	49	50	51			
Total, Veterans housing	168	171	207	211	215	219	225		
Other veterans benefits and services:									
General administration		271	284	289	295	301	308		
Other operating expenses	381	381	404	411	419	428	439		
Total, Other veterans benefits and services	633	652	688	700	714	729	747		
Total, Discretionary	24,043	25,457	28,163	28,627	29,069	29,542	30,122		
Mandatory:									
Income security for veterans:									
Veterans compensation	,	25,530	26,335	28,800	30,365	31,865	33,366		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-124	-298	-388	-456			
Subtotal, Veterans compensation	22,772	25,530	26,211	28,502	29,977	31,409	32,869		
Veterans pensions		3,300	3,391	3,479	3,575	3,683	3,797		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			1	1	1	1	1		
Subtotal, Veterans pensions	3,177	3,300	3,392	3,480	3,576	3,684	3,798		
Veterans burial benefits	134	157	157	154	156	158	161		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			5	4	3	2	1		
Subtotal, Veterans burial benefits	134	157	162	158	159	160	162		
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans	7	10	10	10	9	8	8		
National service life insurance trust fund		1,236	1,235	1,230	1,231	1,226	1,217		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			······································	······	5	4	3		
Subtotal, National service life insurance trust fund	1,219	1,236	1,235	1,230	1,236	1,230	1,220		
All other insurance programs	28	46	57	64	76	90	104		
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)					1	1	1		
Subtotal, All other insurance programs	28	46	57	64	77	91	105		
	-	-184	-172	_156	-142	-129			
Insurance program receipts				-156		-128			
Total, Income security for veterans	27,151	30,095	30,895	33,288	34,892	36,453	38,046		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estim	ate		
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:							
Education benefits (Montgomery GI Bill and related programs) Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		1,672	1,905 1	2,248 1	2,332 1	2,402 1	2,480 1
Subtotal, Education benefits (Montgomery GI Bill and related programs)	1,584	1,672	1,906	2,249	2,333	2,403	2,481
Vocational rehabilitation and employment	487	525	561	588	616	646	678
All-volunteer force educational assistance trust fund		-267	-347	-355	-375	-392	-409
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,887	1,930	2,120	2,482	2,574	2,657	2,750
Hospital and medical care for veterans: Fees, charges and other mandatory medical care	–28						
Veterans housing: Housing program loan subsidies	770	1,077	221	324	328	333	220
			331				338
Housing program loan reestimates							
Total, Veterans housing		199	331	324	328	333	338
Other veterans programs: National homes, Battle Monument contributions and other	61	43	47	39	40	41	42
Total, Mandatory	28,052	32,267	33,393	36,133	37,834	39,484	41,176
Total, Veterans benefits and services	52,095	57,724	61,556	64,760	66,903	69,026	71,298
750 Administration of justice: Discretionary: Federal law enforcement activities: Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI, DHS, FinCEN, ICDE) Alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives investigations (ATF) Border and transportation security directorate activities Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Tax law, criminal investigations (IRS) United States Secret Service	781 7,131 311 429 1,022	5,718 802 7,155 320 467 1,007	6,297 852 7,481 335 476 1,124	6,414 869 7,697 341 485 1,145	6,544 892 7,853 348 495 1,186	6,691 912 8,026 356 506 1,212	6,860 936 8,233 365 519 1,243
Other law enforcement activities Total, Federal law enforcement activities		1,181	1,084	1,102	1,127 ———— 18,445	1,152 18,855	1,180
Federal litigative and judicial activities: Civil and criminal prosecution and representation Representation of indigents in civil cases Federal judicial and other litigative activities	329	3,046 329 4,955	3,167 329 5,139	3,228 335 5,247	3,291 342 5,367	3,365 350 5,494	3,451 358 5,647
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	8,304	8,330	8,635	8,810	9,000	9,209	9,456
Correctional activities: Federal prison system and detention trustee program	4,618	5,869	5,917	6,220	6,344	6,486	6,650
Criminal justice assistance: Crime victims fund	68 .		-1,081	175	225	275	325
High-intensity drug trafficking areas program Law enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs	187	206 2,649	206 2,322	210 2,365	214 2,414	219 2,466	224 2,529
Terrorism prevention initiative (DHS)	633		500	509	520	531	545
Total, Criminal justice assistance	5,147	2,855	1,947	3,259	3,373	3,491	3,623
Corrections to meet FY03 policy		-1,261					
Total, Discretionary	34,676	32,443	34,148	36,342	37,162	38,041	39,065
Mandatory: Federal law enforcement activities: Border and transportation security directorate activities Immigration fees	•	2,606 -2,583	2,692 -2,261	2,570 -2,321	2,587 -2,384	2,604 -2,449	2,622 -2,514

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002		Estimate							
Tallotton and Frogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Customs fees		-1,314	-5	-5	-6	-6	-			
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-1,398	-1,490	-1,588	-1,692	-1,80			
Subtotal, Customs fees	-1,229	-1,314	-1,403	-1,495	-1,594	-1,698	-1,81			
Treasury forfeiture fund	178	221	221	221	221	221	22			
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-221	-221	-221	-221	-22			
Subtotal, Treasury forfeiture fund	178	221								
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	217	210	205	185	188	188	18			
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	-267	-860	-767	-1,061	-1,203	-1,355	-1,5°			
Federal litigative and judicial activities:										
Treasury forfeiture fund		422	377	380	387	395	40			
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			221	221	221	221	22			
Subtotal, Treasury forfeiture fund	345	422	598	601	608	616	62			
Federal judicial officers salaries and expenses and other mandatory programs	630	628	664	604	631	646	66			
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	975	1,050	1,262	1,205	1,239	1,262	1,28			
Correctional activities:										
Mandatory programs	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-			
Criminal justice assistance:										
Crime victims fund		605	1,706	500	500	500	50			
September 11 victim compensation		2,700 49	2,361 . 49	50	 51	52				
Public safety officers' benefits			49		-	52				
Total, Criminal justice assistance	796	3,354	4,116	550	551	552	55			
Total, Mandatory	-	3,541	4,608	691	584	456	32			
Total, Administration of justice	36,177	35,984	38,756	37,033	37,746	38,497	39,38			
General government:										
scretionary:										
Legislative functions:										
Legislative branch discretionary programs	2,816	2,966	3,247	3,307	3,376	3,448	3,50			
Executive direction and management:										
Drug control programs		251	250	255	260	266	2			
Executive Office of the President		330	340	347	352	360	30			
Other programs	3	3	70	71	73	73				
Total, Executive direction and management	565	584	660	673	685	699	7			
Central fiscal operations:										
Tax administration	9,056	9,450	9,961	10,147	10,353	10,582	10,8			
Other fiscal operations	898	938	927	942	962	986	1,0			
Total, Central fiscal operations	9,954	10,388	10,888	11,089	11,315	11,568	11,86			
General property and records management:										
Records management	285	265	297	302	307	315	32			
		706	E42	551	567	576	59			
Other government-wide information technology and property management	668	786	543	331	307	370				

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program		Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Central personnel management:								
Discretionary central personnel management programs	180	213	211	215	219	224	229	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			500	509	520	531	545	
Total, Central personnel management	180	213	711	724	739	755	774	
General purpose fiscal assistance:								
Payments and loans to the District of Columbia	444	208	237	241	246	252	258	
Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities Other	14 385	14 167	14 200	14 204	15 208	15 212	15 217	
·								
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	843	389	451	459	469	479	490	
Other general government: Election assistance commission		400	500	600	10	10	1/	
Discretionary programs	291	338	500 474	600 483	10 492	10 503	10 516	
Total, Other general government	291	738	974	1,083	502	513	526	
Total, Discretionary	15,602	16,329	17,771	18,188	17,960	18,353	18,820	
andatory:								
Legislative functions: Congressional members compensation and other	110	114	120	118	118	118	118	
Central fiscal operations:								
Federal financing bank	51	50	58	67	69	71	73	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		2	5	9	11	11	10	
Subtotal, Federal financing bank	51	52	63	76	80	82	83	
Payment for financial services (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)			386	396	400	408	416	
Other mandatory programs	-104	-57	-46	-32	-30	-27	-24	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			2	96	146	146	146	
Subtotal, Other mandatory programs	-104	-57	-44	64	116	119	122	
Total, Central fiscal operations	-53	-5	405	536	596	609	621	
General property and records management:								
Mandatory programs	23	30	28	25	24	22	23	
Offsetting receipts	-22	-39	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32	
Total, General property and records management	1	-9	-2	-6	-7	-10	-9	
General purpose fiscal assistance:								
Payments to States and counties	1,137	1,293	1,285	1,303	1,309	1,284	1,301	
Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF) Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	426	442	396 57	392 78	401 10	409	417	
·								
Subtotal, Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF)	426	442	453	470	420	409	417	
				1,201	1	101	1	
Other general purpose fiscal assistance	144	141	141	142	142	142	142	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				3	4	4	5	
Subtotal, Other general purpose fiscal assistance	144	141	141	145	146	146	147	
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	1,707	1,876	1,879	3,119	1,876	1,940	1,866	
Other general government:								
Territories	188	186	188	188	190	192	193	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			19	20	21	22	23	
Subtotal, Territories	188	186	207	208	211	214	216	
· _ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.050	921	935	1,038	1,038	1,038	1,038	
Treasury claims	1,850	9/1	300	1.บ.วด	1.บ.วด	1.บถด	Luan	

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Other mandatory programs				35	35	40	36		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		/							
Subtotal, Other mandatory programs	-196	7		35	35	40	36		
Total, Other general government	1,909	1,181	1,209	1,348	1,351	1,359	1,357		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Offsetting receipts	-892	-1,194	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192		
		· · ·			·	,	*		
Total, Mandatory	2,782	1,963	2,419	3,923	2,742	2,824	2,761		
Total, General government	18,384	18,292	20,190	22,111	20,702	21,177	21,581		
900 Net interest: Mandatory:									
Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross) Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		328,292 24	352,765 -430	393,661 -729	428,248 -620	459,760 –591	492,224 -583		
Total, Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross)		328,316	352,335	392,932	427,628	459,169	491,641		
,		0_0,0.0			,020	.00,.00	,		
Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil service retirement and disability fund	-35,902	-37,266	-38,768	-40,020	-41,423	-42,719	-44,126		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-24	50	34	34	27	31		
Subtotal, Civil service retirement and disability fund	-35,902	-37,290	-38,718	-39,986	-41,389	-42,692	-44,095		
Military retirement		-13,480	-13,695	-13,958	-14,228	-14,515	-14,820		
Foreign service retirement and disability trust fund		-798	-825	-852	-880	-908	-937		
Medicare trust fundsProposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-16,411	-17,325 6	–18,561 2	– 20,175	–21,998 –1	-24,034 -1		
Subtotal, Medicare trust funds	-16,690	-16,411	-17,319	-18,559	-20,175	-21,999	-24,035		
Unemployment trust fund	-5,445	-3,460	-2,711	-2,689	-2,974	-3,373	-3,673		
Railroad retirement	-1,935	-222	-77	-61	-61	-63	-67		
Airport and airway trust fund		-708	-709	-652	-611	-578	-565		
Other on-budget trust funds		-1,556	-1,479	-1,436	-1,378	-1,341	-1,351		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			1	1	1	1	1		
Subtotal, Other on-budget trust funds	-1,666	-1,556	-1,478	-1,435	-1,377	-1,340	-1,350		
Total, Interest received by on-budget trust funds	-76,494	-73,925	-75,532	-78,192	-81,695	-85,468	-89,542		
Interest received by off-budget trust funds: Interest received by social security trust funds	-76,820	-83,576	-88,698	-96,769	-106,122	-116,995	-129,253		
Other interest:									
Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank	-2,040	-2,268	-2,482	-2,316	-2,137	-2,001	-1,941		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		23	72	123	150	148	133		
Subtotal, Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank	-2,040	-2,245	-2,410	-2,193	-1,987	-1,853	-1,808		
Interest on refunds of tax collections	4,208	3,219	2,689	2,681	2,805	2,961	3,171		
Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation		1,191	1,707	2,117	2,188	2,231	2,231		
Interest paid to loan guarantee financing accounts		3,787	3,812	3,852	3,903	3,983	4,076		
Interest received from direct loan financing accounts		-11,147	-11,747	-12,701	-13,295	-13,944	-14,698		
Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts	-341	-225	-450	-700	-700	-700	-700		
Interest, DoD retiree health care fund		-371	-1,214	-2,250	-3,444	-4,774	-6,250		
Interest, other special and revolving funds		-926	-1,049	-1,175	-1,257	-1,345	-1,422		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			-8	-16	-29	-44	-59		
Subtotal, Interest, other special and revolving funds	-1,736	-926	-1,057	-1,191	-1,286	-1,389	-1,481		

Table 25–1. Budget Authority by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	2002							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
All other interest	-2,266	-2,091	-2,151 8	-2,572 8	-2,458 8	-2,369 8	-2,311 8	
Subtotal, All other interest	-2,266	-2,091	-2,143	-2,564	-2,450	-2,361	-2,303	
Total, Other interest	-8,274	-8,808	-10,813	-12,949	-14,266	-15,846	-17,762	
Other investment income: Private sector holdings, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust		-566	-896	-996	-1,015	-1,015	-1,012	
Total, Net interest	170,949	161,441	176,396	204,026	224,530	239,845	254,072	
920 Allowances: Discretionary: Adjustment to certain pass-through accounts to reflect projected Presidential policy		-400	-288	-293	-299	-306	-314	
Mandatory: Spectrum relocation fund				-1,250 1,250				
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,			
Total, Allawanaa							014	
Total, Allowances		-400	-288	-293	- 299	-306	-314	
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts: Mandatory: Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget):								
Employing agency contributions, military retirement fund		-12,084	-12,546	-12,915	-13,318	-13,765	-14,155	
Employing agency contributions, DoD Retiree Health Care Fund		-7,656	-8,374	-8,880	-9,437	-10,029	-10,656	
Employing agency contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund Contributions to HI trust fund	-10,731 -2,913	-9,975 -3,017	-10,739 -3,085	-11,565 -3,239	-12,555 -3,367	-13,235 -3,498	-13,856 -3,678	
Other contributions to employee retirement and disability funds		-3,017 -7,171	-3,065 -7,370	-5,239 -7,632	-3,307 -7,741	-3,496 -7,983	-8,398	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		3,490	2,658	2,851	2,873	3,065	3,411	
Subtotal, Other contributions to employee retirement and disability funds	-6,910	-3,681	-4,712	-4,781	-4,868	-4,918	-4,987	
Total, Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-33,489	-36,413	-39,456	-41,380	-43,545	-45,445	-47,332	
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget): Contributions to social security trust funds	-9,292	-9,493	-10,023	-10,794	-11,482	-12,159	-13,043	
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf: OCS Receipts	-5,024	-4,300	-3,989	-4,495	-5,155	-5,344	-5,196	
Sale of major assets: Privatization of Elk Hills				-323				
Other undistributed offsetting receipts: Spectrum auction		-80	-200	-8,200	-8,100	-4,300	-4,300	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)						2,000	2,000	
Subtotal, Spectrum auction		-80	-200	-8,200	-8,100	-2,300	-2,300	
Analog spectrum lease fee (Proposed Legislation PAYGO) Spectrum license user fees (Proposed Legislation PAYGO) Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)				-10 -2,402	-25 -2	-500 -50 -202	-500 -100 -2	
Total, Other undistributed offsetting receipts	-1	-80	-200	-10,612	-8,127	-3,052	-2,902	
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-47,806	-50,286	-53,668	-67,604	-68,309	-66,000	-68,473	
Total	2,090,057	2,154,443	2,243,021	2,363,332	2,496,154	2,621,627	2,753,335	
On-budget	(1,724,732) (365,325)				(2,088,495) (407,659)			

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
runction and riogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
050 National defense:									
Discretionary:									
Department of Defense—Military:									
Military personnel Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	86,773	92,636	98,299	104,792	106,164	106,898	113,717		
Proposed Legislation (non-PATGO)	·····		12						
Subtotal, Military personnel	86,773	92,636	98,311	104,792	106,164	106,898	113,717		
Operation and maintenance	129,472	136,068	132,833	137,285	142,743	147,797	154,412		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			5			,	,		
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	129,472	136,068	132,838	137,287	142,743	147,797	154,412		
Procurement	62,515	63,220	67,903	72,079	76,997	83,186	90,731		
Research, development, test and evaluation	·	52,838	58,194	63,572	64,713	64,100	65,279		
Military construction		6,001	6,147	5,720	6,310	8,675	10,840		
Family housing		4,149	4,086	3,943	4,284	4,551	4,711		
Revolving, management, and trust funds and other		3,859	3,441	2,487	1,696	1,309	1,538		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			,			,	,		
Subtotal, Revolving, management, and trust funds and other	1,298	3,859	3,433	2,487	1,696	1,309	1,538		
Total, Department of Defense—Military	333,235	358,771	370,912	389,880	402,907	416,516	441,228		
Atomic energy defense activities:					.=				
Department of Energy		15,302	16,341	17,162	17,143	16,831	16,076		
Department of Homeland Security		94	96	94	94	96	98		
Formerly utilized sites remedial action		123	140	142	144	147	151		
Defense nuclear facilities safety board	20	19	20	20	20	21	21		
Total, Atomic energy defense activities	14,496	15,538	16,597	17,418	17,401	17,095	16,346		
Defence valeted estivities.									
Defense-related activities: Radiation exposure compensation trust fund transferred to mandatory	65	17							
		1,388	2,235	2,433	2,492	2,545	2,608		
Discretionary programsProposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	,		2,233	2,433	2,432	2,545	2,008		
				-		-			
Subtotal, Discretionary programs	1,149	1,388	2,237	2,439	2,500	2,553	2,616		
Total, Defense-related activities	1,214	1,405	2,237	2,439	2,500	2,553	2,616		
Total, Discretionary	348,945	375,714	389,746	409,737	422,808	436,164	460,190		
Mandatory:									
Department of Defense—Military:									
Military personnel	26	51	361	373	376	377	377		
Revolving, trust and other DoD mandatory	542	319	376	247	363	274	375		
Offsetting receipts	–1,852	-986	-942	-921	-922	-886	-882		
Total, Department of Defense—Military	1,284	-616	-205	-301	-183	-235	-130		
Atomic energy defense activities:	-								
Energy employee occupational illness compensation program	381	810	531	335	266	217	194		
Defense-related activities:									
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund	129	155	121	82	54	36	29		
Mandatory programs		223	226	239	247	255	263		
Manuacory programs		220	220	200	271	200	200		
Total, Defense-related activities	513	378	347	321	301	291	292		
Total, Mandatory	–390	572	673	355	384	273	356		
Total, National defense	348,555	376,286	390,419	410,092	423,192	436,437	460,546		
150 International affairs: Discretionary:									
International development, humanitarian assistance: Development assistance, child survival, and disease programs	2,380	2,539	2,785	2,797	2,823	2,884	2,945		

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Finalization and December	2002			Estim	ate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Food aid	922	1,080	1,194	1,231	1,261	1,293	1,323
Refugee programs		798	781	840	822	842	864
Millennium challenge corporation (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)			650	1,052	1,333	1,361	1,393
Andean counter-drug initiative		687	810	756	746	760	777
Multilateral development banks (MDB's)	1,511	1,715	1,952	1,244	1,359	1,494	1,584
Assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union		550	614	632	627	624	609
Peace Corps	272	306	381	373	372	379	389
International narcotics control and law enforcement		442	363	345	277	292	300
Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe	514	368	413	430	438	452	455
USAID operations	600	563	620	672	721	767	802
Voluntary contributions to international organizations		316	315	320	327	334	342
Central America and Caribbean emergency disaster recovery fund		45	27				
Other development and humanitarian assistance		534	780	1,253	1,891	2,501	3,084
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance	9,181	9,943	11,685	11,945	12,997	13,983	14,867
International security assistance:							
Foreign military financing grants and loans		4,559	4,288	4,320	4,522	4,635	4,753
Economic support fund	3,071	2,472	2,653	2,628	2,602	2,639	2,663
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs	383	439	441	438	396	405	415
Other security assistance		237	196	189	196	196	201
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			25	50	76	103	105
Subtotal, Other security assistance	387	237	221	239	272	299	306
Total, International security assistance	8,289	7,707	7,603	7,625	7,792	7,978	8,137
Conduct of foreign affairs:							
State Department operations	3,688	4,370	4,324	4,366	4,465	4,562	4,673
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	856	1,098	1,205	1,424	1,503	1,529	1,572
Assessed contributions to international organizations		977	1,008	1,028	1,050	1,073	1,099
Assessed contributions for international peacekeeping	913	1,328	574	560	571	584	599
Arrearage payment for international organizations and peacekeeping							
Other conduct of foreign affairs		190	164	156	156	157	162
Total, Conduct of foreign affairs	7,015	8,207	7,275	7,534	7,745	7,905	8,105
Foreign information and exchange activities:	404	F00	F70	F00	F07	F06	611
International broadcasting		529	579	599	587	596	611
Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund	–3	10	13	15	15	16	16
Other information and exchange activities	424	339	383	423	415	423	434
Total, Foreign information and exchange activities	905	878	975	1,037	1,017	1,035	1,061
International financial programs:							
Export-Import Bank	801	849	528	168	218	370	421
Special defense acquisition fund	4	5	3				
Total, International financial programs	797	854	531	168	218	370	421
Total, Discretionary	26,187	27,589	28,069	28,309	29,769	31,271	32,591
Mandatory:							
International development, humanitarian assistance:							
Credit liquidating accounts	1,309	-1,364	-1,172	-974	-1,000	-938	-870
Receipts and other	–51	83	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
Total, International development, humanitarian assistance		-1,281	-1,178	-980	-1,006	-944	-876
International security assistance:							
Foreign military loan reestimates	150	-522					
Foreign military loan liquidating account		-420	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Total, International security assistance		-942	-287	-267	-265	-230	-196
Foreign affairs and information:							
Conduct of foreign affairs	53	-69	- 2	8	7	6	6

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Dansers	2002			Estim	ate	Estimate								
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008							
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
Vietnam debt repayment fund, transfers from liquidating fund		-5												
Total, Foreign affairs and information	54	-71	1	11	10	9	9							
International financial programs:														
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)	-163													
International monetary fund	-446													
Exchange stabilization fund	-520	-521	-547	-575	-603	-633	-665							
Credit liquidating account (Ex-Im)	– 575	-487	-348	-336	-314	-277	-179							
Export-Import Bank—subsidy reestimates														
Other international financial programs		-85	- 88	-94	-108	–25								
Total, International financial programs	-2,142	-4,560	-983	-1,005	-1,025	-935	-872							
Total, Mandatory	-3,830	-6,854	-2,447	-2,241	-2,286	-2,100	-1,935							
Total, International affairs	22,357	20,735	25,622	26,068	27,483	29,171	30,656							
250 General science, space, and technology:														
Discretionary: General science and basic research:														
National Science Foundation programs	4,057	4,676	4,934	5,232	5,420	5,610	5,715							
Department of Energy general science programs	3,180	3,254	3,290	3,341	3,407	3,479	3,563							
Department of Homeland Security science and technology programs	5	15	246	277	282	288	296							
Total, General science and basic research	7,242	7,945	8,470	8,850	9,109	9,377	9,574							
Space flight, research, and supporting activities:														
Science, aeronautics, and technology	6,576	7,289	8,872	8,189	8,153	8,004	8,184							
Human space flight	6,871	6,295	5,378	6,665	7,387	7,981	8,391							
Other NASA programs	26	25	26	28	29	29	31							
Total, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	13,473	13,609	14,276	14,882	15,569	16,014	16,606							
Total, Discretionary	20,715	21,554	22,746	23,732	24,678	25,391	26,180							
Mandatory:														
General science and basic research:														
National Science Foundation donations	57	142	105	76	57	48	40							
Space flight, research, and supporting activities:														
National Space Grant Program		3												
Total, Mandatory	57	145	105	76	57	48	40							
Total, General science, space, and technology	20,772	21,699	22,851	23,808	24,735	25,439	26,220							
270 Energy:														
Discretionary:														
Energy supply:														
Research and development	1,098	1,369	1,370	1,396	1,465	1,520	1,529							
Naval petroleum reserves operations	23	18	18	18	18	18	18							
Uranium enrichment decontamination	-417	-442	-159	-48	-75	-129	289							
Nuclear waste program	106	185	219	339	470	422	691							
Federal power marketing	158	182	181	189	192	193	200							
Elk Hills school lands fund	36	72	36	37	37	38	39							
Rural electric and telephone discretionary loans	38	47	45	-4	-22	-37	-50							
Non-defense environmental management and other	655	650	511	486	463	416	348							
Total, Energy supply	1,697	2,081	2,221	2,413	2,548	2,441	3,064							
Energy conservation and preparedness:														

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Funding and Durana	2002			Estim	ate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Emergency energy preparedness	. 169	177	178	181	185	188	197
Total, Energy conservation and preparedness	. 1,047	1,024	1,077	1,068	1,080	1,102	1,131
Energy information, policy, and regulation: Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)		87 -18 263	71 –18 295	78 -18 306	78 -18 308	81 -19 318	81 -19 325
Total, Energy information, policy, and regulation	. 232	332	348	366	368	380	387
Total, Discretionary	. 2,976	3,437	3,646	3,847	3,996	3,923	4,582
Mandatory: Energy supply: Naval petroleum reserves oil and gas sales Federal power marketing		-7 -604	-7 -582	-7 -703	-6 -863	-6 -761	-4 -656
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		149	145	233	581	339	158
Subtotal, Federal power marketing	183	-455	-437	-470	-282	-422	-498
Tennessee Valley Authority	. –19 . –712 . –1,644	-112 -71 -736 -1,348	–247 –75 –743 –1,219	-121 -79 -749 -932	-142 -83 -754 -957	-488 -88 -756 -921	-602 -92 -767 -818
Total, Mandatory	. –2,493	-2,729	-2,728	-2,358	-2,224	-2,681	-2,781
Total, Energy	. 483	708	918	1,489	1,772	1,242	1,801
300 Natural resources and environment: Discretionary: Water resources: Corps of Engineers Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		4,123 -149	4,094 -144	4,057 -147	4,139 -151	4,219 -154	4,318 -158
Subtotal, Corps of Engineers		3,974	3,950	3,910	3,988	4,065	4,160
Bureau of Reclamation		1,003 311	916 311	934 191	871 178	888 154	909 157
Total, Water resources	. 5,884	5,288	5,177	5,035	5,037	5,107	5,226
Conservation and land management: Forest Service Management of public lands (BLM) Conservation of agricultural lands Fish and Wildlife Service Other conservation and land management programs	. 1,858 . 862 . 1,073	4,182 1,700 1,062 1,250 719	4,061 1,689 1,055 1,259 773	4,153 1,718 1,010 1,250 754	4,205 1,747 992 1,234 735	4,296 1,787 998 1,251 741	4,407 1,831 1,017 1,280 760
Total, Conservation and land management	. 8,772	8,913	8,837	8,885	8,913	9,073	9,295
Recreational resources: Operation of recreational resources Other recreational resources activities		2,431 33	2,489 51	2,497 37	2,506 21	2,532 21	2,581 21
Total, Recreational resources	. 2,193	2,464	2,540	2,534	2,527	2,553	2,602
Pollution control and abatement: Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs State and tribal assistance grants Hazardous substance superfund Other control and abatement activities Environmental services (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)	. 3,353 . 1,397 . 147	3,088 3,758 1,293 154 -4	3,175 3,843 1,405 152 -4	3,219 3,765 1,424 159 -8	3,255 3,637 1,457 155 -8	3,171 3,618 1,521 154 -8	3,235 3,662 1,580 158 -8
Total, Pollution control and abatement	. 7,789	8,289	8,571	8,559	8,496	8,456	8,627

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estim	ate		
r distillar regioni	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other natural resources:							
NOAA	,	3,214	3,265	3,394	3,471	3,571	3,64
Other natural resource program activities	1,062	997	1,082	1,102	1,121	1,145	1,17
Total, Other natural resources	4,001	4,211	4,347	4,496	4,592	4,716	4,81
Total, Discretionary	28,639	29,165	29,472	29,509	29,565	29,905	30,56
Mandatory:							
Water resources:							
Offsetting receipts and other mandatory water resource programs	–314	8	-115	-321	-46	-137	-14
Conservation and land management:							
Conservation Programs	3,153	3,664	4,219	4,702	5,177	5,332	5,40
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		,	,	-188	-275	-370	-50
Subtotal, Conservation Programs	3,153	3,664	4,219	4,514	4,902	4,962	4,89
·		0,004	7,210	7,517	7,302	7,302	7,00
Offsetting receipts	, -	-2,688	-2,471	-2,539	-2,520	-2,484	-2,46
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	······		-10	-16	-25	-33	
Subtotal, Offsetting receipts	–2,128	-2,688	-2,481	-2,555	-2,545	-2,517	-2,50
Total, Conservation and land management	1,025	976	1,738	1,959	2,357	2,445	2,39
Decreational vacativace:							
Recreational resources: Operation of recreational resources	850	909	916	942	927	920	9:
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				19	43	82	1:
1 Toposod Logislation (1771 do)							- 12
Subtotal, Operation of recreational resources	850	909	916	961	970	1,002	1,05
Offsetting receipts	293	-306	-317	-140	-142	-143	-14
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	<u></u>			-85	-99	-101	-10
Subtotal, Offsetting receipts	293	-306	-317	-225	-241	-244	-25
Total, Recreational resources	557	603	599	736	729	758	79
Ballistian accepted and abstract							
Pollution control and abatement: Superfund resources and other mandatory	–174	-168	-133	-133	-133	-130	-10
		100	100	100	100	100	
Other natural resources:	070	•	0.5	00	00	0	
Fees and mandatory programs	<u>–279</u>	-6	25	30	20	8	
Total, Mandatory	815	1,413	2,114	2,271	2,927	2,944	2,92
Total, Natural resources and environment	29,454	30,578	31,586	31,780	32,492	32,849	33,49
Agricultura							
) Agriculture: Discretionary:							
Farm income stabilization:							
Agriculture credit loan program	456	500	506	515	525	536	55
P.L.480 market development activities		155	173	142	140	142	14
Discretionary changes to CCC programs		-175	-50	-51	-52	-53	_{
Administrative expenses		1,024	1,090	1,053	1,074	1,096	1,12
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	,	3	4	4	4	4	,
Total, Farm income stabilization	1,639	1,507	1,723	1,663	1,691	1,725	1,76
And additional accessing and condens	<u> </u>	-	•	-	· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
Agricultural research and services:	1 540	1.050	1 606	1.600	1.050	1 646	4.0
Research and education programs		1,658	1,626	1,622	1,650	1,646	1,67
Discretionary changes to mandatory research programs		-6	-48 42	-84 61	-72 60		
Integrated research, education, and extension programs		31 420	42	61 427	62 435	64 445	46
Extension programs		439	448	427	435	445	45 8
Marketing programs		62	81	78	80	81	

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002 _	Estimate							
i uncuon and Frogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Animal and plant inspection programs	831	985	764	761	777	796	8		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			-8	-8	-8	-8			
Subtotal, Animal and plant inspection programs	831	985	756	753	769	788	8		
Economic intelligence	185	203	213	217	221	228	2		
Grain inspection and packers program	33	39	42	42	44	45	,		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-27	-29	-30	-30	-31	-		
Subtotal, Grain inspection and packers program	33	12	13	12	14	14			
Foreign agricultural service	127	130	141	144	146	149			
Other programs and unallocated overhead	418	650	657	654	658	673			
Total, Agricultural research and services	3,667	4,164	3,929	3,884	3,963	4,058	4,		
Total, Discretionary	5,306	5,671	5,652	5,547	5,654	5,783	5,		
andatory:									
Farm income stabilization:	10 507	14.004	10.000	15 000	15.010	10 000	40		
Commodity Credit Corporation	13,597 1,233	14,001 -105 .	12,930	15,832	15,212	13,882	12,		
Crop insurance and other farm credit activities	2,816	1,796	2,628	2,941	3,083	3,356	3,		
Credit liquidating accounts (ACIF and FAC)	-921	-894	-810	– 574	-472	-429	-		
Total, Farm income stabilization	16,725	14,798	14,748	18,199	17,823	16,809	15		
Agricultural research and services:									
Miscellaneous mandatory programs	328	541	566	635	610	627			
Offsetting receipts	-171	-163	-167	-165	-166	-167	-		
Total, Agricultural research and services	157	378	399	470	444	460			
Total, Mandatory	16,882	15,176	15,147	18,669	18,267	17,269	15,		
Total, Agriculture	22,188	20,847	20,799	24,216	23,921	23,052	21,		
Commerce and housing credit:									
scretionary:									
Mortgage credit:									
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	-2,341	-2,717	-2,852	-2,579 400	-2,133	-2,060	-2,		
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)	–345 1	–388 4	–394 6	-402 4	–410 5	-418 2	-		
Rural housing insurance fund	669	710	715	708	719	735			
Total, Mortgage credit	-2,016	-2,391	-2,525	-2,269	-1,819	-1,741	-1		
		_,00.	_,0_0		.,0.0				
Postal service: Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget)	858	77	60	66	66	66			
Deposit insurance:									
National credit union administration			-1 .		1 .				
Other advancement of commerce:									
Small and minority business assistance	627	590	624	637	648	661			
Science and technology	735 676	729	680 750	610	542	553	1		
Economic and demographic statistics	676 -334	848 –606	759 –540	896 –849	908 -1,159	925 -108	1,		
Regulatory agencies Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-606 -33 .	-540		-1,159				
Subtotal, Regulatory agencies	-334	-639	-540	-849	-1,159	-108	_		
International Trade Administration	350	347	370	387	394	402			
	10	-366	-38	-40	- 50	-45			
Patent and trademark salaries and expenses		500							
Patent and trademark salaries and expenses			-50	- 5	-10	-8			

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	2002			Estim	ate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other discretionary	92	178	-88	-79	-77	-73	-69
Total, Other advancement of commerce	2,156	1,687	1,717	1,557	1,196	2,307	2,623
Total, Discretionary	998	-627	-749	-646	-556	632	769
Mandatory:							
Mortgage credit:							
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan programs	-2,696	778	-1,205	-1,753	-1,945	-2,330	-2,587
Government National Mortgage Association	-388	-219	-315	-333	-345	-362	-377
Other HUD mortgage credit	-529	-531	-463	-521	-521	-351	-351
Other mortgage credit activities		-1,965	-1,290	-1,179	-1,106	-1,125	-1,042
Total, Mortgage credit	-4,990	-1,937	-3,273	-3,786	-3,917	-4,168	-4,357
Postal service:							
Postal Service (Off-budget)	-651	-748	-387	-813	-812	-906	-1,247
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		-3,490	-2,658	-2,851	-176 .		
Total, Postal service	-651	-4,238	-3,045	-3,664	-988	-906	-1,247
Deposit insurance:							
Bank Insurance Fund	110	920	-401	-1,297	-1,188	-847	-876
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			401	1,297	1,188	847	876
Subtotal, Bank Insurance Fund	110	920 .					
FSLIC Resolution Fund	8	42	-21	-72	-134	-141	-136
Savings Association Insurance Fund	-503	-151	-217	-443	-510	-417	-385
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			39	-473	-893	-847	-855
Subtotal, Savings Association Insurance Fund	-503	-151	-178	-916	-1,403	-1,264	-1,240
National credit union administration	-622	-680	-710	-231	-240	-217	-233
Other deposit insurance activities	-14	10	8	6	3	1	14
Total, Deposit insurance	-1,021	141	-901	-1,213	-1,774	-1,621	-1,595
Other advancement of commerce:							
Universal service fund	5,108	6,357	6,588	6,704	6,827	6,958	7,125
Payments to copyright owners	116	228	264	197	207	210	219
Spectrum auction subsidy	140	516	13	13	13	13	13
Regulatory fees	-20	-44	-78	-99	-102	-106	-110
Credit liquidating accounts	-72	-23	-17	-15	-12	-10	-11
SBA business loan program and subsidy reestimate	-297						
Continued dumping and subsidy offset	231	321	331	341	351	362	373
Other mandatory	73	133	166	186	184	187	192
Total, Other advancement of commerce	5,279	7,923	7,267	7,327	7,468	7,614	7,801
Total, Mandatory	-1,383	1,889	48	-1,336	789	919	602
Total, Commerce and housing credit	-385	1,262	-701	-1,982	233	1,551	1,371
400 Transportation: Discretionary:							
Ground transportation:		o= = : -		00	000:-	0	
Highways	29,332	27,718	28,341	29,540	30,346	31,356	32,238
Highway safety	689	939	972	1,079	1,117	1,165	1,196
Mass transit	7,694	7,179	7,339	7,184	7,012	6,974	7,641
Railroads Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	1,298	819 -59 .	1,148	1,127	1,144	1,175	1,183
Subtotal, Railroads	1,298	760	1,148	1,127	1,144	1,175	1,183
	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	· ·	
Regulation	15	22	19	19	20	20	21

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estim	ate		
runcion and Frogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
State infrastructure banks	3	6	6	4	1 .		
Total, Ground transportation	39,031	36,624	37,825	38,953	39,640	40,690	42,279
Air transportation:							
Airports and airways (FAA)	13,096	13,478	14,244	14,190	14,158	14,633	14,900
Transportation security administration	58	4,926	3,030	2,363	2,410	2,464	2,523
Air transportation stabilization program account	3	9	5	3	3	3	(
Aeronautical research and technology	956	986	978	971	941	939	924
Payments to air carriers	34	30 .					
Total, Air transportation	14,147	19,429	18,257	17,527	17,512	18,039	18,350
Vater transportation:							
Marine safety and transportation	3,754	4,617	4,759	5,164	5,360	5,503	5,650
Ocean shipping	247	179	160	157	160	163	165
Panama Canal Commission	11	40 .					
Total, Water transportation	4,012	4,836	4,919	5,321	5,520	5,666	5,821
Other transportation:							
Departmental administration and other	119	387	403	408	371	379	391
Total, Discretionary	57,309	61,276	61,404	62,209	63,043	64,774	66,841
ndatory:							
Ground transportation:							
Highways	1,282	1,311	1,312	1,030	927	874	833
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			27	68	84	94	100
Subtotal, Highways	1,282	1,311	1,339	1,098	1,011	968	933
Offsetting receipts and credit subsidy reestimates	-143	-105	-295	-33	-33	-33	-33
Credit liquidating accounts	-12	-17	-14	-15	-12	-12	-12
Total, Ground transportation	1,127	1,189	1,030	1,050	966	923	888
Air transportation:							
Airports and airways (FAA)	-20	-116	-35	-1	-1	-1	-1
Payments to air carriers	17	18	32	31	36	40	40
Compensation for air carriers	2,222	450 .					
Air transportation stabilization loan subsidies	172	500 .					
Total, Air transportation	2,391	852	-3	30	35	39	39
Nater transportation:							
Coast Guard retired pay	808	880	1,000	1,020	1,037	1,057	1,077
MARAD ocean freight differential	58	45	38	47	48	49	49
Other water transportation programs	181	-12	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32
Total, Water transportation	1,047	913	1,010	1,038	1,055	1,075	1,094
Other transportation:							
Sale of transportation assets							
Other mandatory transportation programs		8	8	7	7	-1	-1
Total, Other transportation	-12	-2	8	7	7	-1	-1
	4.550	2.052	2,045	2,125	2,063	2,036	2,020
Total, Mandatory	4,553	2,952	2,045	2,123	2,000	2,000	

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
0 Community and regional development:									
Discretionary:									
Community development:									
Community development block grant		6,650	6,124	5,270	4,632	4,764	4,911		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			5	12	14	15	16		
Subtotal, Community development block grant	5,429	6,650	6,129	5,282	4,646	4,779	4,927		
Community development loan guarantees	6	7	7	7	6	5 .			
Community development financial institutions		108	59	61	55	53	54		
Brownfields redevelopment		100	13	19	19	19	19		
Other community development programs		710	781	763	762	758	787		
Other community development programs	490	710	701	700	702	750	707		
Total, Community development	6,072	7,485	6,989	6,132	5,488	5,614	5,787		
Area and regional development:									
Rural development		811	700	706	685	708	726		
Economic Development Administration		459	440	418	386	373	377		
Indian programs		1,445	1,464	1,532	1,564	1,595	1,634		
Appalachian Regional Commission		94	71	63	55	47	38		
Tennessee Valley Authority	3	1	1 .						
Denali Commission	-12	74	85	78	77	78	80		
Delta Regional Authority	1	9	8	8	6	4	3		
Total, Area and regional development	2,907	2,893	2,769	2,805	2,773	2,805	2,858		
Disaster relief and insurance:									
Disaster relief	3,947	5.094	3,518	3,468	2,179	1,998	2,047		
Small Business Administration disaster loans	- , -	218	198	200	204	209	214		
National flood insurance fund		82	89	91	93	95	97		
State and local preparedness assistance (DHS)		1,614	2,982	3,135	3,138	3,204	3,279		
Other disaster assistance programs		992	921	996	897	913	937		
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	5,174	8,000	7,708	7,890	6,511	6,419	6,574		
Total, Discretionary	14,153	18,378	17,466	16,827	14,772	14,838	15,219		
Mandatonu									
Mandatory: Community development:									
Mandatory programs	-87	135	19	22	22	23	13		
				-1	-1	_1	–1		
Credit liquidating accounts		1 .		-1	-1	-1	-1		
Total, Community development		136	19	21	21	22	12		
Area and regional development:									
Indian programs	363	474	444	462	480	502	524		
Rural development programs	98	171	294	233	120	93	54		
Credit liquidating accounts	-267	-269	-291	-361	-338	-323	-287		
Offsetting receipts	-468	-428	-437	-455	-473	-493	-516		
Total, Area and regional development	-274	-52	10	-121	-211	-221	-225		
Disaster relief and insurance:									
National flood insurance fund	-691	-347	-425	-360	-381	-400	-421		
SBA disaster loans program account									
SBA disaster loan subsidy reestimates		1.1							
Disaster loan program negative subsidies		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1		
Disaster assistance, downward reestimates		-9							
Credit liquidating accounts		-72	-9	-1	-1	-1	-1		
Total, Disaster relief and insurance	-814	-3	-435	-362	-383	-402	-423		
Total, Mandatory	-1,162	81	-406	-462	-573	-601	-636		
Total, mariatory									

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate							
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
00 Education, training, employment, and social services:									
Discretionary:									
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education:									
Education for the disadvantaged	9,247	11,906	13,201	14,153	14,554	14,876	15,222		
Impact aid	1,125	1,191	1,036	1,037	1,052	1,076	1,103		
School improvement	3,609	7,753	7,070	5,647	5,231	5,246	5,363		
English language acquisition	414	507	803	666	675	687	702		
Special education	7,000	7,730	9.657	10,358	10,879	11,149	11,402		
Vocational and adult education	1,778	1,929	1,803	571	95 .		,		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	,		82	1,128	1,551	1,663	1,702		
Floposed Legislation (1001-FATGO)			02	1,120	1,001	1,003	1,702		
Subtotal, Vocational and adult education	1,778	1,929	1,885	1,699	1,646	1,663	1,702		
Indian education	724	750	749	782	797	813	833		
Innovation and improvement			40	566	778	834	852		
Safe schools and citizenship education			38	534	736	789	807		
Education reform	1,768	701	80 .						
Reading excellence	200	310	105						
Other	14	21	14	14	15	15	15		
-									
Total, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	25,879	32,798	34,678	35,487	36,363	37,148	38,001		
Higher education:									
Student financial assistance	12,369	13,352	13,366	14,618	14,889	15,199	15,552		
Higher education	1,687	2,100	1,905	1,912	1,930	1,968	2,010		
Federal family education loan program	47	12	3 .						
Federal direct student loan program account		-510	-704	-769	-796	-796	-796		
Other higher education programs	410	989	1,239	1,338	1,396	1,426	1,459		
Total, Higher education	14,513	15,943	15,809	17,099	17,419	17,797	18,225		
-									
Research and general education aids:	000	004	400	440	400	400	440		
Library of Congress	369	361	402	416	426	436	448		
Public broadcasting	402	446	427	413	408	408	418		
Smithsonian institution and related agencies	619	675	726	729	743	753	768		
Education research, statistics, and assessment	625	687	433	391	384	392	400		
Other	889	877	925	962	983	1,004	1,030		
Total, Research and general education aids	2,904	3,046	2,913	2,911	2,944	2,993	3,064		
Training and employment:									
Training and employment services	5,815	5.864	5,354	5,115	5,095	5,172	5,290		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)				,		823			
Floposed Legisidilon (non-FATGO)			36	586	728	023	841		
Subtotal, Training and employment services	5,815	5,864	5,390	5,701	5,823	5,995	6,131		
Older Americans employment	454	444	442	441	450	459	469		
State employment services and national activities	1,264	1,304	1,312	1,331	1,353	1,379	1,407		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			-779	–810	-828	-846	-868		
Subtotal, State employment services and national activities	1,264	1,304	533	521	525	533	539		
-	*	*							
Other employment and training	106	120	117	118	121	123	126		
Total, Training and employment	7,639	7,732	6,482	6,781	6,919	7,110	7,265		
Other labor services:									
Labor law, statistics, and other administration	1,430	1,581	1,553	1,565	1,588	1,621	1,665		
Social services:		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Rehabilitation services	399	768	352	340	345	352	362		
Corporation for National and Community Service—AmeriCorps	408	521	664	727	609	620	633		
					334				
Corporation for National and Community Service—Senior Corps	380	349	313	300		376	385		
L DURGED AND TAMBLES CONJUGE PROGRAMS	8,069	8,401	8,449	8,609	8,752	8,904	9,078		
Children and families services programs									
Head Start transfer from Department of Health and Human Services (Proposed	·								
Head Start transfer from Department of Health and Human Services (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO) Head Start transfer from Department of Education (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)		5	18	-3,707	-6,725 6,800	-6,986	-7,195 7,336		

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Front's and Downs	2002			Estim	ate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Aging services program Other	1,105 15	1,288 143	1,341 214	1,360 234	1,385 252	1,414 262	1,448 268
Total, Social services	10,376	11,475	11,351	11,613	11,752	12,033	12,315
Total, Discretionary	62,741	72,575	72,786	75,456	76,985	78,702	80,535
Mandatory: Elementary, secondary, and vocational education: Education tax credit (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)			213	543	714	796	886
Higher education: Federal family education loan program Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	3,790	2,778	5,533 125	4,379 33	4,262 35	4,297 38	4,373 39
Subtotal, Federal family education loan program	3,790	2,778	5,658	4,412	4,297	4,335	4,412
Federal direct loan program	97	4,844	-135 53	-650 14	-991 15	-1,261 16	-1,442 16
Subtotal, Federal direct loan program	97	4,844	-82	-636	-976	-1,245	-1,426
Other higher education programs	142 -1,493	28 -675	24 -549	–29 –414	-23 -290	-12 -191	-2 -120
Total, Higher education	2,536	6,975	5,051	3,333	3,008	2,887	2,864
Research and general education aids: Mandatory programs	24	19	17	16	16	16	16
Training and employment: Trade adjustment assistance Reemployment accounts (Proposed Legislation PAYGO) Welfare to work grants	500	190 1,600 187				259	
Payments to States for AFDC work programs	23 . 44	207	155	60			
Total, Training and employment	709	2,184	2,502	306	271	259	260
Other labor services: Other labor services	9	18					
Social services: Social services block grant Rehabilitation services Promoting safe and stable families Other social services	1,780 2,452 289 4	1,792 2,373 309 7	1,790 2,649 318 10	1,790 2,702 305 13	1,790 2,758 305 11	1,709 2,813 305 10	1,700 2,874 305 8
Total, Social services	4,525	4,481	4,767	4,810	4,864	4,837	4,887
Total, Mandatory	7,803	13,677	12,550	9,008	8,873	8,795	8,913
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	70,544	86,252	85,336	84,464	85,858	87,497	89,448
0 Health: Discretionary: Health care services: Substance abuse and mental health services	2,885 2,711 4,972 3,151	3,055 2,766 5,202 3,752	3,274 2,914 5,380 3,840 -48	3,376 3,019 5,506 3,946 –85	3,419 3,029 5,759 4,030 –107	3,468 3,063 5,948 4,112 –112	3,539 3,138 6,050 4,202 -117
Subtotal, Disease control, research, and training	3,151	3,752	3,792	3,861	3,923	4,000	4,08
Public health preparedness (DHS) Public health preparedness—create mandatory procurement authority (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)	287	856	1,083 -575	1,361 -840	1,258 -790	1,108 -635	1,062 –578

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	2002						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Departmental management and other	. 1,537	1,882	2,376	2,419	2,500	2,518	2,576
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			13	13	14	14	14
Subtotal, Departmental management and other	. 1,537	1,882	2,389	2,432	2,514	2,532	2,590
Total, Health care services	15,543	17,513	18,257	18,715	19,112	19,484	19,886
Health research and training: National Institutes of Health	. 20,366	23,140	26,369	27,540	28,222	28,849	29,525
Clinical training		514	395	349	327	332	330
Other health research and training		353	343	325	327	333	340
Total, Health research and training	. 21,268	24,007	27,107	28,214	28,876	29,514	30,195
Consumer and occupational health and safety:							
Food safety and inspection Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		753	797 –122	811 –124	828 -127	846 -130	868 -133
Subtotal, Food safety and inspection	. 712	753	675	687	701	716	735
Occupational safety and health	. 702	706	730	747	761	777	795
FDA and Consumer Product Safety Commission salaries and expenses		1,430	1,460	1,482	1,523	1,549	1,584
Total, Consumer and occupational health and safety	. 2,592	2,889	2,865	2,916	2,985	3,042	3,114
Total, Discretionary	. 39,403	44,409	48,229	49,845	50,973	52,040	53,195
Mandatory: Health care services:							
Medicaid grants		162,366	176,754	192,774	209,840	227,529	246,895
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		-50 225	–55 5,844	-60 4,269	–63 5,529	–65 5,041	–68 5,671
Subtotal, Medicaid grants	. 147,512	162,541	182,543	196,983	215,306	232,505	252,498
State children's health insurance fund	•	4,751	5,090 -2,433	4,933 -2,893	4,956 -3,745	5,188 -3,749	5,349 -3,873
Subtotal, State children's health insurance fund	. 3,682	4,751	2,657	2,040	1,211	1,439	1,476
Health care tax credit		4	212	420	518	584	644
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				3,546	8,166	9,251	9,827
Subtotal, Health care tax credit		4	212	3,966	8,684	9,835	10,471
Federal employees' and retired employees' health benefits		6,044	6,645	7,274	7,846	8,536	9,403
DoD Medicare-eligible retiree health care fund		4,445	4,765	5,006	5,324	5,661	6,016
Biodefense countermeasures procurement (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)			575	840	790	635	578
UMWA Funds (coal miner retiree health) Other mandatory health services activities		208	175	164	155	146	137
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		541 7	605 37	666 42	692 47	705 50	723 36
Subtotal, Other mandatory health services activities	. 535	548	642	708	739	755	759
Total, Health care services	157,055	178,541	198,214	216,981	240,055	259,512	281,338
Health research and safety:							
Health research and training		115	137	142	150	151	151
Consumer and occupational health and safety	-	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total, Health research and safety	. 87	118	136	141	149	150	150
Total, Mandatory	. 157,142	178,659	198,350	217,122	240,204	259,662	281,488
Total, Health	. 196,545	223,068	246,579	266,967	291,177	311,702	334,683

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
570 Medicare: Discretionary: Medicare:								
Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses		1,566 -25	1,571 –38	1,585 -38	1,617 -38	1,653 -38	1,695 -38	
Subtotal, Hospital insurance (HI) administrative expenses	. 1,444	1,541	1,533	1,547	1,579	1,615	1,657	
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI) administrative expenses		2,238 -105	2,328 -163	2,372 -163	2,420 -163	2,473 -163	2,536 -163	
Subtotal, Supplementary medical insurance (SMI) administrative expenses	. 1,712	2,133	2,165	2,209	2,257	2,310	2,373	
Total, Discretionary	. 3,156	3,674	3,698	3,756	3,836	3,925	4,030	
Mandatory: Medicare:								
Hospital insurance (HI)		151,384	160,825	168,681	172,927	183,630	193,893	
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	. 107,113	117,836	119,298	126,198	129,589	138,129	147,160	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	·	50	55	60	63	65	68	
Subtotal, Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	. 107,113	117,886	119,353	126,258	129,652	138,194	147,228	
Allowance for medicare modernization (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)			6,000	10,000	33,000	38,000	43,000	
HI premiums and collections	. –1,525	-1,568	-1,681	-1,772	-1,870	-1,977	-2,085	
SMI premiums and collections		-26,701	-29,317	-31,089 35	-32,664 12	-34,362	-36,670	
Subtotal, SMI premiums and collections		-26,701	-29,317	-31,054	-32,652	-34,362	-36,670	
Medicare interfunds	. –30	-8	150					
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)								
Subtotal, Medicare interfunds	. –30	-8						
Total, Mandatory	. 227,699	240,993	255,180	272,113	301,057	323,485	345,366	
Total, Medicare	. 230,855	244,667	258,878	275,869	304,893	327,410	349,396	
600 Income security: Discretionary: General retirement and disability insurance: Railroad retirement	. 12	236 13 118	226 17 128	230 17 133	235 18 135	240 18 139	247 19 142	
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	. 368	367	371	380	388	397	408	
Federal employee retirement and disability: Civilian retirement and disability program administrative expenses	. 105	110	124	126	129	132	135	
Federal workers' compensation (FECA) surcharge, offset for discretionary		-86	-88	-90	-91	-93	-96	
Armed forces retirement home		68	66	70	74	75	78	
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	. 168	92	102	106	112	114	117	
Unemployment compensation:								
Unemployment programs administrative expenses		2,863	2,659	2,700	2,754	2,813 -857	2,883 -1,847	
Total, Unemployment compensation	. 2,622	2,863	2,659	2,700	2,754	1,956	1,036	
Housing assistance:								
Public housing operating fund	. 3,635	3,457	3,565	3,608	3,678	3,755	3,846	
Public housing capital fund		3,601	3,808	3,345	3,472	3,196	3,239	

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	2002		Estimate					
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Subsidized, public, homeless and other HUD housing	24,917	26,305	27,226	28,924	29,738	30,526	30,216	
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			5	10	18	28	41	
Subtotal, Subsidized, public, homeless and other HUD housing	24,917	26,305	27,231	28,934	29,756	30,554	30,257	
Rural housing assistance	727	796	829	877	874	902	920	
Total, Housing assistance	33,046	34,159	35,433	36,764	37,780	38,407	38,262	
Food and nutrition assistance:								
Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) Other nutrition programs		4,818 506	4,746 489	4,851 503	4,949 513	5,057 524	5,184 537	
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	4,922	5,324	5,235	5,354	5,462	5,581	5,721	
Other income assistance:								
Refugee assistance	480	483	476	469	474	481	491	
Low income home energy assistance	1,773	1,628	1,774	1,877	1,909	1,953	2,001	
Child care and development block grant		2,080	2,093	2,125	2,162	2,207	2,260	
Foster care and adoption assistance		9	49	58	61	63	64	
Supplemental security income (SSI) administrative expenses	2,446	2,989	3,052	3,159	3,161	3,224	3,301	
Total, Other income assistance	6,873	7,189	7,444	7,688	7,767	7,928	8,117	
Total, Discretionary	47,999	49,994	51,244	52,992	54,263	54,383	53,661	
Mandatory:								
General retirement and disability insurance:								
Railroad retirement	4,858	4,951	5,146	5,227	5,553	5,539	5,742	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	891	857	805	755	709	663	619	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	-977	-219	-116	-93	-1	117	220	
District of Columbia pension funds		488	496	500	511	522	532	
Special workers' compensation program	142	145	146	144	144	145	145	
Total, General retirement and disability insurance	5,373	6,222	6,477	6,533	6,916	6,986	7,258	
Federal employee retirement and disability:								
Federal civilian employee retirement and disability	49.464	51,515	53,125	55,555	57,934	60,345	62,771	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			3	8	14	20	27	
Subtotal, Federal civilian employee retirement and disability		51,515	53,128	55,563	57,948	60,365	62,798	
Military retirement	35,060	35,925	36,736	37,680	38,645	39,652	40,684	
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)		178	222	257	224	272	198	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-10	–17	-16	_9	-8	
Subtotal, Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)		178	212	240	208	263	190	
Federal employees life insurance fund		-1,368	-1,391	-1,329	-1,263	-1,265	-1,260	
Total, Federal employee retirement and disability	-	86,250	88,685	92,154	95,538	99,015	102,412	
Total, I edetal employee relifement and disability		00,230	00,000	32,134	93,330	99,013	102,412	
Unemployment compensation:								
Unemployment insurance programs		52,838	39,392	38,376	39,300	41,565 718	43,723 1,712	
Subtotal, Unemployment insurance programs	50,396	52,838	39,392	38,376	39,300	42,283	45,435	
Trade adjustment assistance	249	612	1,079	1,036	974	940	972	
Total, Unemployment compensation	50,645	53,450	40,471	39,412	40,274	43,223	46,407	
Housing assistance: Mandatory housing assistance programs	15	40	30	30	40	40	40	

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estim	ate		
i diction and i rogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Food and nutrition assistance:							
Food stamps (including Puerto Rico)	22,053	25,074	25,709	26,204	26,449	26,842	27,69
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)					-25	-34	_3
Subtotal, Food stamps (including Puerto Rico)	22,053	25,074	25,709	26,204	26,424	26,808	27,65
State child nutrition programs	10,247	11,407	11,341	11,794	12,227	12,758	13,26
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Sec.32)	928	1,177	861	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,16
Total, Food and nutrition assistance	33,228	37,658	37,911	39,159	39,812	40,727	42,08
Other income support:	04 444	00.000	04.004	00.704	07.400	05 074	00.0
Supplemental security income (SSI)	31,411	32,888	34,294	38,724 -8	37,196 –18	35,371 –26	39,86
Proposed Legislation (PATGO)			1	-0	-10	-20	
Subtotal, Supplemental security income (SSI)	31,411	32,888	34,295	38,716	37,178	35,345	39,82
Child support and family support programs	3,998	4,174	4,338	4,658	4,985	5,620	5,61
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-47	-17	-18	-17	-2
Subtotal, Child support and family support programs	3,998	4,174	4,291	4,641	4,967	5,603	5,59
Federal share of child support collections	-1,235	-1,117	-1,137	-1,163	-1,198	-1,233	-1,27
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-14	-30	56	109	11
Subtotal, Federal share of child support collections	-1,235	-1,117	-1,151	-1,193	-1,142	-1,124	-1,15
Townson, assistance for ready families and related assessment	10.740	10.014	10.500	17.015	17.500	17.007	10.0
Temporary assistance for needy families and related programs Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	18,749	19,214 –4	18,568 147	17,915 310	17,562 334	17,387 340	16,97 34
110p0000 20g00001 (1711 00)		•					
Subtotal, Temporary assistance for needy families and related programs	18,749	19,210	18,715	18,225	17,896	17,727	17,32
Child care entitlement to states	2,365	2,690	2,813	2,746	2,752	2,717	2,71
Foster care and adoption assistance	5,885	6,297	6,687	6,991	7,414	7,859	8,33
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			31	88	127	-28	-22
Subtotal, Foster care and adoption assistance	5,885	6,297	6,718	7,079	7,541	7,831	8,10
Earned income tax credit (EITC)	27,826	30,606	31,375	32,092	33,450	34,484	35,38
Child tax credit	5,060	5,870	5,863	5,699	7,627	7,626	7,49
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	,	300	1,074	4,783	4,272	4,195	4,14
Subtotal, Child tax credit	5,060	6,170	6,937	10,482	11,899	11,821	11,63
Other equiptores		20	44	40	E4	E4	
Other assistance	39 -2,040	38 -4,450	44 -3,893	49 -2,182	51 -2,064	51 –2,137	-2,2
Total, Other income support	92,058	96,506	100,144	110,655	112,528	112,318	117,27
Total, Mandatory	264,512	280,126	273,718	287,943	295,108	302,309	315,48
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Total, Income security	312,511	330,120	324,962	340,935	349,371	356,692	369,1
Social security:							
scretionary: Social security:							
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)administrative expenses (Off-budget)	1,893	2,156	2,268	2,308	2,354	2,406	2,4
Disability insurance (DI) administrative expenses (Off-budget)	1,966	1,806	1,982	2,019	2,060	2,105	2,1
Limitation on administrative expenses	48 .						
Office of the Inspector General—Social Security Adm. (On-budget)	19	21	25	26	27	27	-
		3,983					

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	Function and Program 2002 Estimate						
runcion and Frogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mandatory:							
Social security:							
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)(Off-budget)		400,767	414,743	430,672	447,960	467,639	489,662
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	·				-200	-300	-270
Subtotal, Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)(Off-budget)	. 387,672	400,767	414,743	430,672	447,760	467,339	489,392
Disability insurance (DI)(Off-budget)		73,721	78,281	80,948	85,356	91,361	97,785
Limitation on administrative expenses							
Intragovernmental transactions (On-budget)		13,046	13,379	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,156
PAYGO)Intragovernmental transactions (Off-budget)					15 244		
`	. –13,555	-13,046	-13,379	-14,415	-15,344	-16,645	-18,156
Compensation for military wage credits (Off-budget) (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)			-628				
Total, Mandatory	. 452,487	474,488	493,024	511,620	533,116	558,700	587,177
•		*	*	*		·	•
Total, Social security	. 456,413	478,471	497,299	515,973	537,557	563,238	591,828
700 Veterans benefits and services:							
Discretionary:							
Income security for veterans:	500	004	040	000	040	050	070
Veterans compensation		601	616	626	640	653	670
Veterans pensions		160	151	155	157	161	165
Veterans insurance		4	4	4	4	4	5
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total, Income security for veterans	. 717	767	773	787	803	820	842
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:							
Discretionary change to readjustment benefits account	. 70	93	99	100	102	105	107
Veterans employment and training	. 164	156	159	163	168	172	175
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	234	249	258	263	270	277	282
Hospital and medical care for veterans:							
Medical care and hospital services	. 22,644	24,198	27,347	27,925	28,474	29,136	29,872
Medical and prosthetic research	. 748	790	818	939	850	868	889
Collections for medical care		-1,616	-2,141	-2,241	-2,425	-2,644	-2,883
Total, Hospital and medical care for veterans	. 22,407	23,372	26,024	26,623	26,899	27,360	27,878
Veterans housing:							
Housing program loan administrative expenses	. 187	140	161	161	165	169	173
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			10	20	29	39	50
Total, Veterans housing	. 187	140	171	181	194	208	223
Other veterans benefits and services:							
General administration	. 235	274	283	288	295	300	308
Other operating expenses		361	394	381	407	423	433
Total, Other veterans benefits and services	. 563	635	677	669	702	723	741
Total, Discretionary	. 24,108	25,163	27,903	28,523	28,868	29,388	29,966
		-,	,	-,		-,	-,-50
Mandatory:							
Income security for veterans:	00.440	05.040	06.000	20.050	20,000	00.004	00.044
Veterans compensation		25,013	26,906 –124	30,952 –298	30,362 -388	29,324 -456	33,244 -497
Subtotal, Veterans compensation	. 22,418	25,013	26,782	30,654	29,974	28,868	32,747

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002						
randion and ringgain	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Veterans pensions		3,290	3,383 1	3,749 1	3,575 1	3,389 1	3,788 1
Subtotal, Veterans pensions	3,166	3,290	3,384	3,750	3,576	3,390	3,789
Veterans burial benefits		157	157 5	154 4	156 3	158 2	161 1
Subtotal, Veterans burial benefits	134	157	162	158	159	160	162
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans National service life insurance trust fund Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	1,176	10 1,194	10 1,197	10 1,195	9 1,199 5	8 1,197 4	1,191 3
Subtotal, National service life insurance trust fund	1,176	1,194	1,197	1,195	1,204	1,201	1,194
All other insurance programs		25	39	52	64 1	78 1	98
Subtotal, All other insurance programs	1	25	39	52	65	79	99
Insurance program receipts		-184	-172	-156	-142	-129	-116
Total, Income security for veterans	26,716	29,505	31,402	35,663	34,845	33,577	37,883
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: Education benefits (Montgomery GI Bill and related programs) Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	1,440	1,957	2,143 1	2,273 1	2,321 1	2,375 1	2,478 1
Subtotal, Education benefits (Montgomery GI Bill and related programs)	1,440	1,957	2,144	2,274	2,322	2,376	2,479
Vocational rehabilitation and employment		529 9	561 9	583 8	609 8	631 7	663
All-volunteer force educational assistance trust fund		-267	-347	-355	-375	-392	-409
Total, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,650	2,228	2,367	2,510	2,564	2,622	2,739
Hospital and medical care for veterans: Fees, charges and other mandatory medical care							
Veterans housing: Housing program loan subsidies Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		1,082	341 -5	334 -10	338 -10	343 -10	343 -5
Subtotal, Housing program loan subsidies	779	1,082	336	324	328	333	338
Housing program loan reestimates Housing program loan liquidating account		-878 -67	-43	-38	-30	-24	-20
Total, Veterans housing		137	293	286	298	309	318
Other veterans programs: National homes, Battle Monument contributions and other	–154	37	57	36	36	37	38
Total, Mandatory	26,876	31,907	34,119	38,495	37,743	36,545	40,978
Total, Veterans benefits and services	50,984	57,070	62,022	67,018	66,611	65,933	70,944
Administration of justice: Discretionary: Federal law enforcement activities:							
Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI, DHS, FinCEN, ICDE) Alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives investigations (ATF) Border and transportation security directorate activities Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Tax law, criminal investigations (IRS) United States Secret Service	805 6,190 325 391	5,364 859 7,208 318 431 1,026	6,126 919 7,148 333 476 1,126	6,358 897 7,484 341 484 1,162	6,494 891 7,796 347 494 1,201	6,639 911 7,963 355 504 1,228	6,802 934 8,148 363 517 1,259

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002 _	Estimate						
i diction and Frogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Other law enforcement activities	1,404	1,362	1,171	1,150	1,123	1,146	1,173	
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	15,195	16,568	17,299	17,876	18,346	18,746	19,196	
Federal litigative and judicial activities:								
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	3,472	3,119	3,204	3,229	3,293	3,364	3,448	
Representation of indigents in civil cases	333	334	334	335	341	349	358	
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	4,282	4,937	5,178	5,262	5,368	5,482	5,632	
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities	8,087	8,390	8,716	8,826	9,002	9,195	9,438	
Correctional activities:								
Federal prison system and detention trustee program	4,780	5,430	6,080	6,314	6,341	6,458	6,620	
Criminal justice assistance:	-							
Crime victims fund	. 50 .		-649	-219	79	250	300	
High-intensity drug trafficking areas program		213	207	207	211	215	219	
Law enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs		2,904	3,671	4,854	4,669	2,487	2,454	
Terrorism prevention initiative (DHS)		224	316	331	483	518	529	
Total, Criminal justice assistance	5,091	3,341	3,545	5,173	5,442	3,470	3,502	
Corrections to meet FY03 policy		– 757						
Total, Discretionary	33,153	32,972	35,640	38,189	39,131	37,869	38,756	
Total, Distriction of the control of		02,072						
Mandatory:								
Federal law enforcement activities:								
Border and transportation security directorate activities	2,160	2,180	2,198	2,182	2,198	2,215	2,232	
Immigration fees		-2,583	-2,261	-2,321	-2,384	-2,449	-2,514	
Customs fees		-1,314	_5	_5	-6	, - 6	-7	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	,	,	-1,398	-1,490	-1,588	-1,692	-1,804	
Subtotal, Customs fees	-1,229	-1,314	-1,403	-1,495	-1,594	-1,698	-1,811	
		0.15	004	201	201	201		
Treasury forfeiture fund		215	221	221	221	221	221	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			-221	-221	-221	-221	-221	
Subtotal, Treasury forfeiture fund	242	215						
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	147	203	200	189	190	188	189	
Total, Federal law enforcement activities	-532	-1,299	-1,266	-1,445	-1,590	-1,744	-1,904	
Federal litigative and judicial activities:								
·	410	467	471	200	202	200	207	
Treasury forfeiture fund		467	471	388	383	390	397	
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			221	221	221	221	221	
Subtotal, Treasury forfeiture fund	419	467	692	609	604	611	618	
Federal judicial officers salaries and expenses and other mandatory programs	631	640	641	621	649	662	679	
	1,050	1,107	1,333	1,230	1,253	1,273	1,297	
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities								
Total, Federal litigative and judicial activities Correctional activities:								
•	-32	14	-8	-8	-8	-3	-6	
Correctional activities: Mandatory programs Criminal justice assistance:		14						
Correctional activities: Mandatory programs Criminal justice assistance: Crime victims fund	565	559	1,304	-8 904	-8 621	-3 500	_6 500	
Correctional activities: Mandatory programs Criminal justice assistance:	565							

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002	Estimate						
i unclion and Frogram	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mandatory programs	–68							
Total, Criminal justice assistance	677	3,348	3,714	954	672	552	553	
Total, Mandatory	1,163	3,170	3,773	731	327	78	-60	
Total, Administration of justice	34,316	36,142	39,413	38,920	39,458	37,947	38,696	
300 General government:								
Discretionary:								
Legislative functions:	0.550	0.104	0.000	0.070	0.000	0.406	0.505	
Legislative branch discretionary programs	2,553	3,134	3,383	3,278	3,360	3,436	3,525	
Executive direction and management:								
Drug control programs	272	241	250	251	256	261	267	
Executive Office of the President		334	341	345	353	361	369	
Other programs	4	4	59	69	73	73	75	
Total, Executive direction and management	639	579	650	665	682	695	711	
Central fiscal operations:								
Tax administration	9,428	9,443	9,988	10,122	10,330	10,552	10,816	
Other fiscal operations		985	922	929	953	972	996	
Total, Central fiscal operations	10,360	10,428	10,910	11,051	11,283	11,524	11,812	
Constal property and records managements	-							
General property and records management: Records management	268	353	291	303	305	314	323	
Other government-wide information technology and property management		854	520	543	455	446	400	
Total, General property and records management	-	1,207	811	846	760	760	723	
•								
Central personnel management:	47	010	011	015	010	000	000	
Discretionary central personnel management programs Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		212	211 500	215 509	218 520	222 531	229 545	
Proposed Legislation (non-PATGO)	···		500	509	520	551	J40	
Total, Central personnel management	47	212	711	724	738	753	774	
General purpose fiscal assistance:								
Payments and loans to the District of Columbia	464	226	236	240	246	252	256	
Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities		14	14	14	15	15	15	
Other	213	345	201	203	208	212	218	
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	691	585	451	457	469	479	489	
Other general government:								
Election assistance commission		360	490	590	69	10	10	
Discretionary programs		341	452	498	504	515	525	
Total, Other general government	303	701	942	1,088	573	525	535	
Total, Discretionary	14,640	16,846	17,858	18,109	17,865	18,172	18,569	
Mandahan								
Mandatory: Legislative functions:								
Congressional members compensation and other	84	108	135	144	127	127	117	
Central fiscal operations:								
Federal financing bank Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		50 2	58 5	67 9	69 11	71 11	73 10	
Tioposed Legislation (non-FATGO)			<u> </u>	9			10	
Subtotal, Federal financing bank	51	52	63	76	80	82	83	
Payment for financial services (Proposed Legislation non-PAYGO)			386	396	400	408	416	

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Cheer mandatory programs	Function and Dragge	2002			Estim	ate		
Proposed Legislation (PAYCO)	Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proposed Legislation (PAYCO)	Other mandatory programs	-142	-62	-57	-37	-34	-30	-25
Total Central fiscal operations				2	96	146	146	146
General property and records management: -35 27 26 24 23 21 22 23 21 23 21 23 21 24 23 21 24 23 21 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Subtotal, Other mandatory programs	-142	-62	-55	59	112	116	121
Mandatory programs	Total, Central fiscal operations	-91	-10	394	531	592	606	620
Offsetting receipts -22 -99 -30 -31 -31 -32 -32 Total, General purpose fiscal assistance: -57 -12 -4 -7 -8 -11 -10 General purpose fiscal assistance: -7 -8 -11 -10 General purpose fiscal assistance: -7 -8 -11 -10 General purpose fiscal assistance: -7 -8 -11 -10 Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF) 432 442 396 392 401 409 417 Proposed Legistation (PAYGO) 57 78 19 -10 Subtotal, Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF) 432 442 453 470 420 409 417 Artic National Wildlife ReliqsPayment to Aliaska (Poposed Legislation PAYGO) -1 1201 1 101 101 Offset general purpose fiscal assistance 144 142 141 142 142 142 142 142 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) -1 1,713 1,877 1,879 3,119 1,876 1,940 1,866 Other general purpose fiscal assistance 1,713 1,877 1,879 3,119 1,876 1,940 1,866 Other general government: 209 210 216 216 190 192 133 Proposed Legislation (PAYGO) -2 22 23 23 23 23 23 23			07	22	24	22	24	20
Total, General property and records management								
Payments to States and counties	Offsetting receipts	-22	-39	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32
Payments to States and counties	Total, General property and records management	-57	-12	-4	-7	-8	-11	-10
Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF)		1 107	1 000	4 005	1 000	4 000	1 004	1 001
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			,	,	,	,	,	,
Subtotal Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF)								
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—Payment to Alaska (Proposed Legislation PAYGO) Other general purpose fiscal assistance 144 142 141 142 142 142 142 142 142 142		-		31	70	15		
Other general purpose fiscal assistance	Subtotal, Tax revenues for Puerto Rico (Treasury, BATF)	432	442	453	470	420	409	417
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—Payment to Alaska (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)				1,201	1	101	1
Subtotal, Other general purpose fiscal assistance 144 142 141 145 146 146 147					142	142	142	142
Total, General purpose fiscal assistance 1,713 1,877 1,879 3,119 1,876 1,940 1,866	Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)				3	4	4	5
Cither general government: Territories	Subtotal, Other general purpose fiscal assistance	144	142	141	145	146	146	147
Terrifories	Total, General purpose fiscal assistance	1,713	1,877	1,879	3,119	1,876	1,940	1,866
Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)	Other general government:							
Subtolal, Territories 209 210 235 236 211 214 216			210					193
Treasury claims	Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)			19	20	21	22	23
Presidential election campaign fund 29 218 3 3 33 220	Subtotal, Territories	209	210	235	236	211	214	216
Other mandatory programs	•		,		,	,		
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) 7								
Subtotal, Other mandatory programs								24
Total, Other general government 1,988 1,383 1,433 1,301 1,273 1,315 1,498	Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)							
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Offsetting receipts -892	Subtotal, Other mandatory programs	-43	69	45	24	24	30	24
Offsetting receipts -892 -1,194 -1,192	Total, Other general government	1,988	1,383	1,433	1,301	1,273	1,315	1,498
Total, General government 17,385 18,998 20,503 22,005 20,533 20,957 21,468 900 Net interest:		-892	-1,194	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192	-1,192
900 Net interest: Mandatory: Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Total, Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Total, Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): 332,537 328,292 352,765 393,661 428,248 459,760 492,224 24 24 24 25 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Total, Mandatory	2,745	2,152	2,645	3,896	2,668	2,785	2,899
Mandatory: Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): 332,537 328,292 352,765 393,661 428,248 459,760 492,224 4 -430 -729 -620 -591 -583 Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross) 332,537 328,316 352,335 392,932 427,628 459,169 491,641 Total, Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross) 332,537 328,316 352,335 392,932 427,628 459,169 491,641 Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,266 -38,768 -40,020 -41,423 -42,719 -44,126 -42,719 -42,719 -44,126 -42,719 -44,126 -42,719 -44,126 -42,719 -44,126 -42,719 -42,	Total, General government	17,385	18,998	20,503	22,005	20,533	20,957	21,468
Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): 332,537 328,292 352,765 393,661 428,248 459,760 492,224 Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO): 24	900 Net interest:							
Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross) 332,537 328,292 352,765 393,661 428,248 459,760 492,224 24 2430 279 2620 2591 2583 247,628	Mandatory:							
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross):							
Total, Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross) 332,537 328,316 352,335 392,932 427,628 459,169 491,641 Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil service retirement and disability fund			328,292	352,765	393,661	428,248	459,760	492,224
Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil service retirement and disability fund	Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		24	-430	-729	-620	-591	-583
Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,266 -38,768 -40,020 -41,423 -42,719 -44,126 Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -24 50 34 34 27 31 Subtotal, Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,290 -38,718 -39,986 -41,389 -42,692 -44,095 Military retirement -13,229 -13,480 -13,695 -13,958 -14,228 -14,515 -14,820	Total, Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross)	332,537	328,316	352,335	392,932	427,628	459,169	491,641
Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,266 -38,768 -40,020 -41,423 -42,719 -44,126 Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -24 50 34 34 27 31 Subtotal, Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,290 -38,718 -39,986 -41,389 -42,692 -44,095 Military retirement -13,229 -13,480 -13,695 -13,958 -14,228 -14,515 -14,820	Interest resolved by an hidest twist finds							
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO) -24 50 34 34 27 31 Subtotal, Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,290 -38,718 -39,986 -41,389 -42,692 -44,095 Military retirement -13,229 -13,480 -13,695 -13,958 -14,228 -14,515 -14,820	, ,	05.000	07.000	00.700	40.000	44 400	40.740	44.400
Subtotal, Civil service retirement and disability fund -35,902 -37,290 -38,718 -39,986 -41,389 -42,692 -44,095 Military retirement -13,229 -13,480 -13,695 -13,958 -14,228 -14,515 -14,820					-			-
Military retirement	Fioposed Legisiation (non-PATGO)		-24	50	34	34	21	ა1
	Subtotal, Civil service retirement and disability fund	_35,902 	-37,290	-38,718	-39,986	-41,389	-42,692	-44,095
	Military retirement	-13,229	-13,480	-13,695	-13,958	-14,228	-14,515	-14,820
	·				-			

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Drawns	2002 Estimate						
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Medicare trust funds	-16,690	-16,411	-17,325	-18,561	-20,175	-21,998	-24,034
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			6	2		-1	
Subtotal, Medicare trust funds	-16,690	-16,411	-17,319	-18,559	-20,175	-21,999	-24,035
Unemployment trust fund	-5,445	-3,460	-2,711	-2,689	-2,974	-3,373	-3,673
Railroad retirement	-1,935	-222	-77 -22	-61	-61	-63	-67
Airport and airway trust fund	-860	-708	-709	-652	-611 4 070	-578	- 565
Other on-budget trust funds	-1,666	-1,556 	–1,479 1	–1,436 1	–1,378 1	–1,341 1	–1,351 1
Subtotal, Other on-budget trust funds	-1,666	-1,556	-1,478	-1,435	-1,377	-1,340	-1,350
Total, Interest received by on-budget trust funds	-76,494	-73,925	-75,532	-78,192	-81,695	-85,468	-89,542
Interest received by off-budget trust funds:							-
Interest received by social security trust funds	-76,820	-83,576	-88,698	-96,769	-106,122	-116,995	-129,253
Other interest:							
Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank	-2,040	-2,268	-2,482	-2,316	-2,137	-2,001	-1,941
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)		23	72	123	150	148	133
Subtotal, Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank	-2,040	-2,245	-2,410	-2,193	-1,987	-1,853	-1,808
Interest on refunds of tax collections	4,208	3,219	2,689	2,681	2,805	2,961	3,171
Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation	675	1,191	1,707	2,117	2,188	2,231	2,231
Interest paid to loan guarantee financing accounts	4,276	3,787	3,812	3,852	3,903	3,983	4,076
Interest received from direct loan financing accounts	-11,050	-11,147	-11,747	-12,701	-13,295	-13,944	-14,698
Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts	-341	-225	-450	-700	-700	-700	-700
Interest, DoD retiree health care fund		-371	-1,214	-2,250	-3,444	-4,774	-6,250
Interest, other special and revolving funds	-1.736	-926	-1,049	-1,175	-1,257	-1,345	-1,422
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)			-8	-16	-29	-44	-59
Subtotal, Interest, other special and revolving funds	-1,736	-926	-1,057	-1,191	-1,286	-1,389	-1,481
All other interest	-2,264	-2,091	-2,152	-2,573	-2,459	-2,370	-2,312
Proposed Legislation (non-PAYGO)	,		8	- <u>2,</u> 373	- <u>2,</u> 439	8	8
Subtotal, All other interest	-2,264	-2,091	-2,144	-2,565	-2,451	-2,362	-2,304
Total, Other interest	-8,272	-8,808	-10,814	-12,950	-14,267	-15,847	-17,763
Other investment income:							
Private sector holdings, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust		-566	-896	-996	-1,015	-1,015	-1,012
Total, Net interest	170,951	161,441	176,395	204,025	224,529	239,844	254,071
920 Allowances:							
Discretionary: Adjustment to certain pass-through accounts to reflect projected Presidential policy		-368	-297	-293	-298	-305	-313
Mandatory:							
Spectrum relocation fund				-1,250 200	–1,250 400	500	600
Total, Mandatory				-1,050	-850	500	600
Total, Allowances		-368	-297	-1,343	-1,148	195	287
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts:							
Mandatory:							
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget):							
Employing agency contributions, military retirement fund		-12,084	-12,546	-12,915	-13,318	-13,765	-14,155
Employing agency contributions, DoD Retiree Health Care Fund		-7,656	-8,374	-8,880	-9,437	-10,029	-10,656
Employing agency contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-10,731	-9,975	-10,739	-11,565	-12,555	-13,235	-13,856
Contributions to HI trust fund	-2,913	-3,017	-3,085	-3,239	-3,367	-3,498	-3,678

Table 25–2. Outlays by Function, Category and Program—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Function and Program	2002			Estir	nate		
Function and Program	Actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other contributions to employee retirement and disability funds	-6,910	-7,171 3,490	-7,370 2,658	-7,632 2,851	-7,741 2,873	-7,983 3,065	-8,398 3,411
Subtotal, Other contributions to employee retirement and disability funds	-6,910	-3,681	-4,712	-4,781	-4,868	-4,918	-4,987
Total, Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-33,489	-36,413	-39,456	-41,380	-43,545	-45,445	-47,332
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget): Contributions to social security trust funds	-9,292	-9,493	-10,023	-10,794	-11,482	-12,159	-13,043
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf: OCS Receipts	-5,024	-4,300	-3,989	-4,495	-5,155	-5,344	-5,196
Sale of major assets: Privatization of Elk Hills				-323			
Other undistributed offsetting receipts: Spectrum auction Proposed Legislation (PAYGO)		-80	-200	-8,200	-8,100	-4,300 2,000	-4,300 2,000
Subtotal, Spectrum auction	-1	-80	-200	-8,200	-8,100	-2,300	-2,300
Analog spectrum lease fee (Proposed Legislation PAYGO)					-25 -2	-500 -50 -202	-500 -100 -2
Total, Other undistributed offsetting receipts	-1	-80	-200	-10,612	-8,127	-3,052	-2,902
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-47,806	-50,286	-53,668	-67,604	-68,309	-66,000	-68,473
otal	2,010,975	2,140,377	2,229,425	2,343,399	2,463,663	2,576,203	2,710,517
On-budget Off-budget	(1,655,313) (355,662)				(2,060,069) (403,594)		

26. FEDERAL PROGRAMS BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This section includes a detailed tabulation containing information on budget authority (BA), and outlays (O), for each appropriation and fund account. Budget authority amounts reflect transfers of budget authority between appropriations. All budget authority items are definite appropriations except where otherwise indicated.

Congressional action on appropriations occasionally results in the establishment of a limitation on the use of a trust fund or other fund, or an appropriation to liquidate contract authority. Amounts for these and other such items, which do not affect budget authority, are included here in parentheses and identified in the stub column, but are not included in the totals.

26. FEDERAL PROGRAMS BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	_	enate eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Compensation of members, Senate: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	19 19	20 20	20 20	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18
Salaries, officers and employees: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	96 96	118 118	123 123	125 125	128 128	131 131	134 134
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	4 4	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Inquiries and investigations: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	801	BA O	103 86	107 107	113 113	115 115	117 117	120 120	123 123
Miscellaneous items: Appropriation, discretionary	801		14 7	18 18	19	19	20 20	20 20	21 21
Outlays Senators' official personnel and office expense account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	801		282 271	304 304	310 310	316 316	322 322	329 329	338 338
Outlays Secretary of the Senate: Appropriation, discretionary	801	ВА	9	7	2	2	2	2	2
Outlays Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate: Appropriation, discretionary	801		135	117	117	119	2 122	2 124	2 127
Outlays Congressional use of foreign currency, Senate: Appropriation, mandatory		O BA	92 3	117 2	117 2	119 2	122 2	124 2	127 2
Outlays Senate items:		0	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Senate revolving funds: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		^					2 2	2 2	2 2
Senate revolving funds (gross)		_					2 2	2 2	2 2
Offsetting collections from interest on univested funds		_					-2	-2	-2
Total Senate revolving funds (net)		^							
Total Federal funds Senate		BA O	667 584	700 700	713 713	723 723	738 738	753 753	772 772
House		epresent	tatives						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Compensation of members and related administrative expenses:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	83 83	83 83	89 89	89 89	89 89	89 89	89 89
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	922 883	960 1,000	1,040 1,079	1,059 1,075	1,081 1,080	1,105 1,105	1,133 1,132
Congressional use of foreign currency, House of Representatives: Appropriation, mandatory	801	ВА	5	6	6	6	6	6	6

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

Account			2002			estimat	е		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total Federal funds House of Representatives		BA O	1,010 971	1,049 1,089	1,135 1,174	1,154 1,170	1,176 1,175	1,200 1,200	1,228 1,227
	Join	t Items							
		eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Joint Economic Committee: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4
Joint Committee on Taxation: Appropriation, discretionary	801		7 7	7 7	8 8	8	8	8	9
Outlays		O BA	2	2	2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2
Outlays		0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Legislative Branch emergency response fund: Appropriation, discretionary	801	BA O							
Outlays		BA O	16 15	16	17	17	17	17	18
General and Special Funds: Salaries: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays General expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	801	BA O	113 136 61	185 183 28	218 216 72	222 222 73	227 226 75	232 231 76	237 238 78
Outlays		0	47	89	68	73	74	76 76	79
Outlays	801	0 _	9	20	3				
Total Federal funds Capitol Police		BA 0 ==	174 192	213 292	290 287	295 295	302 300	308 307	315 317
0		Complia	nce						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Awards and settlements funds: Appropriation, discretionary	801	ВА	4						
Outlays		0 _	3						
Total Federal funds Office of Compliance		BA O =	6 5	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3
Congi		al Budge	t Office						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	30	34	33	35	36	37	39

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arch	nitect	of the C	Capitol						
		leral funds	-						
General and Special Funds:									
General administration: Appropriation, discretionary	. 801	ВА	51	69	159	162	165	169	173
Outlays		0	41	67	111	165	164	168	172
Capitol buildings: Appropriation, discretionary	. 801	ВА	120	48	52	53	54	55	57
Outlays		0	41	87	108	52	54	55	57
Capitol grounds:	001	DΛ	6	0	-	7	-	7	•
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 13	9 9	7 6	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 7
Congressional Cemetery:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O							
Senate office buildings:		Ū							
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	42 50	59 59	66 66	67 68	69 68	70 69	72 72
Outlays House office buildings:		U	30	39	00	00	00	03	12
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	54	50	67	68	70	71	73
Outlays Capitol power plant:		0	49	61	55	61	69	71	72
Appropriation, discretionary	. 801	BA	53	145	102	104	106	108	111
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	4 44	4 96	4 107	4 77	4 108	4 111	4 113
•		-							
Capitol power plant (gross)		BA O	57 44	149 96	106 107	108 77	110 108	112 111	115 113
Offsatting collections from Endard sources		-	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	•	-	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	
Total Capitol power plant (net)	•	BA O	53 40	145 92	102 103	104 73	106 104	108 107	111 109
Library buildings and grounds:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	21 18	41 36	47 49	48 47	49 49	50 49	51 50
Capitol visitor center:		Ū	.0					.0	
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	70 . 24	84					
Outlays Capitol Police buildings and grounds:	•	U	24	04	99 .				
Appropriation, discretionary					3	3	3	3	3
Outlays Intragovernmental Funds:	•	0			2	3	3	4	4
Judiciary office building development and operations fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23
Outlays		-							
Judiciary office building development and operations fund (gross)	•	BA O	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25
		BA -	-2						
Total Judiciary office building development and operations fund (net)	•	0	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2
	Tr	ust funds							
Gifts and donations: Appropriation, mandatory	ΩN1	ВА				1	1	1	1
Outlays		0					1	1	1
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol		BA	416	419	501	510	521	531	546
		0	275	493	597	474	516	528	541
Total Trust funds Architect of the Capitol		ВА				1	1	1	1
		0					1	1	1

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Botani	o Gor	don						
		eral fund							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	. 801	ВА	6	6	11	11	11	12	1:
Outlays		O ıst funds	7	7	9	10	10	10	1
Gifts and donations:	110	ist iurias	5						
Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays		BA O		2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	
Lil	brary o		-						
General and Special Funds:	rea	eral fund	as						
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress:	500	D.4		057	404	400	44=	400	40
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	330 9	357 14	401 15	408 15	417 16	426 16	43 1
Outlays		0	339	352	381	390	398	407	41
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress (gross)		BA O	339 339	371 352	416 381	423 390	433 398	442 407	45
		-		302	301	390	396	407	41
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	2 . -7	 –7		8	8	8	-
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			_4	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-
Total Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress (net)		BA	330	357	401	408	418	427	43
		0	328	338	366	375	383	392	40
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses:	. 376	DΛ	21	15	20	20	21	21	2
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	21 24	15 30	20 29	30	21 30	21 31	3
Outlays		0	38	42	45	47	47	48	5
Copyright Office (gross)		BA O	45 38	45 42	49 45	50 47	51 47	52 48	5 5
		U							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-4 -20	−7 −23	-6 -23	-6 -23	−6 −24	-6 -24	-2 -2
Total Copyright Office (net)		BA	21	15	20	21	21	22	2
		0	14	12	16	18	17	18	1
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	81 80	88 85	97 93	99 96	101 98	103 100	10 10
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses:	•	Ü	00	00	30	30	50	100	10
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	50 49	51 41	52 43	53 43	54 44	55 45	5 4
Furniture and furnishings:		Ū				.0		.0	•
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays		BA O	8 . 5						
Payments to copyright owners:	•	Ü	· ·	Ü	ŭ		••••••		
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	220 116	219 228	234 264	240 197	254 207	265 210	27 21
Public Enterprise Funds:	•	Ü	110	220	201	107	207	2.0	
Cooperative acquisitions program revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	. 503	DΛ	3	•	2	•	•	•	
Outlays		0	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	
Cooperative acquisitions program revolving fund (gross)		ВА	3	3	3	3	3	3	
		0	2	2	2	3	3	3	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-
Total Cooperative acquisitions program revolving fund (net)		ВА							
		0		-1	-1				
Duplication services:	500	Д.	٠		•	•	•	•	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	. 503	RA	1	1	2	2	2	2	

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

Account Account 2003 2004 2005 2006	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2008 2 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 7 -3 -4
Duplication services (gross)	2 2 2 -2	7 7 7 7 7 -3
Duplication services (gross)	22	2 -2
O 1	22	2 -2
Total Duplication services (net) BA O -1 -1 -1 Gift shop, decimal classification, photo duplication, and related services: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary O 50 BA 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 0utlays BA 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 -3 -4	7 7 7 7 7 7
Gift shop, decimal classification, photo duplication, and related services: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary 503 BA 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 -3
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	7 7 7 -3 -4	7 7 7 -3
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	7 7 7 -3 -4	7 7 7 -3
O 5 5 6 7 7 Offsetting collections from Federal sources ————————————————————————————————————	7 -3 -4	-3
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	-4	
02 -2 -1		
Intragovernmental Funds:		
Fedlink program and Federal research program:		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary 503 BA 65 93 93 95 97 Outlays 0 48 76 86 93 96	99 98	101 101
Fedlink program and Federal research program (gross) BA 65 93 93 95 97 O 48 76 86 93 96	99 98	101 101
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA -7		-101
Total Fedlink program and Federal research program (net)	-1	
Trust funds		
Gift and trust fund accounts: Appropriation, mandatory 503 BA 17 17 16 15 14	14	14
Outlays	14	14
Total Federal funds Library of Congress	872 764	897 787
Total Trust funds Library of Congress	14 14	14 14
Government Printing Office		
Federal funds		
General and Special Funds:		
Congressional printing and binding: Appropriation, discretionary 801 BA 81 90 91 93 95 Outlays O 75 85 98 90 92	97 95	99 98
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	36	37
Outlays	36	36
Government Printing Office revolving fund:		
Appropriation, discretionary 808 BA 4 10 10 10 Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory BA 726 729 757 838 855	11 872	11 890
Outlays	884	900
Government Printing Office revolving fund (gross)	883 884	901 900
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA -3 10 10 11 11 Offsetting collections from Federal sources -82 -704 -734 -783 -801	11 -815	11 -838

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

		2002			estima	ate		
Account		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-41	-35	-33	-31	-30	-28	-27
Total Government Printing Office revolving fund (net)	B		40	10 55	45 34	45 34	51 41	47 35
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office	B		122 155	135 186	173 159	175 162	184 172	183
	Š							
	General Accou							
General and Special Funds:								
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	801 B	A 430	455	468	477	486	497	510
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		A 6	3	6	6	6	6	7
Outlays	O	428	439	476	481	492	502	515
Salaries and expenses (gross)	B		458 439	474 476	483 481	492 492	503 502	517 515
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-6	-3	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
Total Salaries and expenses (net)	B		455 436	468 470	477 475	486 486	497 496	510 508
	_							
	United States							
General and Special Funds:	i cucia.	Tunus						
Salaries and expenses:								
Appropriation, discretionary	_		37	40	41	42	42	44
Outlays			37	39	41	42	43	44
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund:	Trust	iunus						
Appropriation, discretionary	602 B	A 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays			1	1	1	1	1	1
Oth	ner Legislative I	Branch Agencie	s					
	_	rds and Commis						
	Federa	l funds						
General and Special Funds: Medicare Payment Advisory Commission								
(Medicare):								
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)			8 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 10	10 10
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (gross)	B		8 8	9 9	9 9	9	10 10	10
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	_						-10	-10
Total (Medicare) (net)								
	O							
Total Medicare Payment Advisory Commission	B C							
Census Monitoring Board:	070							
Outlays United States Commission on International Religious Freedom:	376 C	1						
Appropriation, discretionary	801 B	A 3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Outlays			4	3	3	3	3	3
•		, ,	7	Ū			•	
Other legislative branch boards and commissions		, 3	7	· ·			· ·	
•		·	3	3	3	3	3	3

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Outlays)		0	7	6	7	5	3	3	3
Other legislative branch boards and commissions (gross)		BA O	7 7	3 6	3 7	3 5	3 3	3 3	3
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2						
Total (Other general government) (net)		BA O	5 5	3 6	3 7	3 5	3 3	3 3	3 3
Total Other legislative branch boards and commissions		BA O	5 5	3 6	3 7	3 5	3 3	3 3	3
Payment to Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O ust funds	8 8	10 10	15 15	15 15	16 16	16 16	16
Gifts and donations, Millennial Housing Commission: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	801								
U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	27 1	5	1 17	1 28	1 10	1 10	1
John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1	3 2	3 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	21 9	10 10	15 13	15 15	16 15	16 16	16
Total Federal funds Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions		BA O	16 17	16 20	21 25	21 23	22 22	22 22	22 22
Total Trust funds Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions		BA O	53 13	18 12	19 32	18 45	19 27	19 28	19 18
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	3,633 3,242	3,799 3,967	4,171 4,329	4,281 4,152	4,377 4,254	4,478 4,352	4,589 4,457
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	908	BA/O	-12	-22	-26	-25	-27	-28	-29
Total Federal funds		BA O	3,621 3,230	3,777 3,945	4,145 4,303	4,256 4,127	4,350 4,227	4,450 4,324	4,560 4,428
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	71 35	38 32	38 50	37 62	37 45	37 46	37 36
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	801 908	BA/O BA/O	-25 -1	-4 . -1		-1	-1		-1
Total Trust funds		BA O	45 9	33 27	37 49	36 61	36 44	36 45	36 35
Interfund transactions	154 801	BA/O BA/O	-20 -1	-10 -1	-15 -1	-15 -1	-16 -1	-16 -1	-16 -1
Total Legislative Branch		BA O	3,645 3,218	3,799 3,961	4,166 4,336	4,276 4,172	4,369 4,254	4,469 4,352	4,579 4,446

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Account			2002 _			estimate				
roodin			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Supreme (Court (of the U	Inited States	2						
oupreme C		eral funds		•						
General and Special Funds:										
Salaries and expenses:	750	D.A	00			50		50		
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	38 2	44 2	55 2	56 3	57 3	58 3	60	
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		0	39	45	56	55 55	58	60	63	
,										
Total Salaries and expenses		BA O	40 39	46 45	57 56	59 55	60 58	61 60	63	
		-								
Care of the building and grounds: Appropriation, discretionary	752	BA	78	54	5	5	5	5	5	
Outlays		0	7	30	67	27	21	5	5	
•										
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States		BA O	118 46	100 75	62 123	64 82	65 79	66 65	68 68	
		=								
United States Court	-	-		ral Circuit						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	i							
Salaries and expenses:										
Appropriation, discretionary	752	BA	17	20	20	20	21	21	22	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Outlays		0	18	21	22	22	22	24	24	
Total Salaries and expenses		BA .	19	22	22	22	23	23	24	
Total Galaries and expenses		0	18	21	22	22	22	24	24	
Heitad Chataa	O	af Inta	atianal T							
United States		c or inte eral funds		ade						
General and Special Funds:	7 00	ciai iailas								
Salaries and expenses:										
Appropriation, discretionary	752	BA	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Outlays		0	13	14	14	14				
Total Salaries and expenses						14	14	14	16	
Total Guardo and Oxportos		BA	13	14	14			14	16	
		BA O	13 13	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14 14			
		0 :	13	14	14	14	14	14	16 15	
Courts of Appeals, Distr	rict Co	0 :	13 nd other Jud	14	14	14	14	14	16 15	
Courts of Appeals, Distr	rict Co	ourts, a	13 nd other Jud	14	14	14	14	14	16 15	
	rict Co	ourts, a	13 nd other Jud	14	14	14	14	14	16 15	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	rict Co Fed 752	O : ourts, ar eral funds	nd other Jud	dicial Serv	ices 3,913	14 14	14 14	14 15 14 4,157	16 15 16	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory	rict Co Fed	O : ourts, and eral funds BA BA	13 nd other Jud 3,356 252	3,753 264	3,913 275	14 14 3,986 281	14 14 4,067 292	14 15 14 4,157 303	16 15 16 4,263 315	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	rict Co Fed	O : ourts, ar eral funds	nd other Jud	dicial Serv	ices 3,913	14 14	14 14	14 15 14 4,157	16 15 16	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	rict Co Fed	O :: Durts, al Eral funds BA BA BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850	3,753 264 276 4,278	3,913 275 230 4,406	3,986 281 234 4,496	4,067 292 239 4,592	14 15 14 4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704	4,263 315 251 4,821	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	rict Co Fed	O :- Durts, al Eral funds BA BA BA O	3,356 252 233 3,850	3,753 264 276 4,278	3,913 275 230 4,406	3,986 281 234 4,496	4,067 292 239 4,592	4,157 303 244 4,698	16 15 16 4,263 315 251 4,821	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	rict Co Fed 752	O :: Durts, al Eral funds BA BA BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850	3,753 264 276 4,278	3,913 275 230 4,406	3,986 281 234 4,496	4,067 292 239 4,592	14 15 14 4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704	4,263 315 251 4,821	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources	rict Co Fed 752	O :: Durts, al Eral funds BA BA BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,841 3,850	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,293 4,278	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186	4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698	4,263 315 251 4,821 4,821 -195	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	rict Co Fed 752	BA BA BA BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,850 -174 -59	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,278 -264 -12	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406 -179 -51	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186 -53	4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698 -190 -54	4,263 315 251 4,821 4,829 4,821 -195	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	Fed 752	O : Durts, and sure all funds BA BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,841 3,850 -174 -59 3,608 3,617	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,293 4,278 -264 -12 4,017 4,002	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406 -179 -51 4,188 4,176	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496 -182 -52 4,267 4,262	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186 -53 4,359 4,359	4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698 -190 -54 4,460 4,454	4,263 315 251 4,821 4,829 4,821 -195 -56 4,570	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) Defender services: Appropriation, discretionary	752	O : Durts, and sure all funds BA BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,841 3,850 -174 -59 3,608 3,617	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,293 4,278 -264 -12 4,002	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406 -179 -51 4,188 4,176	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496 -182 -52 4,267 4,262	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186 -53 4,359 4,359	4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698 -190 -54 4,460 4,454	4,263 315 251 4,821 4,829 4,821 -195 -56 4,576 4,576	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) Defender services: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	752	O : Durts, and sure all funds BA BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,841 3,850 -174 -59 3,608 3,617	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,293 4,278 -264 -12 4,017 4,002	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406 -179 -51 4,188 4,176	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496 -182 -52 4,267 4,262	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186 -53 4,359 4,359	4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698 -190 -54 4,460 4,454	4,263 315 251 4,821 4,829 4,821 -195 -56 4,570	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) Defender services: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Fees of jurors and commissioners:	752	BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O B	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,841 3,850 -174 -59 3,608 3,617	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,278 -264 -12 4,017 4,002	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406 -179 -51 4,188 4,176	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496 -182 -52 4,267 4,262	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186 -53 4,359 4,353	14 15 14 4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698 -190 -54 4,460 4,454	4,263 315 251 4,821 -195 -56 4,576 4,570 691	
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) Defender services: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	752	BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O B	3,356 252 233 3,850 3,841 3,850 -174 -59 3,608 3,617	3,753 264 276 4,278 4,278 -264 -12 4,017 4,002 589 620 58	3,913 275 230 4,406 4,418 4,406 -179 -51 4,188 4,176	3,986 281 234 4,496 4,501 4,496 -182 -52 4,267 4,262 647 647	4,067 292 239 4,592 4,592 -186 -53 4,359 4,353 660 660	4,157 303 244 4,698 4,704 4,698 -190 -54 4,460 4,454	4,263 315 251 4,821 4,829 4,821 -195 -56 4,576 4,576	

JUDICIAL BRANCH—Continued

			2002						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	56	58	53	54	55	56	57
Fees of jurors and commissioners (gross)		ВА	52	58	53	54	55	56	58
		0	56	58	53	54	55	56	57
Offsetting collections from Federal sources									
Total Fees of jurors and commissioners (net)		BA O	48 52	58 58	53 53	54 54	55 55	56 56	58 57
Court security: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	752	BA O	276 224	298 293	311 307	330 325	348 343	367 362	387 382
Judiciary filing fees: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	752	BA O	200 214	189 189	214 214	214 214	214 214	214 214	214 214
Registry Administration: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	5 5	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Judiciary information technology fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	752	BA O	271 293	279 282	321 298	245 264	251 269	257 274	263 280
Total Federal funds Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services		BA O	4,909 4,886	5,433 5,447	5,725 5,677	5,760 5,769	5,890 5,897	6,032 6,037	6,195 6,197
Administrative Of		f the U		Courts					
General and Special Funds:	i eut	erar iuriu	15						
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	752	RΔ	65	67	72	73	75	76	78
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	46 110	51 117	54 125	55 129	56 131	57 133	59 137
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	111 110	118 117	126 125	128 129	131 131	133 133	137 137
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-46	-51	-54	-55	-56	-57	-59
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	65 64	67 66	72 71	73 74	75 75	76 76	78 78
Fede		Idicial eral fund	Center						
General and Special Funds:	7 600	erar iuriu	10						
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O ıst funds	20 19	22 23	22 22	22 22	23 23	23 23	24 24
Gifts and donations, Federal Judicial Center Foundation: Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays	752	BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Judicia			nt Funds						
General and Special Funds:	Fede	eral fund	is						
Payment to judiciary trust funds: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O ıst funds	37 37	35 35	29 29	30 30	32 32	35 35	36 36
Judicial officers' retirement fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	602		36 20	43 23	41 25	45 29	48 32	52 35	54 36
Judicial survivors' annuities fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	602		40 14	47 14	45 15	42 16	43 16	46 17	48 17

JUDICIAL BRANCH—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002 _			estima			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' retirement fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	3 2	3 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	
Total Federal funds Judicial Retirement Funds	···	BA O	37 37	35 35	29 29	30 30	32 32	35 35	;
Total Trust funds Judicial Retirement Funds		BA O	79 36	93 39	90 42	91 47	95 50	102 54	10
United Stat				on					
eneral and Special Funds:	rea	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	12 11	13 13	13 13	13 14	14 14	14 14	
	Sur	nmary							
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	·	BA O	5,193 5,094	5,706 5,694	5,959 5,971	5,998 6,027	6,136 6,156	6,284 6,288	6,4 6,4
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	750	BA/O	-253	-255	-296	-295	-286	-290	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O	-255 -18	-235 -24	-290 -25	-295 -26	-280 -28	-290 -29	-2
Total Federal funds		BA O	4,922 4,823	5,427 5,415	5,638 5,650	5,677 5,706	5,822 5,842	5,965 5,969	6, 1
rust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	80 37	94 40	91 43	92 48	96 51	103 55	1
terfund transactions	752	BA/O	-37	-36	-30	-31	-33	-36	-
Total Judicial Branch		BA O	4,965 4,823	5,485 5,419	5,699 5,663	5,738 5,723	5,885 5,860	6,032 5,988	6,2 6,1
		OF AG	iRICULTUF	RE					
			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	ice of t								
Off		he Sec	retary						
	Fed	he Seci eral funds	•						
eneral and Special Funds:	Fed		•						
		eral funds	•	45	20	20	21	21	
eneral and Special Funds: Office of the Secretary:	352	eral funds	91		20 25	20	21 21	21 21	
eneral and Special Funds: Office of the Secretary: Appropriation, discretionary	352	eral funds BA BA	91 6						
eneral and Special Funds: Office of the Secretary: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	352	BA BA O BA	91 6 33 97 33 3	70 45 70	25 20	21 20 21	21 21 21	21 21 21	
eneral and Special Funds: Office of the Secretary: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Office of the Secretary (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	352	BA BA O BA O BA	91 6 33 97 33 3	70 45 70	25 20 25	21 20 21	21 21 21	21 21 21	

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Area and regional development):									
(Outlays)	452	0	6 .						
Total Fund for rural America		0	11	9	10	7	7		
	Tru	- ıst funds							
Gifts and bequests:									
Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays		BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary		BA O	91 38	45 79	20 35	20 28	21 28	21 21	22 22
Total Trust funds Office of the Secretary		BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1
		e Opera eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Executive operations:									
Appropriation, discretionary	352	ВА	28	33	35	36	36	37	38
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	1 1	2	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		0	28	1 36	38	39	39	40	39
Executive operations (gross)		BA O	30 28	36 36	38 38	39 39	39 39	40 40	39 39
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Executive operations (net)		BA O	29 27	35 35	37 37	38 38	38 38	39 39	38 38
		-					30		
Office of the Chief Financial Officer:	352	DΛ	5	8	8	8	8	8	9
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	5 2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Outlays		0	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (gross)		BA O	7 9	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 10
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total Office of the Chief Financial Officer (net)		BA O	4 7	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 8
Office of the Chief Information Officer:									
Appropriation, discretionary			10	31 6	31	31	32	33	34 7
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	25 24	37	6 37	6 37	6 38	6 39	41
Office of the Chief Information Officer (gross)		BA O	35 24	37 37	37 37	37 37	38 38	39 39	41 41
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	-15 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	3 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-13	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
Total Office of the Chief Information Officer (net)		BA O	10 11	31 31	31 31	31 31	32 32	33 33	34 34
Common computing environment:									
Appropriation, discretionary		D.4	59	133 24	177 23	180 23	184 24	188 24	193 25
Outlays		0	56	168	23 219	23 210	208	212	217
Common computing environment (gross)		BA O	59 56	157 168	200 219	203 210	208 208	212 212	218 217
		_							

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Account			2002		estimate				
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-24	-23	-23	-24	-24	
Total Common computing environment (net)		BA O	59 56	133 144	177 196	180 187	184 184	188 188	
agovernmental Funds:									
/orking capital fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	352		16						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	332 302	336 356	336 336	342 341	349 348	357 356	
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	348 302	357 356	336 336	342 341	349 348	357 356	
				330		J41	340	330	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	13 –345	-336	-336	-342	-349	_357	-
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O	16 -43					 –1	
Total Federal funds Executive Operations		BA	118	20 .	253	257	262	268	
Total Federal fullus Executive Operations		0	58	238	272	263	261	267	
Departm	nental	Admii	nistration						
and a different Early	Fede	eral funds	;						
eral and Special Funds: epartmental administration:									
Appropriation, discretionary	352	ВА	37	42	45	46	47	47	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	14 54	22 62	18 62	18 65	19 66	19 67	
Departmental administration (gross)		BA O	51 54	64 62	63 62	64 65	66 66	66 67	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-7						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	7 –14	-22			-19		
Total Departmental administration (net)		ВА	37	42	45	46	47	47	
		0	40	40	44	47	47	48	
azardous materials management:	204	DΛ	17	16	16	16	17	17	
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	304	O O	17 18	16 18	16 18	16 18	17 18	17 18	
griculture buildings and facilities:									
Appropriation, discretionary	352	BA	179 2	189 1	199 1	203 1	206	212 1	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	186	190	200	203	1 207	213	
Agriculture buildings and facilities (gross)		BA	181	190	200	204	207	213	
, gradian containing and accuracy (group)		0	186	190	200	203	207	213	
		ВА	-1		 –1	 -1			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources									
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			179	189 189	199 199	203 202	206 206	212 212	
		BA O	185						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			233	247	260 261	265 267	270 271	276 278	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Agriculture buildings and facilities (net)		O BA			260 261	265 267	270 271	276 278	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Agriculture buildings and facilities (net) Total Federal funds Departmental Administration		O BA O mmun	233 243 ications	247					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Agriculture buildings and facilities (net) Total Federal funds Departmental Administration Office eral and Special Funds:		O BA O	233 243 ications	247					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Agriculture buildings and facilities (net) Total Federal funds Departmental Administration Office		BA O mmun	233 243 ications	247					

Account		2002						
Account		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays	0	9	10	11	11	12	12	12
Office of Communications (gross)		9	11 10	11 11	11 11	11 12	12 12	12 12
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	-		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Office of Communications (net)	BA O	9 9	10 9	10 10	10 10	10 11	11 11	11 11
Off	fice of the Inspecto	r General						
General and Special Funds:	Federal funds							
Office of the Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary	352 BA	71	78	82	84	85	87	89
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		4 74	2 78	2 83	2 86	2 87	2 89	2 91
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		75 74	80 78	84 83	86 86	87 87	89 89	91 91
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	BA							_2
Total Office of the Inspector General (net)	-	71 72	78 76	82 81	84 84	85 85	87 87	89
	=	72						
Of	ffice of the General Federal funds							
General and Special Funds:								
Office of the General Counsel: Appropriation, discretionary		33	36	37	38	38	39	40
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		1 34	1 37	1 38	1 39	1 39	1 40	1 41
Office of the General Counsel (gross)		34 34	37 37	38 38	39 39	39 39	40 40	41 41
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	-	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Office of the General Counsel (net)	BA	33	36	37	38	38	39	40
	0 =	33	36	37	38	38	39	40
E	conomic Research							
General and Special Funds:	r cacrar lands							
Economic Research Service: Appropriation, discretionary	352 BA	67	73	77	78	80	82	84
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	BA	3 73	3 75	3 80	3 81	3 82	3 85	3 87
Economic Research Service (gross)	-	70 73	76 75	80 80	81 81	83 82	85 85	87 87
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	-	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Total Economic Research Service (net)	BA O	67 70	73 72	77 77	78 78	80 79	82 82	84 84
M.C.	= A and a coltant Colta	lation Orac I						
	al Agricultural Stat Federal funds		ce					
General and Special Funds: National Agricultural Statistics Service:								
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		115 12	141 16	136 16	139 16	141 17	144 17	148 17

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Account			estim	ate		
National Agricultural Statistics Service (gross) BA 127 127 Olfsetting collections from Federal sources −8 0 Offsetting collections from Federal sources −8 0 Total National Agricultural Statistics Service (net) BA 115 0 Agricultural Research Service Federal funds Agricultural Research Service Federal funds Salaries and expenses: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 1,006 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 50 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys 0 1,005 Outloys	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	147	152	155	159	163	16
A	157 147	152 152	155 155	158 159	161 163	16
Total National Agricultural Statistics Service (net) BA 115 C 115	-13	-13	-13	-14	-14	-1
Agricultural Research Service Federal funds	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-
Rederal funds Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Salaries and expenses (gross) Salaries and expenses (gross) Salaries and expenses (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collecting collections Offsetting collecting collecting collections Offs	141 131	136 136	139 139	141 142	144 146	1 4
Selaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 1,006						
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 1,006 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 50 O Outlays 0 1,005 O 1,005 O <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>						
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 1,006						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	957	987	1,006	1,026	1,049	1,07
Salaries and expenses (gross)	64	64	65	67	68	7
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	1,078	1,049	1,065	1,089	1,111	1,14
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	1,021 1,078	1,051 1,049	1,071 1,065	1,093 1,089	1,117 1,111	1,14 1,14
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources -7 Total Salaries and expenses (net) BA 1,006 0 955 Buildings and facilities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 190 0 42 Outlays 0 42 Trust funds Miscellaneous contributed funds: Appropriation, mandatory 352 BA 18 0 20 Outlays 0 20 Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service BA 1,196 0 997 Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 0 20 Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 0 19 Outlays 0 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA -120 Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory BA 120 O 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 0 39 Research and education activities: BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary 352 BA 563 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	-55	– 55	-56	– 57	-58	-6
Buildings and facilities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 190 Outlays 352 BA 190 Outlays 352 BA 190 Outlays 352 BA 190 Outlays 352 BA 18 Miscellaneous contributed funds: Appropriation, mandatory 352 BA 18 Outlays 0 20 Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service BA 1,196 O 997 Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 O 20 Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 Outlays 0 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA Outlays 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary 352 BA 12 Outlays BA 563	-9	-9	-9	-9	-10	-1
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 190 Outlays	957 1,014	987 985	1,006 1,000	1,027 1,023	1,049 1,043	1,07 1,07
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 190 Outlays 0 42 Trust tunds Miscellaneous contributed funds: Appropriation, mandatory 352 BA 18 Outlays 0 20 Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service BA 1,196 O 997 Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 O 20 Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 Outlays 0 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA -120 Appropriation, discretionary BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 0 527 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 0 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563						
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Appropriation, mandatory 352 BA 18 Outlays 0 20 Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service BA 1,196 O 997 Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 O 20 Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 Outlays 0 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 0 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary BA 12 Outlays BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays BA 563	15	24	24	25	25	2
Miscellaneous contributed funds: 352 BA 18 Outlays Outlays 0 20 Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service BA 1,196 O 997 Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 O 20 Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 Outlays Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA -120 Appropriation, mandatory Outlays 0 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 120 Outlays Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 120 Outlays Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 0 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary 352 BA 551 Research and education activities (gross) BA 12 Outlays 0 527	59	78	74	67	35	2
Appropriation, mandatory						
Outlays	20	23	23	23	23	2
Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 O 20	20	22	23	24	24	2
Total Trust funds Agricultural Research Service BA 18 O 20	972	1,011	1,030	1,052	1,074	1,10
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds eneral and Special Funds: Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary	1,073	1,063	1,030	1,090	1,078	1,09
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extens Federal funds Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 Outlays 30 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, mandatory 352 BA 120 Outlays 30 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 0 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 352 BA 553	20	23	23	23	23	2
eneral and Special Funds: Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems Appropriation, mandatory BA 120 Outlays Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA O 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	20	22	23	24	24	2
Integrated activities: Appropriation, discretionary	nsion Ser	vice				
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 43 Outlays 0 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: 352 BA -120 Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 120 Outlays 0 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA 0 39 Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays 0 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563						
Outlays O 19 Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: 352 BA -120 Appropriation, discretionary BA 120 Outlays O 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA O Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563						
Initiative for future agriculture and food systems: Appropriation, discretionary	45 31	63 42	64 61	66 62	67 64	(
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA -120 Appropriation, mandatory BA 120 Outlays O 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA O Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	01	42	01	02	04	,
Outlays O 39 Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems BA	-120	-120				
Total Initiative for future agriculture and food systems	120	120	140	160	200	20
Research and education activities: Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	41	45	77	57	115	17
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	41	45	140 77	160 57	200 115	20 17
Appropriation, discretionary 352 BA 551 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 12 Outlays O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563						
Outlays O 527 Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	560	526	536	547	559	57
Research and education activities (gross) BA 563	16	16	16	17	17	1
	560	544	542	559	566	57
527	576 560	542 544	552 542	564 559	576 566	59 57
		JTT	J+2			
_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						

Buildings and facilities:

Miscellaneous trust funds:

Outlays

Appropriation, discretionary

Appropriation, mandatory

Total Federal funds Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Total Trust funds Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

						estima	to		
Account			2002 _ actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-12	-16	-16	-16	-17	-17	-17
Total Research and education activities (net)		ВА	551	560	526	536	547	559	573
Total nesearch and education activities (net)		0	515	544	528	526	542	549	562
Buildings and facilities:									
Outlays	352	0	24	4	4	4 .			
Extension activities: Appropriation, discretionary	352	ВА	439	418	422	430	439	448	460
Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	10						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	17	25	25	25	26	27 470	27
Outlays		U	449	465	473	452	461	472	481
Extension activities (gross)		ВА	466	443	447	455	465	475	487
		0	449	465	473	452	461	472	481
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-17	-25	-25	-25	-26	-27	-27
Total Extension activities (net)		ВА	449	418	422	430	439	448	460
		0	432	440	448	427	435	445	454
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers:									
Appropriation, discretionary	351		3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Outlays		0		3	4	4	4	4	4
Total Federal funds Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service		BA O	1,046 1,029	1,026 1,063	1,015 1,071	1,174 1,099	1,216 1,100	1,278 1,177	1,305 1,258
Animal and Pla		ealth In Jeral fund	•	rvice					
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	352	BA	808	692	695 √–8	708 √–8	722 7-8	738 √–8	757 √-9
Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	41	152	7-6 108	7-8 110	7-6 113	7-6 116	119
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	96	88	82	84	85	87	89
0.4		_			J 8	⁷ 8	J 8	J 8	J 9
Outlays		0	821	1,156	898	899	918	939	963
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	945	932	885	902	920	941	965
,		0	821	1,156	898	899	918	939	963
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-22						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-84	-88	-82	-84	-85	-87	-89
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources					J-8	J-8	J-8	J-8	J-9
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	849	844	795	810	827	846	867
		Ω	737	1 068	808	807	825	844	865

352 BA

352 BA

Trust funds

ВА

ВА

1,068

1,086

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proof Safety and Inspection Service Product funds Produc									
General and Special Funds:		orar rarra	•						
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	. 554	BA	730	756					868 √–133
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	102	99					106 7133
Outlays	-	0	814	852					974
Salaries and expenses (gross)									974 974
				 –99					-106 -133
Total Salaries and expenses (net)									735
		U		/53	0/0	007	701	/10	735
	Tru	ust funds							
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	352	RΔ		3	3	4	4	4	4
									4
General and Special Funds:			-	ministratio	on				
Salaries and expenses:	250	DΛ	22	40	40	12	44	45	46
Appropriation, discretionary	. 332	DA	33						46 √-32
			33						⁷ 32 46
Salaries and expenses (gross)	•								46 46
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				J − 27	J-29	J-30	J-30	J-31	J-32
Total Salaries and expenses (net)	•								14 14
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses:									
									42 42
·									
Limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses (gross)									42 42
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-34	-42	-42	-42	-42	-42	-42
Total Limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses (net)	•								
Total Federal funds Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration									14 14
Agricul									
General and Special Funds:			-						
Marketing services:	050	D 4	74	7.	70	77	70	0.4	00
									83 72
		0	121	126	146	144	148	150	154

Account 2002 estimate									
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Limitation on administrative level			(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(67)	(69)
Marketing services (gross)		BA O	117 121	140 126	142 146	144 144	148 148	151 150	155 154
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	ı		-46	-65	-66	-67	-69	-70	-72
Total Marketing services (net)	·	BA O	71 75	75 61	76 80	77 77	79 79	81 80	83 82
Payments to States and possessions:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund: Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	9	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32): Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	888	978	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1 915	1 1,170	1 848	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32) (gross)		BA O	889 915	979 1,170	1,149 848	1,149 1,148	1,149 1,148	1,149 1,148	1,149 1,148
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32) (net)		BA O	888 914	978 1,169	1,148 847	1,148 1,147	1,148 1,147	1,148 1,147	1,148 1,147
	Tri	ust fund							
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	130 116	120 115	120 120	120 120	120 120	120 120	120 120
Milk market orders assessment fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	44 43	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44
Milk market orders assessment fund (gross)		BA O	44 43	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	•		-44	-44	-44	-44	-44	-44	-44
Total Milk market orders assessment fund (net)		BA O							
Total Federal funds Agricultural Marketing Service		BA O	969 990	1,062 1,239	1,233 936	1,234 1,233	1,236 1,235	1,238 1,236	1,240 1,238
Total Trust funds Agricultural Marketing Service	·	BA O	130 115	120 115	120 120	120 120	120 120	120 120	120 120
	_								
HISK	_	jemen Ieral fun	it Agency						
General and Special Funds:									
Administrative and operating expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	74 84	71 73	78 76	79 79	81 81	83 82	85 84
Public Enterprise Funds: Federal crop insurance corporation fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA BA BA	2,818 819 3,765	-115 2,911 1,190 4,316	-68 3,368 856 3,559	-69 3,095 891 3,908	-71 3,236 935 4,090	-72 3,388 971 4,408	-74 3,517 992 4,427
Federal crop insurance corporation fund (gross)		BA O	3,637 3,765	3,986 4,316	4,156 3,559	3,917 3,908	4,100 4,090	4,287 4,408	4,435 4,427

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Account			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-819	-1,190	-856	-891	-935	-971	-992	
Total Federal crop insurance corporation fund (net)		BA O	2,818 2,946	2,796 3,126	3,300 2,703	3,026 3,017	3,165 3,155	3,316 3,437	3,443 3,435	
Total Federal funds Risk Management Agency		BA O	2,892 3,030	2,867 3,199	3,378 2,779	3,105 3,096	3,246 3,236	3,399 3,519	3,528 3,519	
Farr		vice A eral fun	Agency ods							
General and Special Funds:										
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	351	ВА	938	1,036	1,017	1,036	1,057	1,080	1,108	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	431	408	445	453	463	473	485	
Outlays		0	1,322	1,465	1,518	1,488	1,518	1,551	1,590	
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	1,369 1,322	1,444 1,465	1,462 1,518	1,489 1,488	1,520 1,518	1,553 1,551	1,593 1,590	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-18						-	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-1 6 . -385	-377	-414	-422	-430	-440	-451	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-28	-31	-31	-31	-32	-33	-34	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	938 909	1,036 1,057	1,017 1,073	1,036 1,035	1,058 1,056	1,080 1,078	1,108 1,105	
State mediation grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 3	4 3	4 3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	
Tree assistance program: Outlays		0		2	2					
Conservation reserve program:	202	0	0							
Outlays Agricultural conservation program:	302	U	2 .							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 1	2	2	2	1			
Agricultural conservation program (gross)		ВА	6							
· g··		0	1	2	2	2	1			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-6							
Total Agricultural conservation program (net)		BA O	1	2	2	2	1			
Emergency conservation program:										
Appropriation, discretionary	453	BA	32							
Outlays Public Enterprise Funds:		0	32	79	45	27				
Commodity Credit Corporation fund										
(Conservation and land management):										
(Authority to borrow, mandatory)(Outlays)	302	BA O	1,985 2,073	2,016 2,290	2,119 2,320	2,149 2,243	2,299 2,367	2,348 2,390	2,267 2,282	
(Farm income stabilization):		O	2,075	2,230	2,020	2,240	2,507	2,000	2,202	
(Appropriation, discretionary)				-175	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	
(Authority to borrow, mandatory)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory)		BA BA	14,760 10,695	13,337 11,911	12,902 12,850	15,809 12,589	15,113 12,477	13,781 12,257	11,982 12,327	
(Outlays)		0	24,536	25,368	25,890	28,511	27,776	26,225	24,508	
Commodity Credit Corporation fund (gross)		DΛ	27.440	27.000	07 001	20.406	20.027	20 222	26 522	
Commodity Credit Corporation rund (gross)		BA O	27,440 26,609	27,089 27,658	27,821 28,210	30,496 30,754	29,837 30,143	28,333 28,615	26,522 26,790	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,424 -9,271	-1,776 -10,135	-1,756 -11,094	-1,756 -10,833	-1,756 -10,721	-1,756 -10,501	-1,756 -10,571	
Total (Farm income stabilization) (net)		ВА	14,760	13,162	12,852	15,758	15,061	13,728	11,928	
Total Commodity Condit Comparation for		0	13,841	13,457	13,040	15,922	15,299	13,968	12,181	
Total Commodity Credit Corporation fund		BA O	16,745 15,914	15,178 15,747	14,971 15,360	17,907 18,165	17,360 17,666	16,076 16,358	14,195 14,463	

Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources

Offsetting collections from Federal sources

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Credit Accounts:										
Agricultural credit insurance fund program account:										
Appropriation, discretionary	351	BA	460	499	509	519	529	541	554	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	1,286	144 . 647						
Outlays Limitation on direct loan activity		U	1,744 (885)	(802)	510 (852)	519 (868)	529 (886)	540 (905)	554 (928)	
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(2,755)	(3,000)	(2,666)	(2,716)	(2,771)	(2,832)	(2,904)	
Total Agricultural credit insurance fund program account		ВА	1,746	643	509	519	529	541	554	
Total Agricultural cledit insurance fund program account		0	1,744	647	510	519	529	540	554	
Agricultural credit insurance fund liquidating account:										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	351		62	38	17	14	13	11	10	
Outlays		0	12	38	17	14	13	11	10	
Agricultural credit insurance fund liquidating account (gross)		ВА	62	38	17	14	13	11	10	
		0	12	38	17	14	13	11	10	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-862	-838	-784	-550	-485	-440	-400	
Total Agricultural credit insurance fund liquidating account (net)		ВА	-800	-800	-767	-536	-472	-429	-390	
		0	-850	-800	-767	-536	-472	-429	-390	
Commodity Credit Corporation export loans program account:										
Appropriation, discretionary	351		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	413	843	297	297	297	297	297	
Outlays		0	261	851	293	301	301	301	301	
Total Commodity Credit Corporation export loans program account		BA O	417	847	301	301	301	301	301	
		U	261	851	293	301	301	301	301	
Commodity Credit Corporation guaranteed loans liquidating account:										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	351		-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0		1	1 .					
Commodity Credit Corporation guaranteed loans liquidating account (gross)		BA	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		0		1	1 .					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-498	-479	-450	-438	-436	-436	-432	
Total Commodity Credit Corporation guaranteed loans liquidating account (net)		BA O	–501 –501	–478 –478	–449 –449	-437 -438	-435 -436	-435 -436	-431 -432	
Farm storage facility loans program account:										
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Apple loans program account: Appropriation, mandatory	351	ВА		1.						
Outlays		0		1 .						
Emergency boll weevil loan program account:										
Appropriation, mandatory	351	BA								
Outlays		0		1 .						
Total Federal funds Farm Service Agency		ВА	18,552	16,483	15,587	18,795	18,346	17,139	15,342	
		0	17,517	17,114	16,073	19,080	18,650	17,418	15,606	
Natural Resou		Conse		rice						
General and Special Funds:	rea	erar runc	15							
Conservation operations:										
Appropriation, discretionary	302	BA	778	703	704	717	732	748	767	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	5	14	14	14	14	14 .		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	123 984	56 816	56 779	57 794	58 806	59 819	61 825	
		J		010	113	104	000	010		
Conservation operations (gross)		BA	906	773	774	788	804	821	828	
		0	984	816	779	794	806	819	825	

61 -167

ВА

-35

-35

-36

-36

-37

-38

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-17	-21	-21	-21	-22	-22	-23
Total Conservation operations (net)		BA O	783 800	717 760	718 723	731 737	746 748	762 760	767 764
Farm bill technical assistance: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	302	BA O		333 293	432 413	440 437	449 448	459 458	471 469
Farm security and rural investment programs: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory	302	BA BA	567	-145 1,220	-259 1,677	-264 2,210 ^B -215	-269 2,219 ^B -332	-275 2,296 ^B -447	-282 2,499 ^B -603
Outlays		0	213	613	1,091	1,578 B –215	1,898 B-332	2,027 B –447	2,215 B –603
Total Farm security and rural investment programs		BA O	567 213	1,075 613	1,418 1,091	1,731 1,363	1,618 1,566	1,574 1,580	1,614 1,612
Watershed surveys and planning: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	301	BA BA O	11	 1 3	5 1 5	5 1 6	5 1 6	5 1 7	5 1 7
Watershed surveys and planning (gross)		BA O	11 11	1 3	6 5	6 6	6 6	6 7	6 7
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Watershed surveys and planning (net)		BA O	11 11	2	5 4	5 5	5 5	5 6	5 6
Watershed and flood prevention operations: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	301	BA BA O	200 22 195	110 2 228	40 5 214	41 5 91	42 5 76	42 5 47	44 5 48
Watershed and flood prevention operations (gross)		BA O	222 195	112 228	45 214	46 91	47 76	47 47	49 48
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		ВА		-2	-3 -2	-3 -2	-3 -2	-3 -2	-3 -2
Total Watershed and flood prevention operations (net)		BA O	200 174	110 226	40 209	41 86	42 71	42 42	44 43
Watershed rehabilitation program: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	301	BA BA O	10	–45 45 2	-40 50 8	-40 50 9	-40 50 10	-39 50 10	- 39 50 10
Total Watershed rehabilitation program		BA O	10 6	2	10 8	10 9	10 10	11 10	11 10
Resource conservation and development: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	302	BA	48	49 1	50 1	51 1	52 1	53 1	54 1
Outlays		O BA O	49 48	50 50 50	52 51 52	52 52	53 53	54 54 54	55 55
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		U	49		–1	52 -1	53 –1	–1	55 ———————————————————————————————————
Total Resource conservation and development (net)		BA O	48 49	49 49	50 51	51 51	52 52	53 53	54 54
Great plains conservation program: Outlays	302		2	2					
Forestry incentives program: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays									

Account			2002			estin	nate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Water bank program:									
Outlays	302	0	3	3	1 .				
Colorado river basin salinity control program: Outlays	304	0	1	1	1 .				
Wetlands reserve program:		0							
Outlays	302	U	1	3	3.				
Outlays	302	0	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Credit Accounts:									
Agricultural resource conservation demonstration program account: Appropriation, mandatory	351	ВА		1 .					
Outlays		O upt funda	3	1 .					
Miscellaneous contributed funds:	110	ıst funds							
Appropriation, mandatory		BA							
Outlays		0	4	4	4	3			
Total Federal funds Natural Resources Conservation Service		BA O	1,626 1,276	2,285 1,965	2,673 2,515	3,009 2.694	2,922 2,904	2,906 2,913	2,966 2,962
		-		· ·		,	*		•
Total Trust funds Natural Resources Conservation Service		BA O	11 4	4	4				
	Rural De	evelop eral fund							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	450	ВА	133	141	148	151	154	157	161
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	482	509	552	562	574	586	601
Outlays		0	623	638	691	709	724	740	758
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	615 623	650 638	700 691	713 709	728 724	743 740	762 758
								-	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		2, .	-497	-509	-552	-562	-574	-586	-601
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	133	141	148	151	154	157	161
		0	126	129	139	147	150	154	157
Credit Accounts:									
Rural community advancement program:	452	DΛ	806	792	478	487	497	508	521
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	434			407	431		
OutlaysLimitation on direct loan activity		0	842 (1,051)	704 (1,064)	632 (1,305)	616 (1,329)	561 (1,356)	560 (1,386)	539 (1,422
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(989)	(1,018)	(887)	(904)	(922)	(942)	(966)
Total Rural community advancement program		ВА	1,240	792	478	487	497	508	521
, out to a community act a community program		0	842	704	632	616	561	560	539
Total Federal funds Rural Development		ВА	1,373	933	626	638	651	665	682
		0	968	833	771	763	711	714	696
F	Rural Hou	ısing S	Service						
		eral fund							
General and Special Funds: Rural housing assistance grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary		ВА	39	42	42	43	43	45	46
Outlays Rental assistance program:		0	48	53	51	45	44	44	44
Appropriation, discretionary			701	712	740	754	769	786	806
Outlays Mutual and self-help housing grants:		0	651	689	717	750	773	792	805
Appropriation, discretionary			35	34	34	35	35	36	37
Outlays		0	26	42	38	41	35	36	3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Account			2002			estima	iie		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rural community grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary	. 452	ВА		-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA		10	10	10	10		
Outlays		0							
Total Rural community grants		BA O							
Rural community fire protection grants: Outlays	. 452	0	1						
edit Accounts:	. 432	U	1						
Farm labor program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary	. 604	ВА	31	35	35	35	37	37	
Outlays		0	2	12	23	41	22	30	
Limitation on direct loan activity	•		(47)	(36)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(4
Rural housing insurance fund program account:									_
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	664 168	692 2	696	709	723	739	7
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		0	837	712	715	708	719	735	7
Limitation on direct loan activity		·	(1,248)	(1,074)	(1,494)	(1,522)	(1,553)	(1,587)	(1,6
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(2,724)	(2,850)	(2,825)	(2,878)	(2,936)	(3,001)	(3,0
Total Rural housing insurance fund program account		ВА	832	694	696	709	723	739	7
Total natal housing insulative land program account	•	0	837	712	715	70 9 708	723 719	735	7
Rural housing insurance fund liquidating account:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	489	371	239	195	89	65	
Outlays	•	0	589	397	239	217	177	64	
Rural housing insurance fund liquidating account (gross)		BA	489	371	239	195	89	65	
		0	589	397	239	217	177	64	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,862	-1,703	-1,529	-1,396	-1,283	-1,189	-1,1
Total Rural housing insurance fund liquidating account (net)		ВА	-1,377	-1,332	-1,290	-1,201	-1,194	-1,124	-1,0
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		0	-1,277	-1,306	-1,290	-1,179	-1,106	-1,125	-1,0
Total Federal funds Rural Housing Service		ВА	261	185	257	375	413	519	6
		0	288	202	254	406	487	512	6
Rural Busin	ess —	Coop	erative Servi	ce					
eneral and Special Funds:		eral fun							
Rural empowerment zones and enterprise community grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary									
Outlays		0	13	14	13	3 .			
Rural cooperative development grants:			_						
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	8 40	–21 40	-29 40	–29 40	-29 40	-29 40	
Outlays		0	18	41	23	13	13	13	
Total Rural cooperative development grants	•	BA O	48 18	19 41	11 23	11 13	11 13	11 13	
Rural economic development grants:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	. 452	BA	15	17	17	17	17	17	
Outlays		0	3	4	15	18	20	20	
,-									
Rural economic development grants (gross)		BA	15	17	17	17	17	17	
		0	3	4	15	18	20	20	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-12	-1 .					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3	-16	-17	-17	-17	-17	-
Total Rural economic development grants (net)	•	BA							
		0		-12	-2	1	3	3	
National Sheep Industry Improvement Center:									
Appropriation, mandatory	. 452	BA	1						

Account			2002 _			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rural strategic investment program grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary	452	ВА		-15 .					
Appropriation, mandatory		BA							
Outlays		0			43	43			
Total Rural strategic investment program grants		BA O			43				
dia Assessa									
edit Accounts: Rural development loan fund program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary			17	24	22	22	23	23	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	1 21	26	23	23	23	22	
Outlays Limitation on direct loan activity		U	(31)	(40)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(42)	(
Total Rural development loan fund program account		ВА	18	24	22	22	23	23	
The second secon		0	21	26	23	23	23	22	
Rural development loan fund liquidating account:									
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	452			-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	
Rural development loan fund liquidating account (net)		ВА	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	
		0		-4	-4	-4	-4	-3	
ural economic development loans program account:	450	D.A		•	•	•	•	•	
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		O O	4 5	3 4	3 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	
Limitation on direct loan activity		O	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(16)	(16)	
ural business investment program account:									
Appropriation, mandatory			100						
Outlays Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		0		20 (280) .	38	27	10		
enewable energy program account:				(200) .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				
Appropriation, discretionary	451	BA		-5	-20	-20	-20	-20	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA		23	23	23	23		
Outlays		0		8	8	5	3	4	
Total Renewable energy program account		BA O		18 8	3 8	3 5	3 3	3 . 4	
Total Federal funds Rural Business — Cooperative Service		BA O	182 54	145 99	35 147	35 115	36 51	37 47	
ı	Rural Utili	ities S	ervice						
	Fede	eral fund	ds						
neral and Special Funds: -ligh energy cost grants:									
Outlays	452	0	5	3	5	2			
lic Enterprise Funds:									
dural communication development fund liquidating account:									
tural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory			1	2	2	2	2	2	
ural communication development fund liquidating account:		BA BA O	1 2	2 1 2	2 1 2	2 1 2	2 1 1	2 1 1	
tural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1	1	
tural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA		1	1	1	1	1	
Rural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O BA	2	1 2 3	1 2 3	3	1 1 3	1 1 3	
tural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Rural communication development fund liquidating account (gross)		BA O BA	2 1 2	1 2 3 2	1 2 3 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	3 1 -1 2	3 1 -1 2	
Rural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory		BA O BA O	2 1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	3 1	3 1 -1 2	
Rural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Rural communication development fund liquidating account (gross) Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Rural communication development fund liquidating account (net)		BA O BA O	2 1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	3 1 -1 2	3 1 -1 2	
tural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Rural communication development fund liquidating account (gross) Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Rural communication development fund liquidating account (net) dit Accounts: tural electrification and telecommunications loans program account:		BA O BA O	2 1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2	3 1 -1 2	3 1 -1 2	
Rural communication development fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Rural communication development fund liquidating account (gross) Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Rural communication development fund liquidating account (net)	271	BA O BA O	1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2 1	1 2 3 2 -1 2 1	1 2 3 2 -1 2 1	1 1 1 3 1 -1 2	1 1 3 1 -1 2	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Rural communication development fund liquidating account (gross) Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Rural communication development fund liquidating account (net) edit Accounts: Rural electrification and telecommunications loans program account: Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA O BA O	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 3 2 -1 2 1 50	1 2 3 2 -1 2 1	1 2 3 2 -1 2 1	1 1 1 3 1 -1 2	1 1 1 3 1 -1 2	(3,3)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments				(100)	(100)	(102)	(104)	(106)	(109
Total Rural electrification and telecommunications loans program account		BA O	76 98	50 70	42 65	43 55	44 49	45 47	4 :
Rural electrification and telecommunications liquidating account:		Ū						···	
Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA		-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	20	77	370	349	180	179	43
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1,025 1,215	1,002 1,079	634 1,004	745 1,094	727 907	606 785	30 74
Rural electrification and telecommunications liquidating account (gross)		BA O	1,045 1,215	1,076 1,079	1,001 1,004	1,091 1,094	904 907	782 785	73 :
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2,859	-2,427	-2,223	-2,026	-1,864	-1,706	-1,56
Total Rural electrification and telecommunications liquidating account (net)		BA O	-1,814 -1,644	-1,351 -1,348	-1,222 -1,219	-935 -932	-960 -957	-924 -921	-82 -818
Rural telephone bank program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary	452		7 4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	8	1 6	5	5	5	5	
Limitation on direct loan activity		O		·					
Total Rural telephone bank program account		BA O	11 8	4 6	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	3
Rural telephone bank liquidating account:									
Appropriation, mandatory	452		-23	-22	-22	-20	-18	-18	-17
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	211 23	129 29	118 29	117 27	113 40	107 38	99 5
Rural telephone bank liquidating account (gross)		BA O	188 23	107 29	96 29	97 27	95 40	89 38	82 51
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-53 .						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-138	-126	-125	-111	-107	-99
Total Rural telephone bank liquidating account (net)		BA O	-32 -197	-31 -109	-30 -97	–28 –98	-16 -71	-18 -69	–17 –48
Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program:									
Appropriation, discretionary	452		49	27	16	16	27	29	39
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	21 20	20 21	20 30	20 33	10 35	1 0 36	38
Limitation on direct loan activity		O	(380)	(825)	(246)	(251)	(256)	(261)	(268)
Total Distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband program		BA O	70 20	47 21	36 30	36 33	37 35	39 36	39
Local television loan guarantee program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary	452								
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	80 . 2	18	39	22			
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		O							
Total Local television loan guarantee program account		BA O	90 . 2	18	39	22			
Rural development insurance fund liquidating account:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	452	BA O	265 368	156 170	65 116	25			
Rural development insurance fund liquidating account (gross)		ВА	265	156					
		0	368	170	116	25	5		

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-428	-323	-303	-284	-267	-250	-235
Total Rural development insurance fund liquidating account (net)		BA O	-163 -60	-167 -153	-238 -187	-284 -259	-267 -262	-250 -250	-235 -235
Total Federal funds Rural Utilities Service		BA O	-1,761 -1,766	-1,446 -1,491	-1,407 -1,358	-1,163 -1,171	-1,157 -1,199	-1,103 -1,152	-983 -1,010
Foreign	Aari	cultura	al Service						
_	-	eral fund							
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	352		134	131	141	144	147	150	154
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	63 203	72 202	74 215	75 219	77 223	79 228	81 234
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	197 203	203 202	215 215	219 219	224 223	229 228	235 234
			-						
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-76	-72	-74	-75	-77	-79	-81
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	134 127	131 130	141 141	144 144	147 146	150 149	154 153
Scientific activities overseas (foreign currency program): Outlays	352	0	1	1					
Public Law 480 title I ocean freight differential grants:	002	Ü	'						
Appropriation, discretionary	351	BA BA	20 1	28 1	28 1	29 1	29 1	30 1	31 1
Outlays		0	42	27	37	29	30	30	31
Public Law 480 title I ocean freight differential grants (gross)		BA O	21 42	29 27	29 37	30 29	30 30	31 30	32 31
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Public Law 480 title I ocean freight differential grants (net)		BA O	20 41	28 26	28 36	29 28	29 29	30 29	31 30
Public law 480 title II grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary	151	ВА	864	1,185	1,185	1,207	1,232	1,259	1,291
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	23 945	1,080	1,144	1,180	1,209	1,240	1,269
·				-	-	-	•	•	<u> </u>
Public law 480 title II grants (gross)		BA O	887 945	1,185 1,080	1,185 1,144	1,207 1,180	1,232 1,209	1,259 1,240	1,291 1,269
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-23						
Total Public law 480 title II grants (net)		BA O	864 922	1,185 1,080	1,185 1,144	1,207 1,180	1,232 1,209	1,259 1,240	1,291 1,269
McGovern-Dole international food for education and child nutrition program:									
Appropriation, discretionary	151	BA			50	51	52	53	54
Outlays		0			50	51	52	53	54
Credit Accounts: Public law 480 title I program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary	351		128	101	108	110	112	114	117
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	63 14	13					
Outlays		0	251	142	137	114	111	113	116
Limitation on direct loan activity		DΛ	(168)	(132)	(132)	(134)	(137)	(140)	(144)
Public law 480 title I program account (gross)		BA O	205 251	114 142	108 137	110 114	112 111	114 113	117 116
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	13						

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Account			2002			estimate			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			– 27						
Total Public law 480 title I program account (net)		BA O	191 224	114 142	108 137	110 114	112 111	114 113	1
penses, Public Law 480, foreign assistance programs, Agriculture liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	151	BA -	93						
Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign assistance programs, Agriculture liquidating account (gross)		BA -							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		- -	-8	-33	-67 .				
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-496	-509	-438	-383	-4 15	-401	
dating account (net)		BA O	-411 -504	-542 -542	–505 –505	-383 -383	-415 -415	-401 -401	- ≺
scellaneous contributed funds:	Tru	ıst funds							
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		^		4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service		BA O	798 811	916 837	1,007 1,003	1,158 1,134	1,157 1,132	1,205 1,183	1,2 1,2
Total Trust funds Foreign Agricultural Service		^		4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	
ral and Special Funds: trition programs administration: Appropriation, discretionary	605	BA	130	137	145	148	151	154	
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	130 1	137 1	145 1	148 1	151 1	154 1	
Outlays		0 _	128	140	146	148	152	155	
Nutrition programs administration (gross)		BA O	131 128	138 140	146 146	149 148	152 152	155 155	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total Nutrition programs administration (net)		BA O	130 127	137 139	145 145	148 147	151 151	154 154	1
od stamp program: Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	17 22,832	17 26,233	17 27,729	17 28,219	18 28,461 ^B –25	18 28,859 ^B -34	29, 7
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	105 22,174	105 25,196	105 25,831	105 26,327	105 26,572 B-25	105 26,965 ^B –34	27,i
Food stamp program (gross)		BA O	22,954	26,355 25,196	27,851 25,831	28,341 26,327	28,559 26,547	28,948 26,931	
			22,174	20,100		-,-		_0,00.	29,
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	22,174 -105	-105	-105	-105	-105	-105	29, 8
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		BA O		-			-105 28,454 26,442	<u> </u>	29,i 27,i -
Total Food stamp program (net)ild nutrition programs: Appropriation, discretionary	605	O –	-105 22,849 22,069	-105 26,250 25,091	-105 27,746 25,726	-105 28,236 26,222	28,454 26,442	-105 28,843 26,826	29,4 27,7
Total Food stamp program (net)	605	0 _	-105 22,849 22,069	-105 26,250 25,091	-105 27,746 25,726	-105 28,236 26,222	28,454 26,442	-105 28,843 26,826	29,8 27,7 -1 29,6 27,6

A			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-6						
Total Child nutrition programs (net)		BA O	10,090 10,254	10,579 11,414	11,421 11,351	11,856 11,807	12,295 12,240	12,836 12,771	13,341 13,283
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC): Appropriation, discretionary	605		4,462	4,726	4,769	4,858	4,957	5,066	5,195
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	15 4,330	4,818	4,746	4,851	4,949	5,057	5,184
Total Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)		BA O	4,477 4,330	4,726 4,818	4,769 4,746	4,858 4,851	4,957 4,949	5,066 5,057	5,195 5,184
Commodity assistance program: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA BA			166 15		173 15	176 15	180 15
Outlays		0	164	159	179	184	187	191	196
Commodity assistance program (gross)		BA O	160 164	160 159	181 179	184 184	188 187	191 191	195 196
Offsetting collections from Federal sources								······································	
Total Commodity assistance program (net)		BA O	155 159	160 159	181 179	184 184	188 187	191 191	195 196
Food donations programs: Appropriation, discretionary	605	ВА	151	1.					
Outlays		0	157	40 .					
Total Federal funds Food and Nutrition Service		BA O	37,852 37,096	41,853 41,661	44,262 42,147	45,282 43,211	46,045 43,969	47,090 44,999	48,585 46,495
ı		t Servi							
General and Special Funds:	r eu	erar runu	15						
National forest system: Appropriation, discretionary	302	ВА	1,170	1,366	1,370	1,396	1,424	1,455	1,492
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	128 1,491	50 1,410	50 1,420	51 1,443	52 1,472	53 1,503	54 1,541
National forest system (gross)		BA O	1,298 1,491	1,416 1,410	1,420 1,420	1,447 1,443	1,476 1,472	1,508 1,503	1,546 1,541
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-15	, -	, -	, -		,,,,,,	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		<i>D</i> , (-28	-13	-13	-13	-14	-14	-14
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-37	- 37	-38	-38	-39	-40
Total National forest system (net)		BA O	1,170 1,378	1,366 1,360	1,370 1,370	1,396 1,392	1,424 1,420	1,455 1,450	1,492 1,487
Capital improvement and maintenance:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	455 10	552 19	525 19	535 19	546 20	558 20	572 21
Outlays		0	559	565	523	553	562	574	589
Capital improvement and maintenance (gross)		BA O	465 559	571 565	544 523	554 553	566 562	578 574	593 589
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	3						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-9 -4	–15 –4	–15 –4	–15 –4	–16 <i>–</i> 4	–16 –4	–16 –4
Total Capital improvement and maintenance (net)		BA O	455 546	552 546	525 504	535 534	546 542	558 554	573 569
Forest and rangeland research: Appropriation, discretionary	302	BA	241	243	253	258	263	269	276
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	002	BA	-16	23	23	23	24	24	25

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	277	193	273	279	285	291	299
Forest and rangeland research (gross)		BA O	225 277	266 193	276 273	281 279	287 285	293 291	30 299
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	43						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA		-23 243	-23 253	-23 258	-24 263	-24 269	-29 27
Total Forest and rangeland research (net)		0	250	170	250	256	261	267	27
State and private forestry: Appropriation, discretionary	302	ВА	297	269	316	322	328	336	34
Appropriation, mandatory		BA		20	25	25	23		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	5 311	8 305	8 340	8 354	8 359	8 353	352
State and private forestry (gross)		BA O	302 311	297 305	349 340	355 354	359 359	351 353	35 3
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		D.4	-10	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	_(
Total State and private forestry (net)		BA O	297 301	289 297	341 332	347 346	351 351	343 345	34 4 343
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses: Appropriation, discretionary	302	RΔ	5	6	6	6	6	6	•
Outlays Wildland fire management:		0	5	6	6	6	6	6	
Appropriation, discretionary	302	ВА	1,796	1,369	1,542	1,571	1,603	1,638	1,68
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	451 2,097	60 1,760	60 1,605	61 1,656	62 1,661	64 1,697	69 1,74
Wildland fire management (gross)		BA O	2,247 2,097	1,429 1,760	1,602 1,605	1,632 1,656	1,665 1,661	1,702 1,697	1,74 !
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	6 -458	-60	-60	–61	-62	-64	-65
Total Wildland fire management (net)		BA O	1,795 1,639	1,369 1,700	1,542 1,545	1,571 1,595	1,603 1,599	1,638 1,633	1,68 (1,67)
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund: Outlays	451	0	10						
Range betterment fund:		-							
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 4	;
Land acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary		ВА	151	132	45	46	47	48	4:
Outlays Forest Service permanent appropriations		0	260	115	75	46	46	48	4
(Conservation and land management): (Appropriation, mandatory)	302	ВА	93	106	106	106	106	106	10
(Outlays)		0	192	109	106	^B 37 106 ^B 20	^B 50 106 ^B 38	^B 50 106 ^B 43	^B 5:
Total (Conservation and land management)		BA O	93 192	106 109	106 106	143 126	156 144	156 149	16 159
(Recreational resources): (Appropriation, mandatory)			37	48	50	50	50	50	50
(Outlays)(General purpose fiscal assistance):		0	78	44	50	50	50	50	5
(Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)		BA O	441 441	395 395	390 390	390 390	390 390	390 390	39 (
Total Forest Service permanent appropriations		BA O	571 711	549 548	546 546	583 566	596 584	596 589	60 1
		•		U+U	J+U	300	JU4	303	

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	302	BA O	226 253	180 180	180 180	134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	226 253	180 180	180 180	134 134	134 134	134 134	13 4
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	2						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-228	-180	-180	-134	-134	-134	-134
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O							
Front Oracle hard forder	Tru	ıst funds							
Forest Service trust funds: Appropriation, discretionary	302	RΔ	276						
Appropriation, discretionary	JU2	BA	107	116	115	200	200	200	200
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA							
Outlays		0	298	131	115	183	200	200	200
Forest Service trust funds (gross)		BA O	374 298	116 131	115 115	200 183	200 200	200 200	200 200
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	9						
Total Forest Service trust funds (net)		BA O	383 307	116 131	115 115	200 183	200 200	200 200	200 200
Total Federal funds Forest Service		BA O	4,688 5,128	4,509 4,745	4,631 4,631	4,745 4,744	4,839 4,812	4,916 4,896	5,025 5,008
Total Trust funds Forest Service		BA	383	116	115	200	200	200	200
		0 =	307	131	115	183	200	200	200
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	72,041 69,540	74,271 75,278	76,671 74,446	81,824 79,896	82,457 80,638	82,873 81,050	83,300 81,343
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions		BA/O	-9	-9	-12	-12	-13	-15	-15
	605	BA/O		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Proprietary receipts from the public	271 302	BA/O BA/O	–109 –359	-23 -227	–20 –227	–59 –226	–71 –219	–84 –219	-98 -219
	303	BA/O	-39	-44	-46	-4	<u>-4</u>	<u>-4</u>	-4
	351	BA/O	-184	-1,545	-5	^B –37 –4	^B –50 –4	^B -50 -4	B -55 -4
	371 452	BA/O BA/O	-268 -60	-665 -4	-5	-5	-5	<i>–</i> 5	_£
Total Federal funds		BA O	71,013 68,512	71,753 72,760	76,355 74,130	81,476 79,548	82,090 80,271	82,491 80,668	82,899 80,942
Trust funds:		-							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	558 465	277 290	279 282	365 351	365 366	365 366	365
Deductions for offsetting receipts:									
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O BA/O	−76 −167	−115 −159	-123 -162	-120 -162	-120 -162	−120 −162	-120 -162
Total Trust funds		BA O	315 222	3 16	-6 -3	83 69	83 84	83 84	83 84
Interfund transactions	302	BA/O	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Department of Assignifican	352	BA/O	-2	-2					
Total Department of Agriculture		BA O	71,325 68,731	71,753 72,773	76,346 74,124	81,558 79,616	82,172 80,354	82,573 80,751	82,981 81,025

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Account			2002	0000 0004		estimate			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2004 2005 2006			2008
Dona	rtmont	al Man	agement						
Бера		ai iviaii eral fund	-						
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	376	ВА	49	48	57	58	60	61	6
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	120 154	138 236	137 193	140 198	142 201	146 206	14 9
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	169 154	186 236	194 193	198 198	202 201	207 206	21 21
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	7 –127	-138	-137	-140	-142	-146	-14
Total Salaries and expenses (net)	···	BA O	49 27	48 98	57 56	58 58	60 59	61 60	6 2
Office of the Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary	376	BA	20	23	23	23	24	24	2
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 . 21	23	23	24	24	25	2
•									
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		BA O	21 21	23 23	23 23	23 24	24 24	24 25	2 :
Offsetting collections from Federal sources									
Total Office of the Inspector General (net)		BA O	20 20	23 23	23 23	23 24	24 24	24 25	2 :
ntragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	114 117	122 141	130 130	130 130	130 130	131 131	13 13
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	114 117	122 141	130 130	130 130	130 130	131 131	13 13
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-114	-122	-130	-130	-130	-131	-13
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O	3						
Franchise fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	10 12	17 18	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	1: 1:
Franchise fund (gross)		BA	10	17	13	13	13	13	1:
· Another land (grees)	•••	0	12	18	13	13	13	13	1:
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	2 -12	-17	-13	-13	-13	-13	-1:
Total Franchise fund (net)		BA							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0							
Credit Accounts:									
Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account: Appropriation, discretionary		ВА	-5						
Outlays Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account:		0	2	1 .					
Appropriation, discretionary	376	BA		-96	-26 .				
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	19						
•									
Total Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account		BA O	19	-42 56	-26 .				
	Tre	ıst funds							
Gifts and bequests:									

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Assessed			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Federal funds Departmental Management		BA O	64 71	28 198	54 79	81 82	84 83	85 85	87 87
Total Trust funds Departmental Management	:	BA O	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1
Economic D	evelo				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Economic	-	eral fund		1011					
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary			31	31	33	34	34	35	36
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2 31	2 32	1 34	1 34	1 35	1 36	1 37
Salaries and expenses (gross)	•	BA O	33 31	33 32	34 34	35 34	35 35	36 36	37 37
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	-		-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	31 29	31 30	33 33	34 33	34 34	35 35	36 36
Economic development assistance programs:									
Appropriation, discretionary			335	317	331	337	344	352	361
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	10 365	16 445	18 425	18 403	19 371	19 357	20 361
Economic development assistance programs (gross)	•	BA O	345 365	333 445	349 425	355 403	363 371	371 357	381 361
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-10	-16	-18	-18	-19	-19	-20
Total Economic development assistance programs (net)		BA O	335 355	317 429	331 407	337 385	344 352	352 338	361 341
Credit Accounts:									
Economic development revolving fund liquidating account:	4=0		_			_	_	_	_
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	7 5	4 4	6 6	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Economic development revolving fund liquidating account (gross)		BA O	7 5	4 4	6 6	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-7	-4	-6	-5	-5	-5	-5
Total Economic development revolving fund liquidating account (net)		ВА							
		0	-						
Total Federal funds Economic Development Administration		BA O	366 382	348 459	364 440	371 418	378 386	387 373	397 377
Bui	eau o	f the C	Census						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fund	ds						
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	169 20	205 20	221 20	225 20	230 20	235 20	241 20
Outlays		0	181	185	225	243	248	253	259
Total Salaries and expenses		BA O	189 181	225 185	241 225	245 243	250 248	255 253	261 259
Periodic censuses and programs:	070	D.A			444	205	500		242
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	310 9 .	500	441	625	583	607	948

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	464	609	470	587	592	602	;
Periodic censuses and programs (gross)		BA O	319 464	500 609	441 470	625 587	583 592	607 602	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-9						
Total Periodic censuses and programs (net)		BA O	310 455	500 609	441 470	625 587	583 592	607 602	
agovernmental Funds:									
ensus working capital fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	295 287	234 234	237 237	237 237	237 237	237 237	
Census working capital fund (gross)		BA O	295 287	234 234	237 237	237 237	237 237	237 237	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-295	-234	-237	-237	-237	-237	
Total Census working capital fund (net)		ВА							
T. 15 1 1/ 1 5 1 1/ 1 6		0	-						
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Census		BA O	499 628	725 794	682 695	870 830	833 840	862 855	
eral and Special Funds:		eral fund	cal Analysis						
alaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	376	BA BA	62 2	73 2	85 2	87 2	88 2	90 2	
Outlays		0	62	76	86	88	90	92	
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	64 62	75 76	87 86	89 88	90 90	92 92	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	62 60	73 74	85 84	87 86	88 88	90 90	
lic Enterprise Funds:									
conomics and statistics administration revolving fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	
Economics and statistics administration revolving fund (gross)		BA O	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Total Economics and statistics administration revolving fund (net)		BA O							
Total Federal funds Economic and Statistical Analysis		ВА	62	73	85	87	88	90	
Total Federal fullus Economic and Statistical Arialysis		0	60	74	84	86	88	90	
Promotic	on of Indi	ustry a	nd Commerc	ce					
Intern		ade Ad eral fund	lministration						
eral and Special Funds:									
Operations and administration:	376	RΛ	355	364	382	389	397	406	
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	300 11	36	362 36	369	397 37	406 38	

Total Operations, research, and facilities (net)

Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary

Procurement, acquisition and construction:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

,		ns of do	•						
Account			2002			estima	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	361	383	406	424	431	440	45
Operations and administration (gross)		BA O	366 361	400 383	418 406	426 424	434 431	444 440	4
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2 -9	–5 –31	–5 –31	-5 -32	−5 −32	-5 -33	-
Total Operations and administration (net)		BA O	355 350	364 347	382 370	389 387	397 394	406 402	4 4
Bureau o	of Indu	stry an	nd Security						
and and Carried Funds	Fede	eral funds	3						
eneral and Special Funds: Operations and administration (Other advancement of commerce):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	376	ВА	65	73	78	79	81	83	
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O	5 66	6 85	6 84	6 85	6 87	6 89	
Operations and administration (gross)		BA O	70 66	79 85	84 84	85 85	87 87	89 89	
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	-2 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				_1	-1		_1	-1	
Total (Other advancement of commerce) (net)		BA O	65 63	73 79	78 78	79 79	81 81	83 83	
Total Operations and administration		BA O	65 63	73 79	78 78	79 79	81 81	83 83	
Minority Bus	iness l	Develo	pment Agen	cv					
eneral and Special Funds:		eral funds	_	•					
Minority business development:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	376	BA O	28 27	29 24	29 29	30 30	30 30	31 30	
Total Federal funds Promotion of Industry and Commerce		ВА	448	466	489	498	508	520	5
,		0	440	450	477	496	505	515	5
Scien	ce and	d Tech	nology						
National Oceanic			••	stration					
Hallohar Godanio		ral funds		Juduon					
neral and Special Funds:									
Operations, research, and facilities: Appropriation, discretionary	306	ВА	2,333	2,286	2,464	2,510	2,561	2,617	2,6
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	16	17	18	18	18	18	•
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	222 2,374	222 2,498	222 2,635	226 2,700	231 2,768	236 2,841	2,9 2,9
·				*					
Operations, research, and facilities (gross)		BA O	2,571 2,374	2,525 2,498	2,704 2,635	2,754 2,700	2,810 2,768	2,871 2,841	2,9 2,9
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	15 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-234	–7 –212	–7 –212	–7 –216	–7 –220	–7 –225	-2
Total Operations research and facilities (not)			207	2 206	2 405	2 521	2 502	2 620	2.7

2,352

2,140

844

0

..... 306 BA

2,306

811

2,485

2,416

842

2,531

2,477

857

2,583

2,541

876

2,639

2,609

894

2,705

2,668

918

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

		2002 actual						
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	0	742	621	777	843	854	884	895
	BA O	845 742			857	876 854	894 884	918 895
	Ü	-1						
	BA O	844 741			857 843	876 854	894 884	918 895
306	RΔ							98
500	0	71			92	94	96	98
302	0	7	71	57	14			
306	BA O	3 3						
376		-68	-75	-75	-76	-78	-80	-82
	O	79						82
	ВА							
	0	2	10	4	2			
376	BA O		-	-	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
302	BA O	15			8 8	9 9	9 9	10 10
306		-27	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
	BA O	-27 -27			-3 -3	-3 -3	-3 -3	-3 -3
000	DA							
300	BA O	3	2	2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
	BA O	3 8			3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
		-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
	BA O	5			1	1	1	1
306	BA O			173 173	176 176	180 180	184 184	188 188
	BA O			173	176	180 180	184	188 188
	Ü			-173	-176	-180	-184	-188
	BA O							
376	BA	1 1 1	7					
	302 306 376 376 302 306	306 BA O O BA O O BA O O BA O O O BA O O O O	O 742 -1 BA 844 O 741 306 BA 157 O 71 302 O 7 306 BA 3 O 3 376 BA -68 BA 79 O 2 BA 11 O 2 376 BA -27 O -27 306 BA 3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 O 8 BA -3 BA	O 742 621 -1	O 742 621 777 -1 BA 844 811 842 O 741 621 777 306 BA 157 110 90 302 O 7 71 57 306 BA 3 376 BA -68 -75 -75 75 O 2 10 4 BA 11 376 BA -68 -75 -75	O 742 621 777 843 -1	O 742 621 777 843 854 -1	Description Color

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Account			2002 _			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Limitation on direct loan activity		_	(124)	(105)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(32)	(33
Total Fisheries finance program account		BA O	2 1						
Federal ship financing fund fishing vessels liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	4 1	4 1	4 1	4	4	4	
Federal ship financing fund fishing vessels liquidating account (gross)		BA O	4 1	4 1	4	4	4	4	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-
Total Federal ship financing fund fishing vessels liquidating account (net)	•	BA O		_3		-4		-4	
North pacific marine research institute fund:	Trus	st funds							
Outlays	. 306	0	3	2					
Total Federal funds National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		BA O	3,357 2,940	3,236 3,368	3,422 3,349	3,488 3,430	3,561 3,492	3,637 3,592	3,73 (3,66)
Total Trust funds National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		0	3	2					
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	2 1,128	1,334	1,203	1,435	1,599	1,729	1,86
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		О	1,128 1,155	1,334 1,161	1,203 7 201 1,265	1,435 7 182 1,395	1,599 7 209 1,549	1,729 √ 238 1,684	1,86 5 7 26 1 1,819
		-			J 151	J 177	^J 199	^J 230	^J 25
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	1,130 1,155	1,334 1,161	1,404 1,416	1,617 1,572	1,808 1,748	1,967 1,914	2,12 2,07
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,145	-1,527	–1,303 7–201	−1,435 √−182	-1,599	-1,729	-1,86
		-			201		J-209	^J -238	,
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	-22 10	-193 -366	400			⁷ -238	J-26
	nology	O = Admini:	10 stration		-100				J-26
Tech	nology	0 =	10 stration		-100				J-26
Tech	nology	O = Admini:	10 stration		-100				J –26
Tech	nology Fede . 376	O = Adminiseral funds	10 stration		-100				-5
Tech eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	nology Fede . 376	O = Adminis eral funds BA O =	stration 8 11 nation Service	-366 8 9	-100 -88	-45	-60	-53	-5
Tech eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Te	nology Fede . 376	O = Adminis ral funds BA O =	stration 8 11 nation Service	-366 8 9	-100 -88	-45	-60	-53	-5
Tech eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Te	nology Fede . 376 . echnica. Fede	Administral funds BA O = I Inform	stration 8 11 nation Service	-366 8 9	-100 -88	-45	-60	-53	
Tech eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Te	nology Fede . 376 . echnica. Fede . 376	Administral funds BA O = I Inform oral funds	stration 8 11 nation Service	-366 8 9	-100 -88 8 8	-45 8 9			J –26

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-13	-20	-20	-21	-21	-21	-:
Total NTIS revolving fund (net)		BA O	4						
National Ins		tandard eral fund	ds and Techno	ology					
eneral and Special Funds:	7 000	orar rana	3						
Scientific and technical research and services:									_
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		O BA	330 312	385 402	380 384	387 386	395 393	404 401	4 4
Industrial technology services:		Ū	0.2	.02	001	000	000		
Appropriation, discretionary			291	120	40	41	42	43	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 279	220	207	129	48	44	
Oullays		U		220	201	123	40		
Industrial technology services (gross)		BA O	292 279	120 220	40 207	41 129	42 48	43 44	4
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1						
Total Industrial technology services (net)		ВА	291	120	40	41	42	43	4
		0	278	220	207	129	48	44	
Construction of research facilities:									
Appropriation, discretionary			64	54	70	71	73	74	-
Outlays		0	123	51	55	59	65	70	7
ntragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	376	ВА		4	8	8	8	8	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	189	120	171	174	178	182	18
Outlays		0	193	122	177	182	185	189	19
Working capital fund (gross)		BA	189	124	179	182	186	190	19
		0	193	122	177	182	185	189	19
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	11						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			–160 –40	-80 -40	–131 –40	–133 –41	–136 –42	–139 –42	-14 -4
Onsetting Concettons from Horri ederal sources				-40	-40		-42	-42	
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O	-7	4 2	8 6	8 8	8 7	9 8	
Total Federal funds National Institute of Standards and Technology		ВА	685	563	498	507	518	530	54
u.		0	706	675	652	582	513	523	53
National Telecomn	nunications	s and I	nformation Ad	lministratio	on				
		eral fund							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	376	RΔ	14	17	19	19	20	20	2
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	22	19	32	33	33	34	3
Outlays		0	36	43	52	52	53	54	5
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	36	36	51	52	53	54	5
,		0	36	43	52	52	53	54	5
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-22	-19	-32	-33	-33	-34	-<
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	14 14	17 24	19 20	19 19	20 20	20 20	2
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction:									
Appropriation, discretionary			52	44	3	3	3	3	
Outlays		0	27	56	47	25	12	3	
Information infrastructure grants: Appropriation, discretionary	503	BΔ	16						
. T.L. ob. oz. o. o. oz. oz. oz. oz. oz.		-/ \							

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	20	38	21	9 .			
Total Federal funds National Telecommunications and Information Administration		BA O	82 61	61 118	22 88	22 53	23 32	23 23	24 24
Total Federal funds Science and Technology		BA O	4,110 3,732	3,675 3,825	3,850 4,009	4,025 4,029	4,110 3,986	4,199 4,095	4,304 4,176
Total Trust funds Science and Technology		0 =	3	2 .					
Federal funds:	Sun	nmary							
(As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts:		BA O	5,549 5,313	5,315 5,800	5,524 5,784	5,932 5,941	6,001 5,888	6,143 6,013	6,623 6,395
Intrafund transactions Proprietary receipts from the public	306	BA/O BA/O	–5 6	-3	-6	-8	-9	-9	-10
	376	BA/O	-4	-10	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Federal funds		BA O	5,546 5,310	5,302 5,787	5,517 5,777	5,923 5,932	5,991 5,878	6,133 6,003	6,612 6,384
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	1 4	1 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Total Department of Commerce		BA O	5,547 5.314	5,303 5,790	5,518 5.778	5,924 5.933	5,992 5.879	6,134 6.004	6,613 6,385

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Account			2002	estir		estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mil	•	Perso							
	Fed	eral funds	S						
General and Special Funds:									
Military personnel, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	25,264	26,814	37,227	102,692	107,041	110,600	114,218
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	5	20	⁷ 2 160	160	160	160	160
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	203	696	411	1,268	1,271	1,275	1,280
Outlays		0	25,708	27.121	37,134	103,607	107.355	108,281	115,157
Outajo		Ü	20,700	27,121	J2	100,007	107,000	100,201	110,107
Military personnel, Army (gross)		ВА	25,472	27,530	37,800	104,120	108,472	112,035	115,658
		0	25,708	27,121	37,136	103,607	107,355	108,281	115,157
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-84						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-43	-664	-377	-1.026	-1.026	-1.026	-1.026
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-76	-32	-34	-242	-245	-249	-254
Total Military personnel, Army (net)		ВА	25,269	26,834	37,389	102,852	107,201	110,760	114,378
		0	25,589	26,425	36,725	102,339	106,084	107,006	113,877
Military personnel, Navy:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	20,230	21,895	25,212 .				
					J 10				
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	6	10	69	69	69	69	69
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	244	399					
Outlays		0	20,658	22,045	25,489 ,10	664	116	94	69
Military personnel, Navy (gross)		ВА	20,480	22,304	25,660	69	69	69	69
		0	20,658	22,045	25,499	664	116	94	69
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-152 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-26	-229	-196 .				

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-171	-170	-173				
Total Military personnel, Navy (net)		BA O	20,236 20,461	21,905 21,646	25,291 25,130	69 664	69 116	69 94	69
Military personnel, Marine Corps:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA BA	7,587 2 31	8,489 3 32	19	19	19	19	19
Outlays		0	7,642	8,375	9,551	345	27	18	18
Military personnel, Marine Corps (gross)		BA O	7,620 7,642	8,524 8,375	9,595 9,551	19 345	19 27	19 18	19 18
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		DA	-18 -4	-28 -4	-27				
Total Military personnel, Marine Corps (net)		BA O	7,589 7,620	8,492 8,343	9,560 9,516	19 345	19 27	19 18	19 18
Military personnel, Air Force: Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	21,958	21,925	26 585				
Appropriation, mandatory Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	14 190	20 444	131	131	131	131	131
Outlays		0	21,723	22,403	26,768	1,768	311	157	130
Military personnel, Air Force (gross)		BA O	22,162 21,723	22,389 22,403	27,131 26,768	131 1,768	131 311	131 157	131 130
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA	_						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from on-Federal sources		DA	-190 -24	-422 -22	-387				
Total Military personnel, Air Force (net)		BA O	21,972 21,509	21,945 21,959	26,716 26,353	131 1,768	131 311	131 157	131 130
Reserve personnel, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	2,683 24						
Outlays		0	2,684	3,352	264				
Reserve personnel, Army (gross)		BA O	2,707 2,684	3,409 3,352	264	30 .			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA		-35					
Total Reserve personnel, Army (net)		BA O	2,683 2,668	3,374 3,317	264	30 .			
Reserve personnel, Navy:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	1,672 17	1,908 30					
Outlays		0	1,612	1,894	176	7 .			
Reserve personnel, Navy (gross)		BA O	1,689 1,612	1,938 1,894	176	7 .			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		٥,,							
Total Reserve personnel, Navy (net)		BA O	1,672 1,595	1,908 1,864	176	7 .			
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	468	55/					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	3						

A			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	448	557	54	6	2		
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps (gross)		ВА	471	558					
neseive personner, wante corps (gross)		0	448	557	54	6			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-3						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			4 -4						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-4					
Total Reserve personnel, Marine Corps (net)		BA O	468 448	554 553	54	6			
Reserve personnel, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	1,004	,					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	5 958	1,265	72				
·		DΛ	1 000	1.044					
Reserve personnel, Air Force (gross)		BA O	1,009 958	1,244	72				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4	-7					
Total Reserve personnel, Air Force (net)		ВА	1,004						
		0	954	1,258	72	1			
National Guard personnel, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA	4,289 78						
Outlays		0	4,281	5,218	307				
National Guard personnel, Army (gross)		BA	4,367	5,200					
		0	4,281	5,218	307				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-75						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2 -3						
Total National Guard personnel, Army (net)		BA O	4,289 4,276	5,115 5,133	307				
National Guard personnel, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051		1,774	2,125					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	15 1,691	26 2,215	75				
·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
National Guard personnel, Air Force (gross)		BA O	1,789 1,691	2,151 2,215					
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-5						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–10 –2						
Total National Guard personnel, Air Force (net)		BA O	1,774 1,679	2,125 2,189					
Total Federal funds Military Personnel		ВА	86,956	93,489	98,956	103,071	107,420	110,979	114,597
		0	86,799	92,687	98,672	105,165	106,540	107,275	114,094
Operati	ion ar	nd Mai	ntenance						
Coneral and Coneial Funda	Fed	leral fund	ls						
General and Special Funds: Operation and maintenance, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	25,552	23,751	24,960	139,074	145,005	150,093	157,352
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		ВА	7,033	6,467	⁷ 7 6,668	23,159	23,173	23,189	23,206
openuing authority from onsetting collections, discretionary		DA	1,033	0,407	0,000	23,139	23,173	23,109	23,200

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	31,404	30,818	31,372 75	133,270 72	160,267	168,838	176,695
Operation and maintenance, Army (gross)		BA O	32,585 31,404	30,218 30,818	31,635 31,377	162,233 133,272	168,178 160,267	173,282 168,838	180,558 176,695
		-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		571	-5,693	-5,950	-6,136	-22,251	-22,251	-22,251	-22,251
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,012	-517	-532	-908	-922	-938	- 955
Total Operation and maintenance, Army (net)		BA O	25,552 24,699	23,751 24,351	24,967 24,709	139,074 110,113	145,005 137,094	150,093 145,649	157,352 153,489
Operation and maintenance, Navy:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	28,366	29,042	28,288				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	4,219	4,888	,	F 007			
Outlays		0	31,270	33,644	33,589	5,887	1,294	578	285
Operation and maintenance, Navy (gross)		BA O	32,585 31,270	33,930 33,644	33,760 33,589	5,887	1,294	578	285
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1,266						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	,						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			−3,901 −164	-4,728 -160					
		DΛ	00.000	20.040	00 000				
Total Operation and maintenance, Navy (net)		BA O	28,366 27,205	29,042 28,756	28,288	5,887	1,294	578	285
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA	2,962 517	3,519 412					
Outlays		0	3,437	3,814	3,779	1,090	165	34	17
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (gross)		BA O	3,479 3,437	3,931 3,814	3,819 3,779	1.090	165	34	17
Change in uncellested austamas pourports from Federal courses		-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA	111						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-483	-392					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-20	-20				
Total Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (net)		BA O	2,962 2,933	3,519 3,402	3,407 3,367	1,090	165	34	17
Operation and maintenance, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	28,407	27,039	27,794				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	3,013	2,370 30,409	2,699 30,172	7.657		440	120
Outlays		U	28,547	30,409	30,172	7,007	1,329	419	130
Operation and maintenance, Air Force (gross)		BA O	31,420 28,547	29,409 30,409	30,493 30,172	7,657	1,329	419	138
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-742						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2,725 -233	-2,280 -90					
·		DΛ		07.000					
Total Operation and maintenance, Air Force (net)		BA O	28,407 25,589	27,039 28,039	27,473	7,657	1,329	419	138
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA	13,835 675	14,397 785	- , -				
Outlays		0	14,164	14,963	16,859	3,997	715	262	97
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (gross)		BA O	14,510 14,164	15,182 14,963	17,431 16,859	3,997	715	262	97
					*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		וט	-1,042	-754					

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-50	-31	-15				
Total Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (net)		BA O	13,835 13,072	14,397 14,178	16,571 15,999	3,997	715	262	
office of the Inspector General:	054	DA	151	457	400				
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O		157 					
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		BA O	151 153	157 153	163 162	16		1	
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА	2						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Office of the Inspector General (net)		ВА	151	157					
		0	151	153	161	16	1		
peration and maintenance, Army Reserve: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	1,767 52	1,944 72					
Outlays		0	1,661	2,005	1,998	543	91	19	
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (gross)		BA O	1,819 1,661	2,016 2,005	2,024 1,998	543	91	19	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA	17						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-45 -7	–72	–72				
Total Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (net)		BA O	1,767 1,609	1,944 1,933	1,952 1,926	543	91	19	
peration and maintenance, Navy Reserve: Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	BA	1.019	1,208	1,172				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	44 1,045	37 1,221	38 1,214	344	47	26	
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve (gross)		BA O	1,063 1,045	1,245 1,221	1,210 1,214	344	47	26	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		27.	-42 -2	-35 -2	-36				
Total Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve (net)	•	BA O	1,018 1,001	1,208 1,184	1,172 1,176	344	47	26	
peration and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve:	054	DA	400	470	474				
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	139 17 161	179 2 165	174 2 176		9	4	
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (gross)		BA O	156 161	181 165	176 176	62	9	4	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-8						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (net)		BA		-2 179					
		0	152	163	174	62	9	4	
peration and maintenance, Air Force Reserve: Appropriation, discretionary			2,006	2,150	,				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	281 2,046	64 2,325	66 2,225	403	54	15	
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (gross)		BA O	2,287 2,046	2,214 2,325	2,245 2,225	403	54	15	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-40						

Account			2002			estim	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА	17 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-256	-63					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2	-1					
G.150.11.19 001.001.01.1 101.1 102012.1 002.1000				•	•				
Total Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (net)		BA O	2,006 1,788	2,150 2,261	2,179 2,159	403	54	15	-
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	3,754	4,237	4 211				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	150	160					
Outlays		0	3,745	4,261	4,332	1,167	135	80	47
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (gross)		BA O	3,904 3,745	4,397 4,261	4,371 4,332	1,167	135	80	47
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-11 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	14 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			–142 –11	–158 <i>–</i> 2					
Total Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (net)		BA O	3,754 3,592	4,237 4,101	4,211 4,172	1,167	135	80	47
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	3,951	4,092					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	848	251					
Outlays		0	4,315	4,530	4,584	761	56	17	13
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard (gross)		BA O	4,799 4,315	4,343 4,530	4,668 4,584	761	56	17	13
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-237 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-673 -2	–248 –3					
Onsetting Collections from front-federal sources									
Total Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard (net)		BA O	3,951 3,640	4,092 4,279	4,403 4,319	761	56	17	13
Quality of life enhancements:									
Outlays	051	0	225	85	27	9			
Quality of life enhancements (gross)		0	225	85	27	9			
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Quality of life enhancements (net)		ВА							
Total Quality of the ornarion (100)		0	224	85	27	9			
Overseas contingency operations transfer account:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	13	5 36	50 38	10	2		
OPLAN 34A-35 P.O.W. payments:							_		
Appropriation, discretionary	051	DΑ	-4 .						
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	9 8	10 13	10 10				
Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities:				-	-	•			
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O		872 650	817 783	191	37	14	
Support for international sporting competitions:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	16 16	19 . 18	8	2			
Disaster relief:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	-2 .						
Defense health program: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	17,609	14,793	15 971				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	848	604					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA		4,445	4,765	5,006	5,324	5,661	6,016

Account			2002			estima	ate		
/ NOCOUIL			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	15,936	21,187	21,131	8,524	6,387	6,066	6,16
Defense health program (gross)		BA O	18,457 15,936	19,842 21,187	20,976 21,131	5,006 8,524	5,324 6,387	5,661 6,066	6,01 6,16
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-242 .	4.050				F 001	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–365 –241	-4,950 -99	-5,610 -95	-5,006	-5,324	-5,661 	-6,01
Total Defense health program (net)		BA O	17,609 15,330	14,793 16,138	15,271 15,426	3,518	1,063	405	14
Environmental restoration, Defense: Appropriation, discretionary				1,060					
Outlays		0	-1	233	710	711	297	95	5
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O		245 54	213 157	150	62	20	1
Overseas humanitarian, disaster and civic aid: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	49	58	59				
Outlays		0	57	58	52	43	17	5	
Overseas humanitarian, disaster and civic aid (gross)		BA O	49 57	58 58	59 52	43	 17	5	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Overseas humanitarian, disaster and civic aid (net)		BA O	49 56	58 58	59 52	43	17	5	
Defense reinvestment for economic growth: Outlays	051	0	2 .						
Former Soviet Union threat reduction account: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	358	414					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 . 379	736	477	359	166	117	7
Former Soviet Union threat reduction account (gross)		BA O	359 379	414 736	451 477	359	166	117	7:
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Former Soviet Union threat reduction account (net)		BA O	358 379	414 736	451 477	359	166	117	75
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island conveyance, remediation, and environmental restoration fun Appropriation, discretionary	nd: 051		67	75 .					
Outlays Emergency response fund:		0	71	75 .					
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2,581 . 7,845	4,992	1,349	236	101	34	
Allied contributions and cooperation account: Appropriation, mandatory			507	210	210	210	210	210	210
Outlays Miscellaneous special funds:		0	510	210	210	210	210	210	21
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	051	BA BA O	97 3 133	106 6 173	22 10 53	10 24	9 13	11 12	1
Total Miscellaneous special funds		BA O	100 133	112 173	32 53	10 24	9 13	11 12	1: 1:
Overseas military facility investment recovery:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	051	BA O	1 3	1 13	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 1	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Proc	urement							
		eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Aircraft procurement, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	1,910 7	2,242 38	2,128 29	78,644 1,922	85,760 1,926	96,077 1,930	105,28 1,93
Outlays		0	1,634	1,792	2,087	34,933	64,171	80,431	90,52
Aircraft procurement, Army (gross)		BA	1,917	2,280	2,157	80,566	87,686	98,007	107,21
, , ,		0 _	1,634	1,792	2,087	34,933	64,171	80,431	90,52
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	1 –1	-38	-27	-1,678			
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1		-21 -2	-1,676 -244	–1,678 <i>–</i> 248	–1,678 –252	-1,678 -257
Total Aircraft procurement, Army (net)		BA —	1,911	2.242	2,128	78,644	85,760	96,077	105,280
,		0	1,633	1,754	2,058	33,011	62,245	78,501	88,592
Missile procurement, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	1,069	1,037	,				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	42	108					
Outlays		0 _	1,289	1,390	1,195	1,066	835	129	45
Missile procurement, Army (gross)		BA O	1,111 1,289	1,145 1,390	1,527 1,195	1,066	835	129	45
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA —	_13	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-28	-103	-63				
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-5	- 5	-5				
Total Missile procurement, Army (net)		ВА	1,069	1,037	1,459				
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		0 _	1,256	1,282	1,127	1,066	835	129	45
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	2,171	2,213					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	30 2,037	54 2,379	52 . 2,179	1,597	611	175	64
•		_				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army (gross)		BA O	2,201 2,037	2,267 2,379	1,693 . 2,179	1,597	611	175	64
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA —	_23		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-7	-42	-39				
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-12	-13				
Total Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army (net)		BA	2,171	2,213					
		0 _	2,029	2,325	2,127	1,597	611	175	64
Procurement of ammunition, Army:	051	DΛ	1 145	1 000	1 210				
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	1,145 636	1,208 524					
Outlays		0	1,707	1,632	2,106	989	356	107	29
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments				(45) .					
Procurement of ammunition, Army (gross)		BA O	1,781 1,707	1,732 1,632	2,201 2,106	989	356	107	
		_		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				29
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		1	-404	-510					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2	-14					
Total Procurement of ammunition, Army (net)		ВА	1,145	1,208	,				
		0 _	1,301	1,108	1,215	989	356	107	29
Other procurement, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	4,214	5,675	,				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	19	64	88				

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	4,224	4,772	4,979	3,128	963	336	149
Other procurement, Army (gross)	···	BA O	4,233 4,224	5,739 4,772	4,305 4,979	3,128	963		149
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA	-2						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		DA	-27 -10	-56 -8	-74				
Total Other procurement, Army (net)		BA O	4,214 4,187	5,675 4,708	4,217 4,891	3,128	963	336	14
Aircraft procurement, Navy:	054	D.4	7.007	0.007	0.700				
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	7,987 8,484	8,627 7 7,898		6,999			
Aircraft procurement, Navy (gross)		BA O	7,987 8,484	8,634 7,898	8,795 8,412	6,999	2,892		48
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	-5 .						
Total Aircraft procurement, Navy (net)		BA O	7,987 8,489	8,627 7,891		6,999			
Weapons procurement, Navy:				· ·	· ·	· ·	<u> </u>		
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	1,390 1 1,587	1,829 10 1,530		1,293			
Weapons procurement, Navy (gross)		BA O	1,391 1,587	1,839 1,530	2,002 1,724	1,293	585	389	14:
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-18	-10					
Total Weapons procurement, Navy (net)		BA O	1,390 1,569	1,829 1,520	1,992 1,714	1,293	585	389	14
Procurement of ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	717	1,144	922				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	10 619	25 718	25 934	791	353	177	94
Procurement of ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (gross)		BA O	727 619	1,169 718	947 934	791	353	177	94
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA	-1 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-25					
Total Procurement of ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (net)		BA O	717 617	1,144 693	922 909	791	353	177	94
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	9,180 8,317	9,049 7,954	*				
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (gross)		BA O	9,180 8,317	9,049 7,954	11,439				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	30						
Total Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (net)		BA O	9,180 8,287	9,049 7,954	11,439				
Other procurement, Navy:		U	0,207	7,954	7,700				
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	4,154 116	4,519 42	,				

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002	estimate					
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	4,030	4,363	4,462	2,828	1,083	350	19
Other procurement, Navy (gross)		BA O	4,270 4,030	4,561 4,363	4,899 4,462	2,828	1,083	350	19
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		DA	24 -195	-12 -30	-12				
Total Other procurement, Navy (net)		BA O	4,154 3,859	4,519 4,321	4,679 4,242	2,828	1,083	350	19
Procurement, Marine Corps: Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	BA	939	1,355	1 071				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1,386	1,333 9 1,071	,			113	
Procurement, Marine Corps (gross)		BA O	939 1,386	1,364 1,071	1,080 1,128	786	288	113	29
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-9	-9				
Total Procurement, Marine Corps (net)		BA O	939 1,386	1,355 1,062	1,071 1,119	786	288	113	29
Aircraft procurement, Air Force: Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	ВА	10,501	12,814	12.079				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	58 10,485	50 10,689				1,073	
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (gross)		BA O	10,559 10,485	12,864 10,689	12,129 11,705	8,536	3,562	1,073	434
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-106 45	–5 –45	-5				
Total Aircraft procurement, Air Force (net)		BA O	10,501 10,424	12,814 10,639	12,079 11,655	8,536	3,562	1,073	43
Missile procurement, Air Force: Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	BA	2,760	2,905	1 303				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2,700 14 2,731	75 2,777				331	
Missile procurement, Air Force (gross)		BA O	2,774 2,731	2,980 2,777	4,468 3,466	2,357	902	331	169
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-3 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		ВА	-12 	–59 –16	-59				
Total Missile procurement, Air Force (net)		BA O	2,760 2,719	2,905 2,702	4,393 3,391	2,357	902	331	169
Procurement of ammunition, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	968 671	1,265 13 838	,				
Procurement of ammunition, Air Force (gross)		BA O	968 671	1,278 838	1,298 1,164	1,147	521	56	3!
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources									
Total Procurement of ammunition, Air Force (net)		BA O	968 669	1,265 825	1,285 1,151	1,147	521	56	3!
Other procurement, Air Force: Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	ВА	9,000	10,554	11,584				

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	_	ВА	119	300	300				
Outlays		0	10,395	10,195	11,379	4,313	637	231	(
Other procurement, Air Force (gross)		ВА	9,119	10,854					
		0	10,395	10,195	11,379	4,313	637	231	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		DA	1 –103	-109					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-100	-103 -191					
Total Other procurement, Air Force (net)		ВА	9.000	10.554	11 584				
Total Guid production, 7 in 1 dies (tot)	•	0	10,292	9,895	11,079	4,313	637	231	(
ocurement, Defense-wide:									
Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	BA	2,782	3,350	3,691				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	174	111	242				
Outlays		0	2,347	3,141	3,506	2,405	954	361	14
Procurement, Defense-wide (gross)		ВА	2.956	3.461	3.933				
1 rocal animal, 2010 liber made (groce)	•	0	2,347	3,141	3,506	2,405	954	361	14
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-87						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-41	-101					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-10	-26				
Total Procurement, Defense-wide (net)		BA	2,782	3,350	-,				
		0	2,255	3,030	3,264	2,405	954	361	14
ational guard and reserve equipment:									
Appropriation, discretionary	. 051		697	96					
Outlays		0	372	252	300	189	22	4	
efense production act purchases:	051	DΛ	40	72	60				
Appropriation, discretionary		DА О	9	72 80	70	35			
Outlays nemical agents and munitions destruction, Army:	•	U	9	00	70	33	17		
Appropriation, discretionary	. 051	ВА	1,114	1,449	1,650				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	, 4	5					
Outlays		0	1,167	1,184	1,485	609	171	69	;
Chemical agents and munitions destruction, Army (gross)		ВА	1,118	1,454					
		0	1,167	1,184	1,485	609	171	69	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	2						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				– 5	- 5				
Total Chemical agents and munitions destruction, Army (net)		ВА	1,114	1,449	1,650				
		0	1,162	1,179	1,480	609	171	69	3
Total Federal funds Procurement		ВА	62,739	71,403	74,396	78,644	85,760	96,077	105,28
		0	62,515	63,220	67,903	72,079	76,997	83,186	90,73

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

Federal funds

	1 Gue	riai iuiius	,						
General and Special Funds:									
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	7,030	7,515	9,123	67,104	64,345	64,621	66,952
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	2,515	1,783	1,837	6,349	6,350	6,350	6,350
Outlays		0	8,765	8,805	10,047	47,020	66,476	69,535	71,359
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army (gross)		BA	9,545	9,298	10,960	73,453	70,695	70,971	73,302
		0	8,765	8,805	10,047	47,020	66,476	69,535	71,359
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-465						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	146						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2,081	-1,783	-1,837	-6,189	-6,189	-6,189	-6,189

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

At			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–115			-161	-161	-161	-161
Total Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army (net)		ВА	7,030	7,515	9,123	67,103	64,345	64,621	66,952
		0	6,569	7,022	8,210	40,670	60,126	63,185	65,009
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	11,387	13,597	1/1 107				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	252	195					
Outlays		0	10,511	12,427	13,742	6,028	1,252	242	67
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy (gross)		BA O	11,639 10,511	13,792 12,427	14,302 . 13,742	6,028	1,252	242	67
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	–20 –140	-185					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-11	-10					
Total Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy (net)		ВА	11,387	13,597	14,107				
		0	10,360	12,232	13,547	6,028	1,252	242	67
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	14,520 2,378	18,451 2,216	,				
Outlays		0	16,556	19,692	22,450	7,415	1,254	446	135
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force (gross)		BA O	16,898 16,556	20,667 19,692	23,747 . 22,450	7,415	1,254	446	135
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-106						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–2,315 –13	-2,188 -28					
Onsetting collections from norm ederal sources				-20	_44 .				
Total Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force (net)		BA O	14,520 14,228	18,451 17,476	20,336 . 19,039	7,415	1,254	446	135
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	15,546 543	16,998 639	,				
Outlays		0	13,514	16,494	17,826	9,313	2,060	221	66
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide (gross)		ВА	16,089	17,637	18,666				
		0	13,514	16,494	17,826	9,313	2,060	221	66
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	100 . -430	_519					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			- 87	-120	400				
Total Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide (net)		BA O	15,546 12,997	16,998 15,855	17,974 . 17,134	9,313	2,060	221	66
Developmental test and evaluation									
Developmental test and evaluation: Outlays	051	0	41	20	4	1			
Developmental test and evaluation (gross)		0	41	20	4	1			
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА							
Total Developmental test and evaluation (net)		BA O	40	20	4	1			
Ongrational tast and evaluation:									
Operational test and evaluation: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	051	BA O	230 195	237 233	287 . 260	145	21	6	2
Total Federal funds Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation		BA O	48,713 44,389	56,798 52,838	61,827 58,194	67,103 63,572	64,345 64,713	64,621 64,100	66,952 65,279
		-		,000	-5,.07	-5,0.2	,	,	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mili	itarv C	Constru	uction						
	-	eral fund							
General and Special Funds:									
Military construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	1,779	1,634	1,536	6,186	10,475	13,288	12.260
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	2,402	2,000	2,000	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,407
Outlays		0	3,212	3,187	3,501	4,892	7,406	10,692	13,130
Military construction, Army (gross)		BA	4,181	3,634	3,536	8,593	12,882	15,695	14,667
		0	3,212	3,187	3,501	4,892	7,406	10,692	13,130
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-74 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2,088 -270 .	-2,000	-2,000	-2,317 -90	-2,317 -90	–2,317 –90	-2,317 -90
Total Military construction, Army (net)		BA O	1,779 854	1,634 1,187	1,536 1,501	6,186 2,485	10,475 4,999	13,288 8,285	12,26 0 10,723
		O		1,107	1,501	2,400	4,000	0,203	10,720
Military construction, Navy:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	1,116 405	1,304 354	,				
Outlays		0	1,356	1,398	1,537	1,018	475	143	4
Military and American Marco (marco)		Β.	4 504	4.050	4 407				
Military construction, Navy (gross)		BA O	1,521 1,356	1,658 1,398	1,467	1.018	475	143	4.
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		D/1	-308	-264	-264				
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-136	-90	-90	-93	-94	-96	-98
Total Military construction, Navy (net)		ВА	1,116	1,304	1,133	-93	-94	-96	-98
		0	912	1,044	1,183	925	381	47	-57
Military construction, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary			1,239	1,067	773				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	7 . 869	1,095	1,105	788	290	55	22
Outlays		O		1,095	1,105	700	250	33	
Military construction, Air Force (gross)		BA	1,246	1,067	773				
		0	869	1,095	1,105	788	290	55	22
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-7 .						
Total Military construction, Air Force (net)		ВА	1,239	1,067	773				
1500 111100 1100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11100 11		0	862	1,095	1,105	788	290	55	22
Milhau anakasti a Dafara sida									
Military construction, Defense-wide: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	766	867	669				
Outlays		0	712	801	758	642	333	161	86
North Atlantic Treaty Organization security investment program:	054	Β.	400	407	400				
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	163 1	167 11					
Outlays		0	189	283	255	84			
North Atlantic Treaty Organization security investment program (gross)		BA	164	178	172				
Total Addition Total Organization cocally infocution program (groce) infinitional		0	189	283	255	84			
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-11	-3				
·									
Total North Atlantic Treaty Organization security investment program (net)		BA O	163 188	167 272	1 69 252	84			
		J		LIL	202	0+	72		
Military construction, Army National Guard:	c=:	D.4							
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays		BA O	401 216	241 319	1 68 282	240	82	52	25
Military construction, Air National Guard:		-	2.13	0.0	202	2.0	J.L	02	2.
Appropriation, discretionary			250	204					
			מממ	221	213	115	34	10	4
Outlays		0	232	221	213	113	04	10	
			165	101					

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ilitary construction, Naval Reserve:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	51	75					
Outlays		0	37	68	61	46	15	2	
ilitary construction, Air Force Reserve:	054	D.A	74	67	44				
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	74 43	67 56	44 . 63	50	18		
use realignment and closure account:		O	45	30	00	50	10	,	
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	633	561	370				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	52		68				
Outlays		0	920	810	683	240	83	41	2
Base realignment and closure account (gross)		ВА	685	561	438				
base realignment and closure account (gross)		0	920	810	683	240	83	41	2
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA							
5.155.1g 55.156.157.157.157.157.157.157.157.157.157.157									
Total Base realignment and closure account (net)		BA	633	561					
		0	872	810	615	240	83	41	2
oreign currency fluctuations, construction:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA	-60						
Reappropriation, discretionary		BA	54						
Total Foreign currency fluctuations, construction		ВА	-6						
Total Federal funds Military Construction		ВА	6,631	6,288	5,018	6,093	10,381	13,192	12,16
Total Federal fullus Williamy Constituction		0	5,052	6,001	6,147	5,720	6,310	8,675	10,84
	Fea	leral fund	i ng s						
amily housing construction, Army:		leral fund	S	075		4.770	F 074	4	
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary	051	leral fund: BA	301	275	357	4,772 73	5,071 73	4,777 73	3,80
mily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	051	leral fund	301	275 141	357 158	4,772 73 2,288	5,071 73 3,782	4, 777 73 4,322	7
mily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	051 	BA BA O	301177	141	158	73 2,288	73 3,782	73 4,322	4,65
mily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	051 	BA BA	301			73	73	73	4,65 3,87
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross)	051 	BA BA O BA	301	141	158 357	73 2,288 4,845 2,288	73 3,782 5,144 3,782	73 4,322 4,850 4,322	3,87 4,65
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources	051	BA BA O BA	301 177 301 177	275 141	158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288	73 3,782 5,144 3,782	73 4,322 4,850 4,322	7 4,65 3,87 4,65
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	051	BA BA O BA	301 177 301 177	275 141	158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288	73 3,782 5,144 3,782	73 4,322 4,850 4,322	3,87 4,65
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA O	301 177 301 177 	141 275 141	158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776	3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	051	BA BA O BA	301 177 301 177	141 275 141	158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41	3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net)	051	BA BA O BA O	301 177 301 177 	141 275 141	158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776	3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA O	301 177 301 177 301 177	141 275 141 275 141 275 141	158 357 158 357 158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA O BA O	301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22	158 357 158 357 158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA O	301 177 301 177 301 177	141 275 141 275 141 275 141	158 357 158 357 158 357 158	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7,4,65 3,87 4,65 -3,4 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,656 3,87 4,656 -0-4 3,88 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	051	BA BA O BA O BA O	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,656 3,87 4,656 -0-4 3,88 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998	141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,88 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998 -2 2	141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163	158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121 -4 -18	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (net)	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998 -2 2 -18	141 275 141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163 -4 -18 1,106	158 357 158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121 -4 -18 1,043	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	3,87 4,68 3,87 4,68
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Portion collections from Federal sources Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (net) amily housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps:	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA D BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA D BA BA O BA BA D BA D	301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998 -2 -18 	141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163 -4 -18 1,106 1,141	158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121 -4 -18 1,043 1,099	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708 68	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,88 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (net) amily housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps: Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998 -2 -18 1,076 980	141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163 -4 -18 1,106 1,141	158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121 -4 -18 1,043 1,099	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708 68	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248 17	3,87 4,68 3,87 4,68 3,86 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (net) amily housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA D BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA D BA BA O BA BA D BA D	301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998 -2 -18 	141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163 -4 -18 1,106 1,141	158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121 -4 -18 1,043 1,099	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708 68	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57
amily housing construction, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing construction, Army (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Family housing construction, Army (net) amily housing operation and maintenance, Army: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Army (net) amily housing construction, Navy and Marine Corps: Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O C	301 177 301 177 301 177 1,076 18 998 1,094 998 -2 -18 1,076 980	141 275 141 275 141 1,106 22 1,163 1,128 1,163 -4 -18 1,106 1,141	158 357 158 357 158 1,043 22 1,121 1,065 1,121 -4 -18 1,043 1,099	73 2,288 4,845 2,288 -33 -41 4,771 2,214 311 311	73 3,782 5,144 3,782 -33 -41 5,070 3,708 -68 -68	73 4,322 4,850 4,322 -33 -41 4,776 4,248 17 17	7 4,65 3,87 4,65 -3 -4 3,80 4,57

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

College	Account			2002			estima	ate		
Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps (gress)	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Partico of centh collections cardined to expired accounts BA 2	Outlays		0	866	930	929	328	88	34	17
Chiesting collectors from Febreal sources	Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps (gross)									17
Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Nary and Marine Corps (net) BA 900 862 853 853 854 855 859 856 34 855	Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА	2 .						
Pamily housing construction, Air Force: Appropriation, discretionary 051 BA 839 676 696	•									
Appropriation, discordinatiny	Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps (net)									17
College	Family housing construction, Air Force:									
Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force:		051								69
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force:									
Outlays		051								
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources										20
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force (gross)									20
Offsetting collections from Foederal sources	1 ,		ВА	-3						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	· ·		BA							
Family housing construction, Defense Wide: Appropriation, discretionary										
Appropriation, discretionary	Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Air Force (net)					834 845	270	51	34	20
Appropriation, discretionary	Family housing construction. Defense Wide:									
Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense Wide: Appropriation, discretionary	Appropriation, discretionary	051								
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	•		U	3	1 .		3		١.	
Outlays	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	051								
O 39 57 52 13 6 3										1
Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense Wide (net)	Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense Wide (gross)									1
Total Family housing operation and maintenance, Defense Wide (net)	Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1		-4				
Public Enterprise Funds: Homeowners assistance fund: Appropriation, discretionary	·		ВА	43	42					
Homeowners assistance fund: Appropriation, discretionary							13	6	3	1
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 3 14 16 16	Public Enterprise Funds:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		051	RΛ	10						
Homeowners assistance fund (gross) BA 13 14 16		031								
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	Outlays		0	13	39	16				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources -4	Homeowners assistance fund (gross)									
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			ВА	1 .						
Total Homeowners assistance fund (net) BA 10										
Credit Accounts: Family housing improvement fund: 051 BA 7 43	Total Homeowners assistance fund (net)									
Family housing improvement fund: 051 BA 7 43 43 10			U	9	25					
Appropriation, discretionary 051 BA 7 43 Appropriation, mandatory BA 2										
		051		7						
Bearbrontanon distrebuntary	Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA							

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	168	218	258	7	2	1	1
Total Family housing improvement fund		BA O	15 168	45 218	258	7	2	1	1
Total Federal funds Family Housing		BA -	4,048	4,206	4,016	4,771	5,070	4,776	3,803
		0 =	3,736	4,151	4,086	3,943	4,284	4,551	4,711
Revolving		_	nent Funds	;					
Public Enterprise Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
National defense stockpile transaction fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	369 851	210 210	148 148	113 113	109 109	57 57	38 38
National defense stockpile transaction fund (gross)		BA O	369 851	210 210	148 148	113 113	109 109	57 57	38 38
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-369	-334	-221	-172	-179	-97	-63
Total National defense stockpile transaction fund (net)		BA . O	482	-124 -124	-73 -73	–59 –59	-70 -70	-40 -40	-25 -25
Reserve mobilization income insurance fund:		_							
OutlaysIntragovernmental Funds:	051	0	1						
Pentagon reservation maintenance revolving fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	475 839	255 763	650				217
Outlays		0 _	1,059	626	652 705	317 276	317 392	317 272	317 360
Pentagon reservation maintenance revolving fund (gross)		BA O	1,314 1,059	1,018 626	652 705	317 276	317 392	317 272	317 360
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	337	-403	-42				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,176 	–359 −1	-608 -2	–316 −1	−316 −1	−316 −1	-316 -1
Total Pentagon reservation maintenance revolving fund (net)		BA O	475 -117	255 266	95	-41	75	–45	43
National defense sealift fund:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	789	928					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	811 1,523	805 2,076	1,831	463	179	105	60
National defense sealift fund (gross)		BA O	1,600 1,523	1,733 2,076	1,868 1,831	463	179	105	60
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	-16						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-795	-805					
Total National defense sealift fund (net)		BA O	789 728	928 1,271	1,063 1,026	463	179	105	60
Working capital fund, Army:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	167	249	219	1,406	2,166	1,081	1,961
Contract authority, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	6,396	8,792	8,677	89,149	89,149	89,149	89,149
Outlays		0 _	6,516	8,692	8,404	90,755	90,468	90,225	90,526
Working capital fund, Army (gross)		BA O	6,630 6,516	9,041 8,692	8,896 8,404	90,555 90,755	91,315 90,468	90,230 90,225	91,110 90,526
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	-122	-98	-179				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-6,259 -15	-8,652 -42	-8,438 -60	-82,579 -6,570	-82,579 -6,570	-82,579 -6,570	-82,579 -6,570
Choosing concentration is a constant contract.									

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002 _			estir	mate		
7.000dilk			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Working capital fund, Navy:									
Appropriation, discretionary	051	BA		40	130				
Contract authority, mandatory		BA	819						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	24,063	24,478					
Outlays		0	23,127	24,505	22,874				
Working capital fund, Navy (gross)		BA	24,882	24,518	22,709				
		0	23,127	24,505	22,874				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA .	-295	-178	41				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-23,476	-23,759					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-292	-541	,				
Total Working capital fund, Navy (net)		BA O	819 –641	40 205					
			-041	200	234				
Vorking capital fund, Air Force:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	34	24					
Contract authority, mandatory		BA							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	22,776 21,515	22,021 21,979					
Outdys			21,515	21,070	20,300				
Working capital fund, Air Force (gross)		BA	23,068	22,045					
		0	21,515	21,979	20,900				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-943	-115	125				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-21,623	-21,519					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-210	-387					
Total Marking conital fund Air Farce (not)		BA .	200	04	40				
Total Working capital fund, Air Force (net)		DА О	292 –318	24 73					
Vorking capital fund, Defense wide:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	77	744					
Contract authority, mandatory		BA BA	599 26,900	31,935					
Outlays		0	25,856	31,700	,				
Working capital fund, Defense wide (gross)		BA O	27,576 25,856	32,679 31,700					
				31,700	20,000				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-844	-235					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-25,338	-30,517					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-718	-1,183	-1,137				
Total Working capital fund, Defense wide (net)		ВА	676	744	243				
(,gp) (,		0							
Vorking capital fund, Defense Commissary Agency: Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	1,092	959	1 080				
Contract authority, mandatory		BA	12	333	•				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	4,997	5,117					
Outlays		0	6,032	6,200					
Working capital fund, Defense Commissary Agency (gross)		BA	6,101	6,076	6 265				
Working capital fails, Deterior Commissary Agency (gross)		0	6,032	6,200					
Change in uncellected quetomer neumants from Enderel sources		BA .	35	9	22				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-49	-26					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-4,983	-5,100					
Total Working capital fund, Defense Commissary Agency (net)		BA O	1,104 1,000	959 1,074					
				1,074	1,001				
uildings maintenance fund:			32	31					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA							
Buildings maintenance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	62						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		0	62	32 .					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory				32 . 31 .					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		O BA	62 32	32 . 31 . 32 .					

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
7.000dH			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-64	-34					
•		D.4							
Total Buildings maintenance fund (net)		BA O	-2						
Army conventional ammunition working capital fund:		_							
Outlays			44	69	12				
Army conventional ammunition working capital fund (gross)		0	44	69	12	5			
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA							
Total Army conventional ammunition working capital fund (net)		BA O	44	64	12	5			
Total Federal funds Revolving and Management Funds		BA O	4,389 1,219	3,075 2,825	2,711 2,617	1,347 1,974	2,096 1,503	1,041 1,096	1,936 1,458
	Allo	wance	s						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fund	ds						
Other legislation:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O			45 25	48 43	51 48	55 53	5 9
General transfer authority outlay allowance: Outlays		0		1,050	825	375	150	75	68
Department of Defense Closed Accounts:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O							
Total Federal funds Allowances		BA O	83 . 83	1,050	45 850	48 418	51 198	55 128	5 9
		t Fund							
Voluntary separation incentive fund:	110	ist iurius	;						
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	111 154	156 156	156 156	156 156	155 155	154 154	152 152
Host nation support fund for relocation: Appropriation, mandatory	051	ВА	12	6	7	7	7	8	8
Outlays		0	11	6	7	7	7	8	8
Appropriation, mandatory	051		55	51	52	52	51	52	53
Outlays National security education trust fund:		0	48	51	52	52	51	52	53
Appropriation, discretionary	051	ВА	8	8					
Outlays		0	8	8	7 -8 8 7-8				
Total National security education trust fund		BA O	8 8						
Foreign national employees separation pay:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	43 13	40 40	38 38	38 38	39 39	40 40	4 (
Other DOD trust revolving funds:	051	ВА	8	10	10	10	10 10	10	10
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		0	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		O BA O		10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	10

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued

Account			2002 _			estima	ite		_
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Total Other DOD trust revolving funds (net)		BA . O	_2						
Surpharma collections, colon of commissions atoms. Defences		-							
Surcharge collections, sales of commissary stores, Defense: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	257 209	253 232	265 242	289 269	289 289	289 289	289 289
Surcharge collections, sales of commissary stores, Defense (gross)		BA O	257 209	253 232	265 242	289 269	289 289	289 289	289 289
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	15			 -6	 -6		-6
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-267	-247	-259	-283	-283	-283	-283
Total Surcharge collections, sales of commissary stores, Defense (net)		BA . O	-63						
Total Trust funds Trust Funds		BA O	229 169	261 240	253 230	253 233	252 252	254 254	253 253
	Sur	= nmary							
Federal funds:		•	046 771	264.040	200 404	400 070	400.040	444.056	460.060
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	346,771 333,798	364,848 359,056	380,424 371,527	400,372 390,378	420,348 403,507	441,056 417,029	462,363 441,844
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	051	BA/O	-67	-75 ·					
Proprietary receipts from the public	051	BA/O	-1,778	-908	-864	-843	-844	-804	-800
Offsetting governmental receipts	051	BA/O _	-15	-18	-22	-22	-21	-23	-23
Total Federal funds		BA O	344,911 331,938	363,847 358,055	379,538 370,641	399,507 389,513	419,483 402,642	440,229 416,202	461,540 441,021
Trust funds:		BA -	229	064	050	050	050	254	050
(As shown in detail above)		0	169	261 240	253 230	253 233	252 252	254 254	253 253
nterfund transactions	051	BA/O	-156	-140	-164	-167	-170	-175	-176
Total Department of Defense—Military		BA O	344,984 331,951	363,968 358,155	379,627 370,707	399,593 389,579	419,565 402,724	440,308 416,281	461,617 441,098
DEPAR		OF EI	DUCATION ars)	N					
			0000			estima	ate		
Account			2002 actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Office of Element	-	ind Seco	ondary Edu	ıcation					
Coneval and Coneial Funday									
General and Special Funds:									
Education for the disadvantaged:	FO4	DΛ	4.064	6 000	6 004	7 070	7 272	7 700	0 000
Education for the disadvantaged: Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	4,964 6,758	6,002 7,383	6,801 7,383	7,076 7,383	7,373 7,383	7,702 7,383	8,080 7,383
Education for the disadvantaged:			,	,	,			,	,
Education for the disadvantaged: Appropriation, discretionary		BA	6,758	7,383	7,383	7,383	7,383	7,383	7,383
Education for the disadvantaged: Appropriation, discretionary Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O BA	6,758 9,247 11,722	7,383 11,906 13,385	7,383 13,201 14,184	7,383 14,153 14,459	7,383 14,554 14,756	7,383 14,876 15,085	7,383 15,222 15,463
Education for the disadvantaged: Appropriation, discretionary Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Education for the disadvantaged Impact aid: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	501	BA O – BA O –	6,758 9,247 11,722	7,383 11,906 13,385	7,383 13,201 14,184	7,383 14,153 14,459	7,383 14,554 14,756	7,383 14,876 15,085	7,383 15,222 15,463
Appropriation, discretionary	501	BA O BA O BA O	6,758 9,247 11,722 9,247	7,383 11,906 13,385 11,906	7,383 13,201 14,184 13,201 1,016	7,383 14,153 14,459 14,153 1,035	7,383 14,554 14,756 14,554 1,056	7,383 14,876 15,085 14,876	7,383 15,222 15,463 15,222 1,107

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Total School improvement programs (net)	200)3	2004	2005	2006	2007	
School improvement programs (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Total School improvement programs (net) BA Advance appropriation, discretionary BA Advance appropriation, discretionary BA Co Total Head start BA Co Total Federal funds Office of Elementary and Secondary Education BA Co Total Federal funds Office of Elementary and Secondary Education BA Co Total Federal funds Office of Elementary and Secondary Education BA Co Co Co Co Co Co Co Co Co Co Co Co Co						2007	2008
School improvement programs (gross)	9 1	7,753	7,070	5,647	5,231	5,246	5,3
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Total School improvement programs (net) BA 7,8 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 7,8 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Coultay	7 (F 070	F 100	F 044	F 064	
Total School improvement programs (net) Indian education: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Reading excellence: Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Reading excellence: Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Schicago litigation settlement: Outlays Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays Chicago litigation, discretionary Schicago litigation, discretionary Read start: Appropriation, discretionary Advance appropriation, discretionary Read start: Appropriation start: Appropriation start: Appropriation start: Appropriation start: Appropriation start: App		6,784 7,753	5,373 7,070	5,139 5,647	5,244 5,231	5,361 5,246	5, , 5,
ndian education: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Reading excellence: Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Reading excellence: Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Reading excellence: Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Solid Day Reading excellence: Advance appropriation settlement: Outlays Read start Outlays Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read start Appropriation, discretionary Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education: Appropriation, discretionary Advance appropriation, discretionary Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education: Appropriation, discretionary Advance appropriation, discretionary Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Appropriation, discretionary Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Appropriation, discretionary Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Appropriation, discretionary Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education Read and Special Funds Read Start Read Start Read Start Read Start Read Start	1						
Appropriation, discretionary		6,784 7,753	5,373 7,070	5,139 5,647	5,244 5,231	5,361 5,246	5 ,
Outlays							
Reading excellence: Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Cducation reform: Outlays Cducation reform: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Outlays Cducation settlement: Appropriation, discretionary Cducation Cducatio		122 124	122 122	124 122	127 124	130 126	
Outlays 501 O 1,76 Citication reform: Outlays 501 O 1,76 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 O 501 O 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 O 501 O 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 O 501 O 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 O 501 O 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 O 501 O 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 D 501 D 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 D 501 D 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 D 501 D 501 Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays 501 D 501 Chicago litigation settlement:	•	124	122	122	124	120	
Coucation reform: Outlays							
Chicago litigation settlement: Outlays	J	310	103	01 .			
Outlays 501 O Head start: Appropriation, discretionary 506 BA Advance appropriation, discretionary 506 BA Advance appropriation, discretionary 507 BA 507 B	3	701	80 .				
Appropriation, discretionary 506 BA Advance appropriation, discretionary 506 BA Advance appropriation, discretionary 500 Comparison 500 Compa	1	2 .					
Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays Office of Elementary and Secondary Education BA O OCTION ON Total Federal funds Office of Elementary and Secondary Education BA OCTION ON Total Federal funds Office of Innovation and Improve Federal funds Comparison of Innovation and Improvement: Appropriation, discretionary OUtlays OCTION				, F F 4 F	, F CO7	, F 0.4F	, 0
Total Head start				√5,545 √1,400	√5,687 √1,400	√5,845 √1,400	√6 √1
Total Federal funds Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Office of Innovation and Improve Federal funds Federal funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scleral funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scleral funds Federal funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scleral funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scleral funds Federal funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scleral funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scleral funds Federal funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds Office of English Language Acqueral funds				J 3,750	J 6,800	J 7,091	J7
Office of Innovation and Improve Federal funds Pederal funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Sci Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds Office of English Language Acque Federal funds				6,945 3,750	7,087 6,800	7,245 7,091	7 7
Office of Innovation and Improve Federal funds Innovation and improvement: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Office of Safe and Drug-Free Sci Federal funds Office of Safe and Drug-Free Sci Federal funds International Special Funds: Internati	7 21	1,432	20,695	27,702	28,270	28,900	29
Outlays Office of Safe and Drug-Free Scl Federal funds eral and Special Funds: afe schools and citizenship education: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA Advance appropriation, discretionary BA Outlays O Total Safe schools and citizenship education Office of English Language Acqu Federal funds eral and Special Funds: nglish language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 66 Outlays 501 BA 66 Outlays 501 BA 66							
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Sci Federal funds neral and Special Funds: Safe schools and citizenship education: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA Advance appropriation, discretionary BA Outlays Outlays O Total Safe schools and citizenship education BA O Office of English Language Acqu Federal funds neral and Special Funds: English language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 66 Outlays 501 BA 66 Outlays 501 BA 66 Outlays 501 BA 66			807 40	822 566	839 778	857 834	
Safe schools and citizenship education: Appropriation, discretionary	ools						
Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA BA Outlays 0 Safe schools and citizenship education Office of English Language Acquester Federal funds English language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 66 Outlays 501 BA 6							
Outlays			426	441	457	474	
Total Safe schools and citizenship education Office of English Language Acqu Federal funds English language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Outlays BA O Federal funds Federal funds O 4			38	330 534	330 736	330 789	
Office of English Language Acqu Federal funds Inglish language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 61 Outlays 0 4							
Federal funds neral and Special Funds: English language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Outlays Federal funds Federal funds Federal funds Federal funds			426 38	771 534	787 736	804 789	
neral and Special Funds: English language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 61 Outlays 0 0 4	sition						
English language acquisition: Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 61 Outlays 0 4							
Outlays 0 4							
		665 507	665 803	677 666	691 675	706 687	
Office of Special Education and Rehabilit	itive Se	rvices	6				
Federal funds neral and Special Funds:							
peral and Special Funds: Special education:							
Appropriation, discretionary 501 BA 3,60 Advance appropriation, discretionary BA 5,00							

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

(Ir	n millio	ns of do	llars)						
Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	7,000	7,730	9,657	10,358	10,879	11,149	11,402
Total Special education		BA O	8,673 7,000	9,688 7,730	10,690 9,657	10,896 10,358	11,120 10,879	11,365 11,149	11,653
Rehabilitation services and disability research:		-			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	464 2,482	386 2,616	334 2,669	340 2,720	347 2,776	355 2,832	364 2,894
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2 2,853	2 3,143	2 3,003	2 3,044	2 3,105	2 3,167	3,238
Rehabilitation services and disability research (gross)		BA O	2,948 2,853	3,004 3,143	3,005 3,003	3,062 3,044	3,125 3,105	3,189 3,167	3,26 0
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total Rehabilitation services and disability research (net)		BA O	2,946 2,851	3,002 3,141	3,003 3,001	3,060 3,042	3,123 3,103	3,187 3,165	3,258 3,236
American Printing House for the Blind:		-							
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	14 13	14 19	14 14	14 14	15 15	15 15	1; 1;
National Technical Institute for the Deaf: Appropriation, discretionary	502	BA	55	52	51	52	53	54	5
Outlays		0	55	47	51	53	53	54	5!
Gallaudet University:	502	BA	97	94	94	96	98	100	10
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		0	97	88 88	94	96	98	100 100	102 102
Total Federal funds Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services		BA O	11,785 10,016	12,850 11,025	13,852 12,817	14,118 13,563	14,409 14,148	14,721 14,483	15,08 3
Office of Voca General and Special Funds: Vocational and adult education:		il and A eral funds		tion					
Appropriation, discretionary	501	BA	1,143	1,107	⁷ 800	⁷ 831	^J 864	⁷ 900	J 94
Advance appropriation, discretionary		BA	791	791					
Outlays		0	1,778	1,929	1,803 782	^{7791 571 ⁷1,128}	^{7791 95 . ⁷1,551}	⁷ 791 ⁷ 1,663	^J 79 1 J 1,702
Total Vocational and adult education		BA O	1,934	1,898	1,591	1,622	1,655	1,691	1,734
		5	1,778	1,929	1,885	1,699	1,646	1,663	1,702
Office of P			y Education	า					
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	ì						
Higher education: Appropriation, discretionary	502		2,028	1,883	1,904	1,940	1,979	2,023	2,074
Outlays Howard University:		0	1,687	2,100	1,905	1,912	1,930	1,968	2,010
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	237 234	237 230	237 237	241 241	246 246	252 252	258 258
Credit Accounts: College housing and academic facilities loans program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 (100)	1 1 (150)	1 1 (110)	
Limitation on direct loan activity College housing and academic facilities loans liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	(296) 2	(268) 7	(227) 5	(188) 5	(150) 5	(112) 5	(75
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	11 . 20	14	8 13	7 12	6 11	5 10	6

BA O

College housing and academic facilities loans liquidating account (gross)

20

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-56	-43	-40	-38	-36	-33	-30
Total College housing and academic facilities loans liquidating account (net)		BA O	-43 -36	-36 -29	-27 -27	-26 -26	-25 -25	-23 -23	-20 -20
	Tru	- ıst funds							
National security education trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary	054	DΛ			J 8	J 8	J 8	J 8	J g
Outlays	004	0			J ₂	⁷ 6	J 8	J 8	J 8
Total Federal funds Office of Postsecondary Education		BA O	2,223 1,886	2,085 2,302	2,115 2,116	2,156 2,128	2,201 2,152	2,253 2,198	2,313 2,249
Total Trust funds Office of Postsecondary Education		BA O			8 2	8 6	8 8	8 8	9 8
Fed		Student							
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Student financial assistance:	F00	DA	10.000	10.760	14.510	14 700	15.001	15 404	15.016
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	502	O BA	13,286 12,369	12,768 13,352	14,519 13,366	14,790 14,618	15,091 14,889	15,424 15,199	15,816 15,552
Student aid administration: Appropriation, discretionary	502	BA		932	947	965	984	1,006	1,032
Outlays		_		599	834	925	975	996	1,019
Public Enterprise Funds: Federal student loan reserve fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	502	BA O	4,269 4,477	4,813 4,911	5,684 5,780	6,280 6,322	6,682 6,729	7,068 7,124	7,405 7,468
Federal student loan reserve fund (gross)		BA O	4,269 4,477	4,813 4,911	5,684 5,780	6,280 6,322	6,682 6,729	7,068 7,124	7,405 7,468
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-3,919	-4,497	-5,300	-5,849	-6,215	-6,573	-6,882
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-350	- 316	-384	-431	-467	-495	<u>–523</u>
Total Federal student loan reserve fund (net)		BA O	208	98	96	42	47	56	63
Credit Accounts:									
Federal direct student loan program program account: Appropriation, discretionary	502	BA		-795	-795	-795	-795	-795	-795
Appropriation, mandatory	002	BA	780	5,386	795 B 44	795	795	795	795
Outlays		0	819	4,822	80	9 .			
		-			^B 44				
Federal direct student loan program program account (gross)		BA O	780 819	4,591 4,822	44 . 124				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-722	-488	-919	-1,428	-1,787	-2,057	-2,238
		_			В 9	^B 14	^B 15	^B 16	^B 16
Total Federal direct student loan program program account (net)		BA O	58 97	4,103 4,334	-866 -786	-1,414 -1,405	-1,772 -1,772	-2,041 -2,041	-2,222 -2,222
Federal family education loan program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary	502	BA BA	49 . 4,312	6,402	6,131	4,958	4,822	4,860	4,993
			·	•	B 141	B 38	B 42	B 44	B 44
Outlays		0	3,837	5,770	5,536 ^B 125	4,379 ^B 33	4,262 ^B 35	4,297 ^B 38	4,373 ^B 39
Federal family education loan program account (gross)		BA O	4,361 3,837	6,402 5,770	6,272 5,661	4,996 4,412	4,864 4,297	4,904 4,335	5,037 4,412
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
Total Federal family education loan program account (net)		BA -	4,361	3,422	6,272	4,996	4,864	4,904	5,037
rous receia ianny ecocaton tour program account (net)		0 -	3,837	2,790	5,661	4,412	4,297	4,335	4,412

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Fede	O — BA O — BA O — BA O — BA O —	1,277 312 1,277 312 -1,805 -528 -1,493 17,177 15,018	2003 125 123 125 123 -798 -673 -675 20,552 20,498	74 74 74 74 -623 -549 -549 20,323 18,622	2005 45 45 45 45 -459 -414 -414 18,923 18,178	2006 22 22 22 22 -312 -290 -290 18,877 18,146	2007 14 14 14 14 -205 -191 -191 19,102 18,354	-12 -12 -12 19,54
f Ed i	O BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BA	312 1,277 312 -1,805 -528 -1,493 17,177 15,018	123 125 123 -798 -673 -675 20,552	74 74 74 -623 -549 -549 20,323	45 45 45 -459 -414 -414 18,923	22 22 22 -312 -290 -290 18,877	14 14 14 -205 -191 -191 19,102	-12 -12 -12 19,54
f Ed i	O BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BAO BA	312 1,277 312 -1,805 -528 -1,493 17,177 15,018	123 125 123 -798 -673 -675 20,552	74 74 74 -623 -549 -549 20,323	45 45 45 -459 -414 -414 18,923	22 22 22 -312 -290 -290 18,877	14 14 14 -205 -191 -191 19,102	-1 -1 19,5
Fede	O — BA O — BA O — BA O — COLUMN TO THE COLUM	-1,805 -528 -1,493 17,177 15,018	123 -798 -673 -675 20,552	74 -623 -549 -549 20,323	45 -459 -414 -414 18,923	22 -312 -290 -290 18,877	-205 -191 -191 19,102	-1: -1: 19,5
Fede	O - BA O =	-528 -1,493 17,177 15,018	-673 -675 20,552	-549 -549 20,323	-414 -414 18,923	-290 -290 18,877	-191 -191 19,102	-1 -1 19,5
Fede	O - BA O =	-1,493 17,177 15,018	-675 20,552	-549 20,323	-414 18,923	-290 18,877	-191 19,102	-1 19,5
Fede	o =	15,018			,			
Fede		Sciences						
	rai iuiius							
503								
		435	433	376	383	391	399	40
	BA O	6 625	6 699	6 439	6 397	6 390	6 398	40
	BA O	441 625	439 699	382 439	389 397	397 390	405 398	4
	BA	-6	6 -12			_6		
	BA O	435 625	433 687	376 433	383 391	391 384	399 392	4
	_	jement						
503	BA BA O	423 1 417	412 1 419	434 1 416	442 1 429	451 1 448	461 1 460	4
	BA O	424 417	413 419	435 416	443 429	452 448	462 460	4
	BA BA	_						
	_	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
	BA 0	422 414	412 418	434 415	442 428	451 447	461 459	4
751	BA O	80 79	86 81	91 90	92 91	95 94	97 97	!
751	BA O	39 37	41 39	48 44	49 48	50 49	51 50	
	BA O	541 530	539 538	573 549	583 567	596 590	609 606	6
rede	aran TUMOS							
506	^		83 58	22				
	enta Fede 503 751 751	BA O BA CO BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA CO BA BA BA O BA BA CO BA BA CO BA BA BA CO BA BA BA CO BA BA BA CO BA BA BA CO BA BA BA CO BA BA CO BA BA CO BA BA CO BA BA CO BA BA BA CO BA BA C	BA 6 0 625 BA 441 0 625 BA -6 BA 435 0 625 BA 435 0 625 BA 423 BA 1 0 417 BA 417 BA 417 BA 417 BA 21 -3 BA 422 0 414 751 BA 80 0 79 751 BA 80 0 79 751 BA 39 0 79 751 BA 39 0 37 BA 541 0 530 Allowance Federal funds	BA 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	BA 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	BA 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	BA 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	BA 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

Account			2002	estimate							
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
	_										
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary									
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	55,786 46,321	60,537 59,531	61,423 58,939	67,757 63,034	68,716 67,016	70,042 68,421	71,759 70,001		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	502		-39	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50		
Total Federal funds		BA O	55,747 46,282	60,487 59,481	61,373 58,889	67,707 62,984	68,666 66,966	69,992 68,371	71,709 69,951		
Trust funds:											
(As shown in detail above)		BA O			8 2	8 6	8 8	8 8	9 8		
Total Department of Education		ВА	55,747	60,487	61,381	67,715	68,674	70,000	71,718		
		0	46,282	59,481	58,891	62,990	66,974	68,379	69,959		
DEF	PARTMEI (In millio		ENERGY ollars)								
Account			2002			estima	ıte				
, coodin			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
National I General and Special Funds:		ecurity eral funds	Administra	tion							
Office of the Administrator: Appropriation, discretionary	053	RΛ	309	332	348	337	344	353	355		
Outlays		0	320	328	345	339	343	351	355		
Naval Reactors: Appropriation, discretionary	053	ВА	688	707	768	808	795	811	819		
Outlays		0	694	704	758	799	795	809	817		
Appropriation, discretionary			5,562	5,867	6,378	6,661	6,961	7,277	7,518		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1,461 6,679	1,398 7,064	1,398 7,500	1,424 7,882	1,453 8,237	1,485 8,574	1,523 8,885		
Weapons activities (gross)		BA O	7,023 6,679	7,265 7,064	7,776 7,500	8,085 7,882	8,414 8,237	8,762 8,574	9,041 8,885		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-63 .								
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,304 -94	-1,304 -94	-1,304 -94	-1,328 -96	-1,355 -98	-1,385 -100	-1,420 -102		
Total Weapons activities (net)		ВА	5,562	5,867	6,378	6,661	6,961	7,277	7,519		
		0	5,281	5,666	6,102	6,458	6,784	7,089	7,363		
Defense nuclear nonproliferation:											
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		O BA	1,060 791	1,028 1,011	1,340 1,203	1,356 1,302	1,371 1,362	1,389 1,379	1,322 1,349		
Cerro Grande Fire Activities: Appropriation, discretionary	053	BA			-75						
Outlays		0	78	55							
Total Federal funds National Nuclear Security Administration		BA O	7,619 7,164	7,934 7,764	8,759 8,435	9,162 8,898	9,471 9,284	9,830 9,628	10,015 9,884		
Environme		Other D	efense Acti	vities							
General and Special Funds: Defense environmental restoration and waste management:											
Appropriation, discretionary			5,214	,							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	4 . 5,091	4,737	1,396						
Defense environmental restoration and waste management (gross)		BA O	5,218 5,091	4,539 . 4,737	1,396						
		J	J,001	7,101	1,000	-100 .					

Assessed			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4							
Total Defense environmental restoration and waste management (net)		BA O	5,214 5,087	4,539 4,737	1,396					
Defense site acceleration completion: Appropriation, discretionary	053	RΔ	1,092	1,091	5,815	5,758	5,425	4,700	3,73	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	· •	1,075	4,398	5,540	5,528	4,935	4,0	
Defense site acceleration completion (gross)		BA O	1,094 1,110	1,091 1,075	5,815 4,398	5,758 5,540	5,425 5,528	4,700 4,935	3,7 3	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2							
Total Defense site acceleration completion (net)		BA O	1,092 1,108	1,091 1,075	5,815 4,398	5,758 5,540	5,425 5,528	4,700 4,935	3,7 4,0	
Defense environmental services: Appropriation, discretionary	053	BA	154	158	995	985	928	804	6	
Outlays		0	91	221	903	1,120	1,030	915	7	
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays		BA O		1,100 770	275					
Other defense activities (Atomic energy defense activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays)		BA O	551 540	445 473	495 483	505 538	515 542	526 554	5 5	
(Energy supply): (Appropriation, discretionary)(Outlays)	271	BA O			28 21	29 28	29 29	30 29		
Total Other defense activities		BA O	551 540	445 473	523 504	534 566	544 571	556 583	5	
Defense nuclear waste disposal: Appropriation, discretionary	053		280	315	430	540	683	683	6	
Outlays Total Federal funds Environmental and Other Defense Activities		O BA	7,291	7,648	7,763	7,817	7,580	683 6,743	5,6	
Er	nergy	O Progra	7,089 ams	7,538	7,878	8,197	7,776	7,116	6,1	
neral and Special Funds:		eral fund								
Science: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	251	BA O	3,263 3,180	3,256 3,254	3,311 3,290	3,373 3,341	3,442 3,407	3,518 3,479	3,6 3,5	
Energy supply (Atomic energy defense activities): (Appropriation, discretionary)	053	ВА			110	112	114	116	1	
(Outlays)		O BA	663	694	49 752	95 832	112 888	116 954	1	
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays)	2/1	BA O	668 1,255	1,350 2,025	1,370 2,086	1,396 2,175	1,424 2,270	1,455 2,364	1,4 2,4	
Energy supply (gross)		BA O	1,331 1,255	2,044 2,025	2,232 2,135	2,340 2,270	2,426 2,382	2,525 2,480	2, 5	
=1.0.g) capp.) (g.ccc)										
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	-359	-720	-740	-754	-769	-786		
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)			-359 -257	-720 -630	-740 -630	-642	-655	-669	-(
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA O	-359	-720	-740				-{ -{ •	
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	-359 -257 663	-720 -630 694	-740 -630 752	-642 832	-655 888	-669 954	-6	

Account			2002			estimate				
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		ВА	3 .							
Outlays		0	240	218	174	169	162	145	119	
Non-defense site acceleration completion (gross)		BA O	239 240	166 218	171 174	169 169	159 162	138 145	110 119	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-3 .							
Total Non-defense site acceleration completion (net)		BA O	236 237	166 218	171 174	169 169	159 162	138 145	110 119	
Non-defense environmental services:										
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	418 422	382 436	292 321	289 294	272 277	236 247	187 204	
Fossil energy research and development: Appropriation, discretionary	271	RΔ	578	479	519	529	539	551	565	
Outlays		0	421	691	651	614	616	608	569	
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	271	BA O	17 23	21 18	17 18	17 18	18 18	18 18	19 18	
Energy conservation:	070	DΛ	906	010	076	000	010	001	054	
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA O	896 1 879	912 1	876 1	892 1	910 1 896	931 1	954 1	
Outlays				848	900	888		915	935	
Energy conservation (gross)		BA O	897 879	913 848	877 900	893 888	911 896	932 915	955 935	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total Energy conservation (net)		BA O	896 878	912 847	876 899	892 887	910 895	931 914	954 934	
Strategic petroleum reserve:										
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	171 163	169 168	175 172	178 176	182 180	186 183	191 188	
SPR petroleum account: Appropriation, discretionary		ВА		11	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	
Outlays Energy information administration:		0	1	1	1 .					
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	78 76	80 79	80 80	81 81	83 82	85 84	87 86	
Economic regulation:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	276	BA	184	192	199	203	207	211	217	
Outlays	2.0	0	186	192	198	202	206	211	216	
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (gross)		BA O	184 186	192 192	199 198	203 202	207 206	211 211	217 216	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-184	-192	-199	-203	-207	-211	-217	
Total Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (net)		BA O	2 .		-1	-1			-1	
Clean coal technology:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	-40 . 82							
Outlays		0								
Total Clean coal technology		BA O	42 37							
Alternative fuels production: Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA								
Elk Hills school lands fund:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	36	36 36	36				39	

			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	36	72	36	37	37	38	39
Total Elk Hills school lands fund		BA O	36 36	72 72	36 36	37 37	37 37	38 38	39 39
Payments to States under Federal Power Act:									
Appropriation, mandatory	806	BA O	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Northeast home heating oil reserve: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	274	BA O	8 5	8 8	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 9
Nuclear waste disposal: Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA BA	95	276	161	515	424	419	962
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		0	1 107	185	219	339	470	422	691
Nuclear waste disposal (gross)		BA O	96 107	276 185	161 219	515 339	424 470	419 422	962 691
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1						
Total Nuclear waste disposal (net)		BA O	95 106	276 185	161 219	515 339	424 470	419 422	962 691
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund: Appropriation, discretionary	271	ВА			418	414	390	338	268
Outlays	_, .	0			293	415	397	354	289
Public Enterprise Funds: Isotope production and distribution program fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	271	BA O	26 24	22 22	35 35	35 35	36 36	37 37	38 38
Isotope production and distribution program fund (gross)		ВА	26	22	35	35	36	37	38
cotopo possessor ara acendador program ara (groco, miniminiminiminiminiminiminiminiminimin		0	24	22	35	35	36	37	38
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			–17 –9	-14 -8	-26 -9	-26 -9	-27 -9	-27 -10	-28 -10
Total Isotope production and distribution program fund (net)		BA O							
Total Federal funds Energy Programs		BA O	6,504 6,232	6,570 6,656	6,922 6,927	7,442 7,253	7,462 7,507	7,532 7,526	8,096 7,786
Power Ma	ırketi	ng Ad	ministration						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fund	ds						
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration:									
Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA BA O	5 34 39	5 34 39	5 31 36	5 32 37	5 32 37	5 33 38	5 34 39
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration (gross)		BA O	39	39 39	36 36	37 37	37 37	38 38	39
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-34	-34		-32	-32	-33	-34
Total Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration (net)		BA O	5 5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration:					•			-	
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	271	BA BA O	28 10 34	27 24 52	29 21 49	30 21 50	30 22 52	31 22 52	32 23 55
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration (gross)		BA O	38 34	51 52	50 49	51 50	52 52	53 52	55 55
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	1 -7	-8			-8		-9

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

Account			2002		estimate				
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-4	-16	-13	-13	-14	-14	-14
Total Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration (net)		ВА	28	27	29	30	30	31	32
		0	23	28	28	29	30	30	32
Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration:									
Appropriation, mandatory	271	BA O	10 .						
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration		DA	470				470	404	400
Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA BA	172 291	163 551	171 510	174 520	178 530	181 542	186 556
Outlays		0	451	719	677	693	706	721	740
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration (gross)		ВА	463	714	681	694	708	723	742
ministration (gross)		0	451	719	677	693	706	721	740
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	6						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-66 -231	-88 -463	–78 –432	–79 –440	–81 –449	–83 –459	–85 –471
•					.02				
Total Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration (net)		BA	172	163	171	175	178	181	186
		0	154	168	167	174	176	179	184
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund:	074	D.A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 1	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Bonneville Power Administration fund: Appropriation, mandatory	271	ВА	-127						
Authority to borrow, mandatory		BA	390	281	210	316 B 85	17 ^B 430	172 ^B 185	347
Contract authority, mandatory		ВА	235						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	3,287 4,140	3,587 3,868	3,879 4,089	3,650 3,966	3,630 3,647	3,146 3,318	3,160 3,507
Catago		Ü	1,110	0,000	1,000	^B 85	B 430	^B 185	0,007
Bonneville Power Administration fund (gross)		ВА	3,785	3,868	4,089	4,051	4,077	3,503	3,507
		0	4,140	3,868	4,089	4,051	4,077	3,503	3,507
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	144 . –89		-90	 –90	 –90	 –90	-90
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-3,650	-3,807	-4,010	-4,000	-3,820	-3,380	-3,460
Total Bonneville Power Administration fund (net)		ВА	190	-29	-11	-39	167	33	-43
		0	401	-29	-11	-39	167	33	-43
Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Area Power Administration:	074	DA	000	440	404	100	000	000	044
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	2/1	O O	238 213	410 410	194 194	198 198	202 202	206 206	211 211
Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Area Power Administration									
(gross)		BA O	238 213	410 410	194 194	198 198	202 202	206 206	211 211
0" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		O							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-9 -229	–9 –423	-9 -207	–9 –211	–9 –215	–10 –220	–10 –225
Total Colorado river basins power marketing fund, Western Area Power Administra-									
tion (net)		BA O	-25	–22 –22	-22 -22	–22 –22	–22 –22	-24 -24	-24 -24
Total Fadaral funda Dayur Maddating Administration									
Total Federal funds Power Marketing Administration		BA O	408 567	147 159	175 170	152 150	361 359	229 226	159 157
Departn	nenta	l Admi	inistration						
•		leral fund							
General and Special Funds: Departmental administration:									
Appropriation, discretionary	276		87	161	180	184	187	191	197
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	123	137	146	143	146	147	151

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	212	282	321	328	331	338	346
Departmental administration (gross)		BA O	210 212	298 282	326 321	327 328	333 331	338 338	348 346
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-80 -43	-89 -48	-95 -51	-92 -51	-95 -51	-96 -51	-99 -52
Total Departmental administration (net)		BA O	87 89	161 145	180 175	184 185	187 185	191 191	197 195
Office of the Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	276	BA O	32 33	38 37	39 39	40 40	41 40	41 41	42 42
Intragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	276	BA O	94 83	83 83	83 83	85 84	86 86	88 88	90 91
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	94 83	83 83	83 83	85 84	86 86	88 88	90 91
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-94	-83	-83	-85	-86	-88	-90
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA .							1
Total Federal funds Departmental Administration		BA O	119 111	199 182	219 214	224 224	228 225	232 232	239 238
	Sun	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	21,941 21,163	22,498 22,299	23,838 23,624	24,797 24,722	25,102 25,151	24,566 24,728	24,131 24,170
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	271	BA/O	-420	-442	-452	-463	-472	-483 .	
Proprietary receipts from the public	908 271	BA/O BA/O	-1,751 -1,311	−868 −1,324 ^B 149	−948 −1,321 ^B 145	−1,031 −1,335 ^B 148	−1,105 −1,360 ^B 151	−993 −1,371 ^B 154	-1,244 -1,384 ^B 158
Offsetting governmental receipts	276	BA/O		-18	-18	-18	-18	-19	-19
Total Department of Energy		BA O	18,459 17,681	19,995 19,796	21,244 21,030	22,098 22,023	22,298 22,347	21,854 22,016	21,642 21,681

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

(In millions of dollars)

Account	2002			estin	nate		
Account	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

Health Programs

Public Health Service

Food and Drug Administration

Federal funds

	i euciai iuii	uo						
General and Special Funds:								
Salaries and expenses:								
Appropriation, discretionary	554 BA	1,368	1,385	1,406	1,432	1,461	1,493	1,532
Appropriation, mandatory	BA	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	BA	328	291	334	340	347	355	364
				^J 5	⁷ 5	^J 5	J 5	^J 5
Outlays	0	1,450	1,663	1,735	1,763	1,808	1,841	1,884
				J 5	J 5	J 5	J 5	J 5
Salaries and expenses (gross)	ВА	1,698	1,678	1,746	1,778	1,814	1,854	1,902
,	0	1,450	1,663	1,740	1,768	1,813	1,846	1,889
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	ВА	-22						

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		ВА	17						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		D/(-32	-25	-37	-38	-38	-39	-40
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-291	-266	-297	-303	-309	-316	-324
					<i>J</i> –5	⁷ –5	^J -5	^J -5	<i>J</i> -5
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	1,370 1,127	1,387 1,372	1,407 1,401	1,432 1,422	1,462 1,461	1,494 1,486	1,533 1,520
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Revolving fund for certification and other services:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	5 5	5 8	6 6	5 5	6 6	6 6	6
·									
Revolving fund for certification and other services (gross)		BA O	5 5	5 8	6 6	5 5	6 6	6 6	6 6
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-5	-5	-6	- 5	-6	-6	-6
Total Revolving fund for certification and other services (net)		BA O							
Total Federal funds Food and Drug Administration		BA O	1,370 1,127	1,387 1,375	1,407 1,401	1,432 1,422	1,462 1,461	1,494 1,486	1,533 1,520
Health Resource	os an	d Servi	ices Administr	ation					
riculii ricodio		d OCTVI leral fund		ation					
General and Special Funds:									
Vaccine injury compensation:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA							
Outlays		0	5	11 .					
Vaccine injury compensation (gross)		BA	1						
		0	5	11 .					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1						
Total Vaccine injury compensation (net)		ВА							
· out · acono · ijus j · conportation (i c) i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		0	4						
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	551	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0							
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund (gross)		BA O	1 -1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		O	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
·			·	· ·	•	·	·	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>
Total Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund (net)		BA O	-2	_1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Credit Accounts:									
Health resources and services									
(Health care services):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	551		5,406	5,060	5,359	5,611	5,869	5,998	6,150
(Appropriation, mandatory)		BA	50	25 . ^B 25	<i>B</i> 50 ⋅	^B 50	^B 50	^B 50	
(Advance appropriation, discretionary)		BA	30						
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O	110 5,121	117 5,353	117 5,513	119 5,627	122 5,878	124 6,063	128 6,167
(Outayo)		J	J, 12 I	5,353 B 7	5,513 B 37	5,02 <i>1</i> B 42	5,676 B 47	6,063 B 50	B 36
Health resources and services (gross)		ВА	5,596	5,227	5,526	5,780	6,041	6,172	6,278
		0	5,121	5,360	5,550	5,669	5,925	6,113	6,203
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	-1						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-89	-97	-97	-99	-101	-103	-106

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-20	-20	-20	-20	-21	-21	-22
Total (Health care services) (net)		BA O	5,486 5,012	5,110 5,243	5,409 5,433	5,661 5,550	5,919 5,803	6,048 5,989	6,150 6,075
(Health research and training): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory) (Outlays)		BA BA BA O	672 13 23 632	309 13 31 554	307 13 35 440	313 13 35 394	319 14 35 373	326 14 35 378	334 14 35 376
Health resources and services (gross)		BA O	6,194 5,644	5,463 5,797	5,764 5,873	6,022 5,944	6,287 6,176	6,423 6,367	6,533 6,451
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-13 -23	-13 -31	-13 -35	-13 -35	-14 -35	-14 -35	-14 -35
Total (Health research and training) (net)		BA O	672 596	309 510	307 392	313 346	319 324	326 329	334 327
Total Health resources and services		BA O	6,158 5,608	5,419 5,753	5,716 5,825	5,974 5,896	6,238 6,127	6,374 6,318	6,484 6,402
Health education assistance loans program account: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA BA O	4 18 22	4 20 24	3 18 . 21	3	3	3	3
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		D.4	(165)	(160)					
Total Health education assistance loans program account		BA O	22 22	24 24	21 21	3 3	3 3	3 3	3
Health education assistance loans liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA O	10 21 25	7 21 28	4 20 24	2 20 22	1 20 21	1 20 21	1 20 21
Health education assistance loans liquidating account (gross)		BA O	31 25	28 28	24 24	22 22	21 21	21 21	21 21
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-21	-21	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Total Health education assistance loans liquidating account (net)		BA O	10 4	7 7	4 4	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1
Vaccine injury compensation program trust fund:	Tro	ust funds							
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA BA O	10 57 67	10 63 73	10 66 76	10 70 80	10 73 83	11 77 88	11 81 92
Total Vaccine injury compensation program trust fund		BA O	67 67	73 73	76 76	80 80	83 83	88 88	92 92
Ricky Ray hemophilia relief fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	2 53	2 8	3 .				
Total Federal funds Health Resources and Services Administration		BA O	6,190 5,636	5,450 5,794	5,741 5,849	5,979 5,900	6,242 6,130	6,378 6,321	6,488 6,405
Total Trust funds Health Resources and Services Administration		BA O	69 120	75 81	76 79	80 80	83 83	88 88	92 92
Indi		ealth Se leral fund		_					
General and Special Funds:									
Indian Health Services: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA BA	2,389 100 725	2,454 100 805	2,502 150 812	2,549 150 827	2,601 150 844	2,658 150 863	2,725 150 885

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	3,212	3,325	3,463	3,571	3,612	3,668	3,756
Indian Health Services (gross)		BA O	3,214 3,212	3,359 3,325	3,464 3,463	3,526 3,571	3,595 3,612	3,671 3,668	3,760 3,756
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-381 -386	-410 -395	-448 -364	–456 –371	-466 -378	-476 -387	-488 -397
Total Indian Health Services (net)		BA O	2,489 2,445	2,554 2,520	2,652 2,651	2,699 2,744	2,751 2,768	2,808 2,805	2,875 2,871
Indian health facilities: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	369 6	363 6	387 6	394 6	402 6	411 6	422 6
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	7 379	7 339	7 385	7 437	7 424	7 421	8 431
Indian health facilities (gross)		BA O	382 379	376 339	400 385	407 437	415 424	424 421	436 431
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8
Total Indian health facilities (net)		BA O	375 372	369 332	393 378	400 430	408 417	417 414	428 423
Total Federal funds Indian Health Services		BA O	2,864 2,817	2,923 2,852	3,045 3,029	3,099 3,174	3,159 3,185	3,225 3,219	3,303 3,294
	s for Disease Fed	Contro		tion					
General and Special Funds: Disease control, research, and training (Health care services):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA	3,935	3,839	3,948 7 – 110	4,021 √–112	4,104 √–114	4,194 √–117	4,301 √−120
(Appropriation, mandatory) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays)		BA BA O	3 . 71 3,223	56 3,808	46 3,886 <i>J</i> –48	47 3,993	48 4,078 ^J –107	49 4,161 4-112	50 4,252 ⁷ –117
Disease control, research, and training (gross)		BA O	4,009 3,223	3,895 3,808	3,884 3,838	3,956 3,908	4,038 3,971	4,126 4,049	4,231 4,135
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-54 -2	-44 -2	-45 -2	-46 -2	-47 -2	-48 -2
Total (Health care services) (net)		ВА	3,938	3,839	3,838	3,909	3,990	4,077	4,181

. 551		3,935	3,839	3,948 √–110	4,021 7–112	4,104 √−114	4,194 √–117	4,30 √-12
	BA							
	BA		56	46	47	48	49	50
	0	3,223	3,808	3,886				4,25
	_			^J -48	⁷ –85	³ –107	⁷ –112	J-11
	BA	4,009	3,895	3,884	3,956	4,038	4,126	4,23
	0	3,223	3,808	3,838	3,908	3,971	4,049	4,13
		-71	-54	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48
			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
	ВА	3,938	3,839	3,838	3,909	3,990	4,077	4,18
	0	3,152	3,752	3,792	3,861	3,923	4,000	4,08
		391	327	319	325	332	339	347
		1	1	1	1	1	1	
								18
•	0 -	485	505	510	495	501	510	522
	BA	4,483	4,318	4,324	4,404	4,496	4,593	4,710
	0	3,637	4,257	4,302	4,356	4,424	4,510	4,60
	BA	-153						
	BA	74						
		-74	-151	-166	-169	-173	-176	-18
	ВА	392	328	320	326	333	340	348
	0	411	354	344	326	328	334	34
	ВА	4,330	4,167	4,158	4,235	4,323	4,417	4,529
•		3.563		4.136		4,251		4,426
	552	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O C BA CO C	BA 3.098 O 3,223 BA 4,009 O 3,223 -71 BA 3,938 O 3,152 BA 1 BA 153 O 485 BA 4,483 O 3,637 BA -153 BA 74 BA 74 BA 392 O 411	BA 71 56 O 3,223 3,808 BA 4,009 3,895 O 3,223 3,808 -71 -54 -2 BA 3,938 3,839 O 3,152 3,752 BA 1 1 BA 153 151 O 485 505 BA 4,483 4,318 O 3,637 4,257 BA 74 -151 BA 392 328 O 411 354	BA 3 3	BA 3 BA 71 56 46 47 CO 3,223 3,808 3,886 3,993 CO 3,223 3,808 3,884 3,956 CO 3,223 3,808 3,838 3,908 CO 3,223 3,808 3,838 3,908 CO 3,223 3,808 3,838 3,908 CO 3,152 3,752 3,792 3,861 CO 3,152 3,752 3,792 3,861 CO 485 505 510 495 CO 485 505 510 495 CO 3,637 4,257 4,302 4,356 CO BA 74 BA 74 BA 74 BA 74 BA 74 BA 392 328 320 326 CO 411 354 344 326	BA 3 3 3,808 3,886 3,993 4,078	BA 3 BA 71 56 46 47 48 49 CO 3,223 3,808 3,886 3,993 4,078 4,161 CO 3,223 3,808 3,886 3,993 4,078 4,161 CO 3,223 3,808 3,884 3,956 4,038 4,126 CO 3,223 3,808 3,838 3,908 3,971 4,049 CO 3,223 3,808 3,838 3,908 3,971 4,049 CO 3,152 3,752 3,792 3,861 3,923 4,000 CO 3,152 3,752 3,792 3,861 3,923 4,000 CO 3,152 3,752 3,792 3,861 3,923 4,000 CO 485 505 510 495 501 510 CO 485 505 510 495 501 510 CO 3,637 4,257 4,302 4,356 4,424 4,510 CO BA 392 328 320 326 333 340 CO 411 354 344 326 328 334

Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

Assemb		2002			estima	ate		
Account		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	BA	31	25	25	25	26	27	
Outlays	_	77	114	100	99	102	104	1
Toxic substances and environmental public health, Agency for Toxic Substances	DA	400	400			400	405	
and Disease Registry (gross)	BA O	109 77	102 114	98 100	99 99	102 102	105 104	1
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		-24 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		6 . –13	-25	-25	-25	-26	-27	
Total Toxic substances and environmental public health, Agency for Toxic Sub-								
stances and Disease Registry (net)	BA O	78 64	77 89	73 75	74 74	76 76	78 77	
Total Federal funds Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	BA	4,330	4,167	4,158	4,235	4,323	4,417	4,
	0	3,563	4,106	4,136	4,187	4,251	4,334	4
Total Trust funds Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	BA O	78 64	77 89	73 75	74 74	76 76	78 77	
Natio	onal Institutes o	of Health						
ral and Special Funds:	Federal fund	s						
tional Institutes of Health:								
Appropriation, discretionary		23,182	27,244	27,742	28,260	28,835	29,471	30
Appropriation, mandatory		112 1,825	115 1,855	165 1,887	165 1,922	165 1,961	165 2,005	2
Outlays		22,201	25,098	28,386	29,617	30,347	31,019	31
National Institutes of Health (gross)	BA O	25,119 22,201	29,214 25,098	29,794 28,386	30,347 29,617	30,961 30,347	31,641 31,019	32 31
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		-292 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts						1.001		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-1,688 -63 .	-1,855 	-1,887	-1,922	–1,961 	-2,005 	-2
Total National Institutes of Health (net)	BA O	23,294 20,450	27,359 23,243	27,907 26,499	28,425 27,695	29,000 28,386	29,636 29,014	30 29
Substance Abuse and	d Mental Healt Federal fund		dministratio	on				
ral and Special Funds: bstance abuse and mental health services:								
Appropriation, discretionary	551 BA	3,136	3,195	3,393	3,418	3,439	3,516	3
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	BA	73	75	75	76	78	80	
Outlays	0	2,957	3,130	3,349	3,452	3,497	3,548	3
Substance abuse and mental health services (gross)	BA O	3,209 2,957	3,270 3,130	3,468 3,349	3,494 3,452	3,517 3,497	3,596 3,548	3
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	BA	-3 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		2 . -72	 –75	 –75	 –76	 –78		
Total Substance abuse and mental health services (net)		3,136	3,195	3,393	3,418	3,439	3,516	3
Total Cascano assess and montal notation cornect (not)	0	2,885	3,055	3,274	3,376	3,419	3,468	3
Agency for He	ealthcare Rese		ıality					
ral and Special Funds:	Federal fund	S						
halth care policy and research:	EEO DA	•						
Appropriation, discretionary	552 BA	3.			210			

ВА

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Associat		2002			estimate				
Account		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Outlays	0	263	275	304	310	316	323	331	
Health care policy and research (gross)	BA O	333 263	275 275	304 304	310 310	316 316	323 323	331 331	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources	ВА	-1 .	-275	-304	-310	-316	-323	-331	
Total Health care policy and research (net)	BA O	0.0							
Total Federal funds Public Health Service	BA O	41,187 36,412	44,481 40,425	45,651 44,188	46,588 45,754	47,625 46,832	48,666 47,842	49,843 48,874	
Total Trust funds Public Health Service	BA O	147 184	152 170	149 154	154 154	159 159	166 165	172 171	

Other Health Programs

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Federal funds

	i eu	erai iurius							
General and Special Funds:									
Grants to States for medicaid:									
Appropriation, mandatory	551	BA	111,133	115,757 ^B 175	124,892 ^B 5.789	134,357 B 4.209	146,252 ^B 5.466	158,581 B 4.976	172,079 ^B 5,603
Advance appropriation, mandatory		BA	36,208	46.602	51,861	58,416	63,588	68,948	74,817
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	2	127	J1,001	30,410			74,017
				^B 50	^B 55	B 60	B 63	^B 65	B 68
Outlays		0	147,650	162,493	176,754	192,774	209,840	227,529	246,895
				B 225	^B 5,844	^B 4,269	^B 5,529	^B 5,041	^B 5,671
Grants to States for medicaid (gross)		BA	147,343	162,711	182,597	197,042	215,369	232,570	252,567
,		0 _	147,650	162,718	182,598	197,043	215,369	232,570	252,566
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	136						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-138	-127					
		_		J-50	J-55	J-60	J-63	J-65	J-68
Total Grants to States for medicaid (net)		ВА	147,341	162,534	182,542	196,982	215,306	232,505	252,499
(0	147,512	162,541	182,543	196,983	215,306	232,505	252,498
State grants and demonstrations:									
Appropriation, mandatory	551	BA	67	132	117	81	82	42	43
Outlays		0	10	37	65	73	81	80	79
Payments to health care trust funds:									
Appropriation, mandatory	571	BA	93,467	89,376	103,557	105,708	111,220	117,383	125,570
O 11		•			⁷ 150	⁷ -25	J-8		
Outlays		0	90,450	89,376	103,557 - ⁷ 150	105,708 7-25	111,220 ⁷ –8	117,383	125,570
Total Payments to health care trust funds		BA —	93,467	89,376	103,707	105,683	111,212	117,383	125,570
Total Layments to health care trust funds		0	90,450	89,376	103,707	105,683	111,212	117,383	125,570
Program management		_							
(Health care services):									
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	551	BA	2,381	2,580	2,730	2,781	2,837	2,901	2,974
(Outlays)		0 _	2,331	2,580	2,730	2,781	2,837	2,901	2,974
Program management (gross)		BA	2,381	2,580	2,730	2,781	2,837	2,901	2,974
		0 _	2,331	2,580	2,730	2,781	2,837	2,901	2,974
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA	-758						
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,842	-2,519	-2,671	-2,721	-2,776	-2,838	-2,910
Offsetting collections from non Endoral sources			-60	⁷ 130 −61	^J 201	⁷ 201 –60	⁷ 201	⁷ 201 –63	^{.7} 201 –64
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-00	-61 √-130	–59 7–201	-60 √-201	–61 7–201	-63 7-201	-64 7-201
Total (Health care services) (net)		BA —	_0						
וטומו נווכמונוו טמוב שבויוטבשל (ווכנו)			-0						
		0	420						

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Health research and training):									
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	552	BA	117	28	63	64	65	67	69
(Outlays)		0	72	28	63	64	65	67	69
Program management (gross)		ВА	109	28	63	64	65	67	69
		0	501	28	63	64	65	67	69
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-117	-28	-63	-64	-65	-67	-69
Total (Health research and training) (net)		ВА							
		0							
Total Program management		BA							
		0	384 .						
State children's health insurance fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory	551	BA	3,115	3,175	3,175 B-2,433	4,082 B -2,853	4,082 B -3,745	5,040 B-3,749	5,040 B -3,873
Reappropriation, mandatory		BA	2,819		······································				
Outlays		0	3,682	4,751	5,090 B-2,433	4,933 B-2,893	4,956 B-3,745	5,188 <i>B</i> –3,749	5,349 B – 3,873
Total State children's health insurance fund		ВА	5,934	5,382	742	1,229	337	1,291	1,167
Total State Children's Health insulance fund		0	3,682	4,751	2,657	2,040	1,211	1,439	1,476
	Tn	ıst funds							
Federal hospital insurance trust fund:	110	iot iunuo							
Appropriation, discretionary	571	BA	1,607	1,515	1,574	1,604	1,635	1,672	1,715
Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	145,591	7-25 150,613	⁷ –38 159,538	√–38 167,585	7–38 172,160	√–38 182,318	√-38 192,787
Outlays		0	147,050	151,875	161,321	169,191	173,469	184,208	194,513
				J – 25	J-38	J-38	J-38	J-38	J-38
Total Federal hospital insurance trust fund		BA	147,198	152,103	161,074	169,151	173,757	183,952	194,464
		0	147,050	151,850	161,283	169,153	173,431	184,170	194,475
Health care fraud and abuse control account:	574	D.4	4 044	4.075	4.075	4.075	4.075	4.075	4 075
Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA BA	1,011 7 .	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Outlays		0	970	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Health care fraud and abuse control account (gross)		ВА	1,018	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
,		0	970	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-7 .						
Total Health care fraud and abuse control account (net)		ВА	1,011	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Total Floatili date flade and abase defined addedit (flot)		0	963	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	571	BA	2,198	2,273	2,360	2,404	2,452	2,506	2,571
Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	106,987	7–105 117,902	7-163 119,239	⁷ –163 126,188	7-163 129,664	⁷ –163 138,069	√-163 147,152
Appropriation, mandatory		DA	100,307	⁷ 50	⁷ 55	⁷ 60	⁷ 63	⁷ 65	⁷ 68
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1,168 . 109,993	120,074	121,626	128,570	132,009	140,602	149,696
Oulays		O	103,333	¹ 20,074	^J -108	^J -103	^J -100	⁷ –98	J-95
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund (gross)		ВА	110,353	120,120	121,491	128,489	132,016	140,477	149,628
· coolar cappionionally modelar mediance floor land (groco) minimum.		0	109,993	120,019	121,518	128,467	131,909	140,504	149,601
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,168						
Total Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund (net)		ВА	109,185	120,120	121,491	128,489	132,016	140,477	149,628
		0	108,825	120,019	121,518	128,467	131,909	140,504	149,601
Allowance for medicare modernization:									
Appropriation, mandatory	571	BA			^B 6,000	^B 10,000	B 33,000	B 38,000	^B 43,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

		2002			estima	ite		
		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	0			^B 6,000	^B 10,000	^B 33,000	^B 38,000	в 43,00
	BA O	246,801 242,038	257,424 256,705	287,108 288,972	303,975 304,779	326,937 327,810	351,221 351,407	379,27 9
	BA O	257,394 256.838	273,298 272.944	289,640 289.876	308,715 308.695	339,848 339,415	363,504 363,749	388,16 388,15
	BA O	287,988	301,905	332,759	350,563	374,562	399,887	429,12 428,49
	ВА	257,541	273,450	289,789	308,869	340,007	363,670	388,33 388,32
on for				230,000				300,32
	-		iles					
609	ВА	17,009	16,882 ^B 127	17,690 ^B –81	16,690 ^B 419	16,690 ^B 419	16,690 ^B 419	16,690 B 419
	0	18,749	19,214 ^B -5	18,567 ^B 146	17,910 ^B 307	17,557 ^B 331	17,382 ^B 322	16,96 ^B 31
	BA O	17,009 18,749	17,009 19,209	17,609 18,713	17,109 18,217	17,109 17,888	17,109 17,704	17,10 17,28
609	BA		1,958					2,00
	D.4	4.050	B 42					,
	О	,		1 B 1	5 83	5 83	5 ^B 18	1 B 2
	BA O	1,958	2,000 1	2	8	8	23	2,00
609	BA	2.846	2.937	3.293	3,511	3.733	4.286	4,22
	DΛ	1.000	1 100	B -47	B -17	B-18	B-17	B -2
	BA	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	´	,	1,40
	0	4,155	4,363	4,517 ^B –47	4,837 ^B –17	5,164 ^B –18	5,620 ^B -17	5,61: ^B -2
	BA O	4,003 4,155	4,226 4,363	4,525 4,470	4,873 4,820	5,194 5,146	5,669 5,603	5,60 7
		-157	-189	-179	-179	-179		
	BA O	3,846 3,998	4,037 4,174	4,346 4,291	4,694 4,641	5,015 4,967	5,669 5,603	5,60 5,59
		2,000	1,700	2,000	2,038	2,079	2,125	2,17
609	ВА	460	486	462	471	480	491	2,00 50 :
	0	480	483	476	469	474	481	49
		70	225	250	255	260	265	27
	BA O	305 301	305 391	305 507	305 534	305 554	305 564	30 ! 570
	BA	375	530	555	560	565	570	57
	0	301	391	507	534	554	564	570
	Fed 609 609 609 609 609	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	O BA 246,801 O 242,038 BA 257,394 O 256,838 BA 287,988 O 278,450 BA 257,541 O 257,022 609 BA 17,009 O 18,749 609 BA 17,009 O 18,749 BA 1,958 O BA 1,95	O BA	O	O	O #6,000 #10,000 #33,000 BA 246,801 257,424 287,108 303,975 326,937 O 242,039 256,705 288,972 304,779 327,810 BA 257,394 273,298 289,640 308,715 339,848 O 256,838 272,944 289,876 308,695 339,415 BA 287,988 301,905 332,759 350,563 374,562 O 278,450 297,130 333,160 350,533 374,642 BA 257,541 273,450 289,789 306,869 340,007 O 257,022 273,114 290,030 308,849 339,574 on for Children and Families Federal funds 609 BA 17,009 16,882 17,690 16,690 16,690 O 18,749 19,214 18,567 17,910 17,557 P-5 1146 7307 7331 BA 17,009 17,009 17,609 17,109 17,109 O 18,749 19,214 18,567 17,910 17,557 P-5 1146 7307 7331 BA 17,009 17,009 17,609 17,109 17,109 O 18,749 19,209 18,713 18,217 17,888 609 BA 1,958	O

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Child care entitlement to States:									
Appropriation, mandatory			2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Reappropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	41 2,365	2,690	2,813	2,746	2,752	2,717	2,717
Total Child care entitlement to States		ВА	2,758	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
		0	2,365	2,690	2,813	2,746	2,752	2,717	2,717
Payments to States for the child care and development block grant: Appropriation, discretionary	600	ВА	2 100	2 100	2,100	2,139	0.100	2,231	2,288
Outlays		0	2,100 2,174	2,100 2,080	2,100	2,139	2,183 2,162	2,231	2,260
Social services block grant:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Outlays		0	1,780	1,792	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,709	1,700
Children and families services programs: Appropriation, discretionary	506	ВА	7,027	7,079	7,147	7,281	7,429	7,592	7,786
				⁷ 30	J 30	√ - 5,487	√ -5,598	J-5,722	√-5,867
Advance appropriation, discretionary		BA	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400 √–1,400	1,400 √–1,400	1,400 √–1,400	1,400 7–1,400
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		ВА	18	15	15	15	16	16	16
Outlays		0	8,084	8,416 75	8,464 ⁷ 18	8,624 7-3,707	8,768 7-6,725	8,920 7-6,986	9,094 7-7,195
					3 10	3-3,707	3-0,723	3-0,900	J =7,195
Children and families services programs (gross)		BA	8,445	8,524	8,592	1,809	1,847	1,886	1,935
		0	8,084	8,421	8,482	4,917	2,043	1,934	1,899
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-15	-15	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16
Total Children and families services programs (net)		ВА	8,427	8,509	8,577	1,794	1,831	1,870	1,919
		0	8,069	8,406	8,467	4,902	2,027	1,918	1,883
Violent crime reduction programs:									
Outlays	754	0	13	9	3 .				
Children's research and technical assistance:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	37 9	50 9	50 9	50 10	51 10	52 10	53 10
Outlays		0	48	9 47	53	59	61	61	63
·									
Children's research and technical assistance (gross)		BA O	46 48	59 47	59 53	60 59	61 61	62 61	63
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4 -5	-4 -5	-4 -5	–5 –5	–5 –5	–5 –5	-5 -5
Total Children's research and technical assistance (net)		BA O	37 39	50 38	50 44	50 49	51 51	52 51	53 53
		O							
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	4,886	60 4,742	60 5,043	61 5,303	62 5,615	64 5,932	65 6,306
Appropriation, manualory		DA	4,000	4,142	5,043 B 35	5,303 B 164	5,615 B 59	5,932 B-45	B -203
Advance appropriation, mandatory		BA	1,736	1,754	1,736	1,768	1,872	1,977	2,102
Outlays		0	5,885	6,306	6,736	^В 54 7,049	^B 19 7,475	^B -15 7,922	^B -68 8,396
Oulays		U	5,005	0,300	B 31	B 88	B 127	B-28	B –225
Total Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance		ВА	6 600	6 556	6 07/	7 250	7,627	7.012	8,202
Total Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance		0	6,622 5,885	6,556 6,306	6,874 6,767	7,350 7,137	7,602	7,913 7,894	8,171
Total Fadaval funda Administration for Children and Familias		DΛ	47 000	47.204	46 000	40 600	41.057	40 447	44.054
Total Federal funds Administration for Children and Families		BA O	47,292 45,649	47,394 47,207	46,990 47,740	40,622 44,495	41,357 42,184	42,447 42,824	44,854 42,763
A dia	ninietra	ition o	n Aging						
Aui		ltion o leral fund							
eneral and Special Funds:									
Aging services programs:	500	D.4	4 000	4.044		4 000	4 00=	4 400	
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	1,200	1,341 3	1,344 3	1,369 3	1,397 3	1,428 3	1,464 3
opending authority from onsetting collections, mandatory		DA		3	3	3	3	J	ა

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
, ioodan			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	1,105	1,291	1,344	1,363	1,388	1,417	1,45
Aging services programs (gross)		BA O	1,200 1,105	1,344 1,291	1,347 1,344	1,372 1,363	1,400 1,388	1,431 1,417	1,46 1,45
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-:
Total Aging services programs (net)		BA O	1,200 1,105	1,341 1,288	1,344 1,341	1,369 1,360	1,397 1,385	1,428 1,414	1,46 4 1,448
Dep	artment	al Mana	agement						
Canaval and Canaial Funda	Fed	eral funds	3						
General and Special Funds: General departmental management:									
Appropriation, discretionary	551	BA	2,035	2,176	2,278	2,321	2,368	2,420	2,48
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	147	180	197	201	205	209	21
Outlays		0	1,092	1,913	2,432	2,478	2,560	2,580	2,640
General departmental management (gross)		BA O	2,182 1,092	2,356 1,913	2,475 2,432	2,522 2,478	2,573 2,560	2,629 2,580	2,69 (2,64)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-108	-180	-197	-201	-205	-209	-21
Total General departmental management (net)		BA O	2,035 984	2,176 1,733	2,278 2,235	2,321 2,277	2,368 2,355	2,420 2,371	2,48 2,42
General and Special Funds: Retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers: Appropriation, discretionary	551	RΔ			√ 13	√1 3	√1 4	√ 14	J 1 4
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	278	285	303	319	336	352	369
Outlays		0	253	281	301 713	316 713	334 714	349 714	360 714
Total Retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers		BA O	278 253	285 281	316 314	332 329	350 348	366 363	38: 380
Intragovernmental Funds:									
HHS service and supply fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory			417	456	466	456	456	456	450
Outlays		0	397	456	466	456	456	456	456
		BA	417	456	466	456	456	456	450
HHS service and supply fund (gross)						456	456	456	450
HHS service and supply fund (gross)		0	397	456	466	400			
HHS service and supply fund (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		O BA		456 -456	-466	-456	-456	–456	-450
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources			397 -32 . -385	–456	-466	-456	-456		-456
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA BA	397 -32 . -385	–456	-466	-456	-456	-456	-456
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	 Tru	BA BA O est funds	397 -32385	-456	-466	-456	-456	-456	-456
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	 Tru	BA BA O est funds	397 -32 . -385	–456	-466	-456	-456	-456	-456
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total HHS service and supply fund (net) Miscellaneous trust funds: Appropriation, mandatory	 551	BA O st funds	397 -32385 -12 .	-456 108	-466 108	-456 108	-456 108	-456 108	-450 108

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Continued

Account			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Office		nspecto eral funds	r General							
General and Special Funds:										
Office of the Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary	551	RΑ	36	40	39	40	41	41	42	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	16	12	12	12	12	13	13	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA .		166	166	166	166	166	166	
Outlays		0 _	54	214	217	218	218	220	221	
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		BA O	52 54	218 214	217 217	218 218	219 218	220 220	221 221	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	-10 .							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA								
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-18	-178	-178	-178	-178	-179	-179	
Total Office of the Inspector General (net)		BA O	36 36	40 36	39 39	40 40	41 40	41 41	42 42	
		=								
ederal funds:	Sur	nmary								
(As shown in detail above)		BA	338,829	353,141	383,726	395,247	420,075	446,589	478,346	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	326,489	347,675	384,829	399,034	420,954	446,262	475,555	
Proprietary receipts from the public			-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
	552		-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	
	554 609	BA/O BA/O	–2 –1,235	–2 –1,117	–2 –1,137	–2 –1,163	–2 –1,198	-2 -1,233	-2 -1,270	
	000	_	.,200	.,	B -14	B –30	^B 56	^B 109	B 114	
Total Federal funds		BA O	337,570 325,230	352,000 346,534	382,551 383,654	394,030 397,817	418,909 419,788	445,441 445,114	477,166 474,375	
Trust funds:										
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	257,649	273,558	289,897	308,977	340,115	363,778	388,447	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		U	257,079	273,192	290,126	308,956	339,682	364,022	388,430	
Proprietary receipts from the public			-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	
	571	BA/O	-25,952	-28,269	-30,998	–32,861 ^J 35	–34,534 ^J 12	-36,339	-38,755	
	908	BA/O	-4 .							
Total Trust funds		BA O	231,633 231,063	245,229 244,863	258,839 259,068	276,091 276,070	305,533 305,100	327,379 327,623	349,632 349,615	
nterfund transactions	571	BA/O	-90,481	-89,384	-103,557	-105,708	-111,220	-117,383	-125,570	
		_			J –150	J 25	J 8			
Total Department of Health and Human Services		BA O	478,722 465,812	507,845 502,013	537,683 539,015	564,438 568,204	613,230 613,676	655,437 655,354	701,228 698,420	
DEPARTMEN		HOMEL		CURITY						
Associate			2002			estima	ate			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Don	artmon+	al Mana	aement							
	artment	al Mana eral funds	gement							
Seneral and Special Funds:			gement							
Seneral and Special Funds: Departmental Operations			gement							
General and Special Funds: Departmental Operations (Defense-related activities):	Fed	eral funds	gement		1	1	1	1	1	
Departmental Operations (Defense-related activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays)	Fed 054	BA			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Departmental Operations (Defense-related activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays) (Energy information, policy, and regulation):	Fed 054	BA O			1	1	1	1		
Departmental Operations (Defense-related activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays) (Energy information, policy, and regulation): (Appropriation, discretionary)	054 276	BA O BA			1					
General and Special Funds: Departmental Operations (Defense-related activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays) (Energy information, policy, and regulation):	054 276	BA O		1	1	1	1	1	i 1	

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Outlays)		0		15	9	10	10	11	11
(Water transportation):					· ·				
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA	19	19	23	23	24	24	25
(Outlays)(Other transportation):		0	19	15	21	24	23	25	25
(Appropriation, discretionary)	407	ВА	20	20	20	20	21	21	22
(Outlays)		0	20	20	16	20	21	21	22
(Disaster relief and insurance):	450	D.4		••	••				
(Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays)		BA O	30 1	30 16	33 35	33 35	34 37	35 35	36 36
(Health care services):		O		10	00	00	37	00	30
(Appropriation, discretionary)	551	BA	3	3	3	3	3	3	;
(Outlays)		0	1	2	3	3	4	4	4
(Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary)	751	ВА	106	106	125	127	129	133	136
(Outlays)		0	94	101	112	128	133	135	139
(Executive direction and management):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)					40	41	42	42	44
(Outlays)(Central fiscal operations):		0			32	39	42	42	43
(Appropriation, discretionary)	803	ВА	28	28	28	28	29	29	31
(Outlays)		0	28	28	25	28	30	30	31
(General property and records management):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA BA	10		10	10	10	11	11
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		0	9	10	9	10	10	11	11
Total (General property and records management)		ВА	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
		0	9	10	9	10	10	11	11
Total Departmental Operations		BA O	225 173	225 208	294 264	297 299	304 312	311 316	321 324
Counterterrorism Fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA	40	40	40	41	42	42	44
Outlays		0	15	39	40	40	41	42	43
Department-wide technology investments									
(Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, discretionary)	376	ВА		20	21	21	22	22	23
(Outlays)		0		17	20	21	22	22	22
(Disaster relief and insurance):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA			47	48	49	50	51
(Outlays)(Federal law enforcement activities):		0			21	43	48	49	50
(Appropriation, discretionary)	751	ВА	44	44	68	69	71	72	74
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA		6	5	5	5	5	5
(Outlays)		0	34	35	67	74	76	78	80
Department-wide technology investments (gross)		ВА	44	70	141	143	147	149	153
Topa and a common grant (grote)		0	34	52	108	138	146	149	152
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-6	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net)		ВА	44	44	68	69	71	72	74
		0	34	29	62	69	71	73	75
(Executive direction and management):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	802	BA			20	20	21	21	22
(Outlays)		0			18	20	21	21	22
(Central fiscal operations): (Appropriation, discretionary)	803	ВА	25	32	32	33	33	34	35
(Outlays)		0	23	32	31	29	33	33	34
(General property and records management):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)					18	18	19	19	20
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O	18 18	18 . 17	18	18	19	19	19
(Outago)		J		17	10	10	13	13	18
Total (General property and records management)		BA O	18 18	18 17	18 18	18 18	19 19	19 19	20 19
Total Danartmant-wide technology investments		ВА	87	114	206		215	218	225
Total Department-wide technology investments		0	87 75	95	170	209 200	21 5 214	218 217	225

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

geovernmental Funds: recting Capital Funds (Control (Eact appearations)) (Control (Eact appearations)) (Control (Eact appearations)) (Control (Eact appearations)) (Control (Eact appearations)) (College) BA 44 27 42 43 44 45 44 45 44 46 45 47 44 47 44 45 45 45 44 45 45 45 45 44 45 45 45	Account			2002		estimate					
Contract fiscal constanting collections, discretionary)	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Contract fiscal constanting collections, discretionary)	ragovernmental Funds										
Spanding authority from offsetling collections, discretionary)	· ·										
Column December Column December De		803	BA	44	27	42	43	44	45		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 1											
Charge in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 1	Working Capital Fund (gross)		ВА	44	27	42	43	44	45		
Charge Continue	3 34 4 3 3 3 4 7			25	30	36		43	44		
Total (Central fiscal operations) (net)	(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	1 .							
Total (Central fiscal operations) (net)	Offsetting collections from Federal sources										
Total Working Capital Fund	Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources										
Total Working Capital Fund	Total (Central fiscal operations) (net)										
O -20 3 -6 -1 -1 -1			0		3	- 6 .		-1	-1 .		
Total Federal funds Departmental Management BA	Total Working Capital Fund										
O 243 345 468 539 566 574			U		<u> </u>	-0 .		-1	-1 .		
## Collision of the Inspector General Federal funds Feder	Total Federal funds Departmental Management										
Federal funds Federal fund											
Federal funds Federal fund	Office	e of the I	nspect	or General							
Perating Expenses Colher transportation			-								
Cloher transportation):	neral and Special Funds:										
Appropriation, discretionary	Operating Expenses										
Coutlays											
(Disaster relief and insurance): (Appropriation, discretionary)	111 1 1 1										
Appropriation, discretionary 453 BA 10 33 35 36 36 37	· · · · ·		0	11	11	12	12	12	12		
Courlays Courlays		450	D.4	40							
(Federal law enforcement activities): 751 BA 6											
Appropriation, discretionary 751 BA			U	9	29	35	35	36	3/		
Coutlays		754	D.A	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Executive direction and management : (Appropriation, discretionary)	***										
(Appropriation, discretionary) 802 BA 7 8 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3			U	ь	ь	ь	ь	б	ь		
Courtal fiscal operations : (Central fiscal operations): (Appropriation, discretionary)	,	000	D.A			-	-	-	-		
Central fiscal operations : (Appropriation, discretionary)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										
Appropriation, discretionary 803 BA 20 20 20 20 21 21 21 (Outlays) 0 22 19 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21			U			ь	/	/	/		
Coultays Country Cou	, ,	000	D.A	00	00	00	00	04	04		
Total Operating Expenses	1211. 1 1										
Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General BA 47 71 80 81 82 84	(Outlays)		O	22	19	20	20	21	21		
Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General BA	Total Operating Expenses										
Citizenship and Immigration Services Federal funds real and Special Funds: Perating Expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 751 BA 237 229 235 239 244 250 Appropriation, mandatory BA 1,367 1,427 1,564 1,427 1,427 1,427 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 18 18 18 18 19 19 Outlays 0 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Operating Expenses (gross) BA 1,622 1,674 1,817 1,684 1,690 1,696 0 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Offsetting collections from Federal sources BA 1,604 1,656 1,79 1,666 1,671 1,677											
Federal funds Federal fund	Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General										
Federal funds Federal fund											
eral and Special Funds: perating Expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 751 BA 237 229 235 239 244 250 Appropriation, mandatory BA 1,367 1,427 1,564 1,427 1,427 1,427 1,427 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 Outlays O 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Operating Expenses (gross) BA 1,622 1,674 1,817 1,684 1,690 1,596 1,591 Offsetting collections from Federal sources BA 1,622 1,674 1,817 1,549 1,553 1,559 1,559 Total Operating Expenses (net) BA 1,604 1,656 1,799 1,666 1,671 1,677	Citizensh	nip and I	mmigra	ation Service	es						
Appropriation, discretionary 751 BA 237 229 235 239 244 250		Fed	leral fund	ls							
Appropriation, discretionary 751 BA 237 PA 229 PA 235 PA 239 PA 244 PA 250 PA Appropriation, mandatory BA 1,367 PA 1,427 PA 1,564 PA 1,427 PA <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>											
Appropriation, mandatory BA 1,367 1,427 1,564 1,427 1,427 1,427 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 18 18 18 19 19 Outlays 0 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Operating Expenses (gross) BA 1,622 1,674 1,817 1,684 1,690 1,696 Offsetting collections from Federal sources BA -18 -18 -18 -19 -19 Total Operating Expenses (net) BA 1,604 1,656 1,799 1,666 1,671 1,677		751	RΔ	227	220	225	220	244	250		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 18 18 18 19 19 Outlays 0 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Operating Expenses (gross) BA 1,622 1,674 1,817 1,684 1,690 1,696 Offsetting collections from Federal sources -18 -18 -18 -19 -19 Total Operating Expenses (net) BA 1,604 1,656 1,799 1,666 1,671 1,677										1	
Outlays O 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Operating Expenses (gross) BA 1,622 1,674 1,817 1,684 1,690 1,696 O 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Offsetting collections from Federal sources -18 -18 -18 -18 -19 -19 Total Operating Expenses (net) BA 1,604 1,656 1,799 1,666 1,671 1,677										'	
Operating Expenses (gross) BA O 1,622 O 1,674 O 1,817 O 1,684 O 1,696 O 1,565 O 1,521 O 1,521 O 1,549 O 1,553 O 1,559 O Total Operating Expenses (net) BA 1,604 O 1,656 O 1,799 O 1,666 O 1,671 O 1,677 O										1	
O 1,481 1,565 1,521 1,549 1,553 1,559 Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Outrajo		O	1,401	1,000	1,041	1,040	1,000	1,000		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources -18 -18 -18 -19 -19 Total Operating Expenses (net) BA 1,604 1,656 1,799 1,666 1,671 1,677	Operating Expenses (gross)				,	,	,	,	,	1	
Total Operating Expenses (net)			0	1,481	1,565	1,521	1,549	1,553	1,559	1	
	Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-18	-18	-18	-19	-19		
O 1,463 1,547 1,503 1,531 1,534 1,540	Total Operating Expenses (net)									1	
			0	1,463	1,547	1,503	1,531	1,534	1,540		

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Unit	ted States	s Secre	Service							
	Fed	eral funds								
eneral and Special Funds:										
Operating Expenses:										
Appropriation, discretionary			1,018	1,003	1,120	1,141	1,165	1,190	1,220	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Reappropriation, discretionary		BA BA	1 40	28	28	29	29	30	31	
Outlays		0	1,111	1,243	1,350	1,386	1,409	1,436	1,467	
Outdays		-	1,111	1,240	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,407	
Operating Expenses (gross)		BA	1,259	1,231	1,348	1,370	1,394	1,420	1,451	
		0	1,111	1,243	1,350	1,386	1,409	1,436	1,467	
Change is uncellected quotomer neumants from Federal courses		- ΕΛ								
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA								
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-46	-28	-28	-29	-12	-12	-12	
Chocking concentration reading controls		-								
Total Operating Expenses (net)		BA	1,219	1,203	1,320	1,341	1,382	1,408	1,439	
		0	1,065	1,215	1,322	1,357	1,397	1,424	1,455	
Capital Aquisitions:										
Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Outlays		0	4	11	4	5	4	4	4	
Total Federal funds United States Secret Service		BA O	1,222	1,207	1,324	1,345	1,386	1,412	1,443	
		0 =	1,069	1,226	1,326	1,362	1,401	1,428	1,459	
eneral and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds								
eneral and Special Funds: Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services):				4E	54	50	F2		F.6	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary)	352	ВА	121	45 179	51 177	52 182	53 186	55 191		
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory)	352			45 179 213	51 177 227	52 182 233	53 186 237	55 191 245	197	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary)	352	BA BA	121 90	179	177	182	186	191	197	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory)	352	BA BA O	121 90 211	179 213 224	177 227 228	182 233 234	186 237 239	191 245 246	197 252 25 3	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)	352	BA BA O	121 90 211	179 213	177 227	1 82 233	186 237	191 245	197 252 253	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce):	352 	BA BA O - BA O -	121 90 211 211 211	179 213 224 213	177 227 228 227	233 234 233	186 237 239 237	191 245 246 245	197 252 253 252	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory)	352 	BA BA O -BA O -BA	121 90 211 211 211	179 213 224 213	177 227 228 227	182 233 234 233	186 237 239 237	191 245 246 245	197 252 253 252	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)	352 	BA BA O - BA O -	121 90 211 211 211	179 213 224 213	177 227 228 227	182 233 234 233	186 237 239 237	191 245 246 245	197 252 253 252	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities):	352 376	BA O BA O	121 90 211 211 211 36	213 224 213 36	177 227 228 227	182 233 234 233	186 237 239 237	191 245 246 245	197 252 253 252	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary)	352 376 751	BA O - BA O BA	121 90 211 211 211 36	179 213 224 213 36 .	177 227 228 227 5,593	182 233 234 233 5,697	186 237 239 237 5,813	191 245 246 245 5,941	197 252 253 252 6,093	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities):	352 376 751	BA O BA O	121 90 211 211 211 36	213 224 213 36	177 227 228 227	182 233 234 233	186 237 239 237	191 245 246 245	197 252 253 252 6,093 876	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory)	352 376 751	BA O BA O BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817	177 227 228 227 5,593 821	182 233 234 233 5,697 833	186 237 239 237 5,813 847	191 245 246 245 5,941 861	197 252 253 252 6,093 876	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Reappropriation, discretionary)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5	197 252 253 252 252 6,093 876 5	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays)	352 376 751	BA O BA O BA BA BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092	179 213 224 213 36 5,419 817 2 427 6,649	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134	197 252 253 254 6,093 876 6 471 7,298	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459	197 257 253 257 6,093 876 477 7,299	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 5 471 7,295 7,698 7,547	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA O BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379	6,093 876 5 471 7,295 7,69 8 7,547	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, mandatory) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 5 471 7,295 7,698 7,547	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA O BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303	179 213 224 213 36 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379	197 257 257 257 6,093 876 1 477 7,295 7,547	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources	352	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11 5,591	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898 -62 74 . -427 -12 6,238	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -10	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 5 471 7,295 7,698 7,547	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	352	BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11	179 213 224 213 36 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,898 -62 74 -427 -12	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -360 -10	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379	197 252 253 253 6,093 877 9,7,295 7,694 7,547	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Reappropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net) (General purpose fiscal assistance):	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11 5,591 4,674	179 213 224 213 36 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898 -62 74 -427 -12 6,238 6,210	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -360 -10 6,419 6,155	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971 -367 -10 6,599 6,361	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229 -374 -10 6,731 6,608	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379 -382 -11 6,873 6,741	6,093 876 477 7,293 7,694 7,042 6,892	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net) (General purpose fiscal assistance): (Appropriation, mandatory)	352 376 751 751 806	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11 5,591 4,674	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898 -62 74 -427 -12 6,238 6,210	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -360 -10 6,419 6,155	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971 -367 -10 6,599 6,361	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379 -382 -11 6,873 6,741	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 6 477 7,298 7,547 -392 -11 7,042 6,892	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net) (General purpose fiscal assistance): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory)	352 376 751 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11 5,591 4,674	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898 -62 74 . -427 . -12 6,238 6,210	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -10 6,419 6,155	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971 -367 -10 6,599 6,361	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229 -374 -10 6,731 6,608	191 245 246 245 3,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379 -382 -11 6,873 6,741	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 5 471 7,295 7,695 7,547 -392 -11 7,042 6,892	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net) (General purpose fiscal assistance): (Appropriation, mandatory)	352 376 751 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11 5,591 4,674	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898 -62 74 -427 -12 6,238 6,210	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -360 -10 6,419 6,155	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971 -367 -10 6,599 6,361	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229 -374 -10 6,731 6,608	191 245 246 245 5,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379 -382 -11 6,873 6,741	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 5 477 7,295 7,547 -392 -11 7,042 6,892	
Customs and border protection (Agricultural research and services): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) Total (Agricultural research and services) (Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays) (Federal law enforcement activities): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary) (Outlays) Customs and border protection (gross) (Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources) (Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net) (General purpose fiscal assistance): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory)	352 376 751	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	121 90 211 211 211 36 4,809 779 3 444 5,092 6,282 5,303 -72 46 -407 -11 5,591 4,674	179 213 224 213 36 . 5,419 817 2 427 6,649 6,889 6,898 -62 74 . -427 . -12 6,238 6,210	177 227 228 227 5,593 821 5 433 6,525 7,080 6,752 -63 -10 6,419 6,155	182 233 234 233 5,697 833 5 441 6,738 7,210 6,971 -367 -10 6,599 6,361	186 237 239 237 5,813 847 5 450 6,992 7,354 7,229 -374 -10 6,731 6,608	191 245 246 245 3,941 861 5 459 7,134 7,512 7,379 -382 -11 6,873 6,741	197 252 253 252 6,093 876 5 471 7,298 7,694 7,547 7,042 6,892	

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account			2002		estimate					
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	_	
Total (General purpose fiscal assistance) (net)		BA O	85 91	87 90	89 89	95 95	96 96	96 96	9	
Total Customs and border protection		BA O	5,923 4,976	6,549 6,549	6,736 6,471	6,928 6,689	7,066 6,941	7,215 7,082	7,39	
lumination and Outlant Enforcement		Ü		0,040	0,471	0,000	0,541	7,002	7,47	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (Federal law enforcement activities):										
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Appropriation, mandatory)		BA BA	1,925 267	1,348 355	1,448 300	1,475 303	1,505 305	1,538 308	1,57 3	
(Reappropriation, discretionary)		BA	1	1	1	1	1	1		
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O	108 2,175	105 1,595	106 1,594	108 1,658	110 1,731	112 1,773	11 1,81	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (gross)		ВА	2,301	1,809	1,855	1,887	1,921	1,959	2,00	
,		0	2,175	1,595	1,594	1,658	1,731	1,773	1,81	
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	-15	-13						
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)		BA	9 –100	15 . –105	_91	 –92	_95	-96	-9 -9	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2	-2	-2	-2	– 2	– 2	-	
Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net)		BA O	2,193 2,073	1,704 1,488	1,749 1,501	1,793 1,564	1,824 1,634	1,861 1,675	1,90 1,71	
(Federal correctional activities):										
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA		615	615	627	639	653	67	
(Outlays)(General property and records management):		0		523	615	625	637	651	66	
(Appropriation, discretionary)	804	ВА	102							
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O	523 614	738 714	756 750	770 766	786 782	803 798	82 81	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (gross)		ВА	2,818	3,057	3,120	3,190	3,249	3,317	3,39	
OK 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		0	2,687	2,725	2,866	2,955	3,053	3,124	3,19	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			<u>–245</u>	-327	-332	-338	-345	-353	-36	
Total (General property and records management) (net)		BA O	380 369	411 387	424 418	432 428	441 437	450 445	46 45	
Total Immigration and Customs Enforcement		BA O	2,573 2,442	2,730 2,398	2,788 2,534	2,852 2,617	2,904 2,708	2,964 2,771	3,03 2,83	
Transportation Security Administration:										
Appropriation, discretionary			2,549	2,809	2,324	2,367	2,416	2,469	2,53	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1,128 1,186	2,529 7,440	2,488 5,509	2,535 4,888	2,586 4,986	2,643 5,096	2,71 5,22	
Transportation Security Administration (gross)		ВА	3,677	5,338	4,812	4,902	5,002	5,112	5,24	
		0	1,186	7,440	5,509	4,888	4,986	5,096	5,22	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,128	–124 –2,405	-2,488	-2,535	-2,586	-2,643	-2,71	
Total Transportation Security Administration (net)		BA O	2,549 58	2,809 4,911	2,324 3,021	2,367 2,353	2,416 2,400	2,469 2,453	2,53 2,51	
		O		4,311	3,021	2,000	2,400	2,430	2,51	
Federal law enforcement training center operating expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA	127	120	122	124	127	129	13	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	61	61	62	63	64	66	ě	
Outlays		0	171	177	185	187	190	195	20	
Federal law enforcement training center operating expenses (gross)		BA O	188 171	181 177	184 185	187 187	191 190	195 195	20 20	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-7 .							
		-								
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-61	-62	-63	-64	-66	-6	

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account			2002	estimate						
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Endered Law Enforcement training Center Control Associations										
Federal Law Enforcement training Center Capital Acquisitions: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	41 46	23 79	24 37	24 24	25 25	26 25	26 25	
Office for Domestic Preparedness										
(Disaster relief and insurance): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays)		BA O	262 10	3,564 1,614	3,058 2,982	3,115 3,135	3,178 3,138	3,249 3,204	3,331 3,279	
(Criminal justice assistance): (Appropriation, discretionary)	754	ВА	633		500	509	520	531	545	
(Outlays)		0	134	224	316	331	483	518	529	
Total Office for Domestic Preparedness		BA O	895 144	3,564 1,838	3,558 3,298	3,624 3,466	3,698 3,621	3,780 3,722	3,876 3,808	
	Tn	ust funds								
US Customs Refunds, Transfers and Expenses, Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods:		act 14.14c								
Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays		BA O	6 6	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 8	8 8	
Total Federal funds Border and Transportation Security		BA O	12,108 7,783	15,795 15,891	15,552 15,484	15,919 15,273	16,236 15,821	16,583 16,182	16,995 16,555	
Total Trust funds Border and Transportation Security		BA O	6 6	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 8	8 8	8 8	
Unite	d State	es Coas	st Guard							
	Fea	leral funds	3							
General and Special Funds:										
Operating Expenses (Defense-related activities):										
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Outlays)(Pollution control and abatement):		BA O	440 418	340 298	340 313	346 345	353 352	361 359	370 368	
(Appropriation, discretionary) (Outlays)		BA O	17 17	17 14	17 15	17 17	18 17	18 17	19 18	
(Water transportation): (Appropriation, discretionary)	403	ВА	3,375	4,021	4,456	4,539	4,632	4,734	4,854	
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	113	118	127	129	132	135	138	
(Outlays)		0	3,324	3,913	4,184	4,619	4,738	4,842	4,960	
Operating Expenses (gross)		BA O	3,945 3,759	4,496 4,225	4,940 4,512	5,031 4,981	5,135 5,107	5,248 5,218	5,381 5,346	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-105 -8	–111 –7	–119 –8	–121 –8	-124 -8	-126 -8	-130 -9	
Total (Water transportation) (net)		BA O	3,375 3,211	4,021 3,795	4,456 4,057	4,539 4,490	4,632 4,606	4,735 4,708	4,853 4,821	
Total Operating Expenses		BA O	3,832 3,646	4,378 4,107	4,813 4,385	4,902 4,852	5,003 4,975	5,114 5,084	5,242 5,207	
Capital Acquisitions:										
Appropriation, discretionary			713	723	773	787	804	821	841	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	45 566	66 873	66 747	67 717	69 799	70 840	72 882	
Capital Acquisitions (gross)		BA O	758 566	789 873	839 747	854 717	873 799	891 840	913 882	
					171		700	J+0		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		BA	-17 -24 -4	-60 -6	-60 -6	-61 -6	-62 -6	-64 -6	-65 -7	
Total Capital Acquisitions (net)		BA O	713 538	723 807	773 681	787 650	805 731	821 770	841 810	
Retired Pay: Appropriation, mandatory	403	BA	876	889	1,020	1,020			1,081	

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account			2002		estimate					
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
ntragovernmental Funds:										
Supply Fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	73 66	68 68	68 68	69 69	71 71	72 72	7	
Supply Fund (gross)		BA O	73 66	68 68	68 68	69 69	71 71	72 72	-	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-73	-68	-68	-69	-71	-72	-7	
Total Supply Fund (net)		BA O	-7 .							
Yard Fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	70 63	29 29	79 79	80 80	82 82	84 84	8	
Yard Fund (gross)		BA O	70 63	29 29	79 79	80 80	82 82	84 84	8	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-70	-29	-79	-80	-82	-84	-8	
Total Yard Fund (net)		BA O	-7 .							
	Trı	ust funds								
Boat Safety: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	64 67	65 65	64 65	64 65	64 65	64 65	6	
Trust Fund Share of Expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	48 48	48 48	48 48	49 49	50 50	51 51	5	
Oil Spill Recovery: Appropriation, mandatory	304	ВА	68	61	61	61	61	61	6	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	33 . 86	61	61	61	61	61	6	
Oil Spill Recovery (gross)		BA O	101 86	61 61	61 61	61 61	61 61	61 61	6	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-33 .							
Total Oil Spill Recovery (net)		BA O	68 86	61 61	61 61	61 61	61 61	61 61	6	
Miscellaneous Trust Revolving Funds: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	9 9	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	1	
Miscellaneous Trust Revolving Funds (gross)		BA O	9 9	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	1	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-9	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-1	
Total Miscellaneous Trust Revolving Funds (net)		BA O								
Total Federal funds United States Coast Guard		BA O	5,421 4,978	5,990 5,794	6,606 6,066	6,709 6,522	6,848 6,743	6,995 6,911	7,16 7,09	
Total Trust funds United States Coast Guard		BA O	180 201	174 174	173 174	174 175	175 176	176 177	17	
Emoras	incy Drange	adnasc	s and Respo	nee						
_		eral fund	-	1130						
eneral and Special Funds: Operating Expenses (Defence related activities):										
(Defense-related activities): (Appropriation, discretionary)	054	BA	50	50	51	52	53	54	5	

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

			2002	2002		estimate				
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
(Outlays)		0	147	133	132	134	137	140	144	
Operating Expenses (gross)		BA O	150 147	131 133	132 132	134 134	137 137	140 140	144 144	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-100	-81	-81	-82	-84	-86	-88	
Total (Defense-related activities) (net)		BA O	50 47	50 52	51 51	52 52	53 53	54 54	56 56	
(Disaster relief and insurance): (Appropriation, discretionary)	453		820	364	260	264	270	276	283	
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O	4 707	20 693	20 419	20 329	21 288	21 295	21 303	
Operating Expenses (gross)		BA O	874 754	434 745	331 470	336 381	344 341	351 349	360 359	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-4	−5 −15	-5 -15	-5 -15	-5 -16	-5 -16	-5 -16	
Total (Disaster relief and insurance) (net)		BA O	820 703	364 673	260 399	264 309	270 267	276 274	283 282	
(Health care services): (Appropriation, discretionary)	551	ВА	1,229	501	1,341 7–890	1,349 7–890	1,237 7–768	914 7-435	927 7-435	
(Appropriation, mandatory)		BA BA O	19 305	10 864	^B 890 10 1,090 ^B 575 J-575	^B 890 10 1,368 ^B 840 J-840	^B 768 10 1,264 ^B 790 J-790	^B 435 11 1,115 ^B 635 ^J -635	^B 435 11 1,069 ^B 578 ^J -578	
Operating Expenses (gross)		BA O	2,118 1,055	925 1,589	1,662 1,540	1,675 1,729	1,570 1,584	1,255 1,443	1,277 1,407	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-19	-10	-10	-10	-10	-11	-11	
Total (Health care services) (net)		BA O	1,229 286	501 854	1,341 1,080	1,349 1,358	1,237 1,254	914 1,104	927 1,058	
Total Operating Expenses		BA O	2,099 1,036	915 1,579	1,652 1,530	1,665 1,719	1,560 1,574	1,244 1,432	1,266 1,396	
Grant Programs: Appropriation, discretionary	453	BA	20	300 20	280 20	285 20	291 21	297 21	305 22	
Outlays		O BA O	20 17	95 320 95	209 300 209	310 305 310	305 312 305	310 318 310	318 327 318	
Emergency food and shelter:										
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	605	BA O	140 140	153 7 –153 153	153 7 –153 153	156 √ −156 156	159 7 –159 159	163 7 –163 163	167 √ –167 167	
Sullys		Ü		J-153	J-153	J-156	J-159	J-163	J-167	
Total Emergency food and shelter		BA O								
Disaster Relief: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	453	BA O	10,131 3,947	1,800 5,094	1,934 3,518	1,970 3,468	2,010 2,179	2,055 1,998	2,107 2,047	
Flood Map Modernization Fund: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	453	BA BA	25 7	300	200	204	208	212	218	
Outlays		0	11	99	176	236	203	207	212	
Total Flood Map Modernization Fund		BA O	32 11	300 99	200 176	204 236	208 203	212 207	218 212	

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ntragovernmental Funds:									
National Flood Insurance Fund:	450	D.4	70	20		20	••		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary			78	89	90	92	93	96	98
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	1,458 943	1,700 1,544	1,786 1,560	1,733 1,576	1,765 1,592	1,799 1,612	1,83 4
Outlays	••••••	U	943	1,344	1,500	1,570	1,392	1,012	1,001
National Flood Insurance Fund (gross)		BA	1,536	1,789	1,876	1,825	1,858	1,895	1,932
		0	943	1,544	1,560	1,576	1,592	1,612	1,631
Office this control of forces and Fordered control			1.500	1 000	1 000	1.045	1 000	1.017	1.055
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,563	-1,809	-1,896	-1,845	-1,880	-1,917	-1,955
Total National Flood Insurance Fund (net)		ВА	-27	-20	-20	-20	-22	-22	-23
		0	-620	-265	-336	-269	-288	-305	-324
Credit Accounts:									
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Limitation on direct loan activity			(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Total Federal funds Emergency Preparedness and Response		ВА	12,396	3,316	4,067	4,125	4,069	3,808	3,896
		0	4,532	6,603	5,098	5,465	3,974	3,643	3,650
	0-!	J T							
	Science an		• • •						
	Fed	eral fund	S						
General and Special Funds:									
Research, development, acquisitions and operations									
(Atomic energy defense activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	053	BA	109	95	92	94	95	97	99
(Outlays)		0	82	94	96	94	94	96	98
(Defense-related activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)				420	420	428	437	446	458
(Outlays)(General science and basic research):		0		192	368	419	430	438	448
(Appropriation, discretionary)	251	RΑ	5	23	273	278	284	290	297
(Outlays)		0	5	15	246	277	282	288	296
(Agricultural research and services):		Ū	ŭ					200	
(Appropriation, discretionary)	352	BA	53	23	18	18	18	19	20
(Outlays)		0	20	42	33	18	18	19	19
Total Decears development, assuisitions and apprehime		DΛ	167	EC4	000	010	004	050	074
Total Research, development, acquisitions and operations		BA O	167 107	561 343	803 743	818 808	834 824	852 841	874 861
		O		0+0	7 10	000	024	0+1	001
Total Federal funds Science and Technology		BA	167	561	803	818	834	852	874
		0	107	343	743	808	824	841	861
Information	Analysis sm	ما اسلام	atuuatuua Di	esta etia n					
iniormation	Analysis an			otection					
	rea	eral fund	S						
General and Special Funds:									
Operating Expenses									
(Defense-related activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)			96	115	763	777	793	810	830
(Ottor advancement of commerce):		0	175	102	687	770	789	807	827
(Other advancement of commerce): (Appropriation, discretionary)	376	BΑ	6	7	9	9	9	10	10
(Outlays)		0	6	6	9	9	9	9	9
(Federal law enforcement activities):		-	Ü	•	•	•	•	•	
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA	41	44	46	47	48	49	50
(Outlays)		0	33	39	44	45	48	49	50
(General property and records management):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
(Outlays)		0	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Total Operating Expenses		ВА	153	177	829	844	861	881	902
··· -r· ·· • r · · · · ·	*****	0	225	158	751	835	857	877	898
Total Federal funds Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection		BA	153	177	829	844	861	881	902
		0	225	158	751	835	857	877	898

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Assault			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds:	- Cu.	u. y							
(As shown in detail above)		BA	33,470	29,152	31,600	32,054	32,548	32,863	33,635
		0	20,448	31,972	31,518	32,415	31,802	32,079	32,738
Deductions for offsetting receipts:									
Proprietary receipts from the public	453	BA/O	-10	-10	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
	751	BA/O	-3	-4	- 5	- 5	-6	-6	-7
Offsetting governmental receipts	403	BA/O	-88	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96
	751	BA/O	-3,078	-3,893	-2,261	-2,321 P 1 100	-2,384 P 1.500	-2,449 P 1 000	-2,514 P 1 204
		_			B −1,398	B −1,490	B −1,588	B −1,692	B −1,804
Total Federal funds		BA	30,291	25,154	27,843	28,144	28,475	28,620	29,213
1500 1 500 0 100 0		0	17,269	27,974	27,761	28,505	27,729	27,836	28,316
		_							
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	186	181	180	181	183	184	185
		0 _	207	181	181	182	184	185	186
Total Department of Homeland Security		ВА	30,477	25,335	28,023	28,325	28.658	28,804	29,398
. San Department of Frenchick Cooling		0	17,476	28,155	27,942	28,687	27,913	28,021	28,502
			, -	-,	, - <u>-</u>	-,	7		

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(In millions of dollars)

30

72

75

40

88

88

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Puh	lic and Indiar	Hous	sing Program	19					
I WA		eral fund							
General and Special Funds:	, 50	oral ram							
Housing assistance for needy families:									
Appropriation, discretionary	604	ВА			8,335	8,575	8,836	9,127	9,462
Advance appropriation, discretionary		BA			4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Outlays		0			6,086	12,631	12,879	13,153	13,461
Total Housing assistance for needy families		ВА			12,535	12,775	13,036	13,327	13,662
,		0			6,086	12,631	12,879	13,153	13,461
Project-based rental assistance:									
Appropriation, discretionary	604	ВА	9.748	12.227	4.523	4.607	4.701	4.804	4.927
Contract authority, discretionary		BA	-17 .	······································					
Advance appropriation, discretionary		BA	4,200	4,200 .					
Outlays		0	18,499	19,874	14,369	9,098	9,328	9,578	9,829
Total Project-based rental assistance		ВА	13,931	16,427	4,523	4,607	4,701	4,804	4,927
		0	18,499	19,874	14,369	9,098	9,328	9,578	9,829
Moving to work:									
Outlays	451	0	1	1	1.				
Public housing operating fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	604	BA	3,495	3,530	3,574	3,641	3,715	3,797	3,893
Outlays		0	3,635	3,457	3,565	3,608	3,678	3,755	3,846
Drug elimination grants for low-income housing:									
Appropriation, discretionary	604	BA	-11 .						
Outlays		0	325	200	74 .				
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing (HOPE VI):									
Appropriation, discretionary			574						
Outlays		0	466	546	609	711	728	747	230
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant:									
Appropriation, discretionary				10	10	10	10	11	11
Outlays		0			11	3	5	7	9

Public Enterprise Funds:

Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses:

Authority to borrow, mandatory

Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Account			2002			estima			
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	92	115	114	118	128	128	12
Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses (gross)		BA O	97 92	115 115	114 114	118 118	128 128	128 128	1 2
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-71 -1	-75	-84	-88	-88	-88	-
Total Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses (net)		BA O	25 20	40 40	30 30	30 30	40 40	40 40	
redit Accounts:									
Public housing capital fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		BA O	2,843 3,767	2,426 3,601	2,641 3,808 (1,715)	2,690 3,345 (972)	2,745 3,472 (972)	2,806 3,196 (972)	2,8 3,2 (97
Native American housing block grant:					() -/	(- /	(- /	(- /	ζ-
Appropriation, discretionary			649	647	647	659	672	687	7
Outlays		0	713	740	820	631	656	667	6
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(53)	(17)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	
Indian housing loan guarantee fund program account: Appropriation, discretionary	371	RΔ	6	5	1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0	1	4	5	5	3	2	
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(234)	(197)	(27)	(28)	(28)	(29)	(2
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Outlays Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		U	(40)	(40)	(35)	(36)	(36)	1 (37)	(3
Total Federal funds Public and Indian Housing Programs		ВА	21,513	23,660	23,962	24,414 30,062	24,921 30,790	25,474 31,146	26,1 31,3
Commu	-	O i ng an d	d Developme	28,464 ent	29,379	30,002	00,730		
Commu	-	ing and	d Developme		29,379	30,002	00,700	<u> </u>	
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary	Fede	i ng and eral fund BA	d Developme	ent 292	297	303	309	316	3
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fede	i ng and eral fund	d Developmo	ent					3
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fede 604	ing and eral fund BA O	d Developme	ent 292	297	303	309	316	3 3 5,1
eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants:	Fede 604	ing and eral fund BA O	277 314	292 292 4,716	297 311 4,716	303 276 4,804	309 295 4,902	316 302 5,010	3; 3(5,1; 7; 4,9
eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary	604	ing and eral fund BA O BA	277 314 7,783	292 292 4,716	297 311 4,716 - 116 6,124	303 276 4,804 , 16 5,270	309 295 4,902 717 4,632	316 302 5,010 717 4,764	3; 3(5,1; 4,9
eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	604	ing and eral fund BA O BA	277 314 7,783 5,429	292 292 4,716 -/ 16 6,650	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75	303 276 4,804 -/ 16 5,270 -/ 12 4,820	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919	316 302 5,010 ,17 4,764 ,15 5,027	33 31 5,1: 4,9
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary	604 451	BA O BA O BA	277 314 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429	292 292 4,716 716 6,650 4,732 6,650	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75 4,732 6,129	303 276 4,804 ,16 5,270 ,12 4,820 5,282	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646	316 302 5,010 ,17 4,764 ,15 5,027 4,779	3 3 5,1 4,9 5,1 4,9
Commu Ineral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	604 451	BA O BA O	277 314 7,783 5,429	292 292 4,716 - 16 6,650 4,732 6,650	297 311 4,716 116 6,124 15 4,732 6,129	303 276 4,804 - 16 5,270 - 12 4,820 5,282	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646	316 302 5,010 ,17 4,764 ,15 5,027 4,779	3 3 5,1 4,9 5,1 4,9
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary	Fedd 604 451 451	BAOOBA	277 314 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429 45 57	292 292 4,716 116 6,650 4,732 6,650	297 311 4,716 - 16 6,124 - 75 4,732 6,129	303 276 4,804 16 5,270 112 4,820 5,282	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646	316 302 5,010 ,17 4,764 ,15 5,027 4,779	33 35,1 4,9 5,1 4,9
Commu Ineral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fedd	BAO BAO BAO BAO O BAO O	277 314 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429	292 292 4,716 - 16 6,650 4,732 6,650	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75 4,732 6,129	303 276 4,804 116 5,270 112 4,820 5,282	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646	316 302 5,010 17 4,764 15 5,027 4,779	3 3 5,1 4,9 5,1 4,9
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Youthbuild program: Outlays Home investment partnership program: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Home investment partnership program: Appropriation, discretionary	Fedd 604 451 451 451 604 604	BAOOBAOOBA	7,783 5,429 25 277 314 7,783 5,429 25 57	292 292 4,716 16 6,650 4,732 6,650 75 25 10	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75 4,732 6,129 70	303 276 4,804 116 5,270 112 4,820 5,282 50	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646	316 302 5,010 5,17 4,764 5,027 4,779	3 3 5,1 4,9 5,1 4,9
Communication of the community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary	Fedd	BAOOBAOOBAOO	277 314 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429 45 57 25 5	292 292 4,716 -/ 16 6,650 4,732 6,650 75 25 10 1 2,084 1,600	297 311 4,716 -/16 6,124 -/5 4,732 6,129 70 13	303 276 4,804 -16 5,270 -112 4,820 5,282 50 19	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646 37	316 302 5,010 -17 4,764 -15 5,027 4,779 2 19	3 3 5,1 4,9 5,1 4,9
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Youthbuild program: Outlays Home investment partnership program: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fedd	BAOOBAOOBAOO	7,783 5,429 25 277 314 7,783 5,429 25 57	292 292 4,716 16 6,650 4,732 6,650 75 25 10	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75 4,732 6,129 70	303 276 4,804 116 5,270 112 4,820 5,282 50	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646	316 302 5,010 5,17 4,764 5,027 4,779	3 3 5,1 4,9 5,1 4,9 2,3 2,2
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Youthbuild program: Outlays Home investment partnership program: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Samaritan housing: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Samaritan housing: Appropriation, discretionary	Fedd Fedd 604 451 451 451 604 604 604	BAOOBAOOBA	277 314 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429 25 57 25 5 5 1,796 1,540	292 292 4,716 - 16 6,650 4,732 6,650 75 25 10 1 2,084 1,600 1,130	297 311 4,716 16 6,124 15 4,732 6,129 70 13	303 276 4,804 16 5,270 112 4,820 5,282 50 19	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646 37	316 302 5,010 17 4,764 15 5,027 4,779 2 19 2,334 2,686 1,408	3.3 3.5,1: 4,9 5,1: 4,9: 2,3: 2,2: 1,4: 1,3:
Community development block grants Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Youthbuild program: Outlays Home investment partnership program: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Samaritan housing: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Rural housing and economic development:	Fedd 604 451 451 451 604 604 604	BAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAO	7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429 1,796 1,540 1,123 1,019	292 292 4,716 - 16 6,650 4,732 6,650 75 25 10 1 2,084 1,600 1,130	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75 4,732 6,129 70 13 2,197 1,700 1,325 1,174 750 75	303 276 4,804 116 5,270 112 4,820 5,282 50 19 2,238 2,176 1,350 1,377	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646 37 19 2,284 2,469 1,377 1,337	316 302 5,010 177 4,764 15 5,027 4,779 2 19 2,334 2,686 1,408 1,370	33 36 5,1; 4,9; 5,1! 4,9;
Commu eneral and Special Funds: Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Community development block grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Community development block grants Empowerment zones/enterprise communities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Brownfields redevelopment: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Youthbuild program: Outlays Home investment partnership program: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Homeless assistance grants: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Samaritan housing: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Samaritan housing: Appropriation, discretionary	Fedd 604 451 451 451 604 604 604 604	BAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAOOBAO	277 314 7,783 5,429 7,783 5,429 25 57 25 5 5 1,796 1,540	292 292 4,716 - 16 6,650 4,732 6,650 75 25 10 1 2,084 1,600 1,130	297 311 4,716 716 6,124 75 4,732 6,129 70 13 2,197 1,700 1,325 1,174	303 276 4,804 116 5,270 112 4,820 5,282 50 19 2,238 2,176 1,350 1,377	309 295 4,902 717 4,632 714 4,919 4,646 37 19 2,284 2,469 1,377 1,337	316 302 5,010 17 4,764 15 5,027 4,779 2 19 2,334 2,686 1,408 1,370	3.3 3.5,1: 4,9 5,1: 4,9: 2,3: 2,2: 1,4: 1,3:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0		⁷ 153	J 153	^J 156	^J 159	⁷ 163	^J 167
Urban development action grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6	10	-30 10	3	3	3	
Capacity building for community development and affordable housing:							-	-	7
Outlays	451	0	2		•••••				
Outlays	604	0	25	35	37	1			
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Revolving fund (liquidating programs): Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	451	ВА	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0	1	2	1				
Revolving fund (liquidating programs) (gross)		BA O	1 1	1 2	1	1	1	1	1
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Revolving fund (liquidating programs) (net)		BA O							-1
Chadia Associates		Ū		·		•	•	•	<u> </u>
Credit Accounts: Community development loan guarantees program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	15	7					
Outlays Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		0	6 (609)	7 (275)	7	7	6		
Community development loan guarantees liquidating account:			(003)	(273)			•••••		
Appropriation, mandatory									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O							
Community development loan guarantees liquidating account (gross)		BA O							
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2						
Total Community development loan guarantees liquidating account (net)		BA O							
Total Federal funds Community Planning and Development		ВА	11,089	8,423	8,724	8,918	9,100	9,301	9,535
Total Federal lands community Figuring and Severaphicit	•	O	8,438	9,916	9,632	9,364	8,991	9,357	9,122
u	ousing	n Drog	ıromo						
п	-	leral fund							
General and Special Funds:									
Housing for the elderly: Appropriation, discretionary	604	ВА	1,024	1,024	773	787	803	821	842
Outlays		0	895	895	702	712	732	742	715
Housing for persons with disabilities:	604	ВА			251	256	261	267	273
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		0			228	196	192	150	193
Housing counseling assistance: Appropriation, discretionary		BA		35	45	46	47	48	49
Outlays Other assisted housing programs		0		4	31	44	46	47	48
(Community development):									
(Contract authority, discretionary)(Housing assistance):	451	BA	-300	-100	-303	-309	-315	-322	-330
(Tousing assistance).	604	0	655	672	672	672	672	672	672
Total Other assisted housing programs		BA O	-300 655	–100 672	-303 672	-309 672	-315 672	-322 672	-330 672
Homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere grants (HOPE grants): Outlays	604	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manufactured home inspection and monitoring:			· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	-	-	· ·
Outlays	376	0	1						

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Dublia Entermina Fundo									
Public Enterprise Funds: Rental housing assistance fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	7 1	16 16	16 16	14 14	13 13	13 13	12 12
Rental housing assistance fund (gross)		BA O	7	16 16	16 16	14 14	13 13	13 13	12 12
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-7	-16	-16	-14	-13	-13	-12
Total Rental housing assistance fund (net)		BA O							
Flavible authority fund.									
Flexible subsidy fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	604	BA O	11 9	20	20	20	21	21	22
Flexible subsidy fund (gross)		BA O	11 9	20	20	20	21	21	22
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-12	-12	-12	-12	-13	-13
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-4 -7	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	_ 9
Total Flexible subsidy fund (net)		BA O	-2	-20	-20	-20	1 -20	_21	-22
Nehemiah housing opportunity fund: Outlays	604	0	2	5	5				
Credit Accounts:									
FHA-mutual mortgage insurance program account: Appropriation, discretionary	371	ВА	513	434	444	452	461	472	484
Outlays		0	1,574	2,869	444	452	461	471	483
Limitation on direct loan activity Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(250) (165,000)	(50) (165,000)	(50) (185,000)	(51) (188,460)	(52) (192,285)	(53) (196,535)	(54) (201,527)
FHA-mutual mortgage insurance capital reserve account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	2,984	5,935	5,224	5,205	4,995	5,165	5,601
FHA-mutual mortgage insurance capital reserve account (gross)		ВА	2,984	5,935	5,224	5,205	4,995	5,165	5,601
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-267						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities		2, .	-2,704 -13	-4,405 -1,530	−3,378 −1,846	-3,114 -2,091	-2,678 -2,317	-2,618 -2,547	-2,820 -2,781
Total FHA-mutual mortgage insurance capital reserve account (net)		ВА							
(···)		0	-2,717	-5,935	-5,224	-5,205	-4,995	-5,165	-5,601
FHA-mutual mortgage and cooperative housing insurance funds liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	371	ВА	3,710	273	127	91	67	52	40
Outlays		0	293	414	198	150	101	76	59
FHA-mutual mortgage and cooperative housing insurance funds liquidating account		D.A	0.740	070	407	04	67	F0	40
(gross)		BA O	3,710 293	273 414	127 198	91 150	67 101	52 76	40 59
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			/111						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-273	-127	- 91	-67	-52	<u>–40</u>
Total FHA-mutual mortgage and cooperative housing insurance funds liquidating ac- count (net)		ВА							
		0		141	71	59	34	24	19
FHA-general and special risk program account: Appropriation, discretionary	371	ВА	381	333	338	345	352	359	368
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	995	1,167					
Outlays Limitation on direct loan activity		0	1,340 (50)	1,523 (50)	338 (50)	344 (51)	350 (52)	359 (53)	367 (54)
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(23,000)	(24,000)	(25,000)	(25,468)	(25,984)	(26,559)	(27,233)
Total FHA-general and special risk program account		BA O	1,376 1,340	1,500 1,523	338 338	345 344	352 350	359 359	368 367

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estim	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
FHA-general and special risk insurance funds liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory		BA	1,094 249	472 225	577 220	286 220	345 220	200 220	18 17
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	730 1,285	834 1,751	670 1,247	628 914	399 744	351 551	33 52
FHA-general and special risk insurance funds liquidating account (gross)		BA O	2,073 1,285	1,531 1,751	1,467 1,247	1,134 914	964 744	771 551	69 52
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА		-834		-628		-351	
Total FHA-general and special risk insurance funds liquidating account (net)		ВА	1,343	697	797	506	565	420	35
		0	546	917	577	286	345	200	18
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	344 278	234 222	193 288	230 230	230 230	400 400	40 40
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund liquidating account (gross)		BA O	344 278	234 222	193 288	230 230	230 230	400 400	40 40
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-649 -158	-530 -221	-530 -221	-530 -221	-530 -221	-530 -221	-53 -22
Total Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund liquidating account (net)		BA O	-463 -529	–517 –529	-558 -463	-521 -521	-521 -521	-351 -351	-35 -35
	Tru	ust funds	3						
Manufactured housing fees trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	8 9	13 10	17 14	17 17	18 17	18 18	1 1
Total Federal funds Housing Programs		BA O	3,493 -2,025	3,073 545	1,787 –2,636	1,562 -2,978	1,654 -2,701	1,714 -2,869	1,69 -3,29
Total Trust funds Housing Programs		BA O	8 9	13 10	17 14	17 17	18 17	18 18	1 1
Government Na		al Mort eral fund		ation					
redit Accounts: Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		BA O	9 9 (200,000)	10 10 (200,000)	11 11 (200,000)	11 11 (203,740)	11 11 (207,876)	12 12 (212,470)	1 1 (217,867
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA BA O	400 12	91 389 170	40 392 77	40 410 77	40 422 77	40 435 73	4 45 7
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities liquidating account (gross)		BA O	400 12	480 170	432 77	450 77	462 77	475 73	49
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-355 -45	-346 -43	-353 -39	-375 -35	-390 -32	-407 -28	-42 -2
		ВА		91 –219	40 –315	40 -333	40 -345	40 -362	4 -37
Total Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities liquidating account (net)		0							

Federal funds

49

47

51

52

53

54

56

451 BA

General and Special Funds:

Research and technology:
Appropriation, discretionary

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
, localit			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	57	51	50	52	53	54	5-
Fair Housin	ıg and	d Equal	l Opportunity	у					
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	5						
Fair housing activities:									
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays	751	BA O	46 43	46 47	50 46	51 41	52 50	53 51	5 /
Office of Lead Haz	ard C	ontrol	and Healthy	Homes					
		eral funds	_						
General and Special Funds: Lead hazard reduction:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	451	BA O	110 95	126 101	136 110	139 115	141 114	144 134	14 8
Managem	ent a	nd Adn	ninistration						
•		eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses									
(Community development): (Appropriation, discretionary)	451	ВА	77	68	77	78	80	82	84
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	1	1	1	1	1	1	
(Outlays)		0	83	70	76	79	81	82	8
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	78 83	69 70	78 76	79 79	81 81	83 82	8 ! 8!
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total (Community development) (net)		BA O	77 82	68 69	77 75	78 78	80 80	82 81	8 4
(Housing assistance):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA BA	420 545	369 559	400 575	407 586	416 598	425 611	430 620
(Outlays)		0	986	936	967	992	1,012	1,034	1,059
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	1,042 1,068	996 1,005	1,052 1,042	1,071 1,070	1,094 1,092	1,118 1,115	1,14 0
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-545	-559	-575	-586	-598	-611	-626
Total (Housing assistance) (net)		BA O	420 441	369 377	400 392	407 406	416 414	425 423	43 (
(Federal law enforcement activities):	754	DA		70			~4		•
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Outlays)	751	BA O	58 67	73 74	59 62	60 60	61 61	63 62	6 4
Total Salaries and expenses		BA O	555 590	510 520	536 529	545 544	557 555	570 566	58 4
Office of Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	68 27	75 23	76 24	77 24	79 25	81 25	8; 2(
Outlays		0	98	96	100	101	104	105	109
Office of Inspector General (gross)		BA O	95 98	98 96	100 100	101 101	104 104	106 105	10 9
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-23	-24	-24	-25	-25	-20
Total Office of Inspector General (net)		BA O	68 71	75 73	76 76	77 77	79 79	81 80	8 :
		•							
Consolidated fee fund: Appropriation, discretionary	604	ВА	-7	-8					

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	_
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight:									
Appropriation, discretionary	371		27	30	32	32	33	33	3
Outlays		0	27	29	32	32	34	34	3
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund:	451	DΛ		276	076	001	007	000	20
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	345	276 75	276 65	281 65	287 65	293 65	30 ⁻
Outlays		0	277	413	341	344	351	357	364
Working capital fund (gross)		BA —	345	351	341	346	352	358	366
Working Capital turid (91055)		0	277	413	341	344	351	357	364
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	19						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-364	-75	-65	-65	-65	-65	-65
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA		276	276	281	287	293	301
		0	-87	338	276	279	286	292	299
Total Federal funds Management and Administration		BA O	643 602	883 959	920 912	935 931	956 953	977 971	1,00 3
	Sur	= mmary							
Federal funds:		-							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	36,952 34,258	36,359 39,874	35,681 37,189	36,122 37,265	36,928 37,916	37,769 38,494	38,658 38,043
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		U	34,230	39,074	37,109	37,203	37,910	30,494	30,040
Proprietary receipts from the public	371	BA/O	-2,347	-1,854	-668	-681	-694	-709	-72
Offsetting governmental receipts	371	BA/O	-27	-30	-32	-33	-33	-35	-35
Total Federal funds		BA O	34,578 31,884	34,475 37,990	34,981 36,489	35,408 36,551	36,201 37,189	37,025 37,750	37,896 37,281
		_			<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	8	13	17	17	18	18	19
(AS SHOWH III detail above)		0	9	10	17	17	17	18	19
Deductions for offsetting receipts:									
Offsetting governmental receipts	376	BA/O	-8	-13	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
Total Trust funds		BA					1	1	2
		0 _	1	-3				1	2
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development		BA	34,578	34,475	34,981	35,408	36,202	37,026	37,898
		0	31,885	37,987	36,486	36,551	37,189	37,751	37,283

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(In millions of dollars)

Account	2002			estin	nate		
Account	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

Land and Minerals Management

Bureau of Land Management

Federal funds

General and Special Funds:									
Management of lands and resources:									
Appropriation, discretionary	302	BA	788	813	828	844	861	879	902
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	43	58	58	59	60	62	63
Outlays		0	821	843	891	899	916	937	960
Management of lands and resources (gross)		ВА	831	871	886	903	921	941	965
		0	821	843	891	899	916	937	960
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-22	-25	-25	-25	-26	-27	-27

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-20	-33	-33	-34	-34	-35	-3
Total Management of lands and resources (net)		BA O	788 779	813 785	828 833	844 840	861 856	879 875	90 89
Construction:	000	DA	40	44		44	44	40	
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	13 12	11 18	11 15	11 11	11 11	12 12	1: 1:
Oregon and California grant lands: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	105 105	106 110	107 107	109 108	111 110	114 113	11 '
Wildland fire management: Appropriation, discretionary	302	ВА	695	654	698	711	725	742	76
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	29 918	34 760	34 718	35 741	35 756	36 772	3 79
Wildland fire management (gross)		BA O	724 918	688 760	732 718	746 741	760 756	778 772	79 79
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА		700					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-33	-34	-34	-35	-35	-36	-37
Total Wildland fire management (net)	••	BA O	695 885	654 726	698 684	711 706	725 721	742 736	760 754
Central hazardous materials fund: Appropriation, discretionary	304	BA	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	20 . 8	12	17	10	10	10	1 ¹
Central hazardous materials fund (gross)		BA O	30 8	10 12	10 17	10 10	10 10	11 10	1 ¹
Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)			-20						
Total Central hazardous materials fund (net)		BA O	10 –12	10 12	10 17	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 11
Land acquisition:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	50 -3 55	45 44	24 27	24 29	25 24	25 25	26
Land acquisition (gross)		ВА	47	45	24	24	25	25	26
		0	55	44	27	29	24	25	26
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Land acquisition (net)		BA O	50 55	45 44	24 27	24 29	25 24	25 25	26 26
Range improvements: Appropriation, mandatory	302	ВА	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Outlays		0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	18 16	18 14	20 20	20 20	21 20	21 21	22 22
Permanent operating funds: Appropriation, mandatory	302	ВА	105	235	104 ^B 10	72 8 05	71 <i>B</i> 44	71 ^B 52	70 ^B 60
Outlays		0	45	157	171	^B 35 96 ^B 7	73 ^B 19	71 B 34	7: B 4;
Total Permanent operating funds		BA O	105 45	235 157	114 171	107 103	115 92	123 105	13
Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts									
(Conservation and land management): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)		BA O	206 209	184 174	130 135	137 136	137 137	137 137	13 8
(General purpose fiscal assistance): (Appropriation, mandatory)		ВА	5	5	5	5	5	5	4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

Account			2002 _			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Outlays)		0	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Total Miscellaneous permanent payment accounts	··	BA O	211 214	189 179	135 140	142 141	142 142	142 142	14
Payment to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O				^B 1,201 ^B 1,201	B 1 B 1	^B 101 ^B 101	B B
Outlays Public Enterprise Funds:		U				- 1,201	- 1	- 101	_
Helium fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	306	BA	19	21	21	21	21	21	2
Outlays		0	7	14	13	18	21	21	2
Helium fund (gross)		BA O	19 7	21 14	21 13	21 18	21 21	21 21	2
Change in uncellected austomar payments from Federal accuracy		DΛ							
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		BA		–21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-2
Total Helium fund (net)		BA O	-14		-8				
ntragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	302	DΛ	36	30	31	32	32	33	3
Outlays		0	42	33	34	36	37	38	3
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	36 42	30 33	31 34	32 36	32 37	33 38	3
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-36	-30	-31	-32	-32	-33	-3
Total Working capital fund (net)		ВА							
		0	6	3	3	4	5	5	
Miscellaneous trust funds:	Tru	ıst funds							
Appropriation, mandatory	302	BA	14	14	14	14	14	14	1
Outlays		0	15	14	14	14	14	14	1
Total Federal funds Bureau of Land Management		BA O	2,005 2,101	2,091 2,051	1,957 2,019	3,189 3,180	2,032 2,002	2,180 2,155	2,13 2,10
Total Trust funds Bureau of Land Management		BA O	14 15	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	1
		Ü				17			
Minera		agemei eral fund:	nt Service						
General and Special Funds:	, cui	rande	-						
Royalty and offshore minerals management:									
Appropriation, discretionary			151	164	164	167	170	174	17
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	110 506	102	102	104	106	108	11
Outlays		0	762	266	271	270	275	279	28
Royalty and offshore minerals management (gross)		BA O	767 762	266 266	266 271	271 270	276 275	282 279	29 28
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-506						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–506 –110	-102	-102	-104	-106	-108	-11
Total Royalty and offshore minerals management (net)		ВА	151	164	164	167	170	174	17
.,.,		0	146	164	169	166	169	171	17
Mineral leasing and associated payments (General purpose fiscal assistance):									

		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	0000
							2007	2008
	0	685	887	884	902	908	883	901
	BA O	685 685	887 887	884 884	902 902	908 908	883 883	901 901
000	DA	•		•			4	
	0	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	BA O	1 1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1 1
000	D.A	677	000	000	000	000	000	000
	О	362	842 842	891 	918	900	900	900 900
	BA O	677 362	990 842	990 891	900 918	900 909	900 900	900 900
	ВА	-107 -570	-90 -900					-900
	BA							
	U .	-208	-58	-9	18	9		
Tru	ıst funds							
	BA O	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 8	7 8	7 9	8
	BA O	840 627	1,055 997	1,052 1,048	1,074 1,091	1,083 1,091	1,062 1,059	1,085 1,082
	BA O	6	6	7 7	7 8	7 8	7 9	8 9
			forcement					
302	ВА	103	105	107	109	111	114	117
	BA	1	1	1	1		. 1	1
	0	109	103	107	110	111	114	117
	BA O	104 109	106 103	108 107	110 110	112 111	115 114	118 117
		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
	BA O	103 108	105 102	107 106	109 109	111 110	114 113	117 116
			174	174	177	181	185	190
	0	197	137	160	185	180	179	183
	BA O	227 197	174 137	174 160	177 185	181 180	185 179	190 183
		-24 .						
	BA O	203 173	174 137	174 160	177 185	181 180	185 179	190 183
	302 306 306 302 302 302 302 302	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	O 685 302 BA 3 302 BA 1 306 BA 677 O 362 BA 677 O 362 BA -107 -570 BA O -208 Trust funds 302 BA 6 O 6 BA 66 O 6 BA 66 O 66 BA 66 O 60 BA 103 D 627 BA 103 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 103 D 108 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 103 D 108 BA 103 D 109 BA 104 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 103 D 109 BA 203 BA 244 D 197 BA 227 D 197 BA 227 D 197 BA 203	O 685 887 302 BA 3 3 302 BA 1 1 306 BA 677 990 O 362 842 BA 677 990 O 362 842 BA -107 -90 -570 -900 BA O -208 -58 Trust funds 302 BA 6 6 O 6 6 BA 840 1,055 O 627 997 BA 6 6 6 O 6 6 BA 6 6 6 O 6 6 BA 6 6 6 O 109 103 BA 1 1 O 109 103 BA 104 106 O 109 103 BA 103 105 BA 227 174 O 197 137 BA 227 174 O 197 137 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 227 174 BA 203 174	O 685 887 884	O 685 887 884 902 302 BA 3 3 3 3 4 0 33 3 3 3 4 302 BA 1 1 1 1 1 1 306 BA 677 990 990 900 O 362 842 891 918 BA 677 990 990 900 O 362 842 891 918 BA −107 −90 −90 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −570 −900 −900 −900 BA −58 −9 18 0 −6 −6 −7 −8 BA −6 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7 −7	O 685 887 884 902 908 302 BA 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 302 BA 1 1 1 1 1 1 306 BA 677 990 990 900 900 O 362 842 891 918 909 BA 677 990 990 990 900 900 O 362 842 891 918 909 BA 677 990 990 990 900 900 BA 677 990 990 900 900 BA 677 990 990 900 900 BA 677 990 990 900 900 BA 677 990 990 901 900 900 BA 677 990 990 900 900 900 BA 66 6 7 88 8 8A 840 1,055 1,052 1,074 1,083 O 627 997 1,048 1,091 1,091 BA 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Federal funds Mining Reclamation	O 685 887 884 902 908 883

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Assessment		2002	estimate								
Account		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
(Outlays)	0	114	56	59	55	52	50	47			
Total Abandoned mine reclamation fund	BA O	317 287	230 193	233 219	232 240	233 232	235 229	237 230			
Total Federal funds Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	BA O	420 395	335 295	340 325	341 349	344 342	349 342	354 346			
Total Federal funds Land and Minerals Management	BA O	3,265 3,123	3,481 3,343	3,349 3,392	4,604 4,620	3,459 3,435	3,591 3,556	3,572 3,537			
Total Trust funds Land and Minerals Management	BA O	20 21	20 20	21 21	21 22	21 22	21 23	22 23			

Water and Science

General and Special Funds: Water and related resources: Appropriation, discretionary		eral fund	as .						
Water and related resources: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	004								
Appropriation, discretionary	004								
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	301	BA	942	676	680	693	707	723	741
		BA	191	177	176	179	183	187	192
Outlays		0	890	942	935	945	883	900	924
Water and related resources (gross)		BA O	1,133 890	853 942	856 935	872 945	890 883	910 900	933 924
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-140	-140	-129	-131	-134	-137	-141
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-50	-37	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51
Total Water and related resources (net)		BA O	942 700	676 765	680 759	693 766	707 700	723 713	741 732
California Bay-Delta restoration:									
Appropriation, discretionary	301	BA		15	15	15	16	16	16
Outlays		0	35	80	15	15	15	16	16
Policy and administration:									
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays	301	BA O	53 54	55 59	57 57	58 58	59 59	61 60	62 62
Central Valley project restoration fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	301	BA	55	49	40	41	42	42	44
Outlays		0	47	88	42	41	41	42	43
Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	301	BA O	61 63	80 54	80 79	80 79	80 78	80 78	83 80
San Gabriel Basin restoration fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	301	BA	13	- 5					
Outlays		0	8	22					
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Lower Colorado River Basin development fund:									
	301	BA BA	33 139	34 100	34 100	35 382	35 155	36 154	37 157
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		0	124	197	133	201	260	169	167
Lower Colorado River Basin development fund (gross)		ВА	172	134	134	417	190	190	194
, ,		0	124	197	133	201	260	169	167
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-2						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-137	-100	-100	-382	-155	-154	-157
Total Lower Colorado River Basin development fund (net)		BA O	33 -13	34 97	34 33	35 –181	35 105	36 15	37 10
Upper Colorado River Basin fund:									
	301		16	31	57	58	59	61	62
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	62	66	80	80	80	80	80

Account			2002 _			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	74	91	120	137	138	139	14
Upper Colorado River Basin fund (gross)		BA O	78 74	97 91	137 120	138 137	139 138	141 139	14 :
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-62	-66	-80	-80	-80	-80	-8
Total Upper Colorado River Basin fund (net)		BA O	16 12	31 25	57 40	58 57	59 58	61 59	6
ragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary					-5	-5	-5 040	-5	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	312 306	321 282	327 321	333 326	340 334	347 341	35 34
Guidjo									
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	312 306	321 282	322 321	328 326	335 334	342 341	35 34
Change in uncellected quetomer neumants from Enderel courses		DΛ							
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	-1 -311	-321	-327	-333	-340	-347	-35
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O		-39	-5 -6	-5 -7	-5 -6	-5 -6	
edit Accounts:									
Bureau of Reclamation loan program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary	301	BA							
Outlays		0	4						
Limitations on direct loan activity			(26)						
Bureau of Reclamation loan liquidating account: Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	301			-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-0
Bureau of Reclamation loan liquidating account (net)		BA O		-2 -2	-3 -3	-3 -3	-3 -3	-3 -3	-< -<
	Tro	ıst funds							
Reclamation trust funds:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	24 _18	4					
Outlays		0	15	64	9				
Reclamation trust funds (gross)		ВА	6	4	10 .				
(g,		0	15	64	9				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	18						
Total Reclamation trust funds (net)		BA O	24 15	4 64	10 . 9				
Total Federal funds Bureau of Reclamation		BA O	1,180 905	933 1,160	955 1,016	972 825	990 1,047	1,011 974	1,037
Total Trust funds Bureau of Reclamation		ВА	24	4			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Total Tido Wildo Saloda of Total Italian		0	15	64	9				
	Central	l Itah D	roioot						
		eral fund	-						
eneral and Special Funds:									
Central Utah Project completion account: Appropriation, discretionary	201	BA	25	25	29	30	30	31	24
Outlays		0	2 5 26	25 25	29 29	30 29	30 30	31	32 32
Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account:		-							0.
Appropriation, discretionary	301		15	11	9	9	9	10	10
Outlays		0	14	13	11	9	9	10	10
Total Federal funds Central Utah Project		BA	40	36	38	39	39	41	42
		0	40	38	40	38	39	41	42

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

Account			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Uni	ted States G	Geologia	al Survev						
•···		ral funds	u. ou. roy						
neral and Special Funds:									
Surveys, investigations, and research: Appropriation, discretionary	306	ВА	914	867	896	912	931	951	9
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	388	358	346	352	360	367	3
Outlays		0 _	1,295	1,187	1,239	1,262	1,285	1,314	1,34
Surveys, investigations, and research (gross)		BA	1,302	1,225	1,242	1,264	1,291	1,318	1,3
		0 _	1,295	1,187	1,239	1,262	1,285	1,314	1,34
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	133 –349	-327	-316	-322	-328	-336	-3 ²
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-34	-31	-30	-30	-31	-32	_
Total Surveys, investigations, and research (net)		BA -	914	867	896	912	932	950	97
		0	912	829	893	910	926	946	9
regovernmental Fundo		_							
ragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	42	38	39	39	40	42	4
Outlays		0 _	43	51	47	47	43	41	4
Working capital fund (gross)		BA	42	38	39	39	40	42	
		0 _	43	51	47	47	43	41	4
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	5						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-47	-38	-39	-39	-40	-42	-4
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA .							
		0 _	-4	13	8	8	3	-1	-
	Trus	st funds							
Contributed funds:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Outlays		_		'	!			'	
Total Federal funds United States Geological Survey		BA O	914 908	867 842	896 901	912 918	932 929	950 945	97 97
		-	300	042	301	310			
Total Trust funds United States Geological Survey		BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
		=							
	Bureau		es						
neral and Special Funds:	reae	ral funds							
Mines and minerals:									
Outlays	306	0	1						
Total Federal funds Water and Science		BA -	2,134	1,836	1,889	1,923	1,961	2,002	2,05
		0	1,854	2,040	1,957	1,781	2,015	1,960	2,00
Total Trust funds Water and Science		BA -	25	5	11	1	1	1	
Total Trade failed Water and Science		0 =	16	65	10	3	<u>i</u>	1	
r:	-ll W!l-		d Davids						
FI	sh and Wild	alite an	a Parks						
United		and Wi ral funds	ildlife Service)					
neral and Special Funds:									
Resource management:									
	302		850	904 116	942 116	959 118	979 121	1,000 123	1,0: 1:
Appropriation, discretionary		RA							
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	119 938	1,058	1,090	1,117	1,109	1,133	1,15
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary									

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-12	-12	-12				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-85	-78	-78	– 79	-81	-83	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-12	-14	-14	-14	-15	-15	
Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)				-12	-12	-12	-12	-13	-1
Total Resource management (net)		BA O	850 831	904 954	942 986	972 1,012	992 1,001	1,012 1,022	1,03 1,04
Construction:									
Appropriation, discretionary	302		44 8	35 2	35 2	36 2	36 2	37	3
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	8 6	60	65	49	47	2 38	4
Construction (gross)		ВА	52	37	37	38	38	39	
,		0	86	60	65	49	47	38	4
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources									
Total Construction (net)		BA O	44 78	35 58	35 63	36 47	36 45	37 36	3
Multinational species conservation fund:	000	DA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appropriation, discretionary		ВA О	7 4	5 6	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	
Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction: Outlays	302	0	5 .						
State and tribal wildlife grants:	302	U	5 .		•••••				
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	60 3	60 56	60 60	61 57	62 61	63 62	6
Outlays Land acquisition:		U	3	30	00	57	01	02	,
Appropriation, discretionary			94	70	41	42	43	44	4
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	4 95	6 94	63	45	42	43	4
Land acquisition (gross)		ВА	98	76	41	42	43	44	4
(3		0	95	94	63	45	42	43	4
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-0					
Total Land acquisition (net)		BA O	94 89	70 88	41 63	42 45	43 42	44 43	4 4
Landowner incentive program:									
Appropriation, discretionary		ВА	40	50	40	41	42	42	4
Outlays		0		26	57	52	42	42	4
Stewardship grants: Appropriation, discretionary	302	ВА	10	10	10	10	10	11	1
Outlays		0		7	12	12	11	10	1
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund: Outlays	302	0	1	1 .					
Migratory bird conservation account:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	41 50	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	4
North American wetlands conservation fund:		O	30	40	40	40	40	40	4
Appropriation, discretionary			44	44	50	51	52	53	5
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1 35	1 45	1 49	1 52	1 52	1 54	5
•									
Total North American wetlands conservation fund		BA O	45 35	45 45	51 49	52 52	53 52	54 54	5
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	96 36	89 35	87 36	89 38	90 39	92 40	9
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		0	3 0 71	134	128	126	127	130	13
Total Cooperative endangered species conservation fund		ВА	132	124	123	127	129	132	13
Total Gooperative charity to openies conservation fund		0	71	134	128	126	127	130	13
National wildlife refuge fund: Appropriation, discretionary	806	RΔ	14	14	14	14	15	15	1
Appropriation, disortionally	806	DA	14	14	14	14	15	15	ı

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

Apparent			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 21	2
Total National wildlife refuge fund		BA	20	20	20	20	21	21	
Recreational fee demonstration program:		0 -	20	20	20	20	21	21	
Appropriation, mandatory	303	BA	4	4	4	4 ^B 4	4 <i>B</i> 4	4 B 4	Б
Outlays		0	3	4	4	4 B 3	4 <i>B</i> 4	4 <i>B</i> 4	I
Total Recreational fee demonstration program		BA O	4 3	4 4	4 4	8 7	8 8	8 8	
Federal aid in wildlife restoration: Appropriation, mandatory	303	BA	213	237	238	257	265	281	2
Outlays Miscellaneous permanent appropriations:		0	227	230	229	232	246	256	2
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	2 3	3 3	3 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	
·		ıst funds	· ·	v	v	· ·	v	· ·	
Sport fish restoration: Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays		BA O	357 291	330 330	337 333	363 346	377 357	392 373	4 (
Contributed funds: Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays		BA O	3 3	4 3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	
Total Federal funds United States Fish and Wildlife Service		BA O	1,562 1,420	1,610 1,675	1,617 1,724	1,678 1,715	1,713 1,709	1,757 1,737	1,8
Total Trust funds United States Fish and Wildlife Service		BA O	360 294	334 333	341 337	367 350	381 361	396 377	4
neral and Special Funds:	National Fed	Park Se eral funds							
Operation of the national park system: Appropriation, discretionary	303	BA	1,486	1,585	1,632	1,662	1,696	1,734	1,7
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	18 1,470	15 1,560	15 1,647	15 1,670	16 1,703	16 1,740	1,7
Operation of the national park system (gross)		BA O	1,504 1,470	1,600 1,560	1,647 1,647	1,677 1,670	1,712 1,703	1,750 1,740	1,7 1,7
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-18	-15	-15	-15	-16	-16	_
Total Operation of the national park system (net)		BA O	1,486 1,452	1,585 1,545	1,632 1,632	1,662 1,655	1,696 1,687	1,734 1,724	1,7 1,7
United States park police: Appropriation, discretionary	303	BA	91	78	79	80	83	84	
Outlays		0	82	81	82	80	81	83	
National recreation and preservation: Appropriation, discretionary			66	47	48	49	50	51	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 62	1 52	1 49	1 50	1 50	1 51	
National recreation and preservation (gross)		BA O	67 62	48 52	49 49	50 50	51 50	52 51	
Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)		-	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total National recreation and preservation (net)		BA O	66 61	47 51	48 48	49 49	50 49	51 50	!
Urban park and recreation fund: Appropriation, discretionary	303	BA	30						
Outlays		0	1	25	26				

Construction and margin marketerance:	Account			2002			estima	ate		
Appropriation, discretionary 203 BA 388 322 327 332 340 347 Specified junctive from districting collections, discretionary 2016 BA 105 30 90 52 34 35 50 000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Appropriation, discretionary 203 BA 388 323 237 332 340 347 Speeding authority than distelling collections, discretionary 201 BA 155 30 90 22 341 55 College Construction and major maintenance (gross)	Construction and major maintenance:									
Construction and major maintenance (gross)	Appropriation, discretionary									356
Charge is uncollected customer apyments from Federal sources BA										98 440
Charge in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	Construction and major maintenance (gross)									454
Continue discriptions from Federal sources	Observation and state of state of the control of th		-					431	431	440
Offsetting collectors from non-Federal sources 14 -38 -39 -39 -39 -40			ВА							-47
Land acquisition and State assistance:										-41
Appropriation, discretionary	Total Construction and major maintenance (net)									366 352
BA 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	·									
BA 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3										260 -33
Dufleys										30
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 9										248
Chiseling collections from Federal sources Part	Land acquisition and State assistance (gross)									257 248
Total Land acquisition and State assistance (net) BA C C 158 133 183 226 254 255			ВА							
Recreation fee permanent appropriations:	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	••••		_ - 9 .						
Recreation fee permanent appropriations: Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 148 148 149 25 25 151 15 15 15 15 1	Total Land acquisition and State assistance (net)									257 248
Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 148 148 149 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2			Ü							
Coulspan		303	ВА	148	148	149	25	25	25	25
Total Recreation fee permanent appropriations BA 148 148 149 154 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158 156 158	0.11		•		.=-					B 135
Historic preservation fund: Appropriation, discretionary 303 BA 74 67 67 69 69 71 Appropriation, discretionary 303 BA 74 67 67 69 69 71 Other permanent appropriations: Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 79 81 90 95 98 98 Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 79 81 90 95 98 98 Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 79 81 90 95 98 98 Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 37 38 39 39 39 39 Outlays 401 0 2 4 1	Outlays		0	120	172	168				52 ^B 118
Historic preservation fund: Appropriation, discretionary	Total Recreation fee permanent appropriations									160
Appropriation, discretionary 303 BA 74 67 67 69 69 71			U		1/2	100	170	151	100	170
Outlay's O 71 104 113 109 84 71 Other permanent appropriations: Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 79 81 90 95 98 98 Outlays 0 68 82 89 95 97 98 Trust tunds Construction (trust fund): Outlays 401 0 2 4 1 — — Miscellaneous trust funds: Appropriation, mandatory 303 BA 15 <td>Historic preservation fund:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Historic preservation fund:									
Other permanent appropriations:										73 72
Appropriation, mandatory										
Construction (trust fund): Outlays										104
Construction (trust fund):	Outlays			68	82	89	95	97	98	103
Outlays 401 O 2 4 1	Construction (trust fund):	In	ust tunas							
Appropriation, mandatory	Outlays `	401	0	2	4	1 .				
Outlays O 16 15 15 15 15 15 Miscellaneous trust funds (gross) BA 15 17 15 15 15 15 Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources ——2 ————————————————————————————————————		303	ВА	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources ————————————————————————————————————						15	15	15	15	15
Collections from non-Federal sources -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -	Miscellaneous trust funds (gross)									15
Total Federal funds National Park Service BA 2,636 2,615 2,631 2,692 2,749 2,805 2 Total Trust funds National Park Service BA 15 15 15 15 15 Total Trust funds National Park Service BA 15 15 15 15 15 15 Total Federal funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks BA 4,198 4,225 4,248 4,370 4,462 4,562 4 Total Trust funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks BA 375 349 356 382 396 411	Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-2					
Total Federal funds National Park Service BA OUND TOTAL Federal funds National Park Service BA OUND TOTAL FEDERAL FED	Total Miscellaneous trust funds (net)									15
Do 2,327 2,637 2,723 2,758 2,750 2,782 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>15</td></th<>										15
Doal of the control	Total Federal funds National Park Service									2,875 2,850
O 3,747 4,312 4,447 4,473 4,459 4,519 4, Total Trust funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks	Total Trust funds National Park Service									15 15
Total Trust funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks	Total Federal funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks									4,689 4,634
O 312 350 353 365 376 392	Total Trust funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks		ВА	375	349	356	382	396	411	423
			0	312	350	353	365	376	392	407

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account	2002			estin	nate		
Account	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

Indian Affairs

	India	n Affair	'S						
Bure		Indian .							
neral and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	3						
Operation of Indian programs									
(Conservation and land management):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	302	BA	133	136	140	143	146	149	153
(Reappropriation, discretionary)		BA	1						
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	2	2	3	3	3	3 150	154
(Outlays)		0	134	140	138	144	147	150	154
Operation of Indian programs (gross)		BA	136	138	143	146	149	152	156
, , ,		0	134	140	138	144	147	150	154
Officiating collections from Foderal courses				-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1 -1	-1 -1	- <u>-</u> 2 -1	- <u>-</u> 2 -1	- <u>-</u> 2 -1	-2 -1	- <u>-</u> 2 -1
						-	-	•	
Total (Conservation and land management) (net)		BA	134	136	140	143	146	149	153
		0	132	138	135	141	144	147	151
(Area and regional development):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	452	BA	1,041	1,066	1,097	1,118	1,140	1,165	1,195
(Reappropriation, discretionary)		BA	9						
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	5	5	1.000	4 445	1 100	1 160	1 101
(Outlays)		0	1,101	1,061	1,060	1,115	1,138	1,162	1,191
Operation of Indian programs (gross)		BA	1,189	1,207	1,243	1,267	1,292	1,320	1,355
		0	1,233	1,199	1,195	1,256	1,282	1,309	1,342
Officetting collections from Foderal courses				4	F	-	-	-	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4 -1	-4 -1	–5 −1	–5 −1	–5 –1	−5 −1	-5 -1
Choosing concentration for the course courses			· .		•			· '	
Total (Area and regional development) (net)		BA	1,050	1,066	1,097	1,118	1,140	1,165	1,196
		0	1,096	1,056	1,054	1,109	1,132	1,156	1,185
(Elementary, secondary, and vocational education):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	501	BA	615	633	653	665	679	693	711
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	158	161	162	165	168	172	176
(Outlays)		0	781	787	789	825	841	860	880
Operation of Indian programs (gross)		BA	1,957	1,996	2,052	2,091	2,133	2,179	2,236
Operation of motor programs (gross)		0	2,009	1,981	1,978	2,075	2,117	2,163	2,216
							<u> </u>		·
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA				-46	-49	-51	-51
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	15 –156	_153	-153	–156	-159	-163	-167
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-150 -5	-133 -8	-133 -9	-130 -9	-155 -9	-103 -10	-10 <i>7</i> -10
• · · · · · • • · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
Total (Elementary, secondary, and vocational education) (net)		BA	615	633	653	619	630	641	659
		0	620	626	627	660	673	687	703
Total Operation of Indian programs		BA	1,799	1,835	1,890	1,880	1,916	1,955	2,008
		0	1,848	1,820	1,816	1,910	1,949	1,990	2,039
Construction:	450	D.4	057	0.45	242	050	000		
Appropriation, discretionarySpending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	357 45	345 20	346 21	352 21	360 22	368 22	377 23
Outlays		0	297	331	355	365	373	379	388
•									
Construction (gross)		BA	402	365	367	373	382	390	400
		0	297	331	355	365	373	379	388
		BA	-25						
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources			-9	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources				4.4	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16
			-11	-14					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ΒΛ				252	360	260	277
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA O	-11 357 277	345 311	346 334	352 344	360 351	368 357	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			357	345	346				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		0	357	345	346			357	377 365
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	452	0	357	345	346				

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
White Earth settlement fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory			3	3	3	3	3	3	
Outlays		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians:									
Appropriation, discretionary		O BA	61 62	58 58	51 52	52 52	53 53	54 54	
Outlays Operation and maintenance of quarters:		U	02	30	32	52	55	34	,
Appropriation, mandatory	452	BA	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Outlays		0	4	4	4	4	5	5	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations:									
Appropriation, mandatory	452		78	83	85	82	85	86	8
Outlays		0	76	83	83	84	83	85	8
edit Accounts:									
Indian direct loan program account:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		БА О							
Outuyo		Ü		т.					
Indian direct loan program account (gross)		BA							
		0		4 .					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-2 .					
Total Indian direct loan program account (net)		ВА		2 .					
		0		2 .					
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account:									
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	452		-4	-4	-4	-1	-1	-1	_
Revolving fund for loans liquidating account (net)		BA O	-4 -4	-4 -4	-4 -4	-1 -1	-1 -1	−1 −1	-
		U	4	-4	-4	-1	-1	-1	
Indian guaranteed Ioan program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary			5	5	6	6	6	6	
Outlays		0	4	5 (70)	5	6	6	6	(0
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(75)	(72)	(84)	(86)	(87)	(89)	(9
ndian loan guaranty and insurance fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory	452	DΛ	4						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	2	1	1	2	2	2	
Outlays		0		1	1	2	2	2	
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund liquidating account (gross)		ВА	3	1	1	2	2	2	
		0		1	1	2	2	2	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-
Total Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund liquidating account (net)		ВА	1 .						
		0	-2 .						
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs		ВА	2,316	2,340	2,403	2,400	2,449	2,498	2,56
		0	2,276	2,297	2,312	2,423	2,471	2,521	2,58

Departmental Offices

Departmental Management

Federal funds

General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	306 E	3A	70	79	97	99	101	103	106
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	E	3A	24	25	25	25	26	27	27
Outlays	(o _	92	104	123	124	127	130	132
Salaries and expenses (gross)	Е	ВА	94	104	122	124	127	130	133
	(٥ _	92	104	123	124	127	130	132
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	E	ВА	- 7						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	E	3A	7						

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-24	-25	-25	-25	-26	-27	-27
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	70	79	97	99	101	103	106
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0	68	79	98	99	101	103	105
Payments in lieu of taxes:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	210 214	165 165	200 200	204 204	208 208	212 212	217 217
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses: Outlays	302	0	1	2					
Everglades watershed protection: Outlays			5						
Everglades restoration account: Outlays				1					
Priority Federal land acquisitions and exchanges:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	13						
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	306	ВА	512	486	508	508	508	508	508
Outlays		0	457	492	531	508	508	508	508
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	512 457	486 492	508 531	508 508	508 508	508 508	508 508
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		Ū	-512	-486	-508	-508	-508	-508	-508
Total Working capital fund (net)		ВА							
		0	– 55	6					
Total Federal funds Departmental Management		BA O	280 246	247 284	297 322	303 303	309 309	315 315	323 322
	Insula	ar Affa	nirs						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fun	ds						
Assistance to territories:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	49 28	42 28	43 28	44 28	45 28	46 28	47 28
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		0	84	78	79	81	82	84	84
Assistance to territories (gross)		ВА	77	70	71	72	73	74	75
		0	84	78	79	81	82	84	84
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA							
		D.A							
Total Assistance to territories (net)		BA O	77 83	70 78	71 79	72 81	73 82	74 84	75 84
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:	808	^	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outlays Compact of free association:	000	U	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	9	9	4	4	4	4	4
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	160	158	160 ^B 19	160 ^B 20	162 ^B 21	164 ^B 22	165 B 23
Outlays		0	197	191	192 ^B 19	192 ^B 20	167 ^B 21	169 ^B 22	170 ^B 23
Total Compact of free association		ВА	169	167	183	184	187	190	192
Total Compact of free association		0	197	191	211	212	188	191	193
Payments to the United States territories, fiscal assistance:	000	DA	40.	100	400	400	400	400	100
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	134 3	122	122	122	122	122	122
Outlays		0	137	122	122	122	122	122	122
Payments to the United States territories, fiscal assistance (gross)		BA O	137 137	122 122	122 122	122 122	122 122	122 122	122 122
		•		1	1	122	122		

			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-3						
Total Payments to the United States territories, fiscal assistance (net)		BA O	134 134	122 122	122 122	122 122	122 122	122 122	122 122
Total Federal funds Insular Affairs		ВА	380	359	376	378	382	386	389
		0	416	393	414	417	394	399	401
Off		the So							
General and Special Funds:	7 600	ciai iuiiu	10						
Salaries and expenses:	000	D.A	45	40	F0	F4	F0	F0	F.4
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	45 4	48 6	50 6	51 6	52 6	53 6	54 7
Outlays		0	48	52	56	58	59	60	62
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	49 48	54 52	56 56	57 58	58 59	59 60	61
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	45 44	48 46	50 50	51 52	52 53	53 54	54 55
Office		•	General						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fund	ls						
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary			34	37	39	40	41	41	42
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 36	3 39	3 42	3 43	3 43	3 44	3 45
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	37 36	40 39	42 42	43 43	44 43	44 44	45 45
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	34 33	37 36	39 39	40 40	41 40	41 41	42 42
Natural Resources D	amanı	a Acca	eemant and	Pactoration					
	-	eral fund		iesioralion					
General and Special Funds: Natural resource damage assessment fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	302	ВА	5	6	6	6	6	6	7
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	15 17	44 27	49 34	40 34	35 35	35 32	35
Outlays			17						36
Total Natural resource damage assessment fund		BA O	20 17	50 27	55 34	46 34	41 35	41 32	42 36
Office of Specia	al Trus	stee for	· American In	dians					
·		eral fund							
General and Special Funds:									
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians: Appropriation, discretionary	808	ВА	99	151	275	280	286	292	300
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	1 104	11 145	11 249	11 290	11 295	12 303	12
Outlays			104	145	249	290	290	303	310
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (gross)		BA O	100 104	162 145	286 249	291 290	297 295	304 303	312 310
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-11	-11	-11	-11	-12	-12
Total Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (net)		BA O	99 103	151 134	275 238	280 279	286 284	292 291	300 298
		-							

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate			
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Payments for trust accounting deficiencies:										
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O		J 7 J7						
Tribal special fund:										
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	253 211	261 303	275 275	288 288	302 302	318 318	3 3	
Canajo		ıst funds	2.1	000	2.0	200	002	010	·	
Tribal trust fund:	450									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	72 69	75 79	79 79	83 83	87 87	91 91	!	
Total Federal funds Office of Special Trustee for American Indians		BA -	352	419	550	568	588	610	6	
Total Federal fullus Office of Opecial Trustee for American mulans		0	314	444	513	567	586	609	6	
Total Trust funds Office of Special Trustee for American Indians		BA	72	75	79	83	87	91		
		0 =	69	79	79	83	87	91		
Matinina	. I!:	3 ()	0							
National		äaming (eral funds	Commission							
eneral and Special Funds:	1 60	ciai iuilus								
Salaries and expenses:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA . BA	2	2.	2	2	2	2		
Outlays		0	1	4	3	1	2	2		
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA -	2	4	2	2	2	2		
,		0 _	1	4	3	1	2	2		
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2		
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	-1	2 . 2	1					
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming activity fees:		_								
Appropriation, mandatory	806	BA	7	8	8	8	8 B 4	8 B 4		
Outlays		0	7	9	8	^B 3	8	8		
		-				В3	B 4	B 4		
Total National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming activity fees		BA O	7 7	8 9	8 8	11 11	12 12	12 12		
Total Federal funds National Indian Gaming Commission		BA -	7	10	8	11	12	12		
		0 _	6	11	9	10	12	12		
Total Federal funds Departmental Offices		BA O	1,118 1,076	1,170 1,241	1,375 1,381	1,397 1,423	1,425 1,429	1,458 1,462	1, 4 1,5	
Total Trust funds Departmental Offices		BA O	72 69	75 79	79 79	83 83	87 87	91 91		
		=								
James Konneder	Sur	mmary								
deral funds: 'As shown in detail above)		ВА	13,031	13,052	13,264	14,694	13,756	14,111	14,	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	12,076	13,233	13,489	14,720	13,809	14,018	14,	
Deductions for disetting receipts: Intrafund transactions		BA/O								
	302 908	BA/O BA/O	-131 -93	–133 –78	–131 –116	-132 -154	-111 -156	-102 -160	_	
	000	2.10	00	,,	7.70	J –8	J –21	^J –36	J	

(In millions of dollars)

Assemb			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proprietary receipts from the public	301	BA/O	-280	-284	-267	-267	-278	-280	-285
Trophetary receipts from the public	302	BA/O	-1.562	-2,212	-1.991	-2.062	-2,072	-2.045	-2.090
					^B -10	^B −16	^B -25	B -33	B -41
	303	BA/O	-225	-225	-234	-99	-101	-102	-105
		D. 1. (C)				B -48	B -49	^B –51	B -52
	306 452	BA/O BA/O	-1 225	-4 240	-8 250	-8 272	-7 207	-7	-7
	908	BA/O	-335 -8	-349 -8	-359 -8	-373 -8	-387 -7	-403 -7	-421 -7
	300	DA/O .		-0					
Total Federal funds		BA	10,390	9,759	10,140	11,519	10,542	10,885	11,122
		0	9,435	9,940	10,365	11,545	10,595	10,792	11,004
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	492	449	467	487	505	524	542
		0	418	514	463	473	486	507	527
Deductions for offsetting receipts:									
Proprietary receipts from the public	301	BA/O	-24	-4					
	302	BA/O	-17	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18
	306 452	BA/O BA/O	−1 −40	–1 –41	–1 –43	–1 –45	–1 . –48	-50	-53
	908	BA/O	-40 -5	-41 -5	-43 -5	-45 -6	-48 -6	-50 -6	-53 -6
	300	<i>D/VO</i> .							
Total Trust funds		BA	405	380	390	417	432	450	465
		0	331	445	386	403	413	433	450
Interfund transactions	452	BA/O	-27	-28	-29	-31	-32	-34	-36
Total Department of the Interior		BA	10,768	10,111	10,501	11,905	10,942	11,301	11,551
·		0	9,739	10,357	10,722	11,917	10,976	11,191	11,418

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(In millions of dollars)

Account	2002			estim	nate		
Account	actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

General Administration

Gene	rai A	amınıstr	ation						
	Fed	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses									
(Defense-related activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	054	BA	43	34	34	35	35	36	37
(Reappropriation, discretionary)		BA	2						
(Outlays)		0 _	30	30	34	35	35	36	37
Total (Defense-related activities)		ВА	45	34	34	35	35	36	37
		0 _	30	30	34	35	35	36	37
(Federal law enforcement activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	751	BA	90	105	134	136	140	142	146
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	38	33	33	34	34	35	36
(Outlays)		0 _	130	143	164	170	173	177	181
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA	173	172	201	205	209	213	219
		0 _	160	173	198	205	208	213	218
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)		BA	14						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-52	-33	-33	-34	-34	-35	-36
Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net)		BA	90	105	134	136	140	142	146
		0 _	78	110	131	136	139	142	145
Total Salaries and expenses		BA	135	139	168	171	175	178	183
		0 _	108	140	165	171	174	178	182
Identification systems integration:									
Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA	1	24	34	35	35	36	37
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	17						

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	23	21	34	34	35	36	37
Identification systems integration (gross)		BA O	18 23	24 21	34 34	35 34	35 35	36 36	37
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Identification systems integration (net)		BA O		24 21	34 34	35 34	35	36 36	37
Narrowband communications:		Ü							
Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA BA O	54 30 94	108 9 202	140 5 187	143 5 198	146 5 151	149 5 154	153 5 158
Narrowband communications (gross)		BA O	84 94	117 202	145 187	148 198	151	154 154	158 158
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-7 -23	 –9	 –5	 -5	-5	 -5	
Total Narrowband communications (net)		BA O	54	108 193	140 182	143 193	146 146	149 149	153 153
Counterterrorism fund: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	751		5						
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund (Federal law enforcement activities): (Outlays)	751	0	109	94					
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund (gross)		0	109	94					
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА							
Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net)		BA O	69	94					
Total Telecommunications carrier compliance fund		BA O	69	94					
Administrative review and appeals: Appropriation, discretionary	751	DΛ	176	194	197	200	205	209	214
Reappropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	751	BA BA O	1					209	
Administrative review and appeals (gross)		BA O	178 186	194 192	197 197	200 201	205 204	209 209	214 214 214
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA O	176 185	194 192	197 197	200 201	205 204	209 209	214 214
Detention trustee: Appropriation, discretionary	753	BA	1	774	810	825	842	861	882
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 2	658	805	823	840	857	879
Detention trustee (gross)		BA O	2 2	774 658	810 805	825 823	842 840	861 857	882 879
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1						
Total Detention trustee (net)		BA O	1 2	774 658	810 805	825 823	842 840	861 857	882 879
Office of Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA BA	50 15	63 15	62 16	63 16	64 17	66 17	67 17

Account			2002			estimate	•		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	62	73	78	79	82	83	8
Office of Inspector General (gross)		BA O	65 62	78 73	78 78	79 79	81 82	83 83	8
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-10	-15	-16	-16	-17	-17	-1
Total Office of Inspector General (net)		BA O	50 52	63 58	62 62	63 63	64 65	66 66	6
overnmental Funds: rking capital fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA BA	151 795	 850	865	875	885	895	90
Outlays		0	912	850	865	875	885	895	90
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	946 912	850 850	865 865	875 875	885 885	895 895	90 90
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	-5 -790	_850	-865	–875	-885	_895	-90
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O	151 122						
Total Federal funds General Administration		BA O	573 661	1,302 1,356	1,411 1,479	1,437 1,485	1,467 1,464	1,499 1,495	1,5 3
Vnited S ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fed 751	eral funds		11 10	11 12	11 13	11 12	12 12	
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fed	BA O	10 10 5. Marshals						
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Ac	Fed	BA O	10 10 5. Marshals						
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Advantal and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O : and U. eral funds	10 10 S. Marshals	10 645	12 665	13 678	691	12 707	72
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Advantal and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities:	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O :	10 10 S. Marshals	10	12	13	12	12	72
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Advantage and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O and U. BA BA BA	10 10 S. Marshals	645 276	665 273	678 278	691 284	707 290	722 29 1,01
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Act ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O : and U. BA BA O O	10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862	645 276 909	665 273 934 938	678 278 953	691 284 973	707 290 994	722 29 1,01 1,02
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Advantage and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross)	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O : and U. BA BA O O	10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862 826 862	645 276 909 921 909	665 273 934 938 934	678 278 953 956 953	691 284 973 975 973	707 290 994 997 994	772 29 1,00 1,00 1,00
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Activities: Aral and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (net)	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	10 10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862 826 862 -261 565 601	645 276 909 921 909 -276 645 633	665 273 934 938 934 -273 665 661	678 278 953 956 953 -278 678 675	691 284 973 975 973 -284 691 689	707 290 994 997 994 -290 707 704	72 22 1,00 1,00 1,00 -29
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Advantage and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (net)	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862 826 862 -261 565	645 276 909 921 909 -276 645	665 273 934 938 934 -273	678 278 953 956 953 -278	691 284 973 975 973 -284 691	707 290 994 997 994 -290	77: 29: 1,0° 1,00 1,00 -29: 72:
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Ad ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (net) all activities office automation: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	10 10 5. Marshals 565 261 862 826 862 -261 565 601	645 276 909 921 909 -276 645 633	665 273 934 938 934 -273 665 661	678 278 953 956 953 -278 678 675	691 284 973 975 973 -284 691 689	707 290 994 997 994 -290 707 704	7: 29 1,0: 1,0: 1,0: 7: 7: 7:
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (net) all activities office automation: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Legal activities office automation (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752	BA O BA O BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	10 10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862 826 862 -261 565 601	645 276 909 921 909 -276 645 633 16 61 83 77 83	665 273 934 938 934 -273 665 661	678 278 953 953 956 953 -278 678 675	691 284 973 975 973 -284 691 689 34 377 68	707 290 994 997 994 -290 707 704 35 35 80 70 80	7; 22; 1,0° 1,0° 1,0° 7; 7; 7;
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Ad ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (net) all activities office automation: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Legal activities office automation (gross) Legal activities office automation (gross)	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752 752	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	10 10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862 -261 565 601 1 20 1 -31 16	645 276 909 921 909 -276 645 633 16 61 83 77 83	665 273 934 938 934 -273 665 661 33 39 69 66 69	678 278 953 956 953 -278 678 675 34 34 75 68 75	691 284 973 975 973 -284 691 689 34 37 77 68 77	707 290 994 997 994 -290 707 704 35 35 80 70 80	72 29 1,01 1,02 1,01 -29 72 72 3 3 8 7 8
ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Legal Ad ral and Special Funds: aries and expenses, General Legal Activities: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities (net) Jal activities office automation: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Legal activities office automation (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Fed 751 ctivities Fed 752 752	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	10 10 S. Marshals 565 261 862 826 862 -261 565 601 16 4 1 20 1	645 276 909 921 909 -276 645 633 77 83	665 273 934 938 934 -273 665 661 33 33 69 66	678 278 953 956 953 -278 678 675 34 34 75 68 75	691 284 973 975 973 -284 691 689 34 34 77 68 77	707 290 994 997 994 -290 707 704 35 35 80 70 80	77: 29: 1,0° 1,00 1,00 -29: 72: 72:

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	122	127	140	144	147	150	154
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division (gross)		BA O	122 122	138 127	142 140	145 144	148 147	151 150	155 154
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	8						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-150	-159	-162	-165	-169	-173
Total Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division (net)		BA O	53 45	-12 -23	-17 -19	-17 -18	-17 -18	-18 -19	-18 -19
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys: Appropriation, discretionary	752	ВА	1,396	1,506	1,557	1,587	1,618	1,654	1,696
Reappropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	9 149 1,526	151 1,649	159 1,707	162 1,744	165 1,778	169 1,818	 173 1,863
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (gross)		ВА	1,554	1,657	1,716	1,749	1,783	1,823	1,869
, (3)		0	1,526	1,649	1,707	1,744	1,778	1,818	1,863
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-149	-151	-159	-162	-165	-169	-173
Total Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (net)		BA O	1,405 1,377	1,506 1,498	1,557 1,548	1,587 1,582	1,618 1,613	1,654 1,649	1,696 1,690
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	153	BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service: Appropriation, discretionary	752		643	691	721	735	749	766	785
Reappropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	3 49 664	44 729	37 755	38 771	38 786	39 803	40 823
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service (gross)		BA O	695 664	735 729	758 755	773 771	787 786	805 803	825 823
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		DA	-39 -3	-41 -3	-34 -3	-35 -3	-35 -3	-36 -3	-37 -3
Total Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service (net)		BA O	646 622	691 685	721 718	735 733	749 748	766 764	785 783
Construction: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal prisoner detention:	751	BA O	24 9	15 2	6	8			
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	752		00						
Outlays		BA O	688	110	49				
Federal prisoner detention (gross)		BA O	714 688	110					
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Federal prisoner detention (net)		BA O	676 671	110					
Fees and expenses of witnesses: Appropriation, mandatory	752		156 126	156 165	156 156	165 163	168 168	171 170	174 173
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service: Appropriation, discretionary	752	ВА	9	9	10	10	10	11	11
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 10	8	11	11	12	12	12
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service (gross)		BA O	10	9 8	10	10	10 12	11 12	11 12
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service (net)		BA O	9 9	9 8	10 11	10 11	10 12	11 12	11 12
Independent counsel: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	10 5	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
September 11th victim compensation (general fund): Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	754	BA O	60 20	2,700 2,740					
United States trustee system fund: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	752	BA BA O	180 -32 141	168	175 173	178	182	186	191
United States trustee system fund (gross)		BA O	148 141	168 160	175 173	178 178	182 182	186 185	190 191 190
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1						
Total United States trustee system fund (net)		BA O	147 140	168 160	175 173	178 178	182 182	186 185	191 190
Assets forfeiture fund: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	23 345	23 422	23 377 ^B 221	23 380 ^B 221	24 387 ^B 221	24 395 ^B 221	25 402 ^B 221
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	8 438	3 496	3 500 ^B 221	3 417 ^B 221	3 410 ^B 221	3 417 ^B 221	3 425 B 221
Assets forfeiture fund (gross)		BA O	376 438	448 496	624 721	627 638	635 631	643 638	651 646
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-8	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Total Assets forfeiture fund (net)		BA O	368 430	445 493	621 718	624 635	632 628	640 635	648 643
Intragovernmental Funds: Justice prisoner and alien transportation system, U.S. Marshals Service: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	83 79	85 85	76 77	77 78	79 79	81 81	83 83
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system, U.S. Marshals Service (gross)		BA O	83 79	85 85	76 77	77 78	79 79	81 81	83 83
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-83	-85	-76	-77	-79	-81	-83
Total Justice prisoner and alien transportation system, U.S. Marshals Service (net)		BA O			1				
Total Federal funds Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals		BA O	4,136 4,052	6,350 6,504	6,293 6,430	4,005 4,020	4,078 4,077	4,163 4,156	4,259 4,250
		sure C eral fund	ompensatio	n					
General and Special Funds: Administrative expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	1 1 2						
Outlays Total Administrative expenses		BA O	2 2 2	2					
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	054	BA O	172 172	143 143	107 107	65 65	47 47	29 29	29 29

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Tru	ıst funds							
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory	054	BA	172	143	107	65	47	29	29
Outlays		0	194	172	121	82	54	36	29
Total Federal funds Radiation Exposure Compensation		BA O	174 174	145 145	107 107	65 65	47 47	29 29	29
Total Trust funds Radiation Exposure Compensation		BA O	172 194	143 172	107 121	65 82	47 54	29 36	29
ır	nteragency L Fede	. aw Ent eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Interagency crime and drug enforcement:	751	DΛ	220	200	F40	EEO	560	E76	500
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		0 :	338 350	362 298	542 498	552 550	563 561	576 573	590 587
Fe	deral Burea	u of Inv	estigation						
		eral funds	-						
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses									
(Defense-related activities): (Appropriation, discretionary)	054	BA	459	475	490	499	509	521	534
(Outlays)		0	325	425	476	495	506	516	529
(Federal law enforcement activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)			3,707	3,722	4,150	4,227	4,313	4,409	4,521
(Reappropriation, discretionary)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA BA	71 669	43 . 621	633	645	658	672	690
(Outlays)		0	3,823	4,076	4,642	4,824	4,934	5,046	5,170
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	4,906 4,148	4,861 4,501	5,273 5,118	5,371 5,319	5,480 5,440	5,602 5,562	5,745 5,699
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-575	-542	-552	-562	-574	-586	-601
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-94	-79	-81	-83	-84	-86	-88
Total (Federal law enforcement activities) (net)		BA	3,778	3,765	4,150	4,227	4,313	4,409	4,522
(0	3,154	3,455	4,009	4,179	4,276	4,374	4,481
Total Salaries and expenses		BA O	4,237 3,479	4,240 3,880	4,640 4,485	4,726 4,674	4,822 4,782	4,930 4,890	5,056 5,010
Construction:									
Appropriation, discretionary			57						
Outlays		0 .	35	23	15	4 .			
Total Federal funds Federal Bureau of Investigation		BA O	4,294 3,514	4,241 3,903	4,640 4,500	4,726 4,678	4,822 4,782	4,930 4,890	5,056 5,010
Dru	g Enforcem	ent Adr	ninistration						
	-	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:		D.4	,	4 - 44	,	,	4		
Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary		BA BA	1,488 11	1,546	1,559	1,588	1,620	1,657	1,698
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	226	233	260	265	270	276	283
Outlays		0	1,739	1,717	1,800	1,845	1,879	1,919	1,967
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	1,725	1,779	1,819	1,853	1,890	1,933	1,981
		0 .	1,739	1,717	1,800	1,845	1,879	1,919	1,967
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	50						

Assault			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-226	-233	-260	-265	-270	-276	-283
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	1,499 1,513	1,546 1,484	1,559 1,540	1,588 1,580	1,620 1,609	1,657 1,643	1,698 1,684
Construction: Outlays	751	0	11	3	3				
Diversion control fee account:									
Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays	751	BA O	82 77	114 107	119 114	99 103	102 104	102 102	102 103
Total Federal funds Drug Enforcement Administration		BA O	1,581 1,601	1,660 1,594	1,678 1,657	1,687 1,683	1,722 1,713	1,759 1,745	1,800 1,787
Bureau of Alcohol, T	obac	co, Fire	earms, and	Explosives	:				
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fund	ls						
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionaryReappropriation, discretionary	751	BA BA	779 2	801 1 .	852	868	885	905	928
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	23	23	23	23	24	24	25
Outlays		0	785	875	935	913	908	928	951
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	804	825	875	891	909	929	953
		0	785	875	935	913	908	928	951
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	-7 -16	-7 -16	-7 -16	-6 -16			
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	781 769	802 859	852 919	869 897	892 891	912 911	936 934
Laboratory facilities and headquarters:		•							
Outlays	751	0	36 .						
Total Federal funds Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives		BA O	781 805	802 859	852 919	869 897	892 891	912 911	936 934
Fede	ral Pi	rison S	System						
Consul and Consid Funds	Fede	eral fund	ls						
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary	753	BA BA	3,790 16	4,082	4,677	4,764	4,861	4,969	5,095
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	32	33	34	35	35	36	37
Outlays		0	3,881	3,814	4,506	4,757	4,877	4,983	5,108
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	3,838 3,881	4,115 3,814	4,711 4,506	4,799 4,757	4,896 4,877	5,005 4,983	5,132 5,108
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-14	-14	-14	-14	-15	-15	-15
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-19	-20	-20	-21	-21	-22
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	3,806 3,849	4,082 3,781	4,677 4,472	4,765 4,723	4,860 4,841	4,969 4,947	5,095 5,071
Buildings and facilities:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	753	BA O	808 928	395 465	–188 185	140			
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated:	750	DΛ	•	2	•	0	•	•	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	753	BA BA	3 714	3 677	3 748	3 848	3 891	3 935	3 982
Outlays		0	662	680	751	851	894	938	985
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (gross)		BA O	717 662	680 680	751 751	851 851	894 894	938 938	985 985

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-717	-680	-751	-851	-894	-938	_(
Total Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (net)		BA O							
		-	-55						
mmissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund):	Tru	ist funds							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	753	BA O	210 234	229 246	235 230	240 235	245 240	250 250	
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund) (gross)		BA O	210 234	229 246	235 230	240 235	245 240	250 250	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-210	-229	-235	-240	-245	-250	-
Total Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund) (net)		BA O	24	17		_5			
Total Federal funds Federal Prison System		BA O	4,614 4,722	4,477 4,246	4,489 4,657	4,765 4,863	4,860 4,861	4,969 4,947	5
Total Trust funds Federal Prison System		BA O							
		=	24	17	<u>–5</u>	<u>–5</u>	-0		
Office of		stice Pr	rograms						
eral and Special Funds:	7 600	riai iuiius							
stice assistance: Appropriation, discretionary	754	RΑ	210	221	2,124	2,163	2,208	2,256	2
Appropriation, mandatory	754	D.4			49	50	51	52	•
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	414 457	442 852	80 2,435	81 4,018	83 4,075	85 2,337	2
Justice assistance (gross)		BA O	624 457	663 852	2,253 2,435	2,294 4,018	2,342 4,075	2,393 2,337	2
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-414	-442	-80	-81	-83	-85	
Total Justice assistance (net)		BA O	210 43	221 410	2,173 2,355	2,213 3,937	2,259 3,992	2,308 2,252	2
ate and local law enforcement assistance:		-			<u> </u>	· · ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Appropriation, discretionary	754	BA	2,654	752					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	171 3,243						
State and local law enforcement assistance (gross)		BA O	2,825 3,243						
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA -	,	,					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		271	-144	-875					
Total State and local law enforcement assistance (net)		BA O	2,654 3,095	752					
eed and seed program fund:		-	0,000	.,=01					
Appropriation, discretionary	751	BA	59	59					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	10 50						
Weed and seed program fund (gross)		BA O	69 50						
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA							
Total Weed and seed program fund (net)		BA	59	59					
		0 -	37	30					
ommunity oriented policing services: Appropriation, discretionary	754	BA	1,050	1,381	158	161	164	168	

Community oriented policing services (gross) BA 1,172 1,381 158 16 1,447 1,014 1,322 92 1,322 1,322 1,322 1,323 1,324 1,325	26 686	1 168 245	2008 163 172 163
Outlays O 1,447 1,014 1,322 92 Community oriented policing services (gross) BA 1,172 1,381 158 11 Offsetting collections from Federal sources -122 -122 -128	51 164 26 686 51 164	1 168 245	172
Outlays O 1,447 1,014 1,322 92 Community oriented policing services (gross) BA 1,172 1,381 158 11 Offsetting collections from Federal sources -122 -122 -122 -123 -124 -125 -126	51 164 26 686 51 164	1 168 245	172
O 1,447 1,014 1,322 92 Offsetting collections from Federal sources	61 164	3 245	
Total Community oriented policing services (net)	61 164		
			172 163
Juvenile justice programs:			
Appropriation, discretionary			
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 59 35			
Juvenile justice programs (gross) BA 358 286			
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			
Total Juvenile justice programs (net)			
Public safety officers' benefits:			
Appropriation, discretionary			
Appropriation, mandatory			
Outlays O 164 61			
Total Public safety officers' benefits BA 202 53			
Crime victims fund:			
	75 225		325
	500 500 35 700		500 800
	75 725		825 800
Total Federal funds Office of Justice Programs			3,363 3,263
		9,2.7	
Summary Federal funds:			
(As shown in detail above) BA 21,649 22,672 22,979 21,16 O 21,400 22,408 24,591 23,80		'	22,676 22,475
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions			
908 BA/O <i>-27 -27 -28 -2</i>	27 –27 –8 ^J –6		-27 ^J -8
Offsetting governmental receipts			-114
752 BA/O <u>-174 -167 -179 -18</u>	32 –186	6 –190	
Total Federal funds BA 21,315 22,374 22,650 20,80 O 21,066 22,110 24,262 23,47			22,332 22,131
Trust funds:			
	65 47 49		29 26
Interfund transactions	65 –47	7 –29	-29
Total Department of Justice			22,332 22,128

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Associat			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Employment a		raining eral fund		tion					
General and Special Funds:	7 600	siai iuilu	3						
Training and employment services: Appropriation, discretionary	504	ВА	3,021	2,573	2,489 7797	2,585 7812	2,689 7828	2,803 7847	2,935 7868
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	151 2,463	98 2,463	2,463	2,463	2,463	2,463	2,463
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	16 5,875	4 6,075	5,513 36	5,179 5586	4 5,111 ⁷ 728	5,176 7823	5,294 5,841
Training and employment services (gross)		BA O	5,651 5,875	5,138 6,075	5,753 5,549	5,864 5,765	5,984 5,839	6,117 5,999	6,270 6,135
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-16	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2	-2 -2
Total Training and employment services (net)		BA O	5,635 5,859	5,134 6,071	5,749 5,545	5,860 5,761	5,980 5,835	6,113 5,995	6,266 6,131
Welfare to work jobs: Outlays	504	0	500	187	114 .				
Reemployment accounts: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	504	BA O		^B 3,600 ^B 1,600	^B 2,000				
Community service employment for older Americans: Appropriation, discretionary	504	BA O	445 454	440 444	440 442	448 441	457 450	467 459	479 469
Outlays Federal unemployment benefits and allowances		U	404	444	442	441	450	459	409
(Training and employment): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)	504	BA O	132 142	259 190	259 233	259 246	259 259	260 259	260 260
(Unemployment compensation): (Appropriation, mandatory)	603	ВА	284	612	1,079	1,036	974	940	972
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory) (Outlays)		BA O	18 264	40 652	40 1,119	40 1,076	40 1,014	40 980	40 1,012
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (gross)		BA O	434 406	911 842	1,378 1,352	1,335 1,322	1,273 1,273	1,240 1,239	1,272 1,272
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)		BA	-3 . -15	_40	-40	-40	-40	–40	-40
Total (Unemployment compensation) (net)		BA O	284 249	612 612	1,079 1,079	1,036 1,036	974 974	940 940	972 972
Total Federal unemployment benefits and allowances		BA O	416 391	871 802	1,338 1,312	1,295 1,282	1,233 1,233	1,200 1,199	1,232 1,232
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations (Training and employment):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	504	BA	163	156	144 7-23	146 7-23	150 7-24	152 7-24	157 7-25
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA O	824 971	802 967	851 7 –774 991	867 7 –788 1,005	885 7 –804 1,018	904 7 –822 1,037	927 7 –843 1,059
					^J -779	J-810	J-828	J-846	^J -868
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations (gross)		BA O	987 971	958 967	198 212	202 195	207 190	210 191	216 191
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-824	-802	-851 ⁷ 774	-867 ⁷ 788	-885 7804	-904 ⁷ 822	-927 7843
Total (Training and employment) (net)		BA O	163 147	156 165	121 135	123 116	126 109	128 109	132 107
(Unemployment compensation): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	603	BA BA	4 . 2,727	2,749	2,661	2,711	2,765	2,827	2,899
				•	,	•	,	J –857	√ –1 ,847
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory)		BA	146	222 .					

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Outlays)		0	2,651	3,071	2,661	2,711	2,766	2,827 ⁷ –857	2,899 J-1,847
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations (gross)	•	BA O	3,040 2,798	3,127 3,236	2,782 2,796	2,834 2,827	2,891 2,875	2,098 2,079	1,184 1,159
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA BA				-2,711			
Total (Unemployment compensation) (net)		BA O	4 . 10						······
Total State unemployment insurance and employment service operations		BA O	167 157	156 265	121 135	123 116	126 110	128 109	132 107
Payments to the Unemployment trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	303 270	606 644	103 103	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2
(General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social se): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)		BA O			^J 2,318 ^J 2,318				
(Unemployment compensation): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)		BA O							
Total Advances to the Unemployment trust fund and other funds		BA O							
Program administration: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA BA O	112 49 155	116 55 175	116 67 184	118 68 186	120 70 191	123 71 194	126 73 199
Program administration (gross)		BA O	161 155	171 175	183 184	186 186	190 191	194 194	199 199
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	•	_	-49	-55	-67	-68	-70	-71	-73
Total Program administration (net)		BA O	112 106	116 120	116 117	118 118	120 121	123 123	126 126
Workers compensation programs: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	175 .						
Unemployment trust fund (Training and employment):	Tro	ust funds							
(Appropriation, discretionary)		ВА	1,129	1,114	1,188 7–774	1,209 7–788	1,234 7–804	1,262 7–822	1,294 /-843
(Outlays)		0 -	1,117	1,139	1,172 7-774	1,193 7–788	1,220 7–804	1,246 ⁷ –822	1,275 ⁷ –843
Total (Training and employment)		BA O	1,129 1,117	1,114 1,139	414 398	421 405	430 416	440 424	451 432
(Unemployment compensation): (Appropriation, discretionary)	. 603	ВА	2,730	2,745	2,657	2,707	2,761	2,822 7-857	2,895 7–1,847
(Appropriation, mandatory)		ВА	50,841	53,172	39,830	38,788	39,711	41,988 ^B 718	44,163 B 1,712

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(Outlays)		0	53,354	56,035	42,489	41,488	42,464	44,801 ^B 718 ^J –857	47,04 B 1,77 J-1,84
Total (Unemployment compensation)		BA O	53,571 53,354	55,917 56,035	42,487 42,489	41,495 41,488	42,472 42,464	44,671 44,662	46,9 2
Total Unemployment trust fund		BA O	54,700 54,471	57,031 57,174	42,901 42,887	41,916 41,893	42,902 42,880	45,111 45,086	47,3 ° 47,3
Total Federal funds Employment and Training Administration		BA O	7,256 7,740	10,923 10,308	10,185 12,086	7,845 7,719	7,917 7,750	8,032 7,886	8,2 8,0
Total Trust funds Employment and Training Administration		BA O	54,700 54,471	57,031 57,174	42,901 42,887	41,916 41,893	42,902 42,880	45,111 45,086	47,3 47,3
Emplo	yee benefits	securit	-	ation					
eneral and Special Funds:	rea	erai iunus	5						
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	601	BA	110	117	129	131	134	137	14
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	8 116	17 133	17 143	17 148	18 151	18 155	1 15
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	118	134	146	148	152	155	1
		0	116	133	143	148	151	155	15
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-17	-17	-17	-18	-18	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	110 108	117 116	129 126	131 131	134 133	137 137	14 14
Pen	sion Benefit G	auarant	ty Corporati	on					
ublic Enterprise Funds:	Fed	eral funds	S						
Pension benefit guaranty corporation fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA BA O	12 3,046 2,093	13 2,736 2,542	17 3,286 3,204	17 3,413 3,354	18 3,500 3,535	18 3,585 3,738	3,6 3,9
Pension benefit guaranty corporation fund (gross)		BA O	3,058 2,093	2,749 2,542	3,303 3,204	3,430 3,354	3,518 3,535	3,603 3,738	3,68 3,92
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-676 -2,382	-922 -1,826	-925 -2,378	-933 -2,497	-934 -2,584	-930 -2,673	-92 -2,76
Total Pension benefit guaranty corporation fund (net)		BA O	-965	1 –206	-99		17	135	23
Етр	loyment Stan	dards /	Administrati	on					
eneral and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	s						
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	505	ВА	368	292	308	314	320	327	33
Appropriation, mandatory Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	7	7 .					13
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	36 409	124 434	125 432	128 440	129 448	132 458	4
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	411 409	423 434	433 432	442 440	449 448	459 458	4 7
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-34 -2	-36 -2	-35 -2	-36 -2	-36 -2	-37 -2	-3 -
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA	375	385	396	404	411	420	43
		0	373	396	395	402	410	419	43

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Special powering Special pow	Account			2002			estima	ate		
Content Cont				actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Content Cont	Special benefits									
Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	·									
Federal amployee informent and disability .		601	BA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(Appropriation, mandatory)	· · · ·		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Special penetrial golascions, mandatory BA 2.207 2.08 2.316 2.363 2.363 2.778 2.576 2.700 2.778 2.575 2.779 2.770										
Special pathonly from offsetting collections, mandatory Part	(Appropriation, mandatory)	602	ВА	118	160					265 B-14
Courleys	(Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory)		RΑ	2 207	2 205					2,674
Part	(openality dutionly from encoding conceders, mandatory)		D/ C	2,201	_,_00					B-32
Special benefits (gross)	(Outlays)		0	2,378	2,376		2,614	2,696	2,780	2,866
Of 2,381 2,379 2,522 2,592 2,688 2,748 2 Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources BA 118 770 854 867 97 91 191 191 Total (Federal employee retirement and disability) (net) O 171 85 118 144 111 164 Total Special benefits BA 121 77 67 146 167 162 O 174 88 121 147 114 167 Total Special benefits BA 121 77 67 146 167 162 O 174 88 121 147 114 167 Energy employees cocupational liliness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 348 662 365 281 220 184 Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Total Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 348 662 365 281 220 184 Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Total Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 348 682 385 281 220 184 Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Total Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 348 682 385 281 220 184 Administrative expenses, Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 349 380 385 281 220 184 Administrative expenses, Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 462 432 399 366 335 305 O 452 395 305 Parama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 462 432 399 366 355 305 Fernana Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 1032 1043 1043 1044 433 429 Authority to borrow, mandatory O 1032 1043 1043 2894 605 624 636 O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636 O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636 Fernana Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636 O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636 O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636 O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636 O 1032 1043 2894 605 624 636						^B −13	^B –25	^B -31	^B -35	^B –40
O 2,381 2,379 2,522 2,592 2,688 2,748 2 Offsetting collections from Federal sources -1,389 -1,521 -1,550 -1,595 -1,655 -1,664 -1,671 -1,672 -1,672 -1,673 -	Special henefits (gross)		RΑ	2 328	2 368	2 468	2 591	2 721	2 743	2,896
Collecting collections from non-Federal sources -618 -770 -684 -687 -914 -943 -15 -1	oposia serione (gross)									2,829
Collecting collections from non-Federal sources -818 -770 -684 -857 -914 -943 -15 -1			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Offsetting callections from non-Federal sources -818 -770 -834 -857 -914 -943 -1	Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,389	-1,521	-1,550	-1,596			-1,767
Page	Offsetting collections from non Foderal sources			010	770	95/	957	-		^B 18 -1,003
Total (Federal employee retirement and disability) (net)	Onsetting collections from non-rederal sources			-010	-//0					-1,003 B 14
Total Special benefits			-							
Total Special benefits	Total (Federal employee retirement and disability) (net)									155
Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory			0 .	171	85	118	144	111	164	88
Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund:	Total Special henefits		RΑ	121	77	67	146	167	162	158
Appropriation, manidatory	Total Openia Borono									91
Appropriation, manidatory			-							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund:									
Coultays	** *				651	385	281	220	184	163
Energy employees occupational iliness compensation fund (gross) BA 27 651 385 281 220 184										
O 348 682 385 281 220 184	Outlays		0 -	348	682	385	281	220	184	163
Collecting collections from interest on Federal securities	Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund (gross)		ВА	27	651	385	281	220	184	163
Total Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund (net)										163
Total Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund (net)			-							
Administrative expenses, Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory	Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities		_	-1 .						
Administrative expenses, Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory	Total Energy employees occupational illness compensation fund (net)		BA	26	651	385	281	220	184	163
Appropriation, mandatory	3)									163
Appropriation, mandatory			-							
Outlays O 34 128 146 54 46 33 Special benefits for disabled coal miners: Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 333 324 300 276 252 229 Advance appropriation, mandatory BA 114 108 97 88 81 74 Outlays O 452 432 399 366 335 305 Total Special benefits for disabled coal miners BA 447 432 399 366 335 305 Panama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory 602 BA 6 7 6 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>										
Special benefits for disabled coal miners: Appropriation, mandatory										30
Appropriation, mandatory	•		Ü	34	128	146	54	46	33	31
Advance appropriation, mandatory BA 114 108 97 88 81 74 Outlays 0 452 432 399 366 335 305 Total Special benefits for disabled coal miners BA 447 432 397 364 333 303 0 452 432 399 366 335 305 Panama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory 602 BA 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6	!	004	D.A	000	004	000	070	050	000	000
Outlays O 452 432 399 366 335 305 Total Special benefits for disabled coal miners BA O 447 432 397 364 333 303 Panama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory 602 BA 6 7 6 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>208 68</td>										208 68
Total Special benefits for disabled coal miners BA 447 432 397 364 333 303 O 452 432 399 366 335 305 Panama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory 602 BA 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 O O 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 C O O 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 C O O 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 C O O 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 C O O C O O O O O O O O O O O										277
Panama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory	02.12/0		-							
Panama Canal Commission compensation fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Black lung disability trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 602 BA 603 7 606 6 606 6 607 Trust funds Black lung disability trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 601 BA 602 576 602 576 605 624 636 72,318 Authority to borrow, mandatory BA Authority to borrow, mandatory 601 BA 605 441 607 607 608 609 609 609 609 609 609 609	Total Special benefits for disabled coal miners									276
Appropriation, mandatory 602 BA 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 CUtlays 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 CUtlays 8 CUtl			0	452	432	399	366	335	305	277
Appropriation, mandatory 602 BA 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 CUtlays 60 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Panama Canal Commission companyation funds									
Outlays	·	602	RΔ	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
Black lung disability trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 567 602 576 605 624 636 Authority to borrow, mandatory BA 465 441 467 444 433 429 Outlays O 1,032 1,043 1,043 1,049 1,057 1,065 1,07 1,085 1,07 1,085 1,07 1,085 1,088 Total Black lung disability trust fund BA 1,032 1,043 2,894 605 624 636 Special workers' compensation expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 601 BA 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2										6
Black lung disability trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 567 602 576 605 624 636 Authority to borrow, mandatory BA 465 441 467 444 433 429 Outlays O 1,032 1,043 1,043 1,049 1,057 1,065 1,06	,-									
Appropriation, mandatory 601 BA 567 602 576 605 624 636 Authority to borrow, mandatory BA 465 411 467 444 433 429 Outlays 0 1,032 1,043 1,043 1,049 1,057 1,065 1, Total Black lung disability trust fund BA 1,032 1,043 2,894 605 624 636 Special workers' compensation expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 601 BA 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Black lung disability trust fund:	,,,	act rarido							
Authority to borrow, mandatory BA 465 441 467 444 433 429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-467 7-467 7-467 7-467 7-467 7-444 7-433 7-429 7-467 7-	· ·	601	BA	567	602	576	605	624	636	650
Outlays	TF -F,				**-		-		-	
Outlays O 1,032 1,043 1,043 1,049 1,057 1,065 1,057 1,065 1,057 1,065 1,057 1,065 1,057 1,065 1,057 1,043 1,049 1,044 1,043 1,043 2,894 605 624 636 636 624 636 </td <td>Authority to borrow, mandatory</td> <td></td> <td>BA</td> <td>465</td> <td>441</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>423</td>	Authority to borrow, mandatory		BA	465	441					423
Total Black lung disability trust fund BA 1,032 1,043 2,894 605 624 636 O 1,032 1,043 2,894 605 624 636 Special workers' compensation expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 601 BA 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Outless		0	4 000	4.040					J-423
Total Black lung disability trust fund	Outlays		U	1,032	1,043					1,073 7–423
O 1,032 1,043 2,894 605 624 636 Special workers' compensation expenses: Appropriation, discretionary 601 BA 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			-			- 1,001		- - 4 00	+23	423
Special workers' compensation expenses: 601 BA 2	Total Black lung disability trust fund				1,043					650
Appropriation, discretionary			0	1,032	1,043	2,894	605	624	636	650
Appropriation, discretionary			-							
	·	٠٠.	D.A	•				_		_
лургорнация, mandatory										2 149
	πρριορηαίοι, παισαίοις		DA	147	149	100	140	140	149	149

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Account		2002			estima			
		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays	0	144	147	148	146	146	147	
Total Special workers' compensation expenses	BA O	149 144	151 147	152 148	150 146	150 146	151 147	
Total Federal funds Employment Standards Administration	BA O	1,106 1,386	1,657 1,733	1,306 1,452	1,251 1,256	1,182 1,131	1,105 1,114	1
Total Trust funds Employment Standards Administration	BA O	1,181 1,176	1,194 1,190	3,046 3,042	755 751	774 770	787 783	
Occupation	onal Safety and I Federal f		tration					
eral and Special Funds:								
laries and expenses:								
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		444 1	437 2	450 4	458 4	467 4	478 4	
Outlays		437	440	452	461	470	480	
		445	420	454	460	471	400	
Salaries and expenses (gross)	БА О	445 437	439 440	454 452	462 461	471 470	482 480	
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	BA	1.						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		444	437	450	458	467	478	
Mine s	Safety and Heal		438 on	448	457	466	476	
eral and Special Funds:		h Administrati		448	457	466	4/6	
eral and Special Funds: laries and expenses:	Safety and Healt	h Administrati		267	457	466	284	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Safety and Heali Federal f	th Administration and section 253	on 254	267 2	272 2	277 2	284 2	
eral and Special Funds: laries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	Safety and Heali Federal f	h Administrati unds 253	on 254	267	272	277	284	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Safety and Heali Federal f	th Administration and section 253	on 254	267 2	272 2	277 2	284 2	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	Safety and Health	253 1 254 254 254	254 2 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266	272 2 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279	284 2 285 286 285	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross)	Safety and Health	253 1 254 254	254 2 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266	272 2 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279	284 2 285	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	Safety and Heali Federal f 554 BA BA O BA O BA	253 1 254 254 254	254 2 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266	272 2 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279	284 2 285 286 285	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	Safety and Health Federal f Federal f S54 BA BA O BA O BA	253 1 254 254 254 254 253 253 251	254 2 253 256 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279 279	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net)	Safety and Health	253 1 254 254 254 2 254 2 254 2 253 2 251	254 2 253 256 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279 279	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net)	Safety and Health Federal f	253 1 254 254 254 2 254 2 254 2 253 2 251	254 2 253 256 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279 279	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net)	Safety and Health Federal f Federal f S54 BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA C BA BA C BA BA C BA C	253 1 254 254 254 2 254 2 254 2 253 2 251	254 2 253 256 253 256 253	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 274	277 2 279 279 279 279	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Safety and Health Federal ft Federal ft S54 BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BUreau of Labor Federal ft BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	253 1 254 254 254 254 253 251 27 Statistics	254 2 253 256 253 253 254 251	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 272 272 272	277 2 279 279 279 279 ————————————————————————	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	Safety and Health Federal ft Federal ft S54 BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BUreau of Labor Federal ft BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	253 1 254 254 254 254 254 251 27 3 251 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	254 2 253 256 253 254 251	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 272 272 272	277 2 279 279 279 279 -2 277 277	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Safety and Health Federal f	253 1 254 254 254 254 253 251 27 Statistics	254 2 253 256 253 253 254 251	267 2 266 269 266 ————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 272 272 272	277 2 279 279 279 279 ————————————————————————	284 2 285 286 285 ———————————————————————————————————	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) Peral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	Safety and Health Federal ft Federal ft S54 BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BUreau of Labor Federal ft BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA BA O C BA BA D C BA BA O C BA BA D C BA BA O C BA BA D C BA BA O C BA BA D C B BA D C B B BA D C B B BA D C B B BA D C B B B D C B B B B D C B B B B D C B B B B	253 1 254 254 254 254 2554 2551 253 251 253 251 253 251 405 82 510 487	254 2 253 256 253 254 251 426 88 510	267 2 266 269 266 2 267 264 437 85 524	272 2 274 274 274 272 272 272 272 273 366 530	277 2 279 279 279 279 -2 277 277	284 2 285 286 285 285 284 283 464 91 551	
eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross) Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses (net) eral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses (gross)	Safety and Health Federal f Federal f S54 BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA BA O BA BA O BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O C BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C BA BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA C C B BA BA BA C C B BA BA BA C C B BA BA BA BA C C B BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA B	253 1 254 254 254 254 253 251 251 253 251 251 253 251 251 251	254 2 253 256 253 253 254 251 254 251 251 254 251	267 2 266 269 266 —-2 267 264 ———————————————————————————————————	272 2 274 274 274 272 272 272 272 31 530	277 2 279 279 279 279 —-2 277 277 454 88 540 542 540	284 2 285 286 285 —-2 284 283 464 91 551 555	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ile		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Dans		al Manas	.amant						
Бера		al Manaç eral funds	jement						
eral and Special Funds:									
alaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	383	318	273	278	284	290	:
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	42 319	37 439	38 348	39 329	39 321	40 328	;
Guidys		_	010	+00	040	020	- OZ I	020	
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA	425	355	311	317	323	330	
		0 _	319	439	348	329	321	328	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-42	-37	-38	-39	-39	-40	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	383	318	273	278	284	290	
		0 _	277	402	310	290	282	288	
Office of Disability Employment Policy:									
Appropriation, discretionary	505	BA	38	47	47	48	49	50	
Outlays		0	9	31	44	47	48	48	
Office of the Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	52	57	61	62	63	65	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	15 72	23 79	8 69	8 70	8 72	8 73	
·		_							
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		BA O	67 72	80 79	69 69	70 70	71 72	73 73	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-15	-23	-8	-8	-8	-8	
•		_							
Total Office of the Inspector General (net)		BA O	52 57	57 56	61 61	62 62	63 64	65 65	
eterans employment and training:									
Appropriation, discretionary	702	BA	26	25	27	27	28	28	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	187	186	193	197	200	205	
Outlays		0 _	238	214	218	223	228	233	
Veterans employment and training (gross)		BA	213	211	220	224	228	233	
		0 _	238	214	218	223	228	233	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-187	-186	-193	-197	-200	-205	
Total Veterans employment and training (net)		BA O	26 51	25 28	27 25	27 26	28 28	28 28	
agovernmental Funds:		_							
/orking capital fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	505	BA			20	20	21	21	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	139	142	153	156	159	163	
Reappropriation, mandatory		BA	3						
Outlays		0 _	149	145	156	170	177	182	
Working capital fund (gross)		BA	142	145	173	176	180	184	
		0 _	149	145	156	170	177	182	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-139	-142	-153	-156	-159	-163	
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA	3	3	20	20	21	21	
		0 _	10	3	3	14	18	19	
Total Federal funds Departmental Management		BA O	502 404	450 520	428 443	435 439	445 440	454 448	
	ç								
eral funds:	Sul	mmary							
As shown in detail above)		BA	10,076	14,265	13,202	10,836	10,876	10,955	11

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estimate				
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	908	BA/O	-6	-7	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
Total Federal funds		BA O	10,070 9,781	14,258 13,575	13,196 15,153	10,830 10,635	10,870 10,660	10,949 10,934	11,160 11,149	
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	55,881 55,647	58,225 58,364	45,947 45,929	42,671 42,644	43,676 43.650	45,898 45,869	48,175 48,140	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	908	BA/O	-6	<i>–</i> 5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	
Total Trust funds		BA O	55,875 55,641	58,220 58,359	45,942 45,924	42,666 42,639	43,671 43,645	45,893 45,864	48,170 48,135	
Interfund transactions	601 603	BA/O BA/O	-718	-1,188	^J −2,318 −641	-512	-507	-518	-537	
Total Department of Labor		BA O	65,227 64,704	71,290 70,746	56,179 58,118	52,984 52,762	54,034 53,798	56,324 56,280	58,793 58,747	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Account	2002	estimate						
Account	2002 actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	Administration of Foreign Affairs	3						
	Federal funds							
General and Special Funds:								
Diplomatic and consular programs:								

	i eu	erar iuri	us						
General and Special Funds:									
Diplomatic and consular programs:									
Appropriation, discretionary	153	BA	3,673	3,937	4,164	4,241	4,327	4,423	4,537
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	1,028	1,286	1,482	1,510	1,540	1,574	1,614
Outlays		0	4,411	5,477	5,620	5,714	5,843	5,971	6,119
Diplomatic and consular programs (gross)		BA O	4,701 4,411	5,223 5,477	5,646 5,620	5,751 5,714	5,867 5,843	5,997 5,971	6,151 6,119
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-199						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	32						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		5, .	-435	-563	-545	-555	-566	–579	-594
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-426	-723	-937	- 955	-974	-995	-1,021
Total Diplomatic and consular programs (net)		ВА	3,673	3,937	4,164	4,241	4,327	4,423	4,536
		0	3,550	4,191	4,138	4,204	4,303	4,397	4,504
International information programs:									
Outlays	154	0	1	5	5	1			
Arms control and disarmament activities:		_							
Outlays	153	O		2					
Capital investment fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	153		203	177	157	160	163	167	171
Outlays		0	138	179	186	162	162	165	169
Office of the Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary			29	29	32	33	33	34	35
Outlays		0	29	29	31	32	34	34	35
Educational and cultural exchange programs:									
Appropriation, discretionary	154	BA	378	245	345	351	359	367	376
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Outlays		0	363	278	319	363	356	364	372
Educational and cultural exchange programs (gross)		ВА	380	247	347	353	361	369	378
		0	363	278	319	363	356	364	372
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total Educational and cultural exchange programs (net)		ВА	378	245	345	351	359	367	376
		0	361	276	317	361	354	362	370

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Account			2002			estima			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Embacey cognitive construction, and maintanance:									
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance: Appropriation, discretionary	153	BA	1,474	1,305	1,514	1,542	1,574	1,609	1,649
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	127	205	175	178	182	186	191
Outlays		0 -	961	1,303	1,380	1,602	1,685	1,715	1,762
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance (gross)		BA O	1,601 961	1,510 1,303	1,689 1,380	1,720 1,602	1,756 1,685	1,795 1,715	1,840 1,762
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-22						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-76	-115	-115	-117	-120	-122	-125
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-29	-90	-60	-61	-62	-64	-65
Total Embassy security, construction, and maintenance (net)		BA O	1,474 856	1,305 1,098	1,514 1,205	1,542 1,424	1,574 1,503	1,609 1,529	1,650 1,572
Security and maintenance of United States missions (special foreign currency program): Outlays	153	0			1				
Representation allowances:	155	U			١.				
Appropriation, discretionary			7	9	9	9	9	10	10
Outlays		0	7	9	9	9	9	9	10
Protection of foreign missions and officials: Appropriation, discretionary	153	BA	9	11	10	10	10	11	11
Outlays		0	1	10	17	16	10	10	10
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service: Appropriation, discretionary	153	ВА	7	15	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0	20	48	6	1	1	1	1
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan: Appropriation, discretionary	153	BA	17	19	20	20	21	21	22
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	2 19				21		
Outlays		-		19	20	20		21	22
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (gross)		BA O	19 19	19 19	20 20	20 20	21 21	21 21	22 22
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Total Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (not)		BA -	17	19	20	20	21	21	22
Total Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (net)		0	18	19	20	20	21	21	22
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund:		-							
Appropriation, mandatory			171	175	168	166	166	165	164
Outlays Foreign service national defined contributions retirement fund:		0	171	175	168	166	166	165	164
Appropriation, mandatory		_		1	1	1	1	1	1
OutlaysIntragovernmental Funds:		0		1	1	1	1	1	1
Working capital fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	153	BA O	1,145 1,060	1,204 1,224	1,302 1,292	1,302 1,302	1,302 1,302	1,302 1,302	1,302 1,302
•		-	-	-	-	•		•	
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	1,145 1,060	1,204 1,224	1,302 1,292	1,302 1,302	1,302 1,302	1,302 1,302	1,302 1,302
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-98	98					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-1,047	-1,302	-1,302	-1,302	-1,302	-1,302	-1,302
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O	13						
		-			10 .				
Credit Accounts:									
Repatriation loans program account: Appropriation, discretionary	153	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Limitation on direct loan activity		ıst funds	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory			610	629	648 648	689 689	717	747	778 778
Outlays Foreign Service national separation liability trust fund:		0	610	629	648	689	717	747	//8
Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	10	8	8	8	8	8	8
Outlays		0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Account			2002 actual				estimate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
liscellaneous trust funds:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	34 38	7 9	7 8	5 7	5 6	5 6	
Total Federal funds Administration of Foreign Affairs		BA O	5,969 5,166	5,924 5,965	6,422 6,095	6,535 6,398	6,665 6,565	6,810 6,695	6, 9
Total Trust funds Administration of Foreign Affairs		BA O	654 656	644 646	663 664	702 704	730 731	760 761	
Internationa	-	zations a		ences					
eral and Special Funds:	7 60	erar runus	•						
ontributions to international organizations: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	899 832	891 977	1,010 1,008	1,029 1,028	1,050 1,050	1,073 1,073	1 , 1,
ontributions for international peacekeeping activities: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	825 913	726 1,328	550 574	560 560	572 571	584 584	
rrearage payments: Outlays		0	582	,					
nternational conferences and contingencies: Outlays				1					
Total Federal funds International Organizations and Conferences		BA O	1, 724 2,327	1,617 2,550	1,560	1,589 1,588	1,622 1,621	1,657 1,657	1,
Inte	ernationa	l Comm	nissions						
International Boundary and				l States ar	nd Mexico:				
International Boundary and	l Water C		sion, United	l States ar	nd Mexico:				
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC:	l Water C	commis leral funds	sion, United				22	24	
International Boundary and	# Water C	commis leral funds	sion, United	27 6 33	32 6 37	33 6 39	33 6 39	34 6 40	
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary	## Water C	Commissible for all funds BA BA	sion, United	27 6	32 6	33 6	6	6	
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	1 Water C Fed	BA BA O BA	25 5 27	27 6 33	32 6 37 38	33 6 39 39	6 39 39	6 40 40	
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources	1 Water C Fed	BA BA O BA	25 5 27 30 27 -3	27 6 33 33 33	32 6 37 38 37	33 6 39 39 39 -6	6 39 39 39 -6	6 40 40 40 -6	
International Boundary and seral and Special Funds: Idaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net)	1 Water C Fed 301	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27	32 6 37 38 37 -6 32 31	33 6 39 39 39 -6	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34	
International Boundary and seral and Special Funds: Ilaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net)	301	BA O	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2	27 6 33 33 33 -6	32 6 37 38 37 -6	33 6 39 39 39 6	6 39 39 39 -6	6 40 40 40 -6 34	
International Boundary and seral and Special Funds: Italiaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net) Denstruction, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	301	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA BA O	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27 27	32 6 37 38 37 -6 32 31	33 6 39 39 39 -6 33 33	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34	
International Boundary and seral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net) Destruction, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	301 Water C Fed	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22 5 5 20	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27 27 10 10 15	32 6 37 38 37 -6 32 31	33 6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 33	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 9 10 19	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34 10 11 20	
International Boundary and seral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net) Distruction, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Construction, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources	301 Water C Fed	BA BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22 5 5 20 10 20	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27 27 10 10 15 20 15	32 6 37 38 37 -6 31 9 10 18 19 18	33 6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 9 10 19	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 9 10 19 19	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34 10 11 20 21 20	
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net) Denstruction, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Construction, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	301 Water C Fed	BA O BA BA BA O BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA BA O BA BA D BA BA D BA BA D BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22 5 5 5 20 10 20 -1 -4	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27 27 10 15 20 15 -7 -3	32 6 37 38 37 -6 32 31 9 10 18 19 18 -7 -3	33 6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 9 10 19 19 -7 -3	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 33 10 19 19 -7 -3	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34 34 10 11 20 21 20 -7 -3	
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net) Denstruction, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Construction, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Construction, IBWC (net) Total Federal funds International Boundary and Water Commission, United State	301 Water C Fed	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22 25 20 10 20 -1 -4 5 15	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27 27 10 15 -7 -3 10 5	32 6 37 38 37 -6 32 31 9 10 18 -7 -3 9 8	33 6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 9 10 19 19 -7 -3 9 9	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 33 10 19 19 19 -7 -3	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34 34 10 11 20 21 20 -7 -3 11 10	
International Boundary and eral and Special Funds: alaries and expenses, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Salaries and expenses, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Salaries and expenses, IBWC (net) Denstruction, IBWC: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Construction, IBWC (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Construction, IBWC (net) Total Federal funds International Boundary and Water Commission, United State	301 Water C Fed	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	25 5 27 30 27 -3 -2 25 22 25 20 10 20 -1 -4 5 15	27 6 33 33 33 -6 27 27 10 15 -7 -3 10 5	32 6 37 38 37 -6 32 31 9 10 18 -7 -3 9 8	33 6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 9 10 19 19 -7 -3 9 9	6 39 39 39 -6 33 33 33 10 19 19 19 -7 -3	6 40 40 40 -6 34 34 34 10 11 20 21 20 -7 -3 11 10	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Parameteral fisheries commissions	ternational fisheries commissions: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal funds International Commissions eral and Special Funds: igration and refugee assistance: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Migration and refugee assistance (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	(<i>C</i>	O BA O Sther deral funds BA BA O O	20 20 60 65	20 20 68 63	20 20 72	20 20 73	21 21 74	21 21 78	2008
Appropriation, discretionary	Appropriation, discretionary	(<i>C</i>	O BA O Sther deral funds BA BA O O	20 60 65 705	68 63	20 72	20 73	21 74	21 78	
Appropriation, disorderorary	Appropriation, discretionary	(<i>C</i>	O BA O Sther deral funds BA BA O O	20 60 65 705	68 63	20 72	20 73	21 74	21 78	
Color Federal Lunds International Commessions BA	Total Federal funds International Commissions	151 	BA O Other leral funds BA BA O	60 65 705	68 63	72	73	74	78	
Other Federal funds Fede	eral and Special Funds: igration and refugee assistance: Appropriation, discretionary	Fea 151	Other leral funds BA BA O	65	63					
## Process Footbase	igration and refugee assistance: Appropriation, discretionary	Fed	Other Jeral funds BA BA O	705	<u> </u>	70	73	74	76	
Federal Funds Federal Fund	igration and refugee assistance: Appropriation, discretionary	Fed	BA BA O	705	705					
Internal and Special Funds: Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA	igration and refugee assistance: Appropriation, discretionary	151 	BA BA O	705	705					
Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA	Appropriation, discretionary		BA O		705					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA (76) 740 775 7875 7860 785 802 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Migration and refugee assistance (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA O		705					
Delings	Outlays		0							
Migration and refugee assistance (gross) Migration and refugee assistance (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 Total Migration and refugee assistance (net) BA 705 705 700 774 709 807 739 753 756 804 BA 1 Total Migration and refugee assistance (net) BA 705 705 700 774 700 807 754 801 Total Migration and refugee assistance (net) BA 705 705 700 774 700 807 758 807	Migration and refugee assistance (gross) Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources				-	•		-		
Charge in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 1	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		RΔ	740	754	/5/	805	/85	802	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA										
Chisetting collections from Federal sources -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 Total Migration and refugee assistance (net) BA 705 705 705 706 704 790 807 Total Migration and refugee assistance fund: Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 15 15 40 41 42 42 Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 15 15 40 41 42 42 Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 15 15 40 41 42 42 Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 15 15 40 41 42 42 Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 376 197 285 290 297 302 Spending authority from diffetting collections, discretionary 151 BA 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1					754	757	805	785	802	
O 739 753 756 804 764 801			ВА		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Name	Total Migration and refugee assistance (net)		ВА	705	705	760	774	790	807	
Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 15 54 do 41 42 42 42 Cutlarys 0 90 45 25 36 38 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 4										
Collaby Coll	0 , 0 0									
Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 376 197 285 290 297 302 297 302 297 302 297 302 297 302 302 303										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA OUTLIANS 5 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		151	RΔ	376	197	285	290	297	302	
Dutlays										
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				389		368	350	282	297	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	International narcotics control and law enforcement (gross)									
Total International narcotics control and law enforcement (net) BA 376 197 285 290 297 302 384 442 363 345 277 299 384 442 363 345 277 299 384 442 363 345 277 299 385 290 297 302 386 344 442 363 345 277 299 387 297 299 388 297 299 389 29 29 29 389 29 29 29 29 389 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	Offsetting collections from Federal sources									
Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 645 731 731 745 760 777 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 8			Β.							
Appropriation, discretionary 151 BA 645 731 731 745 760 777	Total International narcotics control and law enforcement (net)									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary										
Outlays O 196 687 810 756 746 760 Andean counterdrug initiative (gross) BA 653 731 731 745 760 777 O 196 687 810 756 746 760 Offsetting collections from Federal sources —8 ————————————————————————————————————						731	745	760	777	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources ——8 ——8 —————————————————————————————						810	756	746	760	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources ——8 ——8 —————————————————————————————	Andean counterdrug initiative (gross)		BA	653	731	731	745	760	777	
Total Andean counterdrug initiative (net) BA 645 731 731 745 760 777 O 188 687 810 756 746 760 ayment to the Asia Foundation: Appropriation, discretionary 154 BA 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 Outlays 0 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\ g ,									
Payment to the Asia Foundation: Appropriation, discretionary	Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-8						
Appropriation, discretionary 154 BA 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Total Andean counterdrug initiative (net)									
Appropriation, discretionary 154 BA 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	ayment to the Asia Foundation:									
Appropriation, discretionary 154 BA 38 36 36 37 37 38 38 36 36 37 37 38 38 36 36 37 37 38 38 36 36 37 37 38 37 37 38 38 38		154	BA	9	9	9	9	9	10	
Appropriation, discretionary	Outlays		0	10	9	9	9	9	9	
Outlays O 37 34 37 37 37 37 ast-West Center: Appropriation, discretionary 154 BA 14 14 14 14 15 15 Outlays 0 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 11 3 3 3 3 3										
ast-West Center: Appropriation, discretionary										
Appropriation, discretionary	•		U	37	34	3/	3/	3/	3/	
Outlays O 14 <th< td=""><td></td><td>154</td><td>BA</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td></td></th<>		154	BA	14	14	14	14	15	15	
Appropriation, mandatory 153 BA 1										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory BA 2 3 3 3 3 Outlays O 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 International litigation fund (gross) BA 3 4 4 4 4 4										
Outlays O 3 4 4 4 4 4 International litigation fund (gross) BA 3 4 4 4 4 4						•	-	•	•	
International litigation fund (gross)					-					
	Outuyo		•		4	*	*	4	4	
O 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	International litigation fund (gross)				4	4	4	4	4	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	⊣
Total International litigation fund (net)		BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
International Center, Washington, D.C: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
International Center, Washington, D.C (gross)		BA O	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total International Center, Washington, D.C. (net)		BA O							
	Tru	st funds							
Israeli Arab and Eisenhower exchange fellowship programs: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Total Federal funds Other		BA O	1,803 1,464	1,708 1,985	1,876 2,015	1,911 2,002	1,951 1,906	1,992 1,955	2,04 3
Total Trust funds Other		BA O	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	9,556 9,022	9,317 10,563	9,930 9,765	10,108 10,061	10,312 10,166	10,537 10,383	10,79 9
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	. 153 602 908	BA/O		-1 -1 -1	-1 -1 -1	-1 -1 -1	-1 -1 -1	-1 -1 -1	: : :
Total Federal funds		BA O	9,556 9,022	9,314 10,560	9,927 9,762	10,105 10,058	10,309 10,163	10,534 10,380	10,79 6
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	655	645	664	703	731	761	792
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	657	647	665	705	732	762	793
Intrafund transactions	602	BA/O		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-
Total Trust funds		BA O	655 657	644 646	663 664	702 704	730 731	760 761	79 1
Interfund transactions		BA/O BA/O	-216 -10	-220 -9	-212 -9	-208 -9	-208 -10	-208 -10	-207 -10
Total Department of State		BA O	9,985 9,453	9,729 10,977	10,369 10,205	10,590 10.545	10,821 10.676	11,076 10,923	11,370 11,212

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(In millions of dollars)

Account	2002 actual	estimate							
Account		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Office of the	Casuatami								

Office of the Secretary

Federal funds

General and	Special	Funds:
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Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	407	BA	47	72	109	111	114	116	119
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	7	12	12	12	12	13	13

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	40	85	118	123	125	128	131
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	54 40	84 85	121 118	123 123	126 125	129 128	13 2
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		DA	-8	-12	-12	-12	-12	-13	-13
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	47 29	72 73	109 106	111 111	114 113	116 115	11 9
Office of Civil Rights: Appropriation, discretionary	407	ВА	8	9	9	9	9	10	10
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	8	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 12	12
Office of Civil Rights (gross)		BA O	8 8	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	12 12	12 12
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total Office of Civil Rights (net)		BA O	8 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 10	10
Minority business outreach: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 2	3 4	3 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	3
New headquarters building: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O		25 25	45 45				
Compensation for air carriers: Outlays		0	2,222	450					
Transportation planning, research, and development: Appropriation, discretionary			15	11	11	11	11	12	12
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 11	3 15	3 15	3 14	3 15	3 15	15
Transportation planning, research, and development (gross)		BA O	18 11	14 15	14 15	14 14	14 15	15 15	15 15
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	-3	-3	-3	-3	_3	-3	-
Total Transportation planning, research, and development (net)		BA O	15 11	11 12	11 12	11 11	11 12	12 12	12
Essential air service and rural airport improvement fund:	400	DA		00	00	00	40	40	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA O	50	30 83 88	33 75	30 31	40 36	40 40	40 40
Essential air service and rural airport improvement fund (gross)		BA O	50	113 88	33 75	30 31	40 36	40 40	4 (
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-50						
Total Essential air service and rural airport improvement fund (net)	····	BA O		30 5	33 75	30 31	40 36	40 40	4 (
Intragovernmental Funds: Working Capital Fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	353 357	484 484	477 477	486 486	496 496	507 507	520
Working Capital Fund (gross)		BA O	353 357	484 484	477 477	486 486	496 496	507 507	520
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	31						

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Clifering addiction for Peceral sources 19	Account			2002			estin	nate		
Total Vinching Capital Fund (net) BA 0 -27	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Content Accounts	Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-384	-484	-477	-486	-496	-507	-520
Montply business resource corter program:	Total Working Capital Fund (net)									
Appropriation discretionary	Credit Accounts:									
Collegies O	Appropriation, discretionary	407			-	=	1	1	1	1
Payments to air carriers (trust fund):	Outlays			1 (18)			•	1 (19)	1 (19)	(20)
Page Page	Total Minority business resource center program									=
Appropriation, discretionary		Tru	ıst funds							
Coltage Colt		402	RΔ	63						
Total Trust funds Office of the Secretary BA 83 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		402								
Pederal Aviation Lawringstration Pederal Secretary Pederal Aviation Pederal Secretary Pederal Aviation Pederal Secretary Pederal Aviation Pederal Secretary Pederal Secr	Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary									
Pederal funds Pederal fund	Total Trust funds Office of the Secretary									
Pederal funds Pederal fund	Fadaval A	! ! .	A.l	.!!						
Appropriation Appropriatio	Federal A									
Appropriation, discretionary 402 BA 1,104 3,278 1,591 1,621 1,654 1,690 1,733 Spending authority from diffesting collections, discretionary 0 8,266 7,030 7,609 7,797 7,955 8,128 8,351 0,014 0,	·									
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources BA 2-990	Appropriation, discretionary	402	BA	6,820	3,902	6,100	6,213	6,340	6,480	6,645
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Pacific Content of the protection of the	Operations (gross)									
Offsetting collections from Federal sources -6,537 bright collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -20 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -20 collections from non-Federal sources -20 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -6,637 collections from non-Federal sources -75 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1 collections from non-Federal sources -1										
Aviation user fees: Appropriation, mandatory 402 BA 28 Public Enterprise Funds: Aviation insurance revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory 402 BA 76 124 36 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 OUtlays 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	-6,537	-3,882	-6,080	-6,194			
Appropriation, mandatory	Total Operations (net)								,	
Public Enterprise Funds: Aviation insurance revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory 402 BA 76 124 36 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		402	RΔ	28						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		102	D/ C	20						
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities	Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	402					1	1	1	1
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources — —75 —123 —35 — ———————————————————————————————	Aviation insurance revolving fund (gross)						-	-	-	1
BA	•						-	-		
Administrative services franchise fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Administrative services franchise fund (gross) BA 318 266 269 270 277 282 289 290 Administrative services franchise fund (gross) BA 318 266 269 270 277 282 289 290 Administrative services franchise fund (gross) BA 318 266 269 270 277 282 289 290 271 276 283 290	Total Aviation insurance revolving fund (net)									
Administrative services franchise fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Administrative services franchise fund (gross) BA 318 266 269 270 277 282 289 290 Administrative services franchise fund (gross) BA 318 266 269 270 277 282 289 290 Administrative services franchise fund (gross) BA 318 266 269 270 277 282 289 290 271 276 283 290	Intragovernmental Funds:									
Administrative services franchise fund (gross)	Administrative services franchise fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	402								
	·		ВА	318	266	266	270	277	282	289
	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources									

Account			2002	2 estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-316	-266	-266	-271	-276	-283	-290	
Total Administrative services franchise fund (net)		BA O	-53	3		-1	1	-1	-1	
	Tru	ust funds								
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund): Appropriation, discretionary	402	ВА	175 .							
Contract authority, mandatory		BA	2,998	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	
OutlaysLimitation on program level (obligations)		0	2,860 (3,300)	3,244 (3,400)	3,299 (3,400)	3,382 (3,400)	3,446 (3,400)	3,455 (3,400)	3,452 (3,400)	
Total Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund)		BA O	3,173 2,860	3,400 3,244	3,400 3,299	3,400 3,382	3,400 3,446	3,400 3,455	3,400 3,452	
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund):										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	3,006	2,981	2,916	2,971	3,030	3,097	3,177	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	172 2,909	120 3,088	120 3,349	122 3,095	125 2,879	127 3,174	131 3,246	
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund) (gross)		BA	3,178	3,101	3,036	3,093	3,155	3,224	3,308	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		0	2,909	3,088	3,349	3,095	2,879	3,174	3,246	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–143 –29	-100 -20	-100 -20	-102 -20	–104 –21	-106 -21	-109 -22	
Total Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund) (net)		BA O	3,006 2,737	2,981 2,968	2,916 3,229	2,971 2,973	3,030 2,754	3,097 3,047	3,177 3,115	
Research, engineering and development (Airport and airway trust fund):										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	245 4	124 16	100 16	102 16	104 17	106 17	109 17	
Outlays		O	204	217	173	152	120	122	124	
Research, engineering and development (Airport and airway trust fund) (gross)		BA O	249 204	140 217	116 173	118 152	121 120	123 122	126 124	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4	-16	-16	-16	-17	-17	-17	
Total Research, engineering and development (Airport and airway trust fund) (net)		BA O	245 200	124 201	100 157	102 136	104 103	106 105	109 107	
Trust fund share of FAA operations:										
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	402	BA O	5,973 5,902	3,799 3,943	6,000 6,000	6,112 6,112	6,236 6,236	6,374 6,374	6,536 6,536	
Trust fund share of FAA operations (gross)		BA O	5,973 5,902	3,799 3,943	6,000 6,000	6,112 6,112	6,236 6,236	6,374 6,374	6,536 6,536	
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	_							
Total Trust fund share of FAA operations (net)		BA O	5,973 5,900	3,799 3,943	6,000 6,000	6,112 6,112	6,236 6,236	6,374 6,374	6,536 6,536	
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration		BA O	1,132 1,396	3,278 3,015	1,591 1,477	1,619 1,582	1,655 1,614	1,689 1,647	1,732 1,685	
Total Trust funds Federal Aviation Administration		BA O	12,397 11,697	10,304 10,356	12,416 12,685	12,585 12,603	12,770 12,539	12,977 12,981	13,222 13,210	
	-	ay Adm leral funds	ninistration							
General and Special Funds: Miscellaneous appropriations:										
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	401	BA O	148 . 28	218	128	98	142	35	22	
Appalachian development highway system: Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА	200 .							
Outlays		0	62	90	74	34	16	9	6	
State infrastructure banks: Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА	-6 .							

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Outlays			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Ellsworth housing settlement:								2007	2008
Ellsworth housing settlement:		0	3	6	6	4	1		
0 11						·			
Outlays			2						
Federal-aid highways:	ITU	ust funds							
Appropriation, discretionary		BA							
Contract authority, discretionary Contract authority, mandatory		BA BA	–374 33,891	31,082	30,032	30,873	31,969	32,889	33,817
		D.A	. 47		^B 100	^B 100	^B 100	^B 100	^B 100
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	47 30,222	92 28,286	92 28,935	94 30,208	96 31,065	98 32,196	100 33,069
Limitation on program level (obligations)			(31,799)	(27,574)	^B 27 (29,294)	^B 68 (30,265)	^B 84 (31,326)	^B 94 (32,257)	^B 100 (33,104)
Limitation on direct loan obligations			(2,300)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)
Limitation on program level (obligations)		_	(100)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Federal-aid highways (gross)		BA	33,806	31,174	30,224	31,067	32,165	33,087	34,017
		0 _	30,222	28,286	28,962	30,276	31,149	32,290	33,169
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–2 –59	–10 –82	–10 –82	–10 –84	–10 –86	–11 –88	–11 –90
Total Federal-aid highways (net)		BA -	33,759	31,082	30,132	30,973	32,069	32,988	33,916
Total Total and Ingritage (100)	•	0	30,161	28,194	28,870	30,182	31,053	32,191	33,068
Appalachian development highway system (Highway trust fund):		_							
Outlays	. 401	0	80	76	34	21	17	9	5
lighway-related safety grants: Outlays	. 401	0		1					
Miscellaneous trust funds	. 401	0 .		١.					
(Ground transportation):	401	DΛ	140	20	200	20	20	20	20
(Appropriation, mandatory)(Outlays)		BA O	143 58	38 149	300 290	38 88	38 38	38 38	38 38
Total Miscellaneous trust funds		BA –	143	38	300	38	38	38	38
		0	58	149	290	88	38	38	38
Miscellaneous highway trust funds:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary									
Outlays		0	224	301	286	215	91	42	32
Appropriation, mandatory	. 401		-10	-10	-10	-10	-7	-7	-7
Outlays		0 _	-3	 3	-3 .				
Right-of-way revolving fund liquidating account (gross)		BA	-10	-10	-10	-10	-7	-7	-7
		0 _	-3	-3	-3 .				
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-10	-10	-10	-10	-7	-7	-7
Total Right-of-way revolving fund liquidating account (net)		ВА	-20	-20	-20	-20	-14	-14	-14
		0 _	-13	-13	-13	-10	-7	-7	-7
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration		BA O	342 95	314	208	136	159	44	28
		-							
Total Trust funds Federal Highway Administration		BA O =	33,982 30,510	31,100 28,708	30,412 29,467	30,991 30,496	32,093 31,192	33,012 32,273	33,940 33,136
Federal Motor	Carrie	er Safety	, Δdministr	ation					
i ederal motor		ust funds	Administr	VII					
Motor carrier safety:			_						
Contract authority, discretionary		BA BA	–7 109						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	12	10 .					
OutlaysLimitation on program level (obligations)		0	116 (110)	151 (117)	12 .				
	•	_	(110)	(117)					
Motor carrier safety (gross)		BA	114						

estimate

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

2002

	Aggrupt			2002						
National moor carrier safety (net) BA 162 125	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
National motor carrier safety program:	Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)			-12	–10 .					
National indice carrier safety program:	T. 1.1.1.		D.4	400	405					
Contract authority, mainsteinty	Total Motor carrier safety (net)									
Dutings	* . •									
Limitation on program level (obligations) (266) (1900)										
Auto- Auto			O							
Comitat submothy, mendatory				(200)	(130) .					
Collage		401	RΔ			223	228	233	239	244
Limidation or program level (colliquators) Carlos Salvey Operations and Programs Various Carlos Salvey Operations and Programs (gross) All Salvey Sa										239
the Carter's Safety Operations and Programs: Contract authority, mandatory Contract authority, mandatory Spending authority from offseting collections, discretionary BA 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			-							(243)
Contract authority, mandatory										
Outlays		401	BA			224	229	234	240	246
Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs (gross) BA 234 239 244 251 252 262	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA			10	10	10	11	11
Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs (gross)			0							255
Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting co	Limitation on program level (obligations)					(224)	(228)	(232)	(238)	(244)
Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting co	Motor Carrier Safaty Operations and Brograms (grass)		DΛ			224	220	244	251	257
Contract undock Contract authority Contract Contract Contract authority Contract	wotor carrier safety operations and mograffis (gross)									257 255
Total Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs (net) BA 0 224 229 234 240 202 227 232 238 23			J				201	L7L	270	
Comparison Com	Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)					-10	-10	-10	-11	-11
Part Appropriation Appro	Total Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs (net)		BA			224	229	234	240	246
Appropriation, discretionary	, ,		0			202	227	232	238	244
Appropriation, discretionary										
Duflays										
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration BA 253 375 447										
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Federal funds	Outlays		O	/	91	6				
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Federal funds	Total Trust funds Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration		BA	353	375	447	457	467	479	490
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Federal funds Federal fun	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,									483
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary BA 127 126 128 128 131 134										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 19 25 25 25 26 27		401								
Department Dep			BA	127	126	126	128	131	134	137
O 119 186 168 159 156 159 Offsetting collections from Federal sources										
O 119 186 168 159 156 159 Offsetting collections from Federal sources	•		BA	19	25	25	25	26	27	27
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			BA O	19 119	25 186	25 168	25 159	26 156	27 159	27 163
Total Operations and research (net)	Operations and research (gross)		BA O BA	19 119 146	25 186 151	25 168 151	25 159 153	26 156 157	27 159 161	27 163 164
O 100 161 143 134 130 132	Operations and research (gross)		BA O BA	19 119 146	25 186 151	25 168 151	25 159 153	26 156 157	27 159 161	163 164
Company Comp			BA O BA	19 119 146 119	25 186 151 186	25 168 151 168	25 159 153 159	26 156 157 156	27 159 161 159	27 163 164 163
rations and research (Highway trust fund): Appropriation, discretionary 401 BA 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 Contract authority, discretionary BA -2	Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19	25 186 151 186 -25	25 168 151 168 25	25 159 153 159 -25	26 156 157 156 -26	27 159 161 159 -27	27 163 164 163 -27
Appropriation, discretionary	Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127	25 186 151 186 -25	25 168 151 168 -25	25 159 153 159 -25	26 156 157 156 -26	27 159 161 159 -27	27 163 164 163 -27
Appropriation, discretionary	Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100	25 186 151 186 -25	25 168 151 168 -25	25 159 153 159 -25	26 156 157 156 -26	27 159 161 159 -27	27 163 164 163 -27
Contract authority, discretionary	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)		BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100	25 186 151 186 -25	25 168 151 168 -25	25 159 153 159 -25	26 156 157 156 -26	27 159 161 159 -27	27 163 164 163 -27
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 11 11 16 16 17 17 17 Outlays 0 96 94 104 107 111 113 113 114 115 11	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)	Tru	BA O BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132	27 163 164 163 -27 137
Outlays O 96 year 94 year 104 year 107 year 111 year 113 year Limitation on program level (obligations) BA 83 year 85 year 108 year 108 year 109 year Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (gross) BA 83 year 85 year 108 year 109 year 109 year Offsetting collections from Federal sources -11 year -11 year -16 year -17 year -17 year Total Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (net) BA 72 year 74 year 92 year 92 year 92 year hway traffic safety grants: 20 year 20 year 20 year 401 y	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net) erations and research (Highway trust fund): Appropriation, discretionary	<i>Tru</i> 401	BA O BA O BA O ust funds BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136
Comparison on program level (obligations) Comparison on progra	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)	<i>Tru</i> 401	BA O BA O BA O ust funds BA BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132	277 1633 1644 1633 -277 1376 44
Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (gross) BA O 83 85 108 108 109 109 109 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)	<i>Tr</i> . 401	BA O BA O BA O ust funds BA BA BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4
O 96 94 104 107 111 113 Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)	<i>Tru</i> 401	BA O BA O BA O ust funds BA BA BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 72 11 96	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 2	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 17 117
O 96 94 104 107 111 113 Offsetting collections from Federal sources — —11 —11 —16 —16 —17 —17 Total Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (net) — BA 72 74 92 92 92 92 O 85 83 88 91 94 96 hway traffic safety grants: Contract authority, mandatory — 401 BA 223 225 447 447 447 447 447	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)	<i>Tru</i> 401	BA O BA O BA O ust funds BA BA BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 72 11 96	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 2	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 87 117
Total Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (net)	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net)	<i>Tr</i> 401	BA O BA O BA O sust funds BA BA BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 72 11 96 (72)	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 2 72 11 94 (72)	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88)	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17 111 (91)	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113 (93)	27 163 164 163 -27 136 4 88 17 117 (96)
Total Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (net)	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net) erations and research (Highway trust fund): Appropriation, discretionary Contract authority, discretionary Contract authority, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Limitation on program level (obligations)	<i>Tr</i> 401	BA O BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 72 11 96 (72)	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 72 11 94 (72)	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88)	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90)	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 4 88 17 111 (91)	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113 (93)	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 17 117 (96)
O 85 83 88 91 94 96 hway traffic safety grants: Contract authority, mandatory	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	<i>Tru</i> 401	BA O BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 -2 11 96 (72) 83 96	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 2 72 2 11 94 (72) 85 94	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88)	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90) 108	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17 111 (91) 109 111	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 4 88 17 117 (96)
hway traffic safety grants: Contract authority, mandatory	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Tn 401	BA O BA O ust funds BA BA BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 2 -2 72 11 96 (72) 83 96 -11	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 72 11 94 (72) 85 94	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88) 108 104 -16	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90) 108 107 -16	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17 111 (91) 109 111	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113 (93) 109 113 -17	88 17 117 (96) 109 117 -17
Contract authority, mandatory	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Tn 401	BA O BA O BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA O BA O BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 -2 11 96 (72) 83 96 -11	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 72 11 94 (72) 85 94 -11	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88) 108 104 -16	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90) 108 107 -16	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17 111 (91) 109 111 -17	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113 (93) 109 113 -17	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 17 117 (96) 109 117 -17
	Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Operations and research (net) rations and research (Highway trust fund): Appropriation, discretionary Contract authority, discretionary Contract authority, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays Limitation on program level (obligations) Operations and research (Highway trust fund) (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Tn 401	BA O BA O BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA O BA O BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2 -2 -2 11 96 (72) 83 96 -11	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 72 11 94 (72) 85 94 -11	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88) 108 104 -16	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90) 108 107 -16	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17 111 (91) 109 111 -17	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113 (93) 109 113 -17	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 17 117 (96) 109
O 229 229 322 402 432 466	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	<i>Tn</i> 401	BA O BA O BA BA BA BA O BA O BA O BA O	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 2 72 11 94 (72) 85 94 -11	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 88 16 104 (88) 108 104 -16	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90) 108 107 -16	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 88 17 111 (91) 109 111 -17	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 4 88 17 113 (93) 109 113 -17	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 17 117 (96) 109 117 -17
	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Tn 401	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA	19 119 146 119 -19 127 100 2	25 186 151 186 -25 126 161 2 72 11 94 (72) 85 94 -11 74 83	25 168 151 168 -25 126 143 4 	25 159 153 159 -25 128 134 4 4 88 16 107 (90) 108 107 -16 92 91	26 156 157 156 -26 131 130 4 	27 159 161 159 -27 134 132 4 88 17 113 (93) 109 113 -17 92	27 163 164 163 -27 137 136 4 88 17 117 (96) 109 117 -17

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Limitation on program level (obligations)			(223)	(225)	(447)	(455)	(465)	(475)	(487)
Total Federal funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		BA O	127 100	126 161	126 143	128 134	131 130	134 132	137
Total Trust funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		BA O	295 314	299 312	539 410	539 493	539 526	539 562	539 577
		O		512	410	400	320	302	
Federal		ad Adı	ministration						
General and Special Funds: Safety and operations:		iorar ram							
Appropriation, discretionary	401	BA	117	118	131	133	136	139	143
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0	124	134	134	133	136	139	142
Safety and operations (gross)		BA O	127 124	119 134	132 134	134 133	137 136	140 139	144 142
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-10	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Safety and operations (net)		BA O	117 114	118 133	131 133	133 132	136 135	139 138	143 141
Railroad research and development: Appropriation, discretionary	401	BA	29	28	35	36	36	37	38
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	29	1	1	1	30 1	1	1
Outlays		0	26	43	37	35	36	37	39
Railroad research and development (gross)		BA O	29 26	29 43	36 37	37 35	37 36	38 37	39 39
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Railroad research and development (net)		BA O	29 26	28 42	35 36	36 34	36 35	37 36	38 38
Rhode Island rail development: Outlays	401	0	7	6	14				
Pennsylvania station redevelopment project:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	20	20 . 5	24	18	7	6	
Alaska railroad rehabilitation:									
Appropriation, discretionary			20						
Outlays		0	41	8	13				
Outlays	401	0	4	2	6	3			
Capital grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation: Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА	826	521	900	917	935	956	980
Outlays		0	1,067	595	900	917	935	956	980
Outlays	407	0	1						
Next generation high-speed rail: Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА	32	23	23	23	24	24	25
Outlays		0	37	20	12	18	32	39	24
Northeast corridor improvement program: Outlays		0		4	9	5			
Emergency railroad rehabilitation and repair: Outlays					1				
Local rail freight assistance: Outlays			1						
Conrail commuter transition assistance: Outlays									
Public Enterprise Funds:		•	,						
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement liquidating account:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	401	BA	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Account			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Outlays		0	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement liquidating account (gross)		BA O	6 5	6 2	6 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
Total Railroad rehabilitation and improvement liquidating account (net)		BA O		-4	-4	_5				
Credit Accounts:										
Amtrak corridor improvement loans liquidating account: Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	401		-1	-3						
Amtrak corridor improvement loans liquidating account (net)		BA O	-1 -1							
Total Federal funds Federal Railroad Administration		BA O	1,043 1,297	707 808	1,089 1,144	1,109 1,122	1,131 1,139	1,156 1,170	1,186 1,178	
Federal Telephone		it Adn	ninistration							
General and Special Funds:	7 00	orar ranc								
Administrative expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА	13	15	76	77	79	81	83	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	55 60	59 85	1 76	1 79	1 80	1 82	1 84	
Administrative expenses (gross)		BA O	68 60	74 85	77 76	78 79	80 80	82 82	84 84	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		O				-1		-1	——————————————————————————————————————	
Total Administrative expenses (net)		ВА	13	15	76	77	79	81	83	
		0	5	26	75	78	79	81	83	
Major capital investments grants: Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА			1,214	1,237	1,262	1,290	1,322	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA			321	327	334	341	350	
Outlays		0			185	602	920	1,170	1,379	
Major capital investments grants (gross)		BA O			1,535 185	1,564 602	1,596 920	1,631 1,170	1,672 1,379	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources					-321	-327	-334	-341	-350	
Total Major capital investments grants (net)		BA O			1,214 -136	1,237 275	1,262 586	1,290 829	1,322 1,029	
Formula grants:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	692							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3,989 4,383	3,071 3,870	3,291	2,172	1,258	549	433	
Formula grants (gross)		BA O	4,681 4,383	3,839 3,870	3,291	2,172	1,258	549	433	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3,989	-3,071						
Total Formula grants (net)		BA O	692 394	768 799	3,291	2,172	1,258	549	433	
University transportation research:										
Appropriation, discretionary			1	_						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	5 8	5 .	5	2				
University transportation research (gross)		BA O	6 8	6 6	5	2				

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-5	- 5					
Total University transportation research (net)		BA O	1 3	1	5	2			
Transit planning and research:									
Appropriation, discretionary	401		23	24					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	173 191	118 166	148	118	16		
Transit planning and research (gross)		BA O	196 191	142 166	148	118	16		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-158						
Total Transit planning and research (net)		BA O	23 33	24 48	148	118	16		
Job access and reverse commute grants:	401	BA	25	20					
Appropriation, discretionary	401	BA	100						
Outlays		0	65	96	108	95	61	37	
Job access and reverse commute grants (gross)		BA O	125 65	150 96	108	95	61	37	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-100	-120					
Total Job access and reverse commute grants (net)		BA O	25 -35	30 -24	108	95	61	37	
Capital investment grants:									
Appropriation, discretionary	401	BA	2,518						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2,273 2,401	2,429 2,508	2,719	1,864	1,134	643	5
Capital investment grants (gross)		ВА	4,791						
		0	2,401	2,508	2,719	1,864	1,134	643	5
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2,273	, -					
Total Capital investment grants (net)		BA O	2,518 128	607 79	2,719	1,864	1,134	643	57
Research, training, and human resources: Outlays	401	0	1	1					
Interstate transfer grants-transit:			•						
Outlays	401	0	8	-1		1			
Outlays	401 Tri	O st funds	89	14	10	6	2		
Discretionary grants (Highway trust fund, mass transit account):	401		495	455	220	80	40		
Outlays Trust fund share of expenses:	401	U	490	400	220	οU	40		
Contract authority, mandatory	401	BA	6,573	5,781	321	327	334	342	3
Outlays		0	6,573	5,781	321	327	334	341	3
Limitation on program level (obligations)			(6,573)	(5,781)	(321)	(327)	(334)	(341)	(35
Formula Grants and Research: Contract authority, mandatory	401	ВА			5,615	5,728	5,846	5,977	6,1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	401	BA BA			20	5,726 20	5,646 21	5,977 21	0,1
Outlays		0			598	2,186	3,522	4,510	5,1
Limitation on program level (obligations)					(5,615)	(5,721)	(5,836)	(5,964)	(6,11
1 P. 2 (2)									

Account			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources					-20	-20	-21	-21	-22
Total Formula Grants and Research (net)		BA O			5,615 578	5,728 2,166	5,846 3,501	5,977 4,489	6,125 5,159
Total Federal funds Federal Transit Administration		BA O	3,272 626	1,445 943	1,290 6,220	1,314 4,611	1,341 3,137	1,371 2,144	1,405 2,132
Total Trust funds Federal Transit Administration		BA O	6,573 7,068	5,781 6,236	5,936 1,119	6,055 2,573	6,180 3,875	6,319 4,830	6,475 5,509
Saint Lawrence Se	awav	Deve	lonment Co	rnoration					
	_	eral fund	-	rporution					
Public Enterprise Funds: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	14 14	15 15	15 15	15 15	16 16	16 16	16 16
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (gross)		BA O	14 14	15 15	15 15	15 15	16 16	16 16	16 16
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-13 -1	-14 -1	-14 -1	-14 -1	-15 -1	-15 -1	-15 -1
Total Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)		BA O							
	Tru	st funds							
Operations and maintenance: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	403	BA O	13 13	14 14	14 14	14 14	15 15	15 15	15 15
Research and Sp		Progra eral fund		istration					
General and Special Funds:	7 001	nai iano							
Research and special programs: Appropriation, discretionary	407	BA	40	44	51	52	53	54	55
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	96 81	1 112	55 103	56 108	57 110	58 111	60 115
Research and special programs (gross)		BA O	136 81	45 112	106 103	108 108	110 110	112 111	115 115
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	-107	-1	-55	-56	-57	-58	-60
Total Research and special programs (net)		BA O	40 -26	44 111	51 48	52 52	53 53	54 53	55 55
Pipeline safety:	407	D.4			40	40			
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA O	50 5 43	56 11 71	48 19 79	49 19 67	50 20 69	51 20 70	53 21 73
Pipeline safety (gross)		BA O	55 43	67 71	67 79	68 67	70 69	71 70	74 73
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-5	-11	-19	-19	-20	-20	-21
Total Pipeline safety (net)		BA O	50 38	56 60	48 60	49 48	50 49	51 50	53 52
Emergency preparedness grants: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	407	BA O	14 13	14 15	14 15	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14
Intragovernmental Funds:		J	10	13	10	17	17	17	17
Working capital fund, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	407	ВА	258	238	240	244	249	255	261

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

Cullays	Account			2002	estimate						
Working capital fund, Volpo National Transportation Systems Center (gross)	Account				2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Faderal sources BA -12	Outlays		0	243	238	240	244	249	255	261	
Content Cont	Working capital fund, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (gross)									261 261	
Trust fund share of pipeline safety: Agroprosition, descretionary 407 BA 8 7 19 19 20 20 2	Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	-244	-237	-239	-243	-248	-254	-260 -1	
Total Status of populars satelly:	Total Working capital fund, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (net)										
Approprision, discretionary		Tru	st funds								
Outleys O 5 7 13 17 19 20 2 Total Federal tunds Research and Spacial Programs Administration BA 104 114 113 115 117 119 12 Total Trust funds Research and Spacial Programs Administration BA 8 7 19 19 20 20 2 Office of Inspector General Federal Aunds Ceneral and Special Funds: Salarice and oppenses: Spending uniform officeting collections, discretionary 40 BA 41 45 55 56 57 58 6 Subject and programs (gross) 40 BA 9 8<		407	DΛ	•	7	10	10	20	20	01	
O 22 186 123 114 116 117 12										20	
## Common and Special Funds:	Total Federal funds Research and Special Programs Administration									122 121	
Secretal sand Special Funds: Salatries and expenses:	Total Trust funds Research and Special Programs Administration									21 20	
Secretal sand Special Funds: Salatries and expenses:			=								
Salaries and expenses:	Office		-	General							
Appropriation, discretionary	General and Special Funds:	reas	erai iurius								
Spending authority from diffsetting collections, discretionary BA 9 9 8 8 8 65 67 6		407	RΛ	<i>1</i> 1	45	55	56	57	50	60	
Salaries and expenses (gross) BA 50 54 63 64 65 66 66 60	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	9	9	8	8	8	8	60 9	
O 46 60 63 64 65 67 68	Outlays		0 _	46	60	63	64	65	67	69	
Total Salaries and expenses (net) BA 41 45 55 56 57 58 6 6 75 59 6 6 75 75 75 75 75 75	Salaries and expenses (gross)									69 69	
Surface Transportation Board Federal funds:	Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-9	-9	-8	-8	-8	-8	-9	
Federal funds Federal funds Salaries and expenses Salaries and expenses General and Special Funds Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary 401 BA 17 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24	Total Salaries and expenses (net)									60 60	
Searies and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	Surface	Trans	sportation	on Board							
Salaries and expenses:	General and Special Funds	Fede	eral funds								
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	·										
Outlays O 16 23 20 20 21 21 2 Salaries and expenses (gross) BA 18 19 20 20 21 21 2 Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources -1										21 1	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 Total Salaries and expenses (net) BA 17 18 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 15 22 19 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20										22	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA -	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	
Total Salaries and expenses (net) BA 17 18 19 19 20 20 20 20 15 22 19 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20			0 _	16	23	20	20	21	21	22	
Bureau of Transporation Statistics Trust funds Airline data and analysis: Appropriation, discretionary 402 BA 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Airline data and analysis: Appropriation, discretionary 402 BA 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Total Salaries and expenses (net)									21 21	
Airline data and analysis:	Bureau of	Trans	= sporatio	n Statistics)						
Appropriation, discretionary 402 BA 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	ACP TO THE TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF	Tru	ıst funds								
Federal funds General and Special Funds: Operations and training:	Appropriation, discretionary							-	•	4 4	
General and Special Funds: Operations and training:	Mariti	ime A	- dminist	ration							
Operations and training:	Control and Special Funder	Fede	eral funds								
	•										
Fr T are year and a second sec	Appropriation, discretionary	403	BA	89	93	104	106	108	110	113	

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	137 120	50 145	50 154	51 156	52 160	53 163	54 166
Operations and training (gross)		BA O	226 120	143 145	154 154	157 156	160 160	163 163	167 166
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	-104 .	-50	– 50	– 51	– 52	– 53	-54
Total Operations and training (net)		BA O	89 87	93 95	104 104	106 105	108 108	110 110	113
Ship disposal: Appropriation, discretionary	403	ВА		11	11	11	11	12	10
Outlays Maritime security program:		0		6	12	12	12	12	12 12
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	99 96	99 100	99 99	101 101	103 103	105 105	108 107
Ship construction: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA							
Ship construction (gross)		ВА							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2 .						
Total Ship construction (net)		BA O							
Operating-differential subsidies: Outlays	403	0	5	31	2 .				
Ocean freight differential: Appropriation, mandatory	403	ВА	109	-164	45	47	48	49	49
Authority to borrow, mandatory Outlays		BA O	48 58	45 45	38 38	47 47	48 48	49 49	49
Total Ocean freight differential		BA O	157 58	-119 45	83 38	94 47	96 48	98 49	98 49
Ready reserve force: Outlays	054	0	5	4					
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Vessel operations revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	178 264	325 289	325 332	331 336	338 341	345 349	354 358
Vessel operations revolving fund (gross)		BA O	178 264	325 289	325 332	331 336	338 341	345 349	354 358
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-178	-325	-325	-331	-338	-345	-354
Total Vessel operations revolving fund (net)		BA O	86	-36	7	5	3	4	4
War risk insurance revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2
War risk insurance revolving fund (gross)		BA O	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total War risk insurance revolving fund (net)		BA O	-1		-1				-1
Credit Accounts:									
Federal ship financing fund liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	403	ВА		1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal ship financing fund liquidating account (gross)		ВА		1	1	1	1	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Federal ship financing fund liquidating account (net)		BA O		-1 -1	-1 -1	-1 -1	-1 -1	-1 -1	-1 -1
Maritime guaranteed loan (title XI) program account: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	32 208	4 71 .	4	4	4	4	4
Outlays Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		0	250	124	4	4	4	4	4
Total Maritime guaranteed loan (title XI) program account		BA O	240 250	75 124	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration		BA O	581 584	159 367	301 264	316 272	322 276	329 282	335 286
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	6,734 6,418	6,043 6,446	4,795 9,905	4,887 8,258	4,952 6,822	5,058 5,796	5,183 5,831
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O BA/O	 -7						
Offsetting governmental receipts	407	BA/O	-25 -53	-12 -12 -59 -58	-6 -50	-6 -51	-6 -52	-14 -53	-14 -54
Total Federal funds		BA O	6,649 6,333	5,783 6,186	4,739 9,849	4,830 8,201	4,894 6,764	4,991 5,729	5,115 5,763
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	53,684	47,884	49,787	50,664	52,088	53,365	54,706
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	151 401	O BA/O BA/O	49,916 -1 -132	46,132 -5 -28	44,131 -5 -48	46,652 -5 -28	48,631 -5 -28	51,156 -5 -28	52,954 -£ -28
	908	BA/O	-1 .						
Total Trust funds		BA O	53,550 49,782	47,851 46,099	49,734 44,078	50,631 46,619	52,055 48,598	53,332 51,123	54,673 52,921
Interfund transactions	401	BA/O	-11	<i>–</i> 5	-247	<i>–</i> 5	<i>–</i> 5	-5	-5
Total Department of Transportation		BA O	60,188 56,104	53,629 52,280	54,226 53.680	55,456 54,815	56,944 55,357	58,318 56,847	59,783 58,679

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Depa	artme	ntal C	Offices						
·	Fede	ral fund	ls						
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA BA O	149 13 200	161 20 208	167 20 187	170 20 189	173 21 194	178 21 197	182 22 204
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	1 62 200	181 208	187 187	190 189	194 194	199 197	204 204
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	1 -14	-20	-20	-20			-22
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	149 186	161 188	167 167	170 169	173 173	178 176	182 182

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Department-wide systems and capital investments programs: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	37 23	37 43	37 42	38 33	38 38	39 38	4
Office of Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionarySpending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	11 1						
Outlays		0	12	11					
Office of Inspector General (gross)		BA O	12 12	12 11					
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1					
Total Office of Inspector General (net)		BA O	11						
		U	11	10	2				
nspector General for Treasury: Appropriation, discretionary	803	ВА	126	124	135	137	140	143	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	4	2	3	3	3	3	
Outlays		0	133	126	138	141	144	147	1:
Inspector General for Treasury (gross)		BA O	130 133	126 126	138 138	140 141	143 144	146 147	1! 1!
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Total Inspector General for Treasury (net)		BA O	126 129	124 124	135 135	137 138	140 141	143 144	1-
		Ū							·
Freasury building and annex repair and restoration: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	29 42	33 41	25 34	25 28	26 26	27 26	
expanded access to financial services:	000	Β.		•					
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O		2 9					
errorism insurance program: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O		8 7	9 8	9 8			
/iolent crime reduction program:	754								
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays		BA O	−1 . 50	62					
reasury forfeiture fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory	751	BA	178	221	221 B-221	221 B-221	221 B-221	221 ^B –221	2: B -2 :
Outlays		0	242	215	221 B –221	221 B –221	221 B-221	221 B –221	22 B – 22
Total Treasury forfeiture fund		BA O	178 242	215					
The side which also the common free do									
Presidential election campaign fund: Appropriation, mandatory	808	ВА	67	67	67	67	67	67	
Outlays		0		29	218			33	2
Sallie Mae assessments: Appropriation, discretionary	808	ВА		1	1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0		1	2	2	2	2	
blic Enterprise Funds:									
Exchange stabilization fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	155	ВА	520	521	547	575	603	633	6
Exchange stabilization fund (gross)		ВА	520	521	547	575	603	633	6
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-184 -336	-184 -337	-193 -354	-203 -372	-213 -390	-223 -410	-23 -43
Total Exchange stabilization fund (net)		ВА							
		0		-521	-547	-575	-603	-633	-66
ragovernmental Funds: Working capital fund:									
WUNIIU Capital Iuliu.									

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

		2002 _			estima	ate		
		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	0	278	289	294	290	296	300	3
	BA O	278 278	289 289	294 294	290 290	296 296	300 300	3
···	ВА	30		-294	-290	-296	-300	
	BA O							
803 	BA O	354 312	347 342	384 379	391 390	399 398	408 407	
	BA O	354 312	347 342	384 379	391 390	399 398	408 407	
	ВА	-31 -322	6 -353	6 -390	6 -397	6 -405	6 -414	_
	RΔ	-1						
	0	-11	-11	-11	-7	-7	-7	
			6	3	3	3	3	
 	0	175	509	5	3	3	3	
	BA O	172 175	506 509	3 5	3 3	3 3	3 3	
451	DΛ	90	60	E1	F0	E2	E4	
	BA		1 .					
 	0	138 (11)	109 (11)	59 (11)	61 (11)	55 (11)	53 (12)	
	BA O	81 138	69 109	51 59	52 61	53 55	54 53	
		-1						
	BA O	80 137	69 109	51 59	52 61	53 55	54 53	
	803	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	O 278 BA 278 O 278 BA 278 O 278 BA 30 30 308 BA O 312 BA 354 O 312 BA 354 O 312 BA 354 O 312 BA 31	BA 278 289 BA 278 289 BA 30	O 278 289 294 BA 278 289 294 O 278 289 294 BA 30	O 278 289 294 290 BA 278 289 294 290 BA 30	O 278 289 294 290 296 BA 278 289 294 290 296 BA 30	O 278 289 294 290 296 300 BA 278 289 294 290 296 300 O 278 289 294 290 296 300 BA 30

BA O **51** 50

58 56 **59** 59 **60**

62 61

48 44 -1

63

Offsetting collections from Federal sources

Total Salaries and expenses (net)

Account			2002			estim	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Int	eragency L	aw Ent	forcement						
anaval and Canada Funda	Fed	eral funds	3						
eneral and Special Funds: Interagency crime and drug enforcement:									
Appropriation, discretionary			108	108					
Outlays		0	168	112					
Fin	nancial Man	ageme	nt Service						
		eral funds							
neral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	803		199	221	229	233	238	244	
Appropriation, mandatorySpending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	35 133	28 110	30 119	28 121	28 124	28 126	
Outlays		0	359	358	376	382	388	396	
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	367	359	378	382	390	398	
calance and expenses (grees)		0	359	358	376	382	388	396	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	–2 . –131			-121	-124	-126	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	234	249	259	261	266	272	
		0	228	248	257	261	264	270	
Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation: Appropriation, mandatory	908	BA	675	1,191	1,707	2,117	2,188	2,231	2
Outlays		0	675	1,191	1,707	2,117	2,188	2,231	2
Payment to terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration trust fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	
Federal Reserve Bank reimbursement fund:			·	· ·	· ·	ŭ	· ·		
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	84 93	135 135	150 139	160 154	163 158	166 162	
Financial agent services:		O	30	133	109	134	130	102	
Appropriation, mandatory	803				J 386	J 396	J 400	J 408	J
Outlays		0			J 386	J 396	J 400	J 408	J
Interest on uninvested funds: Appropriation, mandatory	908	BA	6	8	6	6	6	6	
Outlays		0	8	8	5	5	5	5	
Federal interest liabilities to States:	000	D.4	•					_	
Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays		0	6 6	4 4	6 6	6 6	6 6	5 5	
Interest paid to credit financing accounts:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	4,276	3,787	3,812	3,852 3,852	3,903	3,983 3,983	4
Outlays Claims, judgments, and relief acts:		U	4,276	3,787	3,812	3,032	3,903	3,903	4
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	1,850	921	935	1,038	1,038	1,038	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	5 . 1,827	1,075	935	1,038	1,038	1,038	1
•						•		•	
Claims, judgments, and relief acts (gross)		BA O	1,855 1,827	921 1,075	935 935	1,038 1,038	1,038 1,038	1,038 1,038	1, 1
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-5 .						
Total Claims, judgments, and relief acts (net)		BA O	1,850 1,822	921	935 935	1,038	1,038	1,038	1 ,
		J	1,022	1,075	<i>3</i> 00	1,038	1,038	1,038	- 1
Payment of anti-terrorism judgments: Outlays	808	0	146	23					
Restitution of forgone interest:									
Appropriation, mandatory		BA O							
Outlays		U	183 .						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	271	BA	4	4	5	5	5	5	
Biomass energy development (gross)		BA	4	4	5	5	5	5	

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)			-4	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	_
Continued dumping and subsidy offset:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	376	BA O	312 231	321 321	331 331	341 341	351 351	362 362	37 37
Public Enterprise Funds:		U	231	321	331	341	331	302	37
Check forgery insurance fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory	803			3	3	3	3	3	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	23 24	20 23	17 20	9 12	9 12	9 12	1
Check forgery insurance fund (gross)		BA O	23 24	23 23	20 20	12 12	12 12	12 12	1: 1:
		O							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-23	-20	-17	-9	-9	-9	-!
Total Check forgery insurance fund (net)		ВА		3	3	3	3	3	;
		0	1	3	3	3	3	3	
Total Federal funds Financial Management Service		ВА	7,631	6,624	7,600	8,185	8,329	8,479	8,60
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0	7,670	6,796	7,581	8,173	8,316	8,467	8,59
Federa	al Fir	nancir	ng Bank						
	Fede	eral fund	ds						
ntragovernmental Funds:									
Federal Financing Bank:	000	DΛ	100	E0.	E0	67	60	71	7
Authority to borrow, mandatory	803	ВА	139	50 √2	58 √5	67 √9	69 √11	71 √11	7; √1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	3,241	2,623	2,427	2,251	2,071	1,933	1,87
Outlays		0	3,380	7 –25 2,673	7 –78 2,485	7 –132 2,318	7 –161 2,140	⁷ –159 2,004	7 –14 ; 1,94
Outlays		U	3,300	2,073 J-23	2,403 J-73	J-123	J-150	J-148	J-133
Fadaval Financias Pank (suppa)		ВА	2 200	2,650	0.410	0.105	1 000	1 050	1 010
Federal Financing Bank (gross)		0	3,380 3,380	2,650	2,412 2,412	2,195 2,195	1,990 1,990	1,856 1,856	1,812 1,812
Officially a collections from Fortunal accounts			0.000	0.000	0.407	0.051	0.074	4.000	1.07/
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3,329	-2,623 -725	–2,427 ⁷ 78	-2,251 -132	–2,071 ⁷ 161	–1,933 7159	-1,872 7143
Tatal Fadaval Financias David (nat)		Β.4				70			00
Total Federal Financing Bank (net)		BA O	51 51	52 52	63 63	76 76	80 80	82 82	83 83
Alcohol and Tob				ureau					
General and Special Funds:	reae	eral fund	15						
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	803		73	80	80	81	83	85	87
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	1 68	1 79	1 81	1 82	1 84	1 85	1
Outlays		U		19	01	02	04		87
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA	74	81	81	82	84	86	88
		0	68	79	81	82	84	85	87
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	73	80	80	81	83	85	87
		0	67	78	80	81	83	84	86
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico:									
Appropriation, mandatory	806	ВА	341	355	307	297	305	313	32
Outlova		0	044	OFF	^B 57	^B 78	B 19	010	20.
Outlays		0	341	355	307 ^B 57	297 ^B 78	305 ^B 19	313	321
Total lateral accessor collections for D. 1. D.		D.4		0==				046	
Total Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico		BA O	341 341	355 355	364 364	375 375	324 324	313 313	32 :
Total Federal funds Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau		BA	414	435	444	456 456	407	398	408
		0	408	433	444	456	407	397	40

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rureau	of Fnar	aving a	nd Printing						
Duleau	_	eral funds	_						
ntragovernmental Funds:									
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	803	BA	443	513	533	543	554	566	581
Outlays		0	544	533	533	543	554	566	581
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund (gross)		ВА	443	513	533	543	554	566	581
		0 -	544	533	533	543	554	566	581
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–59 –384	-48 -465	–45 –488	–46 –497	–47 –507	–48 –518	-49 -532
•		-		+00	400	407	301	310	302
Total Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund (net)		BA O	101						
	United 9	Statoo N	/lint						
	-	eral funds							
Public Enterprise Funds:									
United States Mint public enterprise fund: Appropriation, discretionary	803	RΔ	13						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	814	946	971	989	1,009	1,032	1,058
Outlays		0 -	741	946	971	989	1,009	1,032	1,058
United States Mint public enterprise fund (gross)		BA O	827 741	946 946	971 971	989 989	1,009 1,009	1,032 1,032	1,058 1,058
Observation was the standard and the sta		-					<u> </u>		· · · ·
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		BA	–10 –804	-946	_971	-989	-1,009	-1,032	-1,058
Total United States Mint public enterprise fund (net)		BA -	13						
		0 =							
Rur	eau of t	ha Duhl	ic Debt						
Sul.		eral funds	io Bobt						
General and Special Funds:									
Administering the public debt: Appropriation, discretionary	803	ВА	188	191	174	177	181	185	190
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	131 9	133 10	131 10	138 10	138 10	138 11	138 11
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		0	322	330	317	326	329	335	339
Administering the public debt (gross)		BA -	328	334	315	325	329	334	339
3		0	322	330	317	326	329	335	339
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-5 -3	-6 -4	-6 -4	-6 -4	-6 -4	-6 -4	-7 -4
Total Administering the public debt (net)		BA -	319	324	305	315	319	324	328
Total Administrating the public dest (net)	••••	0	314	320	307	316	319	325	328
Payment of Government losses in shipment:		-							
Appropriation, mandatory		^	1						
Outlays		0 -		١.					
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Public Debt		BA O	320 314	325 321	305 307	315 316	319 319	324 325	328 328
		-						•	
	rnal Re	venue S eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Processing, assistance, and management: Appropriation, discretionary	803	ВА	3,811	3,958	4,075	4,151	4,236	4,329	4,439
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	18 14	40	29	29	29	29	29
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	14 31	31	31	32	32	33	34

A			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	4,001	4,046	4,122	4,205	4,289	4,381	4,490
Processing, assistance, and management (gross)		BA O	3,874 4,001	4,031 4,046	4,135 4,122	4,212 4,205	4,297 4,289	4,391 4,381	4,502 4,490
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-31	-31	-31	-32	-32	-33	-34
Total Processing, assistance, and management (net)		BA O	3,843 3,970	4,000 4,015	4,104 4,091	4,180 4,173	4,265 4,257	4,358 4,348	4,468 4,456
Tax law enforcement (Federal law enforcement activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Outlays)	751	BA O	429 391	467 431	476 476	485 484	495 494	506 504	519 517
(Central fiscal operations): (Appropriation, discretionary) (Appropriation, mandatory)	803	BA BA	3,109 19	3,262 1	3,501 10	3,566 10	3,639 10	3,719 10	3,814 10
(Reappropriation, discretionary)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA BA	6 . 99	99	99	101	103	105	108
(Outlays)		O BA	3,413 3,662	3,260	3,591 4,086	3,672 4,162	3,746 4,247	3,828 4,340	3,925 4,451
Tax law considering (gross)		0	3,804	3,691	4,067	4,156	4,240	4,332	4,442
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-99	-99	-101	-103	-105	-108
Total (Central fiscal operations) (net)		BA O	3,134 3,314	3,263 3,161	3,511 3,492	3,576 3,571	3,649 3,643	3,729 3,723	3,824 3,817
Total Tax law enforcement		BA O	3,563 3,705	3,730 3,592	3,987 3,968	4,061 4,055	4,144 4,137	4,235 4,227	4,343 4,334
Earned income tax credit compliance initiative: Appropriation, discretionary	803	ВА	145	146	251	256	261	267	273
Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 . 151	147	230	255	260	265	272
Total Earned income tax credit compliance initiative		BA O	146 151	146 147	251 230	256 255	261 260	267 265	273 272
Collection Contractor Support:	000	DA			20	P.00	P446	P 4 4 6	P.440
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	803	О			в 2 в2	^В 96 В 96	^B 146 ^B 146	^B 146 ^B 146	^B 146 ^B 146
Health insurance tax credit administration: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	803	BA O		70 53	35 50	36 36	36 37	37 37	38 38
Information systems: Appropriation, discretionary	803		1,564	1,632	1,670	1,701	1,735	1,774	1,819
Appropriation, mandatory Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outloop		BA BA	33 8 1.750	29 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 9
Outlays		O BA	1,750 1,605	1,717	1,759 1,709	1,734 1,740	1,769 1,774	1,806	1,850 1,859
Officialling collections from Endown accuracy		0	1,750	1,717	1,759	1,734	1,769	1,806	1,850
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Information systems (net)		ВА		_8 1,661	8 1,701	-8 1,732	_8 1,766	_8 1,805	_9 1,850
		0	1,742	1,709	1,751	1,726	1,761	1,798	1,841
Business systems modernization: Appropriation, discretionary	803	ВА	392	380	429	437	446	456	467
Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	14 . 321	428	444	431	442	451	462
Total Business systems modernization		BA O	406 321	380 428	429 444	437 431	446 442	456 451	467 462
Payment where earned income credit exceeds liability for tax: Appropriation, mandatory	609	ВА	27,826	30,606	31,375	32,092	33,450	34,484	35,383

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	27,826	30,606	31,375	32,092	33,450	34,484	35,383
Total Payment where earned income credit exceeds liability for tax		BA O	27,826 27,826	30,606 30,606	31,375 31,375	32,092 32,092	33,450 33,450	34,484 34,484	35,38 35,383
Payment where alternative to failing school credit exceeds liability for tax:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O			^B 213 ^B 213	^B 543 ^B 543	^В 714 В 714	^B 796 ^B 796	^B 886
Payment where child credit exceeds liability for tax: Appropriation, mandatory			5,060	5,870	5,863	5,699	7,627	7,626	7,49
Outlays		0	5,060	в 300 5,870	^B 1,074 5,863	^B 4,783 5,699	^B 4,272 7,627	^B 4,195 7,626	в 4,14 2 7,491
Guidio		Ü		^B 300	^B 1,074	^B 4,783	^B 4,272	^B 4,195	^B 4,142
Total Payment where child credit exceeds liability for tax		BA O	5,060 5,060	6,170 6,170	6,937 6,937	10,482 10,482	11,899 11,899	11,821 11,821	11,63 9
Payment where health care credit exceeds liability for tax: Appropriation, mandatory	551	BA		4	212	420	518	584	644
Outlays		0		4	212	в 3,546 420	^B 8,166 518	в 9,251 584	В 9,82 7
Ouldy's		U		4	212	^B 3,546	^B 8,166	^B 9,251	B 9,827
Total Payment where health care credit exceeds liability for tax		BA O		4 4	212 212	3,966 3,966	8,684 8,684	9,835 9,835	10,47 10,47
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	4,208 4,208	3,219 3,219	2,689 2,689	2,681 2,681	2,805 2,805	2,961 2,961	3,17 3,17
Informant payments:			,	,	,	,	,	,	
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	9 9	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Federal tax lien revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	(
Federal tax lien revolving fund (gross)		BA O	5	6 4	6	6	6	6	6
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
Total Federal tax lien revolving fund (net)		ВА							
3		0	1						
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service		BA O	46,658 46,993	49,989 49,944	51,938 51,965	60,565 60,539	68,619 68,595	71,204 71,172	73,138 73,102
Com	ptroller	of the	Currency						
	Tr	ust funds	S						
Assessment funds: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	449 413	456 435	476 454	494 470	512 484	530 500	537 519
Assessment funds (gross)		BA O	449 413	456 435	476 454	494 470	512 484	530 500	537 519
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-17 -432	-16 -440	-17 -459	-18 -476	-19 -493	-20 -510	-20 -517
Total Assessment funds (net)		BA O	-36	-21	-22	-24	-28	-30	-18
O#fir	on of Th	rift Su	pervision						
Onic		leral fund	-						
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Office of Thrift Supervision: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	373	ВА	163	168	168	168	168	168	168

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	153	168	168	168	168	168	168
Office of Thrift Supervision (gross)		BA O	163 153	168 168	168 168	168 168	168 168	168 168	16
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2 -158	-5 -160	-5 -160	-5 -160	-5 -160	-5 -160	 -16
Total Office of Thrift Supervision (net)		BA O							
Interesi			lic Debt						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross): Appropriation, mandatory	901	ВА	332,537	328,292	352,765	393,661	428,248	459,760	492,224
Outlays		0	332,537	328,292 324	352,765 3-430	393,661 3-729	⁷ –620 428,248 ⁷ –620	7 –591 459,760 7 – 591	7 –583 492,224 7–583
Total Interest on Treasury debt securities (gross)		BA O	332,537 332,537	328,316 328,316	352,335 352,335	392,932 392,932	427,628 427,628	459,169 459,169	491,641 491,641
	Sui	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	388,628	387,140	413,238	463,090	505,946	540,230	574,78
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	388,647	386,859	412,885	462,414	505,236	539,508	574,214
Intrafund transactions	803 808	BA/O BA/O	−9 −196 .	<i>–7</i>	-7 	-7	<i>–7</i>	-7 	-;
	809 908	BA/O BA/O	–27 –3,290	–102 –3,298	–100 –3,552	–100 –3,797	–100 –3,502	–100 –3,423	-10 -3,19
Proprietary receipts from the public	151	BA/O	-3	^J 23 –4	^J 80 -4	^J 131 −4	^J 158 −4	^J 156 −4	J 14
The same of the sa	155 451	BA/O	-71	-85 -1	-88	-94	-108	-25	-20
	803	BA/O	-104	-96	-98	-98	-98	-98	-9
	809 908	BA/O BA/O	-865 -12,344	-1,092 -12,226	-1,092 -13,050	-1,092 -14,246	-1,092 -14,822	-1,092 -15,494	-1,092 -16,163
Total Federal funds		BA O	371,719 371,738	370,252 369,971	395,327 394,974	443,783 443,107	486,371 485,661	520,143 519,421	554,24 0 553,67
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	-36	-21	-22	-24	-28	-30	-18
Interfund transactions	306	BA/O	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	
	601	BA/O	-818	-815	–800 J –1,851	–856 J 444	–895 J 433	-925 J 429	-958 J 423
	803	BA/O	-321	-327	-328	-329	-330	-330	-330
Total Department of the Treasury		BA O	370,575 370,558	369,105 368,803	392,343 391,968	443,037 442,337	485,574 484,836	519,312 518,560	553,37 3 552,786
DEPARTMENT (In		VETE ns of do		AIRS					
			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Me		Progra							
General and Special Funds:	. ou	aa.ido							

22,485

24,431

27,547

28,062

28,631

29,263

30,007

Medical care:

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	RΔ	162						
	BA	146	150	151	154	157	160	164
	BA							
	_	· ·	24,346	27,498	28,079	20,031	29,297	30,036
	BA O	22,829 22,828	24,581 24,348	27,698 27,498	28,216 28,079	28,788 28,631	29,423 29,297	30,17 1 30,036
	BA	-12						
	BA							
								-64 100
		–123 –8						-100
	- ΒΔ	22 647						30,007
	0 _	22,644	24,198	27,347	27,925	28,474	29,136	29,872
								895
	O BA	22 770	44 834	33 851	34 973	34 884	35 903	36 925
	BA -	778	838	855	871	888	908	931
	0 _	770	834	851	973	884	903	925
	_	-22	-44	-33	-34	-34	-35	-36
	BA	756	794	822	837	854	873	895 889
	_	740	790	010	939	650	000	
705	RΔ	227	231	239	242	245	248	251
	0	232	231	239	242	245	248	251
	BA –	227	231	239	242	245	248	251
	0 _	232	231	239	242	245	248	251
			-1					
	_	-225	-228	-236	-242	-245	-248	-251
	BA . O							
	_							
703	BA	171	175	178	182	186	190	194
	0	171	175	178	182	186	190	194
	BA -	171	175	178	182	186	190	194
	0 _	171	175	178	182	186	190	194
	_	-171	-175	-178	-182	-186	-190	-194
	BA . O .							
Tri	_							
•••								
		35 31	36 32	37 34	38 35	39 35	40 36	4 1
	_							
	BA O	23,403 23,397	25,225 24,988	28,369 28,165	28,899 28,864	29,485 29,324	30,135 30,004	30,902 30,761
	BA -	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	705 703 773	BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA O BA O BA O	BA 146 BA 36 BA 22,828 BA 22,829 C 22,828 BBA -12 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 14 BBA 16 BBA 16 BBA 17 BBA 17 BBA 17 C 22,644 BBA 17 C 22,644 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 232 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 332 BBA 17 C 333 BBA 17 C	BA BA 22,647 24,431 O 22,644 24,198 To BA 756 794 BA O 770 834 BA 756 794 BA O 770 834 BA 756 794 BA O 770 834 BA 756 794 BA O 770 834 BA 756 794 BA O 770 834 BA 756 794 O 770 834 BA 756 794 O 770 834 BA 756 794 O 775 BA 756 794 B	BA BA 36	BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA B	BA	BA A 36

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Benefits	s Progr	ams						
	Fed	eral fund	s						
eneral and Special Funds:									
Compensation: Appropriation, discretionary	701	RΛ	603	610	621	632	645	660	6
Appropriation, discretionally		BA	22,772	25,530	26,335	28,800	30,365	31,865	33,3
, pp. op. 2001, 1121 22201,		2,,	,	20,000	B -124	B -298	B –388	^B –456	B -4
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	15	9	9	8	7	6	
Outlays		0	22,999	25,626	27,534 B-124	31,589 ^B –298	31,012 B-388	29,986 B-456	33,9 <i>B</i> –4
Compensation (gross)		ВА	23,393	26,152	26,844	29,145	30,632	32,078	33,5
		0	22,999	25,626	27,410	31,291	30,624	29,530	33,4
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-12	-12	-11	-10	-9	
Total Compensation (net)		BA O	23,375 22,981	26,140 25,614	26,832 27,398	29,134 31,280	30,622 30,614	32,069 29,521	33,5 33,4
Education:									
Appropriation, discretionary			75	97	99	101	103	105	1
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	1,584	1,672	1,905	2,248	2,332	2,402	2,4
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		ВА		1	^B 1	^B 1	^B 1	^B 1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	235	267	357	377	403	422	4
Outlays		0	1,745	2,318	2,600 ^B 1	2,751 ^B 1	2,827 ^B 1	2,903 ^B 1	3,0
Education (gross)		BA	1,894	2,037	2,363	2,728	2,840	2,931	3,0
		0	1,745	2,318	2,601	2,752	2,828	2,904	3,0
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-235	-268	- 358	-378	-404	-423	-4
Total Education (net)		BA O	1,659 1,510	1,769 2,050	2,005 2,243	2,350 2,374	2,436 2,424	2,508 2,481	2,5 2,5
Vocational rehabilitation and employment:									
Appropriation, discretionary	702	BA	120	132	135	137	140	143	1
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	487	525	561	588	616	646	(
Outlays		0	597	657	695	720	749	775	3
Total Vocational rehabilitation and employment		BA O	607 597	657 657	696 695	725 720	756 749	789 775	8
Insurance:									
Appropriation, discretionary	701	BA	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	26	28	29	36	37	38	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	38 68	38 71	38 72	39 79	40 81	40 82	
Insurance (gross)		BA O	68 68	70 71	71 72	79 79	81 81	82 82	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-36	-36	-36	-37	-38	-38	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				<u>–2</u>	-2	-2	<u>–2</u>	-2	
Total Insurance (net)		BA O	30 30	32 33	33 34	40 40	41 41	42 42	
Pensions:									
Appropriation, discretionary	701	BA	156	155	152	155	158	161	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	3,177	3,300	3,391	3,479	3,575	3,683	3,7
0.11		^		c	B1	B 1	B 1	B 1	0.0
Outlays		0	3,312	3,450	3,534 ^B 1	3,904 ^B 1	3,732 ^B 1	3,550 ^B 1	3,9
Total Pensions		ВА	3,333	3,455	3,544	3,635	3,734	3,845	3,9
		0	3,312	3,450	3,535	3,905	3,733	3,551	3,9

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Burial benefits										
(Income security for veterans):										
(Appropriation, mandatory)	701	BA	134	157	157	154	156	158	16	
(Outlays)		0	134	157	^В 5 157	<i>В</i> 4 154	^В 3 156	^В 2 158	в 16	
(Outays)		U	104	157	B 5	B 4	B 3	^B 2	B	
Total (Income security for veterans)		BA O	134 134	157 157	162 162	158 158	159 159	160 160	16	
(Other veterans benefits and services):										
(Appropriation, discretionary)		BA O	252 214	253 231	265 257	270 238	275 263	280 275	28 28	
(Outlays)				231	207	230	203	2/5		
Total Burial benefits		BA O	386 348	410 388	427 419	428 396	434 422	440 435	45 44	
Public Enterprise Funds:										
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund:										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	63 62	65 65	66 66	68 68	68 68	69 65	7	
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund (gross)		ВА	63	65	66	68	68	69	7	
octrice distance veterans insurance rand (gross)		O	62	65	66	68	68	65	7	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-19	-21	-21	-28	-29	-30	-3	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-3	
Total Service-disabled veterans insurance fund (net)		BA O	5 4	5 5	6 6			-4		
Veterans reopened insurance fund:										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	68	67	66	64	63	61	5	
Outlays		0	66	67	66	64	62	61	5	
Veterans reopened insurance fund (gross)		BA O	68 66	67 67	66 66	64 64	63 62	61 61	5	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-35	-32	-30	-27	-25	-23	-2	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-18	-17	-15	-14	-13	-12	-1	
Total Veterans reopened insurance fund (net)		BA O	15 13	18 18	21 21	23 23	25 24	26 26	2	
Servicemembers' group life insurance fund:										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	701	ВА	639	634	532	531	530	528	52	
Outlays		0	639	634	532	531	530	528	52	
Servicemembers' group life insurance fund (gross)		BA O	639 639	634 634	532 532	531 531	530 530	528 528	52	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-639	-634	-532	-531	-530	-528	-52	
Total Servicemembers' group life insurance fund (net)		BA O								
Credit Accounts:										
Housing program account: Appropriation, discretionary	704	ВА	168	171	159	162	165	168	17	
Appropriation mandatory		DΛ	770	1 000	J 48	√49 224	⁷ 50	⁷ 51	J 5	
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	779 966	1,082 1,227	331 502	324 495	328 503	333 512	33 51	
		•	300	1,551	B -5	B-10	B-10	B-10	B =	
					J 10	^J 20	^J 29	^J 39	^J 5	
Total Housing program account		BA O	947 966	1,253 1,227	538 507	535 505	543 522	552 541	56 56	
Housing liquidating account:										

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	97	107	91	85	78	71	
Housing liquidating account (gross)		BA O	194 97	174 107	134 91	123 85	108 78	95 71	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	30 -55	_40			-13	-12	-
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-169	-134	-123	-111	-95	-83	
Total Housing liquidating account (net)		BA . O _	-127	-67	-43	-38	-30	-24	-
ocational rehabilitation and education loans program account: Limitation on direct loan activity		ust funds	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Post-Vietnam era veterans education account: Appropriation, mandatory			2	3	2	2	2	1	
Outlays		0	8	12	11	10	10	8	
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	1,008	950	892	827	768 ^B 5	712 ^B 4	6
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	686 1,651	736 1,644	766 1,620	794 1,586	824 1,560 ^B 5	848 1,531 ^B 4	1,5
National service life insurance fund (gross)		BA O	1,694 1,651	1,686 1,644	1,658 1,620	1,621 1,586	1,597 1,565	1,564 1,535	1, 5
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-475	-450	-423	-391	-361	-334	-
Total National service life insurance fund (net)		BA O	1,219 1,176	1,236 1,194	1,235 1,197	1,230 1,195	1,236 1,204	1,230 1,201	1,2 1,1
United States Government life insurance fund: Appropriation, mandatory	701	BA	5	4	3	3	2	2	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	6 11	6 11	6 11	5 10	5 8	4 8	
United States Government life insurance fund (gross)		BA O	11 11	10 11	9 11	8 10	7 8	6 8	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-1	-1 .				
Total United States Government life insurance fund (net)		BA O	10 10	9 10	8 10	8 10	7 8	6 8	
/eterans special life insurance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	701	ВА	208	217	219	218	225	232	:
Outlays		0	184	194	198	204	^B 1 213 ^B 1	^B 1 222 ^B 1	2
Veterans special life insurance fund (gross)		BA O	208 184	217 194	219 198	218 204	226 214	233 223	2
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-143 -93	-141 -90	-139 -87	-137 -85	-135 -83	-132 -80	-
Total Veterans special life insurance fund (net)		BA O	-28 -52	-14 -37	-7 -28	-4 -18	8 -4	21 11	
Total Federal funds Benefits Programs		BA O	30,357 29,634	33,739 33,375	34,102 34,815	36,871 39,206	38,591 38,499	40,271 37,344	42, 0
Total Trust funds Benefits Programs		BA O	1,203 1,142	1,234 1,179	1,238 1,190	1,236 1,197	1,253 1,218	1,258 1,228	1,; 1,;

Departmental Administration

Federal funds

General a	ınd Sn	ecial F	inude.

General administration:									
Appropriation, discretionary	705	BA	252	271	284	289	295	301	308

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	184 419	158 432	140 423	143 431	146 441	149 449	153 461
General administration (gross)		BA O	436 419	429 432	424 423	432 431	441 441	450 449	461 461
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-184	-158	-140	-143	-146	-149	-153
Total General administration (net)		BA O	252 235	271 274	284 283	289 288	295 295	301 300	308 308
Office of Inspector General:	705	DΛ	54	EG	60	60	64	66	67
Appropriation, discretionary	705	BA O	3 56	56 3 58	62 3 64	63 3 66	3 67	3 69	67 3 70
Office of Inspector General (gross)		BA	57	59	65	66	67	69	70
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		0	56 -3	58 -3	-3	66 -3	67 -3	69 -3	70 -3
Total Office of Inspector General (net)		BA O	54 53	56 55	62 61	63 63	64 64	66 66	67
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Supply fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	705	BA O	1,208 1,020	1,270 1,270	1,318 1,318	1,039 1,039	1,089 1,089	1,135 1,135	1,039 1,039
Supply fund (gross)		BA O	1,208 1,020	1,270 1,270	1,318 1,318	1,039 1,039	1,089 1,089	1,135 1,135	1,039 1,039
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	5 . -1,213	-1,270	-1,318	-1,039	-1,089	-1,135	-1,039
Total Supply fund (net)		BA O	-193 .						
Franchise fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	705	BA O	145 128	152 146	163 163	173 173	178 178	183 183	188 188
Franchise fund (gross)		BA O	145 128	152 146	163 163	173 173	178 178	183 183	188 188
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	4 -149	-2 -150	-13 -150				-188
Total Franchise fund (net)		BA O		_4	13				
Total Federal funds Departmental Administration		BA O	306 74	327 325	346 357	352 351	359 359	367 366	375 375
	Cur	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	Jui	BA	54,066	59,291	62,817	66,122	68,435	70,773	73,283
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	53,105	58,688	63,337	68,421	68,182	67,714	72,960
Intrafund transactions	702 703	BA/O BA/O BA/O	-233 -1,175 -1,798	-1 -267 -1,615 -883	–1 –357 –2,140	–1 –377 –2,240	–1 –403 –2,424	–1 –422 –2,643	-1 -440 -2,882
Total Federal funds		BA O	50,860 49,899	56,525 55,922	60,319 60,839	63,504 65,803	65,607 65,354	67,707 64,648	69,960 69,637
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	1,238 1,173	1,270 1,211	1,275 1,224	1,274 1,232	1,292 1,253	1,298 1,264	1,300 1,270

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002	estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O BA/O	-185 -1	-183 -1	-171 -1	-155 -1	-140 -1	-127	-114	
Total Trust funds		BA O	1,052 987	1,086 1,027	1,103 1,052	1,118 1,076	1,151 1,112	1,171 1,137	1,186 1,156	
Interfund transactions	701 702	BA/O BA/O	-1 -1	-1 -2	-1 -1	-1 -1	-2 -1	-2 -1	-2 -1	
Total Department of Veterans Affairs		BA O	51,910 50,884	57,608 56,946	61,420 61,889	64,620 66,877	66,755 66,463	68,875 65,782	71,143 70,790	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS-CIVIL WORKS

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Fed	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
General investigations:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	154	103	100	102	104	106	109
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	37	9	9	9	9	10	10
Outlays		0 _	202	133	110	111	113	116	117
General investigations (gross)		BA	191	112	109	111	113	116	119
		0 _	202	133	110	111	113	116	117
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	3						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-40	-9	-9	-9	-9	-10	-10
Total General investigations (net)		BA	154	103	100	102	104	106	109
• , ,		0 _	162	124	101	102	104	106	107
Construction:									
Appropriation, discretionary	301	BA	1,591	1,309	1,028	1,047	1,068	1,092	1,120
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	888	600	665	677	691	706	72
Outlays		0 _	2,426	1,966	1,780	1,711	1,746	1,782	1,82
Construction (gross)		ВА	2,479	1,909	1,693	1,724	1,759	1,798	1,84
		0 _	2,426	1,966	1,780	1,711	1,746	1,782	1,82
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-190	-600	-665	-677	-691	-706	-72
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-553						
Total Construction (net)		BA	1,591	1,309	1,028	1,047	1,068	1,092	1,120
. ,		0 _	1,683	1,366	1,115	1,034	1,055	1,076	1,100
Operation and maintenance									
(Water resources):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	301	BA	1,419	1,174 √–149	1,193 √–145	1,215 √–148	1,240 √–151	1,267 √–154	1,299 7-158
(Appropriation, mandatory)		ВА	130		7-140	7-140	7-131	7-104	y = 130
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	255	234	238	242	247	253	259
(operating dutitority from onsetting concentric, disorctionally)		DA	200	√149	√145	J 148	√151	√154	J 158
(Outlays)		0	1,749	1,452	1,429	1,454	1,485	1,516	1,554
, ,,			,	,	['] ^J 1	⁷ 1	,	,	
Operation and maintenance (gross)		ВА	1,804	1,408	1,431	1,457	1,487	1,520	1,558
		0 _	1,749	1,452	1,430	1,455	1,485	1,516	1,554
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		ВА	-5 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-174	-234	-238	-242	-247	-253	-259

CORPS OF ENGINEERS-CIVIL WORKS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-76	J-149	J-145	J-148	<i>J</i> −151	<i>J</i> −154	√-15	
Total (Water resources) (net)		BA O	1,549 1,499	1,025 1,069	1,048 1,047	1,067 1,065	1,089 1,087	1,113 1,109	1,14	
Total Operation and maintenance		BA O	1,549	1,025 1,069	1,048 1,047	1,067 1,065	1,089 1,087	1,113 1,109	1,14 1,13	
Decidation are even		O		1,000	1,047	1,000	1,007	1,103	1,10	
Regulatory program: Appropriation, discretionary		ВА	127	144	144	147	150	153	15	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	2 133	1 154	1 152	1 147	1 150	1 153	15	
Regulatory program (gross)		ВА	129	145	145	148	151	154	15	
		0	133	154	152	147	150	153	15	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		BA	-1 -1	-1	-1	-1				
Total Regulatory program (net)		BA O	127 132	144 153	144 151	147 146	150 149	153 152	15	
Flood control and coastal emergencies:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	-25 -6	20 10	70 10	71 10	73 10	74 11	7	
Outlays		0	78	30	55	81	82	83	8	
Flood control and coastal emergencies (gross)		BA O	-31 78	30 30	80 55	81 81	83 82	85 83	8	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	50 -44	-10		-62		 –71	-{	
Total Flood control and coastal emergencies (net)		BA O	-25	20 20	70 45	19 19	20 19	14 12		
Formerly utilized sites remedial action program:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	140 11	140	140	143	146	149	15	
Outlays		0	154	123	140	142	144	147	15	
Formerly utilized sites remedial action program (gross)		BA O	151 154	140 123	140 140	143 142	146 144	149 147	15	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА								
Total Formerly utilized sites remedial action program (net)		BA O	140	140	140	143	146	149	15	
		U	141	123	140	142	144	147	15	
General expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	. 301	ВА	153	155	171	174	178	182	18	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 164	159	168	173	177	181	18	
General expenses (gross)		ВА	159	155	171	174	178	182	18	
and oppose (gree)		0	164	159	168	173	177	181	18	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	•									
Total General expenses (net)		BA O	153 158	155 159	171 168	174 173	178 177	182 181	18 18	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries:										
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	346 31	281 25	280 25	285 25	291 26	297 27	30	
Outlays		0	395	274	305	309	314	322	33	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries (gross)	:	BA O	377 395	306 274	305 305	310 309	317 314	324 322	33 33	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS-CIVIL WORKS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-39	-25	-25	-25	-26	-27	-27
Total Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries (net)		BA O	346 356	281 249	280 280	285 284	291 288	297 295	305 303
Payment to South Dakota terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	306	BA O	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Washington aqueduct: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	301	BA O	1 . 15	1					
Washington aqueduct (gross)		BA O	1 . 15	1					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		,	-17	-10	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4
Total Washington aqueduct (net)		BA O	-16 -2	-10 -9 .	-3	-4 -4	-4 -4	-4 -4	-4 -4
Permanent appropriations (Water resources):									
(Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)	301	BA O	14 15	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9
(General purpose fiscal assistance): (Appropriation, mandatory) (Outlays)	806	BA O		8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9
Total Permanent appropriations		BA O	14 15	16 16	16 16	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18
Intragovernmental Funds: Revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	301	ВА	3,661	3,547	3,547	3,754	3,962	4,076	4,194
Outlays		0	3,631	3,547	3,547	3,754	3,962	4,076	4,194
Revolving fund (gross)		BA O	3,661 3,631	3,547 3,547	3,547 3,547	3,754 3,754	3,962 3,962	4,076 4,076	4,194 4,194
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	23 -3,684	-3,547	-3,547	-3,754	-3,962	-4,076	-4,194
Total Revolving fund (net)		BA O	-53 .						
laboral contraction to the first	Tru	ıst funds							
Inland waterways trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	301	BA O	104 108	84 83	256 231	261 260	266 265	272 271	279 278
Rivers and harbors contributed funds: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	301	BA O	394 330	270 294	278 275	287 283	295 292	304 300	313 310
Harbor maintenance trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	301	BA O	640 640	755 755	812 812	827 827	844 844	863 863	885 885
Coastal wetlands restoration trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory	301		62	57	58	62	64	66	67
Outlays South Dakota terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory	306	O BA O				62			67
Outlays		0							
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	4,043 4,135	3,193 3,280	3,004 3,073	3,008 2,989	3,070 3,047	3,130 3,102	3,202 3,172
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	301 303	BA/O	-11 -28	-9 -34	-10 -34	-10 -34	-10 -34	-10 -34	-10 -34
Total Federal funds	230	BA O	4,004 4,096	3,150 3,237	2,960 3,029	2,964 2,945	3,026 3,003	3,086 3,058	3,158 3,128

CORPS OF ENGINEERS-CIVIL WORKS—Continued

Account			2002	estimate							
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	1,200	1,166	1,404	1,437	1,469	1,505	1,54		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	••••	0	1,105	1,189	1,376	1,432	1,465	1,500	1,540		
Proprietary receipts from the public	301	BA/O	-394	-270	-278	-287	-295	-304	-31		
Total Trust funds		BA O	806 711	896 919	1,126 1,098	1,150 1,145	1,174 1,170	1,201 1,196	1,23 1		
Interfund transactions	306	BA/O	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10		
Total Corps of Engineers-Civil Works		BA O	4,800 4,797	4,036 4,146	4,076 4,117	4,104 4,080	4,190 4,163	4,277 4,244	4,379 4,345		
OTHER DE	EENG	E CIVI	I DDOGD	MC							
		ons of do		AIVIO							
Account			2002	estimate							
7,000d.ii			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
•	-	Retirer									
General and Special Funds:	rea	leral funds	5								
Payment to military retirement fund:	054	DΛ	17.047	17 000	10 617	10.060	10.044	20 642	01 26		
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	17,047 17,047	17,928 17,928	18,617 18,617	19,269 19,269	19,944 19,944	20,643 20,643	21,36 5 21,365		
	Tr	ust funds									
Military retirement fund: Appropriation, mandatory	602	ВА	35,188	36,056	36,870	37,818	38,787	39,797	40,833		
Outlays		0	35,060	35,925	36,736	37,680	38,645	39,652	40,684		
F		Health									
General and Special Funds:	Fed	leral funds	3								
Payment to Unformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund:											
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O		14,740 14,740	15,256 15,256	15,790 15,790	16,343 16,343	16,915 16,915	17,507 17,507		
Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund:			***************************************	11,710	10,200	10,700	10,010	10,010	17,007		
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O		4,445 4,445	4,765 4,765	5,006 5,006	5,324 5,324	5,661 5,661	6,016 6,016		
Total Federal funds Retiree Health Care		ВА		19,185	20,021	20,796	21,667	22,576	23,523		
Total Total and Total Control Total Control	••••	0		19,185	20,021	20,796	21,667	22,576	23,523		
E	ducatio	nal Bei	nefits								
Education benefits fund:	Tr	ust funds									
Appropriation, mandatory		ВА	329	263	273	288	295	298	298		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	-9 . 233	263	273	288	295	298	298		
Education benefits fund (gross)		ВА	320	263	273	288	295	298	298		
		0	233	263	273	288	295	298	298		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	9 .								
Total Education benefits fund (net)		BA O	329 233	263 263	273 273	288 288	295 295	298 298	298 298		
American B	attle Mo	onumer	nts commis	sion							
		leral funds		•							
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:											
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	35	30	32	33	33	34	35		
Outlays		0	28	33	32	33	33	34	35		

OTHER DEFENSE CIVIL PROGRAMS—Continued

Account			2002			ite			
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Trı	ıst funds							
Contributions:	770	iot iunuo							
Appropriation, mandatory			26	7	10	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0	24	9	10	1	1	1	1
White House Commission o	41	Nation	al Mamant	of Domond	h				
White House Commission of		Nation eral funds		or Hememi	perance				
General and Special Funds:									
White House commission on the national moment of remembrance:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O		1	1	1 1	1	1	1
Outugs		Ü			·		<u> </u>		
Armed Fo	orces	Retirer	ment Home						
	Tru	ıst funds							
Armed Forces Retirement Home:	000	D.4	=4	a -		••	.=	•	-4
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		O BA	71 63	67 68	65 66	66 70	67 74	69 75	71 78
,-		-							
Cer	neteri	al Expe	enses						
		eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	705	RΛ	23	24	26	26	27	28	28
Outlays		0	16	24	26	27	27	28	28
Forest and Wildlife C	onse	rvation	, Military Re	eservations	6				
		eral funds	_						
General and Special Funds:									
Wildlife conservation: Appropriation, mandatory	303	RΔ	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Outlays		0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
									:
Selec	tive S	ervice	System						
	Fed	eral funds	s						
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	054	RΔ	25	26	28	29	29	30	31
Outlays	001	0	25	27	28	29	29	29	30
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary							
(As shown in detail above)		ВА	17,131	37,197	38,728	40,157	41,704	43,315	44,986
Deductions for effecting receipts:		0	17,118	37,201	38,728	40,158	41,704	43,314	44,985
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	054	BA/O		-14,740	-15,256	-15,790	-16,343	-16,915	-17,507
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O BA/O	-1	-371 -3	-1,214	-2,250 -3	-3,444 -3	-4,774 -3	-6,250
Proprietary receipts from the public	303	DAVO			-3				-3
Total Federal funds		BA O	17,130 17,117	22,083 22,087	22,255 22,255	22,114 22,115	21,914 21,914	21,623 21,622	21,226 21,225
Trust funda				,	,	, -	,	,- "	
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	35,614	36,393	37,218	38,173	39,150	40,165	41,203
		0	35,380	36,265	37,085	38,039	39,015	40,026	41,061
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	602	BA/O	-13	-13	-18	-19	-19	-21	-21
Total Trust funds		ВА	35,601	36,380	37,200	38,154	39,131	40,144	41,182
		0	35,367	36,252	37,067	38,020	38,996	40,005	41,040

OTHER DEFENSE CIVIL PROGRAMS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002	estimate								
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Interfund transactions	054 E 702 E	BA/O BA/O	-17,047 -280	-17,928 -263	-18,617 -263	-19,269 -266	-19,944 -267	-20,643 -268	-21,365 -267			
Total Other Defense Civil Programs	E	BA O	35,404 35,157	40,272 40,148	40,575 40,442	40,733 40,600	40,834 40,699	40,856 40,716	40,776 40,633			

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Associat			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Fede	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Office of the Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary	304		34	35	37	38	38	39	40
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Outlays		0 _	46	49	49	49	50	51	51
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		BA	46	48	50	51	52	53	54
		0 _	46	49	49	49	50	51	51
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-1						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-11	-13	-13	-13	-14	-14	-14
Total Office of the Inspector General (net)		BA -	34	35	37	38	38	39	40
Total Gilloc of the Hopoton deficial (let)		O	35	36	36	36	36	37	37
Science and technology:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary	304	BA	788	670	731	745	760	776	796
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	42	123	57	58	59	61	62
Outlays		0	732	912	898	927	946	827	847
Science and technology (gross)		BA	830	793	788	803	819	837	858
(3.00.0)		0	732	912	898	927	946	827	847
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-11						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-45	-123	– 57	-58	-59	-61	-62
Total Science and technology (net)		ВА	788	670	731	745	760	776	796
3 ,		0	687	789	841	869	887	766	785
Environmental programs and management:									
Appropriation, discretionary	304	BA	2,097	2,048	2,220	2,261	2,308	2,358	2,418
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	131	60	60	61	62	64	65
Outlays		0 _	2,173	2,232	2,252	2,276	2,299	2,336	2,380
Environmental programs and management (gross)		BA	2,228	2,108	2,280	2,322	2,370	2,422	2,483
		0	2,173	2,232	2,252	2,276	2,299	2,336	2,380
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-75						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-67	-60	-60	-61	-62	-64	-65
Total Environmental programs and management (net)		BA	2,097	2,048	2,220	2,261	2,308	2,358	2,418
Total Environmental programo and management (10)		0	2,106	2,172	2,192	2,215	2,237	2,272	2,315
Buildings and facilities:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary	304	BA	25	43	43	44	44	46	47
Outlays		0	49	31	39	41	43	46	46
State and tribal assistance grants:	004	DA	0.700	0.404	0.404	0.470	0.040	0.040	0.400
Appropriation, discretionary	304	BA BA	3,738 17	3,464	3,121	3,179	3,243	3,316	3,400
Outlays		0	3,370	3,758	3,843	3,765	3,637	3,618	3,662
State and tribal assistance grants (gross)		BA –	3,755	3,464	3,121	3,179	3,243	3,316	3,400
otate and unda assistance grains (gross)		БА О	3,7 33 3,370	3,464 3,758	3,121	3,179 3,765	3,243 3,637	3,618	3, 400 3,662
		_	5,070	5,700	3,010	3,700	3,007	3,010	

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Continued

		2002			estimate			
		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		−17						
	BA O	3,738 3,353	3,464 3,758	3,121 3,843	3,179 3,765	3,243 3,637	3,316 3,618	3,400 3,662
		676	700	1,100	1,170	1,230	1,225	1,27 5
•	U	0/0	700	1,100	1,170	1,230	1,225	1,27
	BA . BA	18	58	8 28	8 29	8 29	13	13
	0 _	18	14	36	37	37	16	16
	BA O	18 18	58 14	36 36	37 37	37 37	13 16	13 16
	_	-18	-58	-36	-37	-37	-13	-13
	BA . O .		-44 .				3	3
	_							
	BA O	132 126	134 144	118 128	120 128	123 126	125 125	129
	BA O	132 126	134 144	118 128	120 128	123 126	125 125	129
	_	-132	-134	-118	-120	-123	-125	-129
	BA . O			10	8	3		
	0 .							
Tru	ist funds							
	BA BA BA	1,310 20 176	1,273 200	1,390 200	1,416 204	1,445 208	1,477 212	1,514
	0 _	1,568	1,493	1,605	1,628	1,665	1,733	1,798
	BA O	1,506 1,568	1,473 1,493	1,590 1,605	1,620 1,628	1,653 1,665	1,689 1,733	1,732 1,798
	ВА	-5 75 -246	<i>–</i> 200	-200	-204	-208	-212	-218
	BA O	1,330	1,273	1,390	1,416	1,445	1,477	1,514
	_							
	BA O	73 75	72 83	73 81	74 85	76 80	78 78	80 79
	BA BA O	15 20 31	16 20 39	16 20 41	16 20 42	17 21 42	17 21 43	17 22 44
	BA O	35 31	36 39	36 41	36 42	38 42	38 43	39
	BA –	-3						
		-17	-20	-20	-20	-21	-21	-22
	304 304 304 304	BA O	actual	actual 2003	Actual 2003 2004	actual 2003 2004 2005	Actual 2003 2004 2006 2006 2006	actual 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds:		-							
(As shown in detail above)		BA	7,358	6,961	7,252	7,437	7,623	7,760	7,976
		0	6,900	7,453	8,061	8,104	8,073	7,967	8,123
Deductions for offsetting receipts:									
Proprietary receipts from the public	304	BA/O	-1 .						
Offsetting governmental receipts	304	BA/O	-11	-11	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19
				J –4	J –4	J -8	J -8	J -8	J-8
Total Federal funds		BA	7,346	6,946	7,229	7,410	7,596	7.733	7,949
		0	6,888	7,438	8,038	8,077	8,046	7,940	8,096
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	1,418	1,361	1,479	1,506	1,538	1,572	1,611
(0	1.486	1.395	1,507	1,531	1.558	1.621	1.681
Deductions for offsetting receipts:			,	,	,	,	,	,-	,
Proprietary receipts from the public	304	BA/O	-248	-175	-175	-175	-175	-175	-1 <i>7</i> 5
Total Trust funds		BA -	1,170	1.186	1,304	1,331	1,363	1.397	1.436
		0	1,238	1,220	1,332	1,356	1,383	1,446	1,506
Interfund transactions	304	BA/O	-676	-700	-1,100	-1,170	-1,230	-1,225	-1,275
Total Environmental Protection Agency		BA -	7,840	7,432	7,433	7,571	7,729	7.905	8,110
		0	7,450	7,958	8,270	8,263	8,199	8,161	8,327

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Evecutive	Offic	o of th	e President						
LACCULIVE		eral fund							
General and Special Funds:	7 00	Jiai iaila	9						
Executive Office of the President:									
Appropriation, discretionary	802	BA	192	189	184	188	191	195	200
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	10	7	7	7	7	7	8
Outlays		0	178	200	193	193	198	202	208
Executive Office of the President (gross)		ВА	202	196	191	195	198	202	208
,		0	178	200	193	193	198	202	208
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-4 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8
Total Executive Office of the President (net)		ВА	192	189	184	188	191	195	200
		0	172	193	186	186	191	195	200
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:									
Appropriation, discretionary	802	ВА	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outlays		0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality:									
Appropriation, discretionary	802		3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Outlays		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Office of Management and Budget:									
Appropriation, discretionary			71	71	77	78	80	82	84
Outlays		0	72	71	76	79	80	82	84
Office of National Drug Control Policy:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	25 25	25 25	27 27	28 27	28 28	29 29	29 30
Outlays		U	25	25	21	21	20	29	30
Office of Science and Technology Policy: Appropriation, discretionary	802	ВА	5	5	7	7	7	7	0
Outlays		0	4	5	7	7	7	7	7
Office of the United States Trade Representative:		-	·		•	•	•	•	•
Appropriation, discretionary	802	BA	30	32	37	38	38	39	40
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	1.						

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	33	32	37	38	39	40	
Office of the United States Trade Representative (gross)		BA O	31 33	32 32	37 37	38 38	38 39	39 40	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1						
Total Office of the United States Trade Representative (net)		BA O	30 32	32 32	37 37	38 38	38 39	39 40	
Jnanticipated needs: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	802	BA O	51	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Emergency response fund (Federal law enforcement activities): (Outlays)	751	0	88						
Total Emergency response fund		0	88						
agovernmental Funds: Management fund, Office of Environmental Quality: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	802	BA O		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
		BA		1	1		1	1	
Management fund, Office of Environmental Quality (gross)		0		1	1	1 1	1	1	
Management fund, Office of Environmental Quality (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources					-	-1		-	
				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		O BA		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Total Management fund, Office of Environmental Quality (net)	Sun	O BA O BA	330 451	-1 330		1 -1	1 -1 352	-1 -360	

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Real I	-	erty A eral fun	ctivities						
General and Special Funds:									
Real property relocation: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	804	BA O	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 7
Real property relocation (gross)		BA O	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 7
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
Total Real property relocation (net)		BA O	-2 .						
Disposal of surplus real and related personal property: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds:	804	BA O	4 4	12 12	11 11	9 9	7 7	5 5	5 5
Federal buildings fund: Appropriation, discretionary Advance appropriation, discretionary	804	BA BA	47 276 .	276	217	221	226	231	236

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Account			2002			estima	estimate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		ВА	7,209	7,197	7,102	7,234	7,383	7,544	7,736
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	6 . 6,790	7,592	7,335	7,481	7,532	7,682	7,822
Limitation on program level (obligations)			(6,372)	(6,690)	(6,580)	(6,703)	(6,839)	(6,990)	(7,168)
Federal buildings fund (gross)	-	BA	7,538	7,473	7,319	7,455	7,609	7,775	7,972
		0	6,790	7,592	7,335	7,481	7,532	7,682	7,822
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	-63 . -7,385	-7,342	_7,464	_7,604	_7,758	_7,930	-8,131
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-22	-18	-18	-18	-19	-19	-20
Total Federal buildings fund (net)		ВА	68	113	-163	-167	-168	-174	-179
		0	-617	232	-147	-141	-245	-267	-329
Total Federal funds Real Property Activities		BA O	72 –615	125 244	–152 –136	-158 -132	–161 –238	–169 –262	-174 -324
Supply ar	nd Ted	hnolog	y Activities						
		eral funds	-						
General and Special Funds:									
Expenses of transportation audit contracts and contract administration: Appropriation, mandatory	. 804	ВА	13	13	14	15	16	16	17
Outlays		0	10	13	14	15	16	16	17
Intragovernmental Funds: General supply fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	3,759 3,613	3,696 3,696	3,852 3,852	3,910 3,910	3,972 3,972	4,039 4,039	4,113 4,113
General supply fund (gross)		BA O	3,759 3,613	3,696 3,696	3,852 3,852	3,910 3,910	3,972 3,972	4,039 4,039	4,113 4,113
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-94 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3,481 -184	-3,512 -184	−3,665 −187	-3,720 -190	-3,779 -193	-3,843 -196	-3,913 -200
Total General supply fund (net)		BA							
rotal General supply fulfu (fiet)	•	0	-52 .						
Information technology fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	7,731 7,116	7,468 7,449	7,971 7,944	8,120 8,092	8,285 8,257	8,468 8,439	8,683 8,654
Information technology fund (gross)		BA	7,731	7,468	7,971	8,120	8,285	8,468	8,683
(3/		0	7,116	7,449	7,944	8,092	8,257	8,439	8,654
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-7,254 -11	–7,457 –11	−7,960 −11	-8,109 -11	-8,273 -11	-8,456 -12	-8,671 -12
•		BA							
Total Information technology fund (net)	•	0	-149	-19	-27	-28	–27	-29	-29
Total Federal funds Supply and Technology Activities		BA O	13 –191	13 -6	14 -13	15 –13	17 –11	16 -13	17 –12
	onoro	l Activi	tion						
G		eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Governmentwide policy: Appropriation, discretionary	. 804	RΔ	60	52	74	75	77	79	81
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	20	22	5	5	5	5	5
Outlays	•	0	60	75	75	80	82	83	85
Governmentwide policy (gross)		BA O	80 60	74 75	79 75	80 80	82 82	84 83	86 85

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Account			2002		estimate						
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-20	-22	-5	-5	- 5	-5	-5		
Total Governmentwide policy (net)		BA O	60 40	52 53	74 70	75 75	77 77	79 78	81 80		
Operating expenses:											
Appropriation, discretionary	804	BA BA	77 5	89 17	85 17	86 17	88 18	90 18	93 19		
Outlays		0	83	102	102	104	106	108	110		
Operating expenses (gross)		BA O	82 83	106 102	102 102	103 104	106 106	108 108	112 110		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-3								
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	5 -7				-18	-18	-19		
Total Operating expenses (net)		BA O	77 76	89 85	85 85	86 87	88 88	90 90	93 91		
Office of Leaveston Consults											
Office of Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary	804	ВА	36	37	39	40	41	41	42		
Outlays Electronic government (E-GOV) fund:		0	36	37	39	39	40	41	42		
Appropriation, discretionary	804		5	45	45	46	47	48	49		
Outlays		0	1	41	44	46	47	48	49		
Appropriation, discretionary	802		3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Outlays Expenses, Presidential transition:		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Outlays	802	0	1	1							
Public Enterprise Funds: Federal citizen information center fund:											
Appropriation, discretionary	376		7	15	18	18	19	19	20		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 10	3 18	3 21	3 21	3 22	3 22	3 23		
Federal citizen information center fund (gross)		ВА	10	18	21	21	22	22	23		
(g,		0	10	18	21	21	22	22	23		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2		
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
Total Federal citizen information center fund (net)		BA O	7 7	15 15	18 18	18 18	19 19	19 19	20 20		
Intragovernmental Funds:											
Working capital fund:	904	BA	4								
Reappropriation, discretionary	804	BA	299	314	324	330	337	344	353		
Outlays		0	285	314	324	328	335	342	351		
Working capital fund (gross)		BA O	303 285	314 314	324 324	330 328	337 335	344 342	353 351		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	-1 -298	-314	-324	_330	-337	-344	-353		
Total Working capital fund (net)		BA O					_2	-2	-2		
Total Federal funds General Activities		BA O	192 151	241 235	264 259	268 266	275 272	280 277	288 283		
	Sur	nmary									
Federal funds:	Jui	-	.==	070	400	405	402	40=	102		
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	277 -655	379 473	126 110	125 121	131 23	127 2	131 -53		

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of selecting receipts Properties of Selecting Receipts Properties Properti	Assessment			2002			estima	te		
Proprietary receipts from the public 401 BAV	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proprietary receipts from the public 401 BAV										
Table General Services Administration BA										
Companies Comp		804	BA/O	<i>–22</i>	-39	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32
Account Acco	Total General Services Administration									
Millennium Challenge Corporation: Proteorial June 1998 Proteorial Security Assistance Proteorial Security Sec					RAMS					
Millennium Challenge Corporation Federal Annals Page	·			2002			estima	te		
Peters International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Assistance International Security Inte	Account				2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Milesmum chalgenge control or Appropriation, disoretionary 151 BA 1,300 1,324 1,351 1,381 1,416 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,324 1,351 1,381 1,416 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,324 1,335 1,381 1,416 1,000 1,00	Millennium		_	-						
Pappoint Pappoint	General and Special Funds:	i eu	ziai iuilus	•						
Collegis O 7650 71,052 71,333 71,361 71,389		151	BA			√1.300	√1.324	√1.351	√1.381	√1.416
Pederal funds Pederal Fund										
Second Special Funds: Second Special Funds	Internation	nal Se	ecurity	Assistance						
Economic support fund:	General and Special Funds	Fed	eral funds	3						
Spending authority from diffeetling collections, discretionary	•									
Coultays				,	2,490	2,535	2,582	2,635	2,693	2,762
Offsetting collections from Federal sources					2,472	2,653	2,628	2,602	2,639	2,663
Total Economic support fund (net) BA 2,670 2,490 2,535 2,582 2,635 2,693 2,762 2,693 2,663 2,6	Economic support fund (gross)									
Total Economic support fund (net) BA 2,670 2,490 2,535 2,582 2,635 2,693 2,762 2,693 2,663 2,6	Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-							
Commic support fund transfer account: Couldays	Total Economic support fund (net)		BA .						2.693	2.762
Outlays 151 O 1 1 Central America and Caribbean emergency disaster recovery fund: 151 O 75 45 27 Serior multifaction of the contraction of the co	Total Editions Support and (VO)									
Central America and Caribbean emergency disaster recovery fund:		151	0	1	1.					
Poreign military financing program: Appropriation, discretionary 152 BA 4,007 4,107 4,414 4,496 4,587 4,689 4,809 Outlays 0 4,403 4,552 4,288 4,320 4,522 4,635 4,753 International military education and training:		454	0	75	45	07				
Outlays O 4,403 4,552 4,288 4,320 4,522 4,635 4,753 International military education and training: 152 BA 70 80 92 94 95 98 100 Outlays 0 59 76 88 93 98 96 98 Peacekeeping operations: Appropriation, discretionary 152 BA 164 108 95 96 99 101 104 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 3 3 166 105 96 99 101 104 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary BA 3 3 166 105 96 99 101 104 Outlays 0 339 156 105 96 99 101 104 Peacekeeping operations (gross) BA 8 8 8 8 8 96 99 101 104 96 98 <td>•</td> <td>151</td> <td>O</td> <td>/5</td> <td>45</td> <td>27 .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	•	151	O	/5	45	27 .				
International military education and training: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays O 5 6 7 80 92 94 95 98 100 Outlays O 80 98 Peacekeeping operations: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, discretionary BA 152 BA 164 108 95 96 99 101 104 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Dutlays BA 167 108 95 96 98 100 103 Peacekeeping operations (gross) BA 167 108 95 96 99 101 104 0 339 156 105 96 98 100 103 Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Peacekeeping operations (net) BA 164 108 95 96 99 101 104 0 328 156 105 96 99 101 104 104 105 105 105 105 105				,					,	
Peacekeeping operations:	International military education and training:			,	,	,	,	,	,	,
Appropriation, discretionary 152 BA 164 108 95 96 99 101 104										
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	1 0 1	152	ВΔ	164	108	95	96	gg	101	104
Peacekeeping operations (gross)	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	3						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts	•									
Offsetting collections from Federal sources -8	reaceaceping operations (gloss)									
Contraction of the tring collections from non-Federal sources -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -			BA							
United States emergency fund for complex foreign crises: Appropriation, discretionary				-						
Appropriation, discretionary 152 BA J100 J102 J104 J106 J109 Outlays 0 J25 J50 J76 J103 J105 Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs: Appropriation, discretionary 152 BA 398 372 385 392 401 409 419	Total Peacekeeping operations (net)									
Outlays O 25 50 76 103 105 Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs: Appropriation, discretionary 152 BA 398 372 385 392 401 409 419	United States emergency fund for complex foreign crises:		-							
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs: Appropriation, discretionary										
	Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs:									

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	te				
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Outlays		0	413	439	441	438	396	405	415		
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs (gross)		BA O	428 413	372 439	385 441	392 438	401 396	409 405	419 415		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-30 .								
Total Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs (net)		BA O	398 383	372 439	385 441	392 438	401 396	409 405	419 415		
Nonproliferation and disarmament fund:	152	0		5	2						
Outlays credit Accounts:	132	U		5	З.						
Foreign military financing loan program account: Appropriation, mandatory	152										
Outlays Limitation on direct loan activity		0	211								
Foreign military loan liquidating account:				(-,)							
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	27 38	26 14	40 28	9 66	7 64	10 57	13 50		
Outlays		0	65	40	68	75	71	67	63		
Foreign military loan liquidating account (gross)		BA O	65 65	40 40	68 68	75 75	71 71	67 67	63		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-31 -429	_355	-342	-336	_297	-259		
Total Foreign military loan liquidating account (net)		BA O	–532 –532	-420 -420	-287 -287	-267 -267	-265 -265	-230 -230	-196 -196		
	Sur	nmary	1								
ederal funds:	-	•									
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	6,943 7,999	6,737 7,333	7,334 7,343	7,495 7,358	7,656 7,527	7,866 7,748	8,107 7,941		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	152	BA/O	-16	-522							
Total International Security Assistance		BA O	6,927 7,983	6,215 6,811	7,334 7,343	7,495 7,358	7,656 7,527	7,866 7,748	8,10 7,94		
Multi	ilatera	al Assi	stance								
ieneral and Special Funds:	Fed	eral fund	ls								
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Appropriation, discretionary	151	BA	101	178	185	188	192	197	202		
Outlays		0	97	151	147	147	116	141	171		
Contribution to the International Development Association: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	151	BA O	792 929	874 996	977 1,323	995 677	1,015 882	1,038 1,002	1,06 4		
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency: Appropriation, discretionary	151		5	4	4	4	4	4	.,020		
Outlays		0	16	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank: Appropriation, discretionary	151		-141	30	31	32	32	33	34		
Outlays Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:		0	29	28	30	30	30	32	33		
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	151	BA O	98 212	147 232	152 185	155 141	158 93	161 98	166 132		
Contribution to the African Development Bank: Appropriation, discretionary	151		105	123	123	125	128	130	134		
Outlays		0	110	125	130	130	131	132	133		
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	151	BA O	36 36	36 36	35 35	36 36	36 36	37 36	38 37		
North American Development Bank: Outlays	151			11	11	11					
Contribution to enterprise for the Americas multilateral investment fund: Appropriation, discretionary	151	ВА		30	33	34	34	35	36		

(In millions of dollars)

151	O BA BA O BA BA O	actual 60 20 5 28 6 25	2003 118 15 11 10	75 15 12 14	2005 52 15 16	2006 35 16 15	2007 34 16 15	
	BA O BA BA O BA	20 5 28 6 25	15 11	15 12	15 16	16	16	1
	BA BA O BA	5 28 6 25	11 10	12	16			1 /1
151	BA BA O BA	28 6 25	10			15	15	1
151	BA O BA	6 25		14	14			
	BA —		23				15	1:
				23	22	17	13	14
	_	34 25	10 23	14 23	14 22	14 17	15 13	1! 14
	_	-4 -2						
	BA O	28 19	10 23	14 23	14 22	14 17	15 13	15 14
151	BA	100						
	0	100						
151	BA O	10 17						
151	BA O	295 299	310 316	315 315	321 320	327 327	335 334	34 3
	BA O	295 299	310 316	315 315	321 320	327 327	335 334	34 3
	ВА							
	BA O	295 301	310 316	315 315	321 320	327 327	335 334	34 3
151		251		395	402	411	420	431
	O	259	2 226	333	347	404	412	422
	BA O	251 259	2 226	395 333	402 347	411 404	420 412	43 1
Sun	nmary							
	BA O	1,700	1,759	2,279	2,321	2,367	2,421	2,48 3
151								
	BA O	1,700	1,755	2,279	2,321	2,367	2,421	2,48 3
1!	51 51 51	O — 51 BA O — 51 BA O — BA O — BA O — Summary BA O — 51 BA/O — Summary BA O — 51 BA/O — 51 BA/O — 51 BA/O —	O 19 51 BA 100 51 BA 295 O 299 BA 295 O 299 BA 295 O 301 51 BA 295 O 299 BA 251 O 259 BA 251 O 259 Summary BA 1,700 O 2,190 BA 1,700 O 2,190	O 19 23 51 BA 100	O 19 23 23 51 BA 100	O 19 23 23 22 51 BA 100	O 19 23 23 22 17 51 BA 100	O 19 23 23 22 17 13 51 BA 100

Agency for International Development

Federal funds

seneral and Special Funds:									
Sustainable development assistance program:									
Appropriation, discretionary	151	BA	1,150	1,366	1,324	1,349	1,376	1,407	1,442
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	10						
Outlays		0	1,209	1,317	1,425	1,366	1,349	1,367	1,390
Sustainable development assistance program (gross)		ВА	1,160	1,366	1,324	1,349	1,376	1,407	1,442
		0	1,209	1,317	1,425	1,366	1,349	1,367	1,390
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-1						

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-9 .						
Total Sustainable development assistance program (net)		BA O	1,150 1,200	1,366 1,317	1,324 1,425	1,349 1,366	1,376 1,349	1,407 1,367	1,442 1,390
Child survival and disease programs: Appropriation, discretionary	151	BA	1,338	1,474	1,495	1,523	1,554	1,588	1,629
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O		1,192	1,345	1,421	1,474	 1,517	1,555
Child survival and disease programs (gross)		BA O	1,341 1,022	1,474 1,192	1,495 1,345	1,523 1,421	1,554 1,474	1,588 1,517	1,629 1,555
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	-1						
Total Child survival and disease programs (net)		BA O	1,338 1,020	1,474 1,192	1,495 1,345	1,523 1,421	1,554 1,474	1,588 1,517	1,629 1,555
Global AIDS initiative:					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	· · ·	
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Development fund for Africa:		BA O			450 68	1,250 413	1,800 985	2,400 1,578	2,600 2,138
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays	151	BA O	-8 60	30	15				
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States: Appropriation, discretionary			461	495	435	444	452	462	474
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	515	368	413	430	438	452	455
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (gross)		BA O	462 515	495 368	435 413	444 430	452 438	462 452	474 455
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1 .						
Total Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (net)		BA O	461 514	495 368	435 413	444 430	452 438	462 452	474 455
Sub-Saharan Africa disaster assistance: Outlays	151	0	1	1	1 .				
International disaster assistance: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	326 407	286 309	236 301	240 289	245 256	251 251	257 250
Famine fund: Appropriation, discretionary	151	ВА			200	204	209	214	219
Outlays Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development:		0			50	121	164	192	206
Appropriation, discretionary	151	BA BA O	567 8 608	572 6 556	604 6 591	615 6 611	628 6 624	641 6 640	658 7 659
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development (gross)		BA O	575 608	578 556	610 591	621 611	634 624	647 640	665 659
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-8	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
Total Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development (net)		BA O	567 600	572 550	604 585	615 605	628 618	641 634	658 652
Capital investment fund: Appropriation, discretionary	151			95	146	148	152	155	159
Outlays Transition Initiatives: Appropriation, discretionary	151	O BA	50	13 55	35 55	67 56	103 57	133 58	150 60
Outlays	.01	O	46	42	43	46	51	56	58
Appropriation, mandatoryOutlays	153	BA O	45 45	45 45	44 44	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43
Operating expenses, Office of Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	151	BA O	32 30	33 37	35 34	36 36	36 36	37 37	38 38

Account			2002			estim	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
tublia Enterprisa Eunda									
ublic Enterprise Funds: Property management fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	151	ВА		1	1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0		2	2	2	2	2	
Property management fund (gross)		ВА		1	1	1	1	1	
1 opony management rate (grees) minimum minimu		0		2	2	2	2	2	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
·				•	•	•	•	•	
Total Property management fund (net)		BA O		1	1	1	1	 1	
ntragovernmental Funds:									
Working capital fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	151	ВА	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Outlays	131	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Marking conital fund (grace)		ВА	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Working capital fund (gross)		0	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Total Working capital fund (net)		ВА							
Total Working Capital Iuliu (Het)		0							
redit Accounts:									
Assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union:									
Appropriation, discretionary	151	ВА	624	755	576	587	599	612	6
Outlays		0	600	550	614	632	627	624	6
Urban and environmental credit program account:									
Appropriation, mandatory	151	BA O	5 7						
Outlays		U	1	12 .					
Appropriation, mandatory	151	ВА	30	30	30	40	40	40	4
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA			1	1	1	1	
Outlays		0	39	16	31	41	41	41	4
Housing and other credit guaranty programs liquidating account (gross)		BA	72	30	31	41	41	41	
		0	39	16	31	41	41	41	4
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-3 .					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-42	-64	-41	-73	-70	-68	-{
Total Housing and other credit guaranty programs liquidating account (net)		ВА	30	-37	-10	-32	-29	-27	-1
		0	-3	-51	-10	-32	-29	-27	-1
Microenterprise and small enterprise development program account:									
Appropriation, mandatory	151	BA	1.						
Outlays		0	1	5	1	1			
Private sector revolving fund liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	151	RΔ		1					
	101								
Private sector revolving fund liquidating account (gross)		BA		1.					
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-1 .					
Development credit authority program account:	454	D.4	40			••		••	
Appropriation, discretionary	151	O BA	10 5	8 13	29 18	29 25	30 30	30 30	;
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments		•			(700)	(713)	(728)	(744)	(76
Economic assistance loans liquidating account:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	151			7	4	4	4	4	
Outlays		0		5	4				
Economic assistance loans liquidating account (gross)		BA		7	4	4	4	4	
		0		5	4				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-7 700						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-770	-661	-559	-556	-510	-4
Total Economic assistance loans liquidating account (net)		BA	-799	-768	-657	-555	-552	-506	-4

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

Account			2002	estimate							
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
	Tri	ust funds									
Foreign Service national separation liability trust fund: Reappropriation, mandatory		BA	4	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Outlays	002	^		1	1	1	1	1	1		
Miscellaneous trust funds, AID: Appropriation, mandatory	151	BA O									
		_									
Federal funds:	Sui	mmary									
(As shown in detail above)		ВА	3,832	4,389	4,962	5,937	6,600	7,365	7,761		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	3,734	3,663	4,326	4,915	5,590	6,378	7,095		
Proprietary receipts from the public	151	BA/O _	-50	<i>−30</i> .							
Total Federal funds		BA O	3,782 3,684	4,359 3,633	4,962 4,326	5,937 4,915	6,600 5,590	7,365 6,378	7,761 7,095		
Trust funds:							_				
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	6 2	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1		
Interfund transactions	602	BA/O	-3	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1		
Total Agency for International Development		BA O	3,785 3,683	4,359 3,632	4,962 4,325	5,937 4,914	6,601 5,590	7,366 6,378	7,762 7,095		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit account: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	151	BA BA O	-47 85 49	-48 107 68	-49 123 73	–50 125 107	-51 128 128	-52 131 128	-53 134 125		
Outlays Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit account (gross)		O – BA	49 38	68 59	73 74	107 75	128 77	128 79	125 		
		0	49	68	73	107	128	128	125		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	2								
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			–23 –223	–24 –232	–25 –235	–25 –239	–26 –243	–27 –247	–27 –251		
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-62	-65	-61	-62	-64	-65	-66		
Total Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit account (net)		BA O	–268 –259	-262 -253	–247 –248	–251 –219	–256 –205	–260 –211	-263 -219		
Credit Accounts:											
Overseas Private Investment Corporation program account: Appropriation, discretionary	151	ВΔ	47	48	49	49	51	53	53		
Appropriation, mandatory	101	BA	128	169 .							
Outlays		0 -	151	215	49	54	59	45	48		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation program account (gross)		BA O	175 151	217 215	49 49	49 54	51 59	53 45	53 48		
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA									
Total Overseas Private Investment Corporation program account (net)		BA O	121 127	217 215	49 49	49 54	51 59	53 45	53 48		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	151	^	3								
Overseas Private Investment Corporation liquidating account (gross)		BA O	3								
		-									

Account			2002 _			estim	ate			
, 000un			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-3	-1 .						
Total Overseas Private Investment Corporation liquidating account (net)		BA O	-3							
		-								
ederal funds:		nmary	447	4-	400		205	207		
(As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts:		BA O	–147 –135	-45 -38	–198 –199	–202 –165	–205 –146	–207 –166	-2 : -1:	
Proprietary receipts from the public	151	BA/O _	-135	-58 .						
Total Overseas Private Investment Corporation		BA O =	-282 -270	-103 -96	-198 -199	-202 -165	-205 -146	-207 -166	-2 -1	
Tra	ade and Dev Fede	velopmei eral funds	nt Agency							
eneral and Special Funds:										
Trade and Development Agency: Appropriation, discretionary			62	45	60	61	62	63	6	
Outlays		0 =	59	55	73	84	60	62		
		e Corps eral funds								
eneral and Special Funds: Peace Corps:										
Appropriation, discretionary			275	317	359	366	373	381	3	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	8 276	5 311	4 385	4 377	4 376	4 383	39	
Peace Corps (gross)		BA O	283 276	322 311	363 385	370 377	377 376	385 383	3 :	
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-4							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	−3 −1	-4 -1	−3 −1	−3 −1	−3 −1	−3 −1		
Total Peace Corps (net)		BA O	275 272	317 306	359 381	366 373	373 372	381 379	3 9	
	Tru	st funds								
Peace Corps miscellaneous trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	1 2	3 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2		
,		=								
	Inter-Americ Fede	can Foul eral funds	ndation							
eneral and Special Funds: Inter-American Foundation:										
Appropriation, discretionary			13	14	15	15	15	16		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 24	11 22	11 30	11 30	11 27	12 29	:	
Inter-American Foundation (gross)		BA O	14 24	25 22	26 30	26 30	26 27	28 29		
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-1	-11	-11	-11	-11	-12	_	
Total Inter-American Foundation (net)		BA O	13 23	14 11	15 19	15 19	15 16	16 17		
		=	۷۵	11	19	19	10	17		

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
African De	ovelo	nment	Foundation						
/illioan Bo		eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
African Development Foundation:	151	ВА	17	17	10	18	19	19	20
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	151	0	17 13	17 18	18 15	15	18	19	20 19
Total Federal funds International Development Assistance		ВА	3,867	4,649	5,216	6,195	6,864	7,637	8,044
		0	3,781	3,927	4,615	5,241	5,910	6,689	7,411
Total Trust funds International Development Assistance		ВА	7	5	4	4	4	4	4
Interfund transactions	600	O BA/O	4 	-2	-2	-2	3 -1	3 -1	3
Interfund transactions	002								
Total International Development Assistance		BA O	3,871 3,782	4,652 3,928	5,218 4,616	6,197 5,242	6,867 5,912	7,640 6,691	8,047 7,413
Internation	nal M	onetar	y Programs						
		eral funds	-						
General and Special Funds:									
United States quota, International Monetary Fund: Outlays	155	0	-446						
Milita	rv Sa	ales Pr	ogram						
	-	eral funds	-						
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Special defense acquisition fund: Outlays	155	0	-2	5	3				
Special defense acquisition fund (gross)	.00	0		5					-
		O							
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources									
Total Special defense acquisition fund (net)		BA O	-2 -4	5					
	Tru	ıst funds							
Foreign military sales trust fund: Contract authority, mandatory	155	DΛ	13,214	13,332	9,077	10,609	11,604	11,813	12,026
Outlays	133	0	11,062	12,259	11,974	10,882	10,849	11,044	11,243
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds:	-	_							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	-2 -4	5					
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	13,214 11,062	13,332 12,259	9,077 11,974	10,609 10,882	11,604 10,849	11,813 11,044	12,026 11,243
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	155		-11,225	-12,259	-11,974	-10.882	-10.849	-11,044	-11,243
	100								
Total Trust funds		BA O	1,989 -163	1,073	-2,897	–273	755	769	783
Total Military Sales Program		BA O	1,987 -167	1,073 5	-2,897 3	-273	755	769	783
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds:	Jul	-	10 600	12 000	16 100	17 005	10.000	10 205	20.050
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	12,693 13,705	13,233 13,633	16,129 15,234	17,335 15,584	18,238 16,877	19,305 18,051	20,050 19,107

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estin	nate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	151 152		-185 -16						
Total Federal funds		BA O	12,492 13,504	12,619 13,019	16,129 15,234	17,335 15,584	18,238 16,877	19,305 18,051	20,050 19,107
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	155	BA O BA/O	13,221 11,066 -11,225	13,337 12,262 –12,259	9,081 11,977 –11,974	10,613 10,885 -10,882	11,608 10,852 -10,849	11,817 11,047 -11,044	12,030 11,246 -11,243
Total Trust funds		BA O	1,996 –159	1,078 3	-2,893 3	-269 3	759 3	773 3	787 3
Interfund transactions	602	BA/O	-3	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Total International Assistance Programs		BA O	14,485 13,342	13,695 13,020	13,234 15,235	17,064 15,585	18,996 16,879	20,077 18,053	20,836 19,109

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Account			2002	estimate							
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
	Fede	eral fund	ls								
eral and Special Funds:											
cience, aeronautics, and exploration											
(Space flight, research, and supporting activities):											
(Appropriation, discretionary)	252				6,668	7,337	7,807	8,267	8,6		
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA			500	509	520	531	54		
(Outlays)		0			3,968	6,991	7,782	8,512	8,93		
Science, aeronautics, and exploration (gross)		ВА			7,168	7,846	8,327	8,798	9,15		
, ,		0			3,968	6,991	7,782	8,512	8,93		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources					-455	-464	-473	-483	-49		
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources					-45	-46	-47	-48	-4		
Total (Space flight, research, and supporting activities) (net)		BA			6,668	7,336	7,807	8,267	8,61		
Total (opace light, research, and supporting activities) (net)		0			3,468	6,481	7,262	7,981	8,39		
(Air transportation):											
(Appropriation, discretionary)	402	BA			993	932	939	934	91		
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA			117	119	122	124	12		
(Outlays)		0			634	1,001	1,023	1,063	1,05		
Science, aeronautics, and exploration (gross)		BA			7,778	8.387	8,868	9.325	9.65		
(3)		0			4,102	7,482	8,285	9,044	9,44		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources					-85	-87	-88	-90	-9		
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources					-32	-33	-33	-34	-3		
Total (Air transportation) (net)		ВА			993	931	940	934	91		
, (0			517	881	902	939	92		
Total Science, aeronautics, and exploration		ВА			7,661	8,267	8,747	9,201	9,52		
		0			3,985	7,362	8,164	8,920	9,31		
pace flight capabilities:											
Appropriation, discretionary	252	ВА			7,782	7,746	7,881	8,066	8,24		
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA			328	334	341	348	35		
Outlays		0			5,613	7,862	8,180	8,352	8,54		
Space flight capabilities (gross)		ВА			8,110	8,080	8,222	8,414	8,60		
1 0 1 10		0			5,613	7,862	8,180	8,352	8,54		

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Account			2002		estimate					
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources					-56	-57	-58	-59	-6	
Total Space flight capabilities (net)		BA O			7,782 5,285	7,746 7,528	7,881 7,839	8,066 8,004	8,24 8,18	
luman space flight: Appropriation, discretionary	252	DΛ	6,773	6 121						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays	202	BA O	290 6,608	,						
Human space flight (gross)		BA O	7,063 6,608	6,477 6,496	1,821	184				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA BA								
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			–244 –27							
Total Human space flight (net)		BA O	6,773 6,337	6,131 6,150	1,821	184				
Science, Aeronautics and Technology (Space flight, research, and supporting activities):										
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	252	BA	7,098 474	584						
(Outlays)		O BA	7,121 7,572	7,873 8,442	3,587	661				
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		O BA	7,121	7,873	3,587	661				
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		BA		_501						
Total (Space flight, research, and supporting activities) (net)		BA O	7,104 6,576							
(Air transportation):		U	0,370	7,209	3,307	001	314			
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	402	BA BA	997 47							
(Outlays)		0	1,009	1,044	461	90				
Science, Aeronautics and Technology (gross)		BA O	8,148 7,585	8,902 8,333	4,048	751				
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-50 -3							
Total (Air transportation) (net)		BA O	991 956	986 986		90				
Total Science, Aeronautics and Technology		BA O	8,095 7,532	8,844 8,275	4,048	751				
Mission support										
(Space flight, research, and supporting activities): (Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)	252	BA O	5 556	145						
Mission support (gross)		BA O	5 556	145						
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA BA	7 -15							
Total (Space flight, research, and supporting activities) (net)		ВА								
Total (opace light, research, and supporting activities) (net)		0	534	145	89					

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002				estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Construction of facilities (Space flight, research, and supporting activities): (Outlays)	252	0	2							
Total Construction of facilities		0	2							
Office of Inspector General: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	252 Tru	BA O ast funds	24 24		25 25	26 26	28 28	29 29	30 29	31 31
Science, space, and technology education trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	503	BA O	1 1		1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1
National Space Grant Program: Outlays	252	0 _			3 .					
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary								
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	14,892 14,429	15,0 14,5		15,469 15,254	16,041 15,853	16,657 16,510	17,297 16,953	17,804 17,530
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	1 1		1 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration		BA O	14,893 14,430	15,0 14,5		15,470 15,255	16,042 15,854	16,658 16,511	17,298 16,954	17,805 17,531

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Assessment			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Fed	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Research and related activities									
(Defense-related activities):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	054		70	68	68	69	71	72	74
(Outlays)		0	74	35	53	62	66	69	72
(General science and basic research):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)	251	BA	3,543	3,715	4,038	4,113	4,197	4,290	4,399
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	80	100	100	102	104	106	109
(Outlays)		0 _	3,142	3,575	3,779	4,020	4,130	4,286	4,371
Research and related activities (gross)		BA	3,693	3.883	4,206	4.284	4,372	4,468	4,582
(5)		0	3,216	3,610	3,832	4,082	4,196	4,355	4,443
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA	5 .						
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)		BA	5.						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-90	-100	-100	-102	-104	-106	-109
Total (General science and basic research) (net)		BA —	3,543	3,715	4,038	4,113	4,197	4,290	4,399
(0	3,052	3,475	3,679	3,918	4,026	4,180	4,262
Total Research and related activities		BA	3,613	3,783	4,106	4,182	4,268	4,362	4,473
		0 _	3,126	3,510	3,732	3,980	4,092	4,249	4,334
Academic research infrastructure:									
Outlays	251	0	5 .						
Major research equipment and facilities construction:									
Appropriation, discretionary	251	BA	139	126	202	231	222	210	220
Outlays		0	137	185	162	181	219	224	216
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	251	BA	170	203	226	230	235	240	246
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	4	6	6	6	6	6	7
Outlays		0	172	210	230	236	241	246	253
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA	174	209	232	236	241	246	253
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0	172	210	230	236	241	246	253

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		ВА	170	203	226	230	235	240	246
		0	168	204	224	230	235	240	246
Office of the Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary	251	BA O	7 7	8 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	10	10 10
Outlays Education and human resources:		U	1	Э	Э	9	9	9	10
Appropriation, discretionary	251	BA	894	908	938	955	975	996	1,021
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	61 1	66 . 10	10	10	10	11	11
Outlays		0	715	914	948	944	961	979	995
Education and human resources (gross)		ВА	956	984	948	965	985	1,007	1,032
		0	715	914	948	944	961	979	995
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-10	-10	-10	-10	-11	-11
Total Education and human resources (net)		ВА	955	974	938	955	975	996	1,021
		0	714	904	938	934	951	968	984
	Tru	ıst funds							
Donations:	054	D.4	20	44	A=		.=		
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	251	O BA	33 31	41 41	27 27	36 36	37 37	37 37	37 37
,									
	Sui	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	4,884	5,094	5,481	5,607	5,709	5,818	5,970
(0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	4,157	4,812	5,065	5,334	5,506	5,690	5,790
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	33	41	27	36	37	37	37
		0	31	41	27	36	37	37	37
Total National Science Foundation		BA	4,917	5,135	5,508	5,643	5,746	5,855	6,007
		0	4,188	4,853	5,092	5,370	5,543	5,727	5,827

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Assessment			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Fed	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	805	BA	99	129	119	121	124	126	129
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	164	188	192	196	200	204	209
Outlays		0 _	231	316	311	318	323	330	338
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	263	317	311	317	324	330	338
		0	231	316	311	318	323	330	338
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-164	-188	-192	-196	-200	-204	-209
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA _	99	129	119	121	124	126	129
. ,		0	67	128	119	122	123	126	129
Human capital performance fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	805	BA			J 500	J 509	J 520	J 531	J 545
Outlays		0			J 500	J 509	J 520	⁷ 531	J 545
Office of Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary	805	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	10	11	15	15	16	16	16
Outlays		0 _	11	12	16	16	17	17	17
Office of Inspector General (gross)		BA	11	12	16	16	17	17	17
		0	11	12	16	16	17	17	17

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-10	-11	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16
Total Office of Inspector General (net)		BA O	1 1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	6,071 6,015	6,756 6,707	7,456 7,414	8,119 8,082	8,815 8,773	9,549 9,505	10,352 10,300
Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance: Appropriation, mandatory	602	BA	34	34	35	35	35	36	36
Outlays		0	34	34	35	35	35	36	36
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund: Appropriation, mandatory	805	BA	22,108	22,484 72,059	22,787 72,085	23,089 72,300	23,492 - 2,495	23,994 72,600	24,497 - 2,799
Outlays		0	22,108	22,484 J 2,059	22,787 J 2,085	23,089 J 2,300	23,492 72,495	23,994 J 2,600	24,497 2,799
Total Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund		BA O	22,108 22,108	24,543 24,543	24,872 24,872	25,389 25,389	25,987 25,987	26,594 26,594	27,296 27,296
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	516 460	750 750	803 803	818 818	835 835	853 853	87 5 875
Revolving fund (gross)		BA O	516 460	750 750	803 803	818 818	835 835	853 853	875 875
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		ВА	47 –563	–750	-803	-818	-835	-853	-875
Total Revolving fund (net)		BA O							
	Tri	ust funds							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	103 48,999	108 51,077	122 52,723	124 55,064	127 57,408	129 59,789	133 62,185
Outlays		0	48,970	50,991	^B 3 52,599 ^B 3	^B 8 54,990 ^B 8	^B 14 57,340 ^B 14	^B 20 59,722 ^B 20	^B 27 62,119 ^B 27
Total Civil service retirement and disability fund		BA O	49,102 48,970	51,185 50,991	52,848 52,602	55,196 54,998	57,549 57,354	59,938 59,742	62,345 62,146
Employees life insurance fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA BA	2 3,470	2 3,582	2 3,686	2 3,778	2 3,867	2 4,063	4,214
Outlays		0	1,961	2,170	2,254	2,403	2,558	2,724	2,900
Employees life insurance fund (gross)		BA O	3,472 1,961	3,584 2,170	3,688 2,254	3,780 2,403	3,869 2,558	4,065 2,724	4,216 2,900
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	29	-14	-10 400	-15 FOE	-15 501	-42	-22
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			−420 −1,366	-461 -1,325	-482 -1,331	-505 -1,354	–531 –1,378	-549 -1,508	-572 -1,575
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,715	-1,784	-1,865	-1,906	-1,945	-1,966	-2,047
Total Employees life insurance fund (net)		BA O	-1,540	-1,400	-1,424	-1,362	-1,296	-1,299	-1,294
Employees and retired employees health benefits funds:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA BA O	24 23,719 22,707	24 26,923 26,181	27 29,556 28,726	28 31,863 31,010	28 34,287 33,312	30 36,908 35,884	39,89 4 38,928
Employees and retired employees health benefits funds (gross)		BA O	23,743 22,707	26,947 26,181	29,583 28,726	31,891 31,010	34,315 33,312	36,938 35,884	39,92 4 38,928
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА	-133	-127	-114	-100	-104	-113	-128

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-6,495	-7,283	-8,051	-8,724	-9,421	-10,174	-11,018
Total Employees and retired employees health benefits funds (net)		BA O	-903	-639	1 -742	1 -780	1 -898	1 -940	1 -867
Federal funds:	Sur	nmary							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	28,313 28,122	31,463 31,413	32,983 32,941	34,174 34,138	35,482 35,439	36,837 36,793	38,359 38,307
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	49,102 46,527	51,185 48,952	52,849 50,436	55,197 52,856	57,550 55,160	59,939 57,503	62,346 59,985
Interfund transactions	602 805	BA/O BA/O	-29 -22,108	–29 –22,484 ^J –2,059	-30 -22,787 ^J -2,085	-30 -23,089 ^J -2,300	-30 -23,492 ^J -2,495	-30 -23,994 ^J -2,600	-31 -24,497 ^J -2,799
Total Office of Personnel Management		BA O	55,278 52,512	58,076 55,793	60,930 58,475	63,952 61,575	67,015 64,582	70,152 67,672	73,378 70,965

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Assessed			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Fed	leral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	341	353	360	367	374	382	392
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	291	255	252	257	262	268	275
Outlays		0 _	628	565	607	620	632	645	662
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA	632	608	612	624	636	650	667
		0 _	628	565	607	620	632	645	662
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	2 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-290	-252	-249	-254	-259	-264	-271
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA	341	353	360	367	374	383	393
, ,		0	335	310	355	363	370	378	388
Office of Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary	376	BA	11	14	14	14	15	15	15
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0 _	12	14	15	15	15	15	16
Office of Inspector General (gross)		BA	12	15	15	15	16	16	16
		0 _	12	14	15	15	15	15	16
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Office of Inspector General (net)		BA	11	14	14	14	15	15	15
		0 _	11	13	14	14	14	14	15
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	376	BA	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
Outlays		0 _	6	9	10	8	8	8	10
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund (gross)		BA	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
		0	6	9	10	8	8	8	10
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8
Total Surety bond guarantees revolving fund (net)		BA -							
		Ο		3	3	1	1	1	2

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

A			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Credit Accounts:									
Business loan program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary			278	218	226	230	235	240	246
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	92 346	693 . 933	223	229	233	238	244
Limitation on direct loan activity		Ü	(16)	(27)	(20)	(20)	(21)	(21)	(22)
Limitation on loan guarantee commitments			(15,266)	(18,983)	(20,802)	(21,191)	(21,621)	(22,099)	(22,660)
Total Business loan program account		BA O	370 346	911 933	226 223	230 229	235 233	240 238	246 244
Business loan fund liquidating account:		-							
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	376	BA	175	113	85	62	46	35	36
Outlays		0	102	90	68	50	37	28	29
Business loan fund liquidating account (gross)		BA .	175	113	85	62	46	35	36
		0	102	90	68	50	37	28	29
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		ВА	-4 . -171				_46	_35	_36
Total Business loan fund liquidating account (net)		BA .							
Total Dusiness total fully liquidating account (fiet)		0 .	-69	-23	-17	-12	-9	_7	-7
Disaster loans program account:									
Appropriation, discretionary			282	194	198	202	206	210	216
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA		_					
Outlays		0	372	689	198	200	204	209	214
Disaster loans program account (gross)		BA .	282	665	198	202	206	210	216
District found program decount (gross)		0	372	689	198	200	204	209	214
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-3 .					
Total Disaster loans program account (net)		BA O	282 372	662 686	198 198	202 200	206 204	210 209	216 214
Disaster loan fund liquidating account:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	136 25	86 14	11	1	1	1	1
		-							
Disaster loan fund liquidating account (gross)		BA O	136 25	86 14	11 2 .				1
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-12 .						
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-124	-86	-11	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Disaster loan fund liquidating account (net)		BA O	-99	 –72		 –1	 –1		-1
		-							
Pollution control equipment fund liquidating account: Appropriation, mandatory	376	BA	3	3	3	1	1	1	
Outlays		0		3	3	1	1		
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds:		-	4 00=	4 040	201	644	201	242	.=-
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	1,007 896	1,943 1,853	801 770	814 795	831 813	849 833	870 855
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		D.4.15							
Proprietary receipts from the public			−389 −14	–258 . –42 .					
Total Small Business Administration		BA .	604	1,643	801	814	831	849	870
		0	493	1,553	770	795	813	833	855

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Account			2002	estimate					
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Social S	ecurit	v Admii	nistration						
Social S		eral funds	instration						
neral and Special Funds:									
Payments to social security trust funds:	054	D.4	40.070	40.040	40.070	44.445	45.044	40.045	40.4
Appropriation, mandatory	651	BA	13,978	13,046	13,379 - 628	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,1
Outlays		0	13,969	13,046	13,379 7628	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,1
Total Payments to social security trust funds		BA	13,978	13,046	14,007	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,1
		0 _	13,969	13,046	14,007	14,415	15,344	16,645	18,1
Supplemental security income program:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	2,857	2,848	3,057	3,114	3,177	3,247	3,3
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	18,620	21,638	23,225 ^B 1	25,795 ^B –8	26,405 ^B –18	25,379 ^B –26	26,8
Advance appropriation, mandatory		BA	10,470	10,790	11,080	12,590	10,790	10,360	13,0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	3,735	3,949	4,056	4,136	4,264	4,398	4,4
Outlays		0	37,592	39,825	41,402 ^B 1	46,024 ^B –8	44,631 ^B -18	43,009 ^B -26	47,6
Supplemental security income program (gross)		BA -	35,682	39,225	41,419	45,627	44,618	43,358	47,6
		0 _	37,592	39,825	41,403	46,016	44,613	42,983	47,6
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-3,735	-3,949	-4,056	-4,136	-4,264	-4,398	-4,4
Total Supplemental security income program (net)		BA O	31,947 33,857	35,276 35,876	37,363 37,347	41,491 41,880	40,354 40,349	38,960 38,585	43, 1 43,1
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans:	704	DA	•	•	•	•			
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	2 7	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 9	2 8	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	5	5	5	5	4	4	
Outlays		0 _	16	17	17	17	15	14	
Special benefits for certain World War II veterans (gross)		BA O	14 16	17 17	17 17	17 17	15 15	14 14	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-5		-5		-4	-4	
Total Special benefits for certain World War II veterans (net)		BA -	9	12	12	12	11	10	
		0	11	12	12	12	11	10	
Office of the Inspector General									
(Social security): (Appropriation, discretionary)	651	ВА	19	21	25	25	26	27	
(Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary)		BA	56	62	65	66	67	69	
(Outlays)		0 _	69	83	90	92	94	96	
Office of the Inspector General (gross)		BA O	75 69	83 83	90 90	91 92	93 94	96 96	
(Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources)		BA -							
(Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts)		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-50	-62	-65	-66	-67	-69	
Total (Social security) (net)		BA O	19 19	21 21	25 25	25 26	26 27	27 27	
Total Office of the Inspector General		BA O	19 19	21 21	25 25	25 26	26 27	27 27	
State supplemental fees:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary			100	112	120	122	125	127	,
Outlays		O st funds	100	112	120	122	125	127	1
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			4.000	0.400	0.074	0.044	0.000	0.440	^
Appropriation discretioners									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	1,902 389,910	2,120 401,680	2,271 415,996	2,314 432,074	2,360 449,492	2,412 469,451	2,4 491,6

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	389,604	402,982	417,062	433,032	450,367 ⁷ –200	470,099 ^J –300	492,183 ⁷ –270
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (gross)		BA O	391,835 389,604	403,843 402,982	418,302 417,062	434,424 433,032	451,889 450,167	471,901 469,799	494,150 491,913
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_	-10 -13	-18 -25	-15 -20	–15 –21	-15 -22	-15 -23	-16 -23
Total Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (net)		BA O	391,812 389,581	403,800 402,939	418,267 417,027	434,388 432,996	451,852 450,130	471,863 469,761	494,111 491,874
Federal disability insurance trust fund: Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	•	BA BA O	1,602 68,587 66,432	1,717 74,457 75,593	1,986 78,649 80,330	2,024 81,158 83,035	2,064 85,850 87,486	2,110 91,953 93,538	2,164 98,400 100,016
Total Federal disability insurance trust fund		BA O	70,189 66,432	76,174 75,593	80,635 80,330	83,182 83,035	87,914 87,486	94,063 93,538	100,564 100,016
Limitation on administrative expenses: Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA BA O	7,570 29 7,703	7,937 43 8,231	8,530 35 8,551	8,690 35 8,706	8,866 35 8,882	9,062 35 9,074	9,292 35 9,300
Limitation on administrative expenses (gross)		BA O	7,599 7,703	7,980 8,231	8,565 8,551	8,725 8,706	8,901 8,882	9,097 9,074	9,327 9,300
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts Offsetting collections from Federal sources	•	BA BA	-969 . 1,026 -7,643	251 –8,206	-14 -8,531	-19 -8,686	–19 –8,862	-23 -9,054	-27 -9,280
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_ 	-13	-25	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Total Limitation on administrative expenses (net)	•	BA O –							
Total Federal funds Social Security Administration		BA O	46,053 47,956	48,467 49,067	51,527 51,511	56,065 56,455	55,860 55,856	55,769 55,394	61,486 61,475
Total Trust funds Social Security Administration		BA O	462,001 456,060	479,974 478,532	498,902 497,357	517,570 516,031	539,766 537,616	565,926 563,299	594,675 591,890
	Su	mmary							
Federal funds:	Or	n-Budget							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	46,053 47,956	48,467 49,067	51,527 51,511	56,065 56,455	55,860 55,856	55,769 55,394	61,486 61,475
Proprietary receipts from the public Total Social Security Administration (on-budget)		BA/O BA O	<i>-2,140</i> 43,913 45,816	-4,561 43,906 44,506	-4,013 47,514 47,498	<i>-2,309</i> 53,756 54,146	<i>-2,199</i> 53,661 53,657	<i>-2,280</i> 53,489 53,114	<i>–2,361</i> 59,125 59,114
	Of	f-Budget							
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	=	BA O	462,001 456,060	479,974 478,532	498,902 497,357	517,570 516,031	539,766 537,616	565,926 563,299	594,675 591,890
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	. 651 903		-82 -1 .	-82	-83	-84	-86	-88	-90
Interfund transactions	. 651	BA/O	-13,553	-13,046	-13,379 ^J -628	-14,415	-15,344	-16,645	-18,156
Total Social Security Administration (off-budget)		BA O	448,365 442,424	466,846 465,404	484,812 483,267	503,071 501,532	524,336 522,186	549,193 546,566	576,429 573,644
Total Social Security Administration		BA O	492,278 488,240	510,752 509,910	532,326 530,765	556,827 555,678	577,997 575,843	602,682 599,680	635,554 632,758

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Advisory Co		Historic	Preserva	tion					
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA BA O	3 1 4	4 1 5	4 1 5	4 1 5	4 1 5	4 1 5	4 1 5
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	4 4	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	3 3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Appalac	_	gional Cor	nmissior	1					
General and Special Funds: Appalachian Regional Commission:		eral funds							
Appropriation, discretionary Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	71 1					35	36
Outlays		0	108	94	71	63	55	47	38
Appalachian Regional Commission (gross)		BA O	72 108	66 94	33 71	34 63	34 55	35 47	36 38
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-1						
Total Appalachian Regional Commission (net)		BA O	71 107	66 94	33 71	34 63	34 55	35 47	36 38
Maryllancous book fronts.	Tru	st funds							
Miscellaneous trust funds: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	6 7	6 6	5 6	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 6
	Sun	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	71 107	66 94	33 71	34 63	34 55	35 47	36 38
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	6 7	6	5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 6
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	452	BA/O	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Total Trust funds		BA O	3 4	3 3	2 3	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 3
Interfund transactions	452	BA/O	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Total Appalachian Regional Commission		BA O	71 108	66 94	32 71	34 62	34 54	35 46	36 38
Architectural and Tra			ers Comp	oliance Bo	ard				
General and Special Funds:	Fede	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	5	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
Barry Goldwater Scholars	ship and	Excellenc	e in Edu	cation Fou	ındation				
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation: Appropriation, mandatory			4	4	4	4	4	4	4

	200	2			estimat	е		
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
easting Ro	ard of Gove	rnore						
-		,,,,,,,						
154	DΛ	447	460	EOE	FOF	EAC	EEO	E70
								572 1
		439	467	517	534	544	556	570
	 RA	451	469	526	536	547	559	573
		439	467	517	534	544	556	570
	ВА	-4	-1	-1 .				
	 ΒΔ	447	468	525	536	547	559	573
		439	467	517	534	544	556	570
		43	14	11	11	11	12	12
	0	21	36	35	38	15	12	12
15/	RΔ	25	26	27	28	28	20	29
		24	26	27	27	28	28	29
		515 484	508 529	563 579	575 599	586 587	600 596	614 611
stral Intalli		.01/						
		icy						
i euei	ai iuiius							
054	BA	212	223	226	239	247	255	263
	0	212	223	226	239	247	255	263
ety and Ha	azard Invest	igtion	Board					
-		•						
204	DΛ		•		•			9
		7	9	8	8	8	8	9
	·=	Found	dation					
	Fellowship t funds	Found	dation					
Trus	t funds			1	1	1	1	1
<i>Trus</i> 502	t funds		dation 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Trus	t funds BA O	1	1					
Trus 502	t funds	1	1					
Trus 502	t funds BA O	1	1					
Trus 502 pmmissior Feder	BAO of Fine Art	1 S	1 1	1	1	1	1	
Trus 502 Dommissior Feder 451	BA	 1 ss	1	1	1	1	1	
Trus 502 Dommissior Feder 451	BAO of Fine Art	1 S	1 1	1	1	1	1	1
Trus 502 Dmmissior Feder 451	BA O fine Art al funds BA O BA	1 SS 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 5	1 1 5	1 1 5	1 1 1 5	1 1 1 1
Trus 502 Dmmissior Feder 451	BA	1 SS	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1
Trus 502 Dommissior Feder 451 503	BA O fine Art al funds BA O BA	1 SS 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 5	1 1 5	1 1 5	1 1 1 5	1 1 1 1
	154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 155 165			Casting Board of Governors Federal funds Seasting Board of Governors S	Casting Board of Governors Federal funds Season Federal funds Season Sea	actual 2003 2004 2005	Casting Board of Governors Federal funds Sasting Board Federal funds Sasting Board Federal funds Sasting Board Federal funds Sasting Board Sasting Board Federal funds Sasting Board Sast	actual 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 O 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Account		2002			estima			
		actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Commission on C	Civil Rights						
	Federal fu	-						
eral and Special Funds:								
alaries and expenses:	754 DA				•		40	
Appropriation, discretionaryOutlays	_	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 9	
Oulays			<u> </u>					
•	Commission on O	cean Policy						
eral and Special Funds:	Federal fu	nds						
alaries and expenses:								
Appropriation, discretionary	306 BA	3 .						
Outlays		2	5	1				
Committee for Purchase fro	om People who are		erely Disa	bled, activit	ies			
eral and Special Funds:								
alaries and expenses:	EOE DA	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		5 4	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 6	5 6	
Comm	odity Futures Tra	-	sion					
eral and Special Funds:	Federal fu	nds						
ommodity Futures Trading Commission:								
Appropriation, discretionary	376 BA	88	80	88	90	91	93	
			J-33					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		72	7 33 90	89	90	91	93	
Oulays			90	09	30	31	33	
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (gross)	BA O	88 72	80 90	88 89	90 90	91 91	93 93	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			J-33	09				
·			- 00					
Total Commodity Futures Trading Commission (net)	BA O	88 72	47 57	88 89	90 90	91 91	93 93	
Cons	umer Product Saf	ety Commiss	ion					
00110	Federal fu		.0.11					
eral and Special Funds:								
alaries and expenses:								
Appropriation, discretionary		55 4	57 4	60 4	61 4	62 4	64 4	
Outlays		56	64	64	65	67	68	
Salaries and expenses (gross)		59	61	64	65	66	68	
	0	56	64	64	65	67	68	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)	BA O	55 52	57 60	60 60	61 61	62 63	64 64	
Cornoration	on for National and	d Community	Service					
Corboration		-						
	Federal fu	1100						
eral and Special Funds:	Federal fu	ndo						
		402	631	593	604	616	630	

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	404	516	659	722	604	615	628
National and community service programs, operating expenses (gross)		BA O	403 404	631 516	593 659	604 722	616 604	630 615	646 628
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1 .						
Total National and community service programs, operating expenses (net)		BA O	402 403	631 516	593 659	604 722	616 604	630 615	646 628
Domestic volunteer service programs, operating expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	506	ВА	329	396	365	372	379	388	398
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 303	6 345	6 355	6 368	6 384	6 398	7 399
Domestic volunteer service programs, operating expenses (gross)		BA O	335 303	402 345	371 355	378 368	385 384	394 398	405 399
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		ВА							
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA	2 . –2	_2		– 2		-2	_2
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Total Domestic volunteer service programs, operating expenses (net)		BA O	329 296	396 339	365 349	372 362	379 378	388 392	399 393
Inspector general:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O ust funds	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Gifts and contributions:					400	400	405	407	404
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	19	75 10	120 14	122 11	125 8	127 7	131 7
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	1 . 89	92	94	73	92	121	131
Gifts and contributions (gross)		BA O	20 89	85 92	134 94	133 73	133 92	134 121	138
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1 .						
Total Gifts and contributions (net)		BA O	19 88	85 92	134 94	133 73	133 92	134	138
		· ·	- 00	92	94	73	92	121	131
Federal funds:	Sur	mmary							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	736 704	1,032 860	963 1,013	981 1,089	1,000 987	1,023 1,012	1,050 1,026
Trust funds:		D.4	40	0.5	404	400	400	404	400
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	19 88	85 92	134 94	133 73	133 92	134 121	138 131
Interfund transactions	506	BA/O		-75	-120	-122	-125	-127	-131
Total Corporation for National and Community Service		BA O	755 792	1,042 877	977 987	992 1,040	1,008 954	1,030 1,006	1,057 1,026
Corporation	n for F	Public I	Broadcastin	g					
·		eral funds		-					
General and Special Funds: Corporation for Public Broadcasting:									
Appropriation, discretionary	503		25		200	388	396	405	415
Advance appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	350 375	365 390	380 . 380	388	396	405	415
Total Corporation for Public Broadcasting		BA O	375 375	390 390	380 380	388 388	396 396	405 405	415 415

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Account			2002 _			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Court of Ap	noole	for Vot	orans Claim	10					
Count of Ap	-	eral funds		15					
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	705	BA	13	15	16	16	17	17	17
Outlays		0	13	15	15	17	17	17	18
Court Services and Offender Su	upervi	sion Ag	ency for the	District o	of Columbi	a			
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Federal payment to Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of C	olumbia	:							
Appropriation, discretionary	. 752	BA	147	155	167	170	174	177	182
Outlays	•	0 :	129	151	172	175	173	177	18
Defense Nuc			-	ard					
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	1						
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	18 20	19 19	20 20	20 20	21 20	21 21	2 2
		=							
Delta	_	onal Au eral funds	-						
General and Special Funds:									
Delta regional authority: Appropriation, discretionary	450	ВА	10	10	2	2	2	2	:
Outlays		0	1	9	8	8	6	4	3
De	enali C	ommis	sion						
	-	eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Denali Commission:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	38	30	10	10	10	11	11
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	48 34	48	48	49	50	51	52
Outlays				109	122	116	116	117	120
Denali Commission (gross)	•	BA O	86 34	78 109	58 122	59 116	60 116	62 117	6 3 120
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-48	-48	-48	-49	-50	-51	– 52
Total Denali Commission (net)	•	BA O	38 -14	30 61	10 74	10 67	10 66	11 66	1 1
	Tri	ıst funds							
Denali Commission trust fund:	110	ist tutius							
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	11 2	11 13	11 11	11 11	11 11	12 12	12 12
Dis	strict o	: of Colui	mbia						
Distric			Courts						
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	1						
Federal payment to the District of Columbia courts:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	112 101	159 154	164 163	167 167	170 170	174 174	1 7 9
Defender services in District of Columbia courts:	•	U	101	104	100	107	170	1/4	1/0
Appropriation, discretionary		BA	34	32	32	33	33	34	35
Outlays Federal payment for family court act:		0	25	32	32	32	33	34	34
Appropriation, discretionary	. 806	BA O	24						

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Federal payment to the District of Columbia judicial retirement and survivors annuity fund:	:								
Appropriation, mandatory	. 752	BA	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Outlays		O ıst funds	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
District of Columbia judicial retirement and survivors annuity fund:	****	iot rando							
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	12 9	12 9	12 9	13 8	13 8	14 8	14
Outays	•	-	-	-	-				
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	177	198	203	207	210	215	221
(0	134	216	202	206	210	215	219
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)	•	BA O	12 9	12 9	12 9	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 9
Interfund transactions	. 752	BA/O	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
Total District of Columbia Courts		BA -	182	203	208	213	216	222	228
		0 =	136	218	204	207	211	216	221
District	-4.0-4								
DISTRICT		IMDIA Co eral funds	orrections						
General and Special Funds:	. 00	J. 14.140							
Payment to the District of Columbia corrections trustee, operations:	000	D.4							
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		O BA	30 69						
District of Columb			l Special Pa	yments					
		n eral and eral funds	l Special Pa	nyments					
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support:	Fed	eral funds	·	•					
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary	Fed	eral funds BA	17	nyments 17 17	17 17	17 17	18 18	18 18	
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support:	Fed. 502	eral funds BA O	17 17	17 17	17	17	18	18	19
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary	502 . 806	BA O BA	17 17 27	17 17	17 26	17 26	18 27	18 28	19
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District:	502 . 806	eral funds BA O	17 17	17 17	17	17 26	18 27	18	19 28
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the	Fed. 502	BA O BA BA O	17 17 27 1 52	17 17 1 1 1	17 26 26	17 26 26	18 27 27	28 28	19 28 28
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fed. 502	BA O BA BA	17 17 27 1	17 17 1 1	17 26	17 26	18 27	18 28	28 28 28
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District	Fed. 502	BA O BA BA O BA	17 17 27 1 52	17 17 1 1 1	26 26	26 26	27 27 27	28 28 28	28 28 28
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the	Fed. 502 . 806	BA O BA BA O BA	17 17 27 1 52	17 17 1 1 1	26 26	26 26	27 27 27	28 28 28	28 28 28 28
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fed. 502 806 806	BA O BA BA O -	17 17 27 1 52 28 52	17 17 1 1 1 1	26 26 26 26	26 26 26 26 26	27 27 27 27 27	28 28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28 28
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund:	Fed. 502 806	BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA	17 17 27 1 52 28 52	17 17 1 1 1 1 2 1	26 26 26 15	26 26 26 15	27 27 27 27 27 27	28 28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28 166
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	Fed. 502 806 806 601	BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O BA BA O C BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216	17 17 1 1 1 1 2 1	26 26 26 15 15	26 26 26 15	27 27 27 27 27 16 16	28 28 28 16 16	28 28 28 16 16 281
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund:	Fed. 502 806 806 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 216 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 2 1 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 27 15 15 269 269	26 26 26 26 27 15 15 269 269	27 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 16 16 269	288 288 288 289 160 160 281
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	Fed 502 806 806 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 216 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	27 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 28 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 16 16 281 485
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds:	Fed 502 806 806 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 216 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	27 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 28 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 16 16 281 485
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds: Federal payment for water and sewer services:	Fed 502 806 806 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 216 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	27 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 26 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 16 16 281 485 35
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds:	Fed 502 806 806 601 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269	27 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 28 28 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 16 16 281 485 35
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds: Federal payment for water and sewer services: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	Fed 502 806 806 601 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 252 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 15 15 269 269 30 30	17 26 26 26 26 27 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269 30 30	27 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	18 28 28 28 28 16 16 16 269 269 30 30	28 28 28 28 16 16 281 485 35 30 30
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds: Federal payment for water and sewer services: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	Fed 502 806 806 601 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 252 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 5 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269 30 30	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269 30 30	18 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269	28 28 28 26 16 16 269 269 30 30	28 28 28 28 16 16 281 485 35 30 30
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds: Federal payment for water and sewer services: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	Fed 502 806 806 601 806 601 806 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 252 252	17 17 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 15 15 269 269 30 30	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269 30 30	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269 30 30	18 27 27 27 27 16 16 16 269 269 30 30	18 28 28 28 28 16 16 16 269 269 30 30	28 28 28 28 28 28 35 35 30 30 30 30 30
General and Special Funds: Federal payment for resident tuition support: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District: Appropriation, discretionary Reappropriation, discretionary Outlays Total Federal support for economic development and management reforms in the District Federal payment for emergency planning and security cost in the District of Columbia: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Federal payment to the federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Federal supplemental District of Columbia pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Intragovernmental Funds: Federal payment for water and sewer services: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Federal payment for water and sewer services (gross)	Fed 502 806 806 601 601	BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O BA O	17 17 27 1 52 28 52 216 216 252 252 33 33 33	17 17 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 15 15 269 269	17 26 26 26 26 15 15 269 269 30 30 30 -30	17 26 26 26 26 27 15 15 269 269 30 30 30	18 27 27 27 27 16 16 269 269 30 30 30	28 28 28 28 269 269 30 30 30 30 30	199 19 28 28 28 28 28 35 35 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Tn	ust funds							
District of Columbia Federal pension liability trust fund:	110	ist tuttus							
Appropriation, mandatory	601	BA BA	459 6 .	488	496	500	511	522	497
Outlays		0	465	488	496	500	511	522	497
District of Columbia Federal pension liability trust fund (gross)		BA	465	488	496	500	511	522	497
		0 _	465	488	496	500	511	522	497
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-6 .						
Total District of Columbia Federal pension liability trust fund (net)		BA O	459 459	488 488	496 496	500 500	511 511	522 522	497 497
		-	459	400	490	500	511	522	497
	Sur	mmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		ВА	513	303	327	327	330	331	829
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	537	302	327	327	330	331	379
Intrafund transactions	601		-252	-269	-269	-269	-269	-269	-281
	908	-	-22	-85	-107	-129	-153	-178	-204
Total Federal funds		BA O	239 263	–51 –52	–49 –49	–71 –71	-92 -92	–116 –116	344 -106
Trust funds:		-							
(As shown in detail above)		BA	459	488	496	500	511	522	497
		0 _	459	488	496	500	511	522	497
Total District of Columbia General and Special Payments		BA O	698 722	437 436	447 447	429 429	419 419	406 406	841 391
Total Federal funds District of Columbia		BA -	446	147	154	136	118	99	565
		0 _	466	165	153	135	118	99	113
Total Trust funds District of Columbia		ВА	471	500	508	513	524	536	511
		0 -	468	497	505	508	519	530	506
Interfund transactions	752	-	-7	-7	<u>-7</u>	-7	-7	-7	<u>-7</u>
Total District of Columbia		BA O	910 927	640 655	655 651	642 636	635 630	628 622	1,069 612
		=							
Election A	ssist	ance Co	mmission						
	Fede	eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Election assistance commission:									
Appropriation, discretionary	808			400	500	600	10	10	10
Outlays		0 =		360	490	590	69	10	10
Facilities		·		!					
Equal Employme		pportur eral funds	iity Commi	ssion					
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	754	DΛ	011	200	225	244	240	056	200
Appropriation, discretionary	751	О	311 325	320 318	335 333	341 341	348 347	356 355	365 363
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Education, technical assistance and training revolving fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	751	BA	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outlays	751	0	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Education, technical assistance and training revolving fund (gross)		BA -	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		0 _	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

Total Finderal funds Equal Employment Opportunity Commission BA 311 320 335 341 348 356 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Account			2002			estimat	te		
Total Exception, Inchrical assistance and training revolving fund (reft) 0 0 355 318 333 341 340 386 38 3 0 255 318 333 341 347 355 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Federal funds Equal Employment Opporturity Commission BA 311 330 335 341 348 336 336 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 33 341 347 355 355 341 347 355 355 34	Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Export-Import Bank of the United States Section Se	Total Education, technical assistance and training revolving fund (net)									
Federal funds:	Total Federal funds Equal Employment Opportunity Commission									365 363
Inspector general of the Expon-Import Bank:	Export-Imp				tes					
Appropriation, discretionary	General and Special Funds:	. 00	orar rarra	-						
Export-Import Bank loans program account (gross) 155 BA 740 609 75 137 550 582 64	Appropriation, discretionary									1
Export-Import Bank loses program account:	•		0			1	1	1	1	1
Spending authority from distelling collections, discretionary BA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Export-Import Bank loans program account: Appropriation, discretionary					75	137	550	582	616
O 1,245 907 641 283 335 490 5	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	1	1					1 544
Total Export-Import Bank loans program account (net) BA 0 1,181 653 75 137 550 582 6 6 0 1,244 906 640 282 334 489 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Export-Import Bank loans program account (gross)									617 544
Export-Import Bank of the United States liquidating account: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory 155 BA 615 7 13 25 24 23 Colladys	Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	Total Export-Import Bank loans program account (net)									616 543
Offsetting collections from Federal sources	Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory									22
Continue	Export-Import Bank of the United States liquidating account (gross)									22
Summary Federal funds: (As shown in detail above) BA 1,181 166 -272 -173 261 329 4 4 42 43 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross) BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 44 44 44 44 44 44										-179
Pederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	Total Export-Import Bank of the United States liquidating account (net)									-157 -179
BA 1,181 166 -272 -173 261 329 44 43 42 43 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 42 43 44 44		Sur	nmary							
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 155 BA/O						-272	-173 -53			460 365
C	3 1	155								-123
Public Enterprise Funds: Revolving fund for administrative expenses: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory 351 BA 36 39 42 41 42 43 Outlays	Total Export-Import Bank of the United States									337 242
Public Enterprise Funds: Revolving fund for administrative expenses: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	Farr									
Revolving fund for administrative expenses: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory 351 BA 36 39 42 41 42 43	Public Enterprise Funds:	Fed	eral fund	s						
Limitation on administrative expenses	Revolving fund for administrative expenses: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory									44 44
			J							(41)
	Revolving fund for administrative expenses (gross)									44 44
Offsetting collections from Federal sources -1 -1 -1 -1 Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities -1 -1 -1	<u> </u>									

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Account			2002			estimat	е		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-35	-37	-40	-41	-42	-43	-4
Total Revolving fund for administrative expenses (net)		BA O							
Form Credit Cretom	Eina	-	alatanaa Ca						
Farm Credit System		iciai As eral funds		rporation					
redit Accounts: Financial Assistance Corporation assistance fund liquidating account:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	142 71	165 71	72 29				
Financial Assistance Corporation assistance fund liquidating account (gross)		BA O	142 71	165 71	72 29				
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-56 -86	-53 -112	-43 -29				
Total Financial Assistance Corporation assistance fund liquidating account (net)		BA O		-94	-43	-38			
	Tru	ıst funds							
Financial assistance corporation trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory	351	ВА	8	7	4	3			
Farm Credit Sy	ystem	Insura	nce Corpora	tion					
ublic Enterprise Funds:	Fed	eral funds	;						
Farm credit system insurance fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	82 2	171 2	141 2	148 2	146 2	156 2	16
Farm credit system insurance fund (gross)		BA O	82 2	171 2	141 2	148 2	146 2	156 2	16
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		ВА	7 -89	-92 -79	-102 -39	-109 -39	–105 –41	–113 –43	-12 -4
Total Farm credit system insurance fund (net)		BA O		-169	-139	-146	-144	-154	-16
Federal Con		cations eral funds		n					
ieneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	26 298	29 337	29 352	30 359	30 366	31 374	38 38
Outlays		0	336	374	379	387	395	404	41
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	324 336	366 374	381 379	389 387	396 395	405 404	41 41
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)			-1 -78 -219	-1 -97 -239	–1 –99 –252	–1 –101 –257	-1 -103 -262	–1 –105 –268	-10 -27
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	26 38	29 37	29 27	30 28	30 29	31 30	3
Pioneer's preference settlement: Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	376	,	-11	-114 .					
Pioneer's preference settlement (net)		BA O	-11 -11	-114 .					
Universal service fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory	376	BA	5,472	6,329	6,651	6,733	6,856	6,987	7,12

(In millions of dollars)

A			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Credit Accounts:									
Spectrum auction program account:									
Appropriation, mandatory	376	BA BA	142 3	536	13	13	13	13	13
Outlays		0	143	541	13	13	13	13	13
Spectrum auction program account (gross)		BA	145	536	13	13	13	13	13
		0	143	541	13	13	13	13	13
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3	-25 .					
Total Spectrum auction program account (net)		BA -	142	511	13	13	13	13	13
		0 _	140	516	13	13	13	13	13
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	5,629 5.275	6,755 6,796	6,693 6.628	6,776 6.745	6,899 6.869	7,031 7.001	7,170 7,167
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		•	0,2.0	0,100	-,-	0,7 10	0,000	.,00.	, -
Proprietary receipts from the public	376		-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22
	908	BA/O	-52	-35	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32
Total Federal Communications Commission		BA	5,555	6,698	6,639	6,722	6,845	6,977	7,116
		0	5,201	6,739	6,574	6,691	6,815	6,947	7,113

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Bank Insurance

Federal funds

	Fede	erai funds	3						
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Bank insurance fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	373	ВΔ	2,998	2,692	3,709	4.342	4,998	5,293	5,721
openaling authority from onsetting collections, mandatory	373	אט	2,330	2,032	B-3.709	B-4.342	B-4.998	B-5,293	B-5.721
Outlovo		0	3,135	3.637	3,332	3.070	3,835	4.472	4.871
Outlays		U	3,133	3,037	3,332 B-3.332	3,070 B =3.070	3,033 B =3.835	4,472 B-4.472	B-4.871
					B-3,332	B-3,070	B-3,835	B-4,472	B -4,87 I
Bank insurance fund (gross)		BA	2,998	2.692					
		0	3,135	,					
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-2,000	-1,607	-1,556	-1,613	-1,654	-1,683	-1,769
					^B 1,556	^B 1,613	^B 1,654	^B 1,683	^B 1,769
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1,025	-1,110	-2,177	-2,754	-3,369	-3,636	-3,978
					^B 2,177	^B 2,754	^B 3,369	^B 3,636	^B 3,978
Total Bank insurance fund (net)		BA		25					
Total Balik ilisulance lunu (net)		0	110						
		U		920					
Savings association insurance fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	373	RΑ	2,010	1,036	1,044	1,043	1,071	1,030	1,041
oponaling admining non-oncoming concentration, managery minimum	0.0	5	_,	.,000	^B -1,044	B-1,043	B-1,071	B-1,030	B-1,041
Outlavs		0	1,510	888	830	603	564	616	659
Outuys		O	1,010	000	B -830	B-603	B-564	B-616	B-659
Coviens association insurance fund (green)		BA	2.010	1 000					
Savings association insurance fund (gross)			2,010	,					
		0	1,510	888					
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-669	-624	-584	-617	-626	-637	-677
3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					^B 584	^B 617	B 626	^B 637	^B 677
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-1.344	-415	-463	-429	-448	-396	-367
Grossing concentration rounds a contract minimum and a contract mini			.,		B 463	B 429	B 448	B 396	^B 367
Total Savings association insurance fund (net)		BA	-3						
		0	-503	-151					
Endand dance him and the day									
Federal deposit insurance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	373	DΛ			^B 4.313	^B 4.559	^B 5.772	^B 6.321	^B 6.738
, , , ,	3/3								
Outlays		0			^B 4,162	^B 3,671	^B 4,397	^B 5,086	^B 5,527
Federal deposit insurance fund (gross)		BA			4,313	4,559	5,772	6,321	6,738
1		0			4.162	3.671	4.397	5.086	5.527
		-			.,	5,5.1	.,001		

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources					^B -2,153 ^B -2,187	^B –2,168 ^B –2,419	^B -2,214 ^B -3,586	^B -2,259 ^B -4,091	^В –2,383 ^В –4,384
Total Federal deposit insurance fund (net)		BA O			–27 –178	–28 –916	-28 -1,403	–29 –1,264	-29 -1,240
FSLIC resolution fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	1,605 1,615	575 620	191 173	187 118	206 75	148 10	143 10
FSLIC resolution fund (gross)		BA O	1,605 1,615	575 620	191 173	187 118	206 75	148 10	143 10
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-51 -1,556	-44 -534	-58 -136	-91 -99	-118 -91	-130 -21	-136 -10
Total FSLIC resolution fund (net)		BA O	-2 8	-3 42	-3 -21	-3 -72	-3 -134	-3 -141	-3 -136
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Office of Inspector General: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O	32 32	31 31	30 30	30 30	31 31	31 31	32 32
Total Federal funds Bank Insurance		BA O	-353	842		-1 . -958	-1,506	-1 . -1,374	-1,344
Federal	Drug (Contro	ol Programs	i					
Consul and Cookid Funda	Fed	leral fund	ds						
General and Special Funds: High-intensity drug trafficking areas program:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	187 152	206 213	206 207	210 207	214 211	219 215	224 219
Other Federal drug control programs: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	232 272	251 241	250 250	255 251	260 256	266 261	272 267
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	42 43	40 40	40 40	41 41	42 42	42 42	44 44
Total Federal funds Federal Drug Control Programs	•	BA O	461 467	497 494	496 497	506 499	516 509	527 518	540 530
Federa	l Elect	ion Co	mmission						
	Fed	leral fund	ds						
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	44 43	45 45	50 49	51 51	52 52	53 53	54 54
Federal Financial Institutions I	Exami	nation	Council Ap	praisal Sul	ocommittee	e			
General and Special Funds:	Fed	leral fund	ds						
Registry fees: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Federal	Housi	ng Fin	ance Board						
Public Enterprise Funds:		leral fund							
Federal housing finance board: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	. 371	ВА	23	23	28	29	30	32	33

Associate			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outlays		0	23	27	28	29	30	32	33
Federal housing finance board (gross)		BA O	23 23	23 27	28 28	29 29	30 30	32 32	33 33
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-23	-23		-29	-30	-32	
Total Federal housing finance board (net)		BA -							
		0 =		4					
Federal L			s Authority	1					
General and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses:	905	DΛ	07	20	20	24	21	20	22
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	27 24	29 29	30 30	31 30	31 31	32 31	33 33
Federa			nmission						
General and Special Funds:	rea	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	403	DΛ	16	17	18	18	19	19	20
Outlays		0 =	17	17	18	18	19	19	19
Federal Media	ation a	nd Con	ciliation Sa	rvice					
		eral funds		I VIOC					
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	505	ВА	40	40	43	44	45	46	47
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	3 45	2 42	2 45	2 46	2 47	2 48	2 49
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	43 45	42 42	45 45	46 46	47 47	48 48	49 49
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA -	1 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			–2 –2	-1 -1	−1 −1	-1 1	-1 -1	−1 −1	-1 1
		-		•		-1			<u>-1</u>
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	40 41	40 40	43 43	44 44	45 45	46 46	47 47
Federal Mine Safe	•	Health eral funds		mmission					
General and Special Funds:	7 000	orar rando							
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	554	ВА	7	7	8	8	8	8	9
Outlays		0 =	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Federal Retire	ement 1	Thrift In	vestment E	Board					
Occupied Occide Sunday	Fed	eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Program expenses:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	96 84	94 94	82 82	83 83	85 85	86 86	88 88
	Ç.ı.	nmary							
Federal funds:		_		**			4-		
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	96 84	94 94	82 82	83 83	85 85	86 86	88 88

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	te		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deductions for offsetting receipts:									
Proprietary receipts from the public	602	BA/O	-96	-94	-82	-86	-87	-88	-6
Total Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board		BA O				-3 -3	-2 -2	-2 -2	-
Federa		de Comr eral funds	nission						
neral and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	376	DΛ	86	17	14	14	15	15	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	71	167	178	186	191	195	20
Outlays		0	162	181	191	199	205	210	21
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	157 162	184 181	192 191	200 199	206 205	210 210	21 21
		_							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-1 -69	–1 –166	–1 –177	-1 -180	–1 –184	–1 –188	-19
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	87 92	17 14	14 13	19 18	21 20	21 21	2
Harry S. Trum	nan So	= holarsh:	ip Foundati	on					
	Tru	ıst funds							
larry S. Truman memorial scholarship trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory	502	DΛ		4	4	4	4	4	
Outlays		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Institute of American Indian and		ka Nativ eral funds	e Culture a	nd Arts D	evelopmen	it			
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary	Fede	eral funds BA	4	5	5	5	5 5	5 5	
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	Fede	eral funds BA O =	4 4	5 5			5 5	5 5	
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary	Fede 502 mmuni	eral funds BA O =	4 4	5 5	5	5			
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Conneral and Special Funds:	Fede 502 mmuni	BA O =	4 4	5 5	5	5			
reral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con Intelligence community management account:	Fede 502 mmuni Fede	BA O =	4 4 Igement Acc	5 5 count	5 5	5 5	5	5	
teral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con	502 mmuni Fedo	BA O =	4 4	5 5	5	5			13
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con neral and Special Funds: ntelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	502 mmuni Fedo 054	BA O = exty Mana funds BA O = ty Mana funds BA O = trade Co	4 4 Igement Acc	5 5 count	5 5	5 5	130	133	13
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con neral and Special Funds: ntelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internatio	502 mmuni Fedo 054	BA O = ity Mana eral funds BA O = O = O = O = O = O =	118 124	5 5 count	5 5	5 5	130	133	13
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con neral and Special Funds: ntelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation	502 mmuni Fedo 054	BA O = exty Mana funds BA O = ty Mana funds BA O = trade Co	118 124	5 5 count	5 5	5 5	130	133	13
leral and Special Funds: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con Intelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation	Feddon 502 mmuni Feddon 054 conal T Feddon 153	BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds)	118 124 mmission	5 5 count 126 121	5 5 5 5 125 125	5 5 5 127 124	130 128	133 131	13 13
Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con Meral and Special Funds: Intelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation Internation Internation Outlays Internation Outlays Outlays Outlays Outlays	Fedd 502 nmmuni Fedd 054 vonal T Fedd 153	BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds)	118 124 mmission	5 5 count 126 121	5 5 5 125	5 5 127 124	130 128	133 131	13 13
leral and Special Funds: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con Intelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation	Fedd 502 nmuni Fedd 054 Donal T Fedd 153	BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds)	118 124 mmission	5 5 count 126 121	5 5 5 5 125 125	5 5 5 127 124	130 128	133 131	13 13
teral and Special Funds: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con teral and Special Funds: Intelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation	Fedd 502 nmuni Fedd 054 Donal T Fedd 153 Memor Tn	BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds)	gement According to the state of the state o	5 5 count 126 121 54 54	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	130 128 60 61	133 131 62 62	13 13
Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con Peral and Special Funds: Intelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation	Fedd 502 nmuni Fedd 054 153 fedd 153 fedd 153	BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds) BA O = (ity Mana funds)	118 124 mmission	5 5 count 126 121	5 5 5 5 125 125	5 5 5 127 124	130 128	133 131	13 13 66 6
Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con Meral and Special Funds: Intelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation	Fedd 502 mmuni Fedd 054 153 Memor Tr. 502	BA O = sty Mana eral funds BA O = sty Mana eral funds BA O = stal Felloust funds BA O = stal Felloust funds BA O = stal Felloust funds BA O = stal Felloust funds	118 124 mmission 51 52 wship Four	5 5 5 count 126 121 54 54 odation	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	130 128 60 61	133 131 62 62	133 133 66 66
Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con meral and Special Funds: ntelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation meral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays James Madison Memorial Fellowship trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Japan-United S	Fedd 502 mmuni Fedd 054 153 Memor Tr. 502	BA O = sty Mana eral funds BA O = sty Mana eral funds BA O = stal Felloust funds BA O = stal Felloust funds BA O = stal Felloust funds BA O = stal Felloust funds	gement According to the state of the state o	5 5 5 count 126 121 54 54 odation	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	130 128 60 61	133 131 62 62	13 13: 66 6:
neral and Special Funds: Payment to the institute: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Intelligence Con neral and Special Funds: ntelligence community management account: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Internation neral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays James Madison Memorial Fellowship trust fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays Outlays Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	Fedd 502 nmuni Fedd 054 Donal T Fedd 153 Memor Tn 502 titates Tn 154	BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds) BA O = (ity Mana eral funds)	gement According to the state of the state o	5 5 5 count 126 121 54 54 odation	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	130 128 60 61	133 131 62 62	13 13 66 6

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Legal:	Servic	es Corp	oration						
_		eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Payment to Legal Services Corporation:									
Appropriation, discretionary	752	ВА	329	329	329	335	342	350	358
Outlays		0 =	333	334	334	335	341	349	358
Marino	Mamn	nal Com	mission						
Walne		eral funds	1111331011						
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:	202	DΛ	2	•	•	2	•	2	•
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		0	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Merit Sys		Protecti eral funds	on Board						
General and Special Funds:	i eu	erai iurius							
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	31 3	32 3 .	36	37	37	38	39
Outlays		0	39	35	36	37	37	38	39
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	34	35	36	37	37	38	39
00 11 11 11 1 5 1 1		0 –	39	35	36	37	37	38	39
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-3						
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA O	31 36	32 32	36 36	37 37	37 37	38 38	39 39
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Exce	ellence	= in Natio	onal Enviro	onmental F	Policy Four	ndation			
		eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Federal payment to Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental	l Policy	Foundation							
Appropriation, discretionary			. 2	2 .					
Outlays		0	2	2 .					
Environmental dispute resolution fund: Appropriation, discretionary	306	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays		0 _	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Total Environmental dispute resolution fund		BA O	2 3	3 3	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
	-	_							
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation:	Irl	ıst funds							
Appropriation, mandatory	502	BA	2	2 .					
Outlays		0 _	2	2 .					
	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	4	5	2	2	2	2	2
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
Proprietary receipts from the public	306	BA/O	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Federal funds		BA	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
		0 _	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	2	2 .					

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Account			2002 _			estima	ate		
, 1000dik			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Interfund transactions	502	BA/O	-2	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	_
Total Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy		DΛ	2	2	9	2	2	2	
Foundation		BA O =	3 4	3 3	-3 -3	-3 -3	-3 -3	-3 -3	
National Archive			ds Adminis	tration					
General and Special Funds:	reas	eral funds							
Operating expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	804		239	250	286	291	296	304	31
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	4 223	3 297	3 282	3 294	3 298	3 306	31
Operating expenses (gross)		BA O	243	253 297	289 282	294 294	299 298	307 306	31 /
		-	223	297	202	294	296	300	314
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	-1 .						
Portion of cash collections credited to expired accounts		BA							
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-4	-3	-3	_3	_3	-3	
Total Operating expenses (net)		BA O	239 219	250 294	286 279	291 291	296 295	304 303	31 :
Repairs and restoration:									
Appropriation, discretionary			40	10	6	6	6	6	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 . 43	52	9	6	6	6	
Repairs and restoration (gross)		BA O	46	10 52	6	6	6	6	,
Office Was a collection from Endowless		-	43		9	6	6		
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-							
Total Repairs and restoration (net)		BA O	40 37	10 52	6 9	6 6	6 6	6 6	
National Historical Publications and Records Commission:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 7	5 9	5 7	5 5	5 5	5 5	!
Intragovernmental Funds:									
Records center revolving fund:	004	D.A	444	440	400	405	400	404	40
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		0	111 115	119 117	123 119	125 126	128 127	131 131	13 -
Records center revolving fund (gross)		BA	111	119	123	125	128	131	13-
		0 -	115	117	119	126	127	131	13
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources Offsetting collections from Federal sources		BA	-1 . -110		-123	-125	-128	-131	-13
Total Records center revolving fund (net)		BA							
		0 -	5	-2	-4	1	-1		
National archives gift fund	Tru	ıst funds							
National archives gift fund: Appropriation, mandatory	804	ВА	6	5	3	1	1	1	
Outlays		0	2	2	1				
National archives trust fund:	904	DΛ	17	01	10	20	20	20	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays	804	BA O	17 18	21 21	19 19	20 20	20 20	20 20	2 i
National archives trust fund (gross)		BA	17	21	19	20			2

Account			2002			estimate				
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-17	-21	-19	-20	-20	-20	-2	
Total National archives trust fund (net)		BA O	1							
Total Federal funds National Archives and Records Administration		BA O	285 268	265 353	297 291	302 303	307 305	315 314	32	
Total Trust funds National Archives and Records Administration		ВА	6	5	3	1	1	1		
		0	3	2	1 .					
Natio	nal Capital P	lanning eral funds		on						
eneral and Special Funds:	i eu	erar iurius	•							
Salaries and expenses:				_			_	_		
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	8 8	7 7	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8		
Pennsylvania Avenue Restoration fund:	454	DΛ		6						
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O								
Total Federal funds National Capital Planning Commission		BA O	8 8	13 13	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8		
National Commi	ission on Lik	rarias	and Informa	tion Soion	100					
National Commi		eral funds		tion scien	ice					
eneral and Special Funds:										
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	503	ВА	1	1	1	1	1	1		
0.11			_	2	1					
Outlays		0	2		ı	1	1	1		
, in the second	National Cou				1	1	- 1	1		
N	National Cou		Disability			1		1		
neneral and Special Funds:	National Cou	ncil on	Disability			1	I I	1		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	National Coul	ncil on eral funds BA	Disability	3	3	3	3	3		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:	National Coul	ncil on eral funds	Disability					<u> </u>		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	National Coul Fed	ncil on eral funds BA O	Disability 3 3 3	3 3	3	3	3	3		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays	National Coul Fed	ncil on eral funds BA O	Disability 3 3 3	3 3	3	3	3	3		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Control of Con	National Coul Fed 506 	ncil on eral funds BA O	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Special Funds:	National Coul Fed	ncil on eral funds BA O	Disability 3 3 3	3 3	3	3	3	3		
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Contents of the Content of	National Cour Fed 	BA O	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio	3 3 n	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	17	
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Nation White Enterprise Funds: Operating fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	National Cour Fed 	BA O O BA GORDA BA O BA O BA O BA	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio	3 3 n 146 146	3 3 1 50 150	3 3 3	3 3 165 165	3 3 3	17	
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Indicember Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Operating fund (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources	National Coul Fed	BA O Inion A BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA B	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 140 137 140 137 -86	3 3 3 n 146 146 146 146 -90	150 150 150	160 160 160 160	165 165 165 165	3 3 3 170 170	17 17 17 -10	
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Nation Nation Nation Nation Nation Nation Nation Nation Operating fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Operating fund (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources	Sational Cour Fed 	BA O Inion A Ban O Ban O Ban O Ban O Ban O	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 140 137 140 137 -86 -54	3 3 3 n 146 146 146 146 -90 -56	150 150 150 150 -93 -57	160 160 160 160 -91 -69	3 3 165 165 165 -94 -71	170 170 170 170 -97 -73	17 17 17 17 -10	
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays National Control Contr	Sational Cour Fed 	BA O Inion A BA O BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA BA B	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 5 140 137 -86 -54	3 3 3 n 146 146 146 -90 -56	3 3 3 150 150 150 -93 -57	3 3 3 160 160 160 -91 -69	3 3 3 165 165 165 165 -94 -71	170 170 170 170 -97 -73	17 17 17 -10	
Appropriation, discretionary	National Coul Fed	BA O BA O BA O	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 3 140 137 140 137 -86 -54	3 3 3 n 146 146 146 -90 -56	150 150 150 150 -93 -57	160 160 160 160 -91 -69	165 165 165 165 -94 -71	170 170 170 170 -97 -73	17 17 17 -10 -7	
Peneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Nation Natio	National Coul Fed	BA O BA O BA O BA	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 5 140 137 -86 -54	3 3 3 n 146 146 146 -90 -56	3 3 3 150 150 150 -93 -57	3 3 3 160 160 160 -91 -69	3 3 3 165 165 165 165 -94 -71	170 170 170 170 170 -97 -73	17 17 17 17 -10 -7	
Peneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Nation Indicates Enterprise Funds: Operating fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Operating fund (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Operating fund (net) Credit union share insurance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Credit union share insurance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Outlays	National Coul Fed	BA O BA O BA O	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 5 140 137 -86 -543 690 73	3 3 3 nn 146 146 146 146 -90 -56 756 76	3 3 3 150 150 150 -93 -57	3 3 3 160 160 160 -91 -69	3 3 3 165 165 165 -94 -71	3 3 3 170 170 170 170 -97 -73	17 17 17 17 17 -10 -7	
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays Nation White Enterprise Funds: Operating fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays Operating fund (gross) Offsetting collections from Federal sources Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources Total Operating fund (net) Credit union share insurance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Credit union share insurance fund: Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	National Coul Fed	BA O BA O BA	Disability 3 3 3 dministratio 5 140 137 140 137 -86 -54 -3 690	3 3 3 n 146 146 146 -90 -56	3 3 3 150 150 150 -93 -57	160 160 160 160 -91 -69	165 165 165 165 -94 -71	170 170 170 170 -97 -73	17 17 17 17 -10 -7	

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Associat			2002			estima	te		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-467	-524	-549	-496	-512	-546	-5
Total Credit union share insurance fund (net)		ВА							
Total Ordan union shale insulance fund (fiet)		O	-617	-680	-711	-231	-241	-218	-2
Central liquidity facility:									
Appropriation, discretionary			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA O	135 136	142 143	147 147	150 150	153 153	156 156	
Outlays Limitation on direct loan activity		U	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,528)	(1,559)	(1,594)	(1,6
Central liquidity facility (gross)		BA	136	143	148	151	154	157	
Soma iqually talify (gross)	•••••	0	136	143	147	150	153	156	
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-30	-32	-33	-34	-34	-35	-
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources				-110	-114	-116	-118	-121	
Total Central liquidity facility (net)		BA	1	1	1	1	2	1	
		0	1	1 .			1 .		
Community development credit union revolving loan fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA O	3 1	2 2	2 3	3 4	3 5	3 5	
·						· ·			
Community development credit union revolving loan fund (gross)		BA O	4 1	3 2	3 3	4 4	4 5	4 5	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	
Total Community development credit union revolving loan fund (net)		ВА							
		0		-1 .			1	1.	
Total Federal funds National Credit Union Administration		BA O	1 -622	1 -680	1 –711	1 –231	2 –239	1 –217	-
Natio			ioals Panel						
neral and Special Funds:	Fed	eral funds	S						
National Education Goals Panel:									
Outlays	503	0	1						
Natio	nal Endov	vment	for the Arts						
1.00.00		eral fund:							
neral and Special Funds:									
National Endowment for the Arts: grants and administration:	500	D.A	00	00	400	400	404	400	
Appropriation, discretionary		BA BA	98 1	99 1	100 1	102 1	104 1	106 1	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	2	3	3	3	3	3	
Outlays		0	104	108	106	109	110	112	
National Endowment for the Arts (gross)		ВА	101	103	104	106	108	110	
(4,000)		0	104	108	106	109	110	112	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources				-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Total National Endowment for the Arts (net)		ВА	99	100	101	103	105	107	
- V - 7		0	102	105	103	106	107	109	
Challenge America arts fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	503	BA	17	17	17	17	18	18	

BA O

Total Federal funds National Endowment for the Arts

108

121

121

123

124

126

130

Account			2002			estima	ate		
			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
National	Endowmen	nt for tl	ne Humanit	ies					
neral and Special Funds:	Feder	al funds							
National Endowment for the Humanities: grants and administration:									
Appropriation, discretionary			125	126	152	155	158	161	1
Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	1 . 1	 1	1	 1	1	 1	
Outlays		0	121	122	155	156	160	163	
National Endoument for the Humanities (2000)		BA -	127	127	153	156	159	162	
National Endowment for the Humanities (gross)		0	121	122	155	156	160	163	
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Total National Endoument for the Humanities (not)		- DA	100	106	150	155	150	161	
Total National Endowment for the Humanities (net)		BA O _	126 120	126 121	152 154	155 155	158 159	161 162	
				,					
Institute	of Museum	and Li al funds	brary Servi	ces					
eneral and Special Funds:	7 00011	ar rarido							
Office of Museum and Library Services: grants and administration:									
Appropriation, discretionary			225	211	242	247	252	257	
Outlays		0 =	219	171	209	242	248	252	
Nati	onal Labor l	Relatio	ons Board						
		al funds							
eneral and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		O BA	226 230	233 233	243 242	248 247	253 252	258 258	
•		=							
N	lational Med	diation	Board						
	Feder	al funds							
eneral and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses:	FOF	DΛ	44	44	44	44	44	10	
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		ВA О	11 10	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	12 11	
		=							
Nationa	al Transport		Safety Boar	rd					
and and Consid Funds	Feder	al funds							
eneral and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	407	ВА	68	66	71	72	74	75	
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary				4 .					
Outlays		0 _	65	70	71	72	73	75	
Salaries and expenses (gross)		ВА	68	70	71	72	74	75	
	•	0 _	65	70	71	72	73	75	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		_		-4 .					
Choosing concentration from the course courses in the course of the cour		ВА	68	66	71	72	74	75	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		0	65	66	71	72	73	75	
·		_							
·		-							
Total Salaries and expenses (net)	•	-			1	1	1	1	
Total Salaries and expenses (net) Emergency fund:	407	-	68	66	72	73	1 75	1 76	

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ite		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
National Veterans	s Busines	ss Devel	opment Co	rporation					
National Potoralic		eral funds	opinoni oc	porution					
General and Special Funds:									
National Veterans Business Development Corporation: Appropriation, discretionary	705	BA	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Outlays		0 =	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Neighborho	ood Rein	vestmen	it Corporat	ion					
Occupational Occupied French	Fede	eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Payment to Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation:									
Appropriation, discretionary	451	ВА	105	105	115	117	120	122	125
Outlays		0 =	105	105	115	117	120	122	125
Nuclea	-	-	nmission						
Consul and Consid Funds	Fede	eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	276	ВА	553	578	619	631	643	657	674
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary		BA	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Outlays		0 _	516	585	616	633	645	660	676
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	559 516	584 585	625 616	637 633	649 645	663 660	681 676
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		_	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
Total Salaries and expenses (net)		BA —	553	578	619	631	643	657	674
		0 _	510	579	610	627	639	654	669
Office of Inspector General:									
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		BA O	6 6	6 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 7
		_	-	<u> </u>					
Endand funds	Sur	nmary							
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	559	584	626	638	650	664	682
,		0	516	586	617	634	646	661	676
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Offsetting governmental receipts	276	BA/O	-476	-499	-546	-556	-568	-580	-595
Total Nuclear Regulatory Commission		BA	83	85	80	82	82	84	87
		0 =	40	87	71	78	78	81	81
Nuclear W			leview Boa	rd					
General and Special Funds:	Fede	eral funds							
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation, discretionary	271	BA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Outlays		0 =	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Occupational Sa	fety and	Health F	Review Con	nmission					
Conoral and Special Funder	Fede	eral funds							
General and Special Funds:									
Salaries and expenses									
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		ВА	9	10	10	10	10	11	11

	vernme	actual ent Ethics	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
805								
805								
	ВΔ	10	10	11	11	11	12	1
	0	10	10	11	11	11	11	1
io and	l Hopi	Indian Relo	cation					
808	ВА	15	14	14	14	15	15	1
	0	12	17	17	14	15	15	1
e of S _l	pecial	Counsel						
Fed	leral fund	ds						
		12	12	14	14	15	15	1
	0	=======================================	12	14	14	15	15	1
-			rust					
Fed	leral fund	ls						
		1	1	1	1	1	1	
			-	•	*	•	·	
	BA O	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1	1	
		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	_
	BA O							
ommis	sions	and Boards						
808	0		1					
na Car	al Car	mmission						
	BA O	1 12						
		-1						
	BA O							
	J							
403	0	1	3					
	BA O							
	Fed 808 805 805 303 303	Rederal fund	Rederal funds	See of Special Counsel Federal funds	## Federal funds ## 808 BA	## See of Special Counsel Federal funds ## 15	## Federal funds ## 15	See of Special Counsel Federal funds Fed

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Postal Sei	rvice-Paymen	ts to the	Postal S	Service					
General and Special Funds:	Feder	ral funds							
Payment to Postal Service fund:									
Appropriation, discretionary	372	BA	616	29	29	29	29	29	29
Advance appropriation, discretionary		BA	67	48	31	37	37	37	37
Outlays		0 _	858	77	60	66	66	66	66
Total Payment to Postal Service fund		BA O	683 858	77 77	60 60	66 66	66 66	66 66	66 66
	Postal	Service							
	Feder	al funds							
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Postal Service fund:	070	D.4	0.074	-4		==4		4 545	
Authority to borrow, mandatory		BA BA	3,071 66,688	51 70,438	877 71,152	751 71,900	927 72,600	1,545 73,400	695 74,100
Outlays		0	66,037	69,690 7–3,490	70,765 7–2,658	71,087 7–2,851	71,788 7–176	72,494	72,853
Postal Service fund (gross)		BA O	69,759 66,037	70,489 66,200	72,029 68,107	72,651 68,236	73,527 71,612	74,945 72,494	74,795 72,853
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-1,711	-981	-973	-983	-994	-1,004	-1,015
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities			-1,711 -20	-20	-973 -20	- 9 03 -20	-334 -20	-1,004 -20	-1,013 -20
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-64,957	-69,437	-70,159	-70,897	-71,586	-72,376	-73,065
Total Postal Service fund (net)		BA O	3,071 -651	51 -4,238	877 -3,045	751 -3,664	927 -988	1,545 -906	695 -1,247
Intragovernmental Funds:		io Trust ral funds							
Presidio Trust:									
Appropriation, discretionary			23	21	21	21	22	22	23
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	46 78	44 77	41 92	42 79	43 63	44 65	45 66
·		_							
Presidio Trust (gross)		BA O	69 78	65 77	62 92	63 79	65 63	66 65	68 66
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		BA	4 .						
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			–11 –39	–10 –34	–10 –31	–10 –32	-10 -32	–11 –33	–11 –34
Onsetting concentration from from Federal Sources					- 01				
Total Presidio Trust (net)		BA O	23 28	21 33	21 51	21 37	23 21	22 21	23 21
	Railroad Reti	rement E	Board						
General and Special Funds:	i cuci	ui iuiluo							
Federal windfall subsidy:									
Appropriation, discretionary		BA O	146 142	132 132	119 119	121 121	124 124	126 126	130 130
Federal payments to the railroad retirement accounts:									
Appropriation, mandatory			336	444	397	414	425	443	463
Outlays		O t funds	336	444	397	414	425	443	463
Railroad unemployment insurance trust fund:	1105	. Turido							
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	104	107	100	99	95	94	95
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory		BA	30	26	26	25	25	25	25
Outlays		0 _	129	136	126	124	120	119	120
Railroad unemployment insurance trust fund (gross)		BA O	134 129	133 136	126 126	124 124	120 120	119 119	120 120

-2,171

-1,297 -1,299 -1,142

-249 -252 -1,173

-257

-260

-1,837

-980 -985

Offsetting collections from Federal sources

Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources

Total Salaries and expenses (net)

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-30	-26	-26	-25	-25	-25	-25
Total Railroad unemployment insurance trust fund (net)		BA O	104 99	107 110	100 100	99 99	95 95	94 94	9 :
Rail industry pension fund:		_							
Appropriation, discretionary Appropriation, mandatory		BA BA	104 4,836	104 19,775	107 3,343	109 2,489	111 2,503	113 2,533	11 2,56
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	5 4,923	5 19,876	5 3,751	5 2,603	5 2,619	5 2,652	2,69
Rail industry pension fund (gross)		BA O	4,945 4,923	19,884 19,876	3,455 3,751	2,603 2,603	2,619 2,619	2,651 2,652	2,69 2,69
Offsetting collections from Federal sources		-	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	
Total Rail industry pension fund (net)		BA O	4,940 4,918	19,879 19,871	3,450 3,746	2,598 2,598	2,614 2,614	2,646 2,647	2,68 : 2,68:
National railroad retirement investment trust: Appropriation, mandatory		BA O	2 2	7 7	43 43	3,774 3,765	3,885 3,877	4,034 4,025	4,20 ⁻ 4,190
Supplemental annuity pension fund: Appropriation, mandatory Outlays	601		82 .						
Railroad social security equivalent benefit account: Appropriation, mandatory	601	BA	2,181	3,700	2,386	2,458	2,342	2,427	2,51
Authority to borrow, mandatory Outlays		BA O	3,154 5,326	3,252 6,957	3,284 5,651	3,317 5,763	3,341 5,673	3,361 5,778	3,38 5,89
Total Railroad social security equivalent benefit account		BA O	5,335 5,326	6,952 6,957	5,670 5,651	5,775 5,763	5,683 5,673	5,788 5,778	5,90 5,89
	Sui	mmary							
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	482 478	576 576	516 516	535 535	549 549	569 569	59 :
rust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA O	10,463 10,432	26,945 26,945	9,263 9,540	12,246 12,225	12,277 12,259	12,562 12,544	12,88 12,86
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions			-5,149	-21,586	-4,027	-6,597	-6,291	-6,582	-6,690
Proprietary receipts from the public		-	F 04.4	-566 4.700	-896	-996 	-1,015	-1,015	-1,01
Total Trust funds		BA O	5,314 5,283	4,793 4,793	4,340 4,617	4,653 4,632	4,971 4,953	4,965 4,947	5,18 5,16
nterfund transactions	601	BA/O	-336	-444	-397	-414	-425	-443	-46
Total Railroad Retirement Board		BA O	5,460 5,425	4,925 4,925	4,459 4,736	4,774 4,753	5,095 5,077	5,091 5,073	5,316 5,293
Securities	and Ex	change	Commissi	on					
General and Special Funds:		eral funds							
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation, discretionary	376	BA	–29 .						
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	471 478	569 586	842 874	858 853	875 873	894 891	91 7 91
Salaries and expenses (gross)		BA O	442 478	569 586	842 874	858 853	875 873	894 891	917 914
Officetting collections from Foderal courses		-							

-1,013

-572 -536

BA O -1,332

-764 -747 -1,542

-701 -669

Fed 376	eral fund	g Oversight B	2003 Board	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fed 376	eral fund BA		Board					
Fed 376	eral fund BA							
	_							
	_							
	_		24	58	79	82	86	g
Standard	O		24	58	79	82	86	Ç
Fea	erai tund	is .						
	_		19 19	27 27	28 28	28 28	29 29	2
E00	DΛ	404	405	477	400	400	507	-
		421 1	430	4//	400	490	50 <i>1</i>	51
	0	401	447	474	486	494	506	51
	BA O	422 401	435 447	477 474	486 486	496 494	507 506	51 51
	•							
		-						
	0	421 401	435 447	477 474	486 486	496 494	507 506	51 51
	BA O	98 95	93 88	90 96	91 94	93 96	96 94	9
	O BA	19 18	16 16	17 17	17 18	18 18	1 8 18	1
500	D.4	40	40	40	40	40	4-	
	0	15	21	25	17	16	17	
503	RΔ	71	78	89	90	93	94	9
	BA	1						
								9
	0	72 72	78	88	90 92	93	95	9 9
	ВА	-1						
	BA	71	78	89	90	93	94	9
	U		/8	88	92	93	95	
	BA O	14 10	16 17	12 17	12 13	12 17	13 13	1
	BA O	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	10 10	1
	DΛ	650	664	710	701	727	755	77
	0	619	675	726	729	743	753	76
State Jue	tice In	stitute						
759	BA	3						
	0	7						
	Fede	376 BA O	Smithsonian Institution Federal funds 503 BA 421 BA 1 O 401 BA 422 O 401 BA -1 BA 421 O 401 503 BA 98 O 95 503 BA 19 O 15 503 BA 19 O 15 503 BA 71 BA 72 O 72 BA 72 O 72 BA 71 O 72 State Justice Institute Federal funds	### Section of Control	Federal funds 376 BA	376 BA	376 BA	Federal funds 376 BA

Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Tenne	ssee \	/allev A	Authority						
		eral funds	-						
Public Enterprise Funds:									
Tennessee Valley Authority fund (Energy supply):									
(Authority to borrow, mandatory)(Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory)		BA BA	320	320 . 6,636	7,007	7,412	7,629	7.489	7,519
(Outlays)		0	6,837 7,152	6,956	7,007	7,412	7,638	7,499	7,519
Tennessee Valley Authority fund (gross)		ВА	7,157	6,956	7,007	7,412	7,629	7,489	7,519
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		0	7,152	6,956	7,031	7,421	7,638	7,499	7,529
Offsetting collections from Federal sources			-72 2.252	-82	-82	-83	-83	-83	-84
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources			-6,959	-6,986	-7,196	-7,459	-7,697	-7,904	-8,047
Total (Energy supply) (net)		BA O	126 121	–112 –112	–271 –247	–130 –121	-151 -142	-498 -488	-612 -602
(Area and regional development):									
(Area and regional development).	. 452	0	3	1	1 .				
Total Tennessee Valley Authority fund		BA	126	-112	-271	-130	-151	-498	
······································		0	124	-111	-246	-121	-142	-488	-602
Total Federal funds Tennessee Valley Authority		ВА	126	-112	-271	-130	-151	-498	-612
		0	124	-111	-246	-121	-142	-488	-602
United Mine Wo			rica Benefit	Funds					
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund:	In	ust funds							
Appropriation, mandatory		BA	200	194	161	150	141	132	123
Outlays United Mine Workers of America 1992 benefit plan:		0	200	194	161	150	141	132	123
Appropriation, mandatory	. 551	ВА	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Outlays		0	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Sui	mmary							
Trust funds:		•							
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	214 214	208 208	175 175	164 164	155 155	146 146	137 137
Interfund transactions	551	BA/O	-90	-56	-59		-52	-50	 -47
Total United Mine Workers of America Benefit Funds		BA O	124 124	152 152	116 116	109 109	103 103	96 96	90 90
		;							
United States	Enrich	ment C	Corporation	Fund					
Bubble Faternides French	Fed	leral funds	3						
Public Enterprise Funds: United States Enrichment Corporation Fund:									
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory	. 271	BA	19	71	75	79	83	88	92
United States Enrichment Corporation Fund (gross)		ВА	19	71	75	79	83	88	92
Offsetting collections from interest on Federal securities		•	-19	-71	-75	-79	-83	-88	-92
		:							
United States	Holoc	aust M	emorial Mus	eum					
Consess and Consist Funds	Fea	leral funds	3						
General and Special Funds: Holocaust Memorial Museum:									
Appropriation, discretionary			36	39	40	41	41	42	44
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary Outlays		BA O	9 46	9 45	9 45	9 52	9 50	10 51	10 53
•									
Holocaust Memorial Museum (gross)	•	BA O	45 46	48 45	49 45	50 52	50 50	52 51	54 53
						J£			

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		115 01 00	<u> </u>			estima	ate		
Account			2002 actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
000000000000000000000000000000000000000							•	40	
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources		-	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-10	-10
Total Holocaust Memorial Museum (net)		BA O	36 37	39 36	40 36	41 43	41 41	42 41	44 43
U-1 1 O			- 4 D						
United S		I nstitute eral funds	e of Peace						
General and Special Funds:									
Operating expenses:	450	D.A	4-	40	47	47	40	40	40
Appropriation, discretionary Outlays		0 =	15 15	16 16	17 17	17 17	18 18	18 18	19 19
United States-Ca	ınada	Alaska	Rail Comm	nission					
		eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Contribution to United States-Canada Alaska Rail Commission:									
Appropriation, discretionary	401	ВА	2 .						
Outlays		0 =		4 .					
Vietnam	Educ	ation Fo	oundation						
	Fed	eral funds							
General and Special Funds: Vietnam debt repayment fund:									
Appropriation, mandatory Outlays		BA O	5 1	5 2	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
,		=							
		nmary							
Federal funds:	On	-Budget							
(As shown in detail above)		BA	14,719	14,386	14,076	14,410	14,212	15,304	16,175
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	12,732	14,540	13,663	13,278	12,086	13,358	13,794
Intrafund transactions	154 601		-3 -252	-7 -269	-5 -269	–5 –269	–5 –269	–5 –269	-5 -281
	908	BA/O	-232 -22	-20 3 -85	-20 3 -107	-129	-153	-178	-204
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O BA/O	-810 -1	-3,524 -2	-113 -1	-115 -1	-117 -1	-120 -1	-123 -1
	376	BA/O	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22
		BA/O BA/O	-96 -52	-94 -35	-82 -32	-86 -32	-87 -32	–88 –32	-90 -32
Offsetting governmental receipts		BA/O	-476	-499 -43	-546 -85	-556 -107	-568 -110	-580 -115	-595 -120
Total Federal funds		BA -	12,985	9,806	12,814	13,088	12,848	13,894	14,702
Total Foodial Idias		0	10,998	9,960	12,401	11,956	10,722	11,948	12,321
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)		BA	11,210	27,784	10,118	13,092	13,122	13,412	13,708
,		0	11,228	27,777	10,344	12,998	13,053	13,370	13,669
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions	601	BA/O	-5.149	-21,586	-4,027	-6,597	-6,291	-6.582	-6,690
Proprietary receipts from the public	452	BA/O	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
	909	-		<i>–566</i>	-896	-996 	-1,015	-1,015	-1,012
Total Trust funds		BA O	6,058 6,076	5,629 5,622	5,192 5,418	5,496 5,402	5,813 5,744	5,812 5,770	6,003 5,964
		-	*	•	•	•	*	*	· · ·

(In	millio	ns of do	llars)						
Account			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Interfund transactions	452	BA/O	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
	502	BA/O	-2	-2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
	506	BA/O		<i>−75</i>	-120	-122	-125	-127	-131
	551	BA/O	-90	-56	-59	-55	-52	-50	-47
	601	BA/O BA/O	-336	-444	-397	-414	-425	-443	-463
	602 752	BA/O	-7	–1 –7	−1 −7	-1 -7	−1 −7	−1 −7	-1 -7
Total Other Independent Agencies (on-budget)	132	BA	18,605	14,847	17,415	17,978	18,044	19,071	20,049
Total Cities independent / genoles (on baugel)		0	16,636	14,994	17,228	16,752	15,849	17,083	17,629
	Off	-Budget							
Federal funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	3,071	51	877	751	927	1,545	695
Total Other Independent Associac (off budget)		O BA	-651	-4,238 51	-3,045 877	-3,664 751	-988 927	-906	-1,247 695
Total Other Independent Agencies (off-budget)		0	3,071 –651	-4,238	-3,045	-3,664	-988	1,545 -906	-1,247
Total Other Independent Agencies		ВА	21,676	14,898	18,292	18,729	18,971	20,616	20,744
		0	15,985	10,756	14,183	13,088	14,861	16,177	16,382
Δ	110	WANC	FS						
		ns of do							
			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				2003	2004	2005	2000	2007	
	Allo	wance	es						
	Fea	eral fun	ds						
General and Special Funds:									
Corrections to meet FY03 policy (Criminal justice assistance):									
(Appropriation, discretionary)(Outlays)		BA O							
Total Corrections to meet FY03 policy		BA O							
Repeal of anti-dumping provision: Appropriation, discretionary		BA			-230	-230	-230	-230	-230
Outlays		0			-230	-230	-230	-230	-230
Adjustment to certain pass-through accounts to reflect projected Presidential policy: Appropriation, discretionary		BA O		-400 -368	-288 -297	-293 -293	–299 –298	-306 -305	-314 -313
Outlays		U		-308	-297	-293	-298	-305	-313
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory Outlays		BA O				^B 1,250 ^B 200	^B 1,250 ^B 400	^B 500	^B 600
Spectrum relocation fund (gross)		ВА				1,250	1,250		
Speciality (Gross)		0				200	400	500	600
Offsetting collections from non-Federal sources						-1,250	-1,250		
Total Spectrum relocation fund (net)		BA O				-1,050	_850	500	600
Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs:									
Appropriation, discretionary		ВА			0				
Outlays		0			0				
Other requirements: Appropriation, discretionary		ВА			0				
Outlays		0			U				
Total Federal funds Allowances		BA O		-1,661 -1,125	-518 -527	-523 -1,573	-529 -1,378	−536 −35	-544 57

ALLOWANCES—Continued

(In	millio	ns of do	ollars)						
			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	S.I.	mmaru							
Federal funds:	Sui	nmary							
Total Allowances		BA O		-1,661 -1,125	–518 –527	-523 -1,573	-529 -1,378	-536 -35	-544 57
(In		otals ns of do	ollars)						
·			2002			estima	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ı	Budg	et Tota	ls						
Federal funds:	ŭ								
(As shown in detail above)		BA O	1,575,605 1,516,067	1,643,391 1,640,454	1,734,640 1,731,511	1,840,284 1,832,762	1,937,915 1,916,858	2,031,762 1,996,863	2,138,960 2,106,049
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		Ü	1,010,001	1,010,101	1,701,011	1,002,702	1,010,000	1,000,000	2,100,010
(As shown in detail above):		DA/0	0.047	22.222	00 500	04.505	22.242	07.700	00.074
Intrafund transactions		BA/O	-6,647	–20,803 ^J 23	–22,536 ^J 72	–24,505 ^J 115	–26,040 ^J 129	–27,789 ^J 112	–29,371 ^J 82
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O	-30,606	-36,574	-28,441	-28,044	-28,854	-29,802	-30,969
0" "		DA/0	0.007	В 149	B 121	B 17	в 83	В 129	B 124
Offsetting governmental receipts		BA/O	-3,987	-4,932	−3,418 ^B −1,398	−3,516 ^B −1,490	−3,599 ^B −1,588	−3,692 ^B −1,692	−3,784 ^B −1,804
				^J -63	J -4	J -8	J-8	J -8	J-8
(Undistributed by agency):									
Offsetting governmental receipts: Other undistributed offsetting receipts	959	BA/O	-1	-80	-200	-8.200	-8,100	-4.300	-4,300
Office distributed offsetting recorpts	555	BA/O	,	00	200	B -10	B -25	^B 1,450	^B 1,400
Interfund transactions:									
Other interest	908 953	BA/O BA/O	–1 . –5.024	-4.300	-3.989	-4,495	-5,155	-5,344	-5,196
Sale of major assets	954	BA/O	-0,024	,	-,	,	-0,100	,	-5,190
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	959	BA/O				B -2,402	B -2	^B -202	^B –2
Undistributed Federal Intrafund									
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	951	BA/O		-7,656	-8,374	-8,880	-9,437	-10,029	-10,656
Total deductions		BA/O	-46,266	-74,236	-68,167	-81,741	-82,596	-81,167	-84,484
Federal fund totals		BA O	1,529,339 1,469,801	1,569,155 1,566,218	1,666,473 1,663,344	1,758,543 1,751,021	1,855,319 1,834,262	1,950,595 1,915,696	2,054,476 2,021,565
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	482,703	514,307	501,188	525,850	563,889	595,071	627,447
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		0	472,822	508,909	496,188	519,393	556,520	589,624	622,267
(As shown in detail above): Intrafund transactions		BA/O	-5,149	-21,587	-4.028	-6.598	-6,292	-6.583	-6.691
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O	-38,581	-42,185	-44,995	-45,830	-47,485	-49,483	-52,094
Offsetting governmental receipts		BA/O	-8	-13	-17	^J 35 –17	^J 12 -17	-17	-17
Total deductions		BA/O	-43,738	-63,785	-49,040	-52,410	-53,782	-56,083	-58,802
Trust fund totals		BA	438,965	450,522	452,148	473,440	510,107	538,988	568,645
		0	429,084	445,124	447,148	466,983	502,738	533,541	563,465
Interfund transactions (–):									
Interest received by on-budget trust funds	902	BA/O	-76,494	-73,901 / 04	-75,589 / 57	-78,229 / 27	-81,730 /25	-85,495	-89,573
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	951	BA/O	-33,489	⁷ –24 –32,247	^{.7} 57 –33,740	⁷ 37 –35,351	⁷ 35 –36,981	^{.7} 27 –38,481	√31 –40,087
				B 3,490	^B 2,658	^B 2,851	^B 2,873	^B 3,065	^B 3,411
Applied by agency above		BA/O	-133,589	-136,380	-155,954	-154,218	-161,128	-168,656	-178,396
Total interfund transactions		BA/O	-243,572	-239,062	-262,568	-264,910	-276,931	-289,540	-304,614
Budget totals∆		BA O	1,724,732 1,655,313	1,780,615 1,772,280	1,856,053 1,847,924	1,967,073 1,953,094	2,088,495 2,060,069	2,200,043 2,159,697	2,318,507 2,280,416

Totals—Continued

Account			2002			estim	ate		
Account			actual	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Of	f-Bud	get To	tals						
Federal funds:	,	901.0							
(As shown in detail above)		BA	3,071	51	877	751	927	1,545	695
		0	-651	-4,238	-3,045	-3,664	-988	-906	-1,247
Trust funds:									
(As shown in detail above)		BA	462,001	479,974	498,902	517,570	539,766	565,926	594,675
Deductions for effecting receipts:		0	456,060	478,532	497,357	516,031	537,616	563,299	591,890
Deductions for offsetting receipts: (As shown in detail above):									
Proprietary receipts from the public		BA/O	-83	-82	-83	-84	-86	-88	-90
represary recorpts from the pastic minimum manner and the pastic m									
Trust fund totals		BA	461,918	479,892	498,819	517,486	539,680	565,838	594,585
		0	455,977	478,450	497,274	515,947	537,530	563,211	591,800
Interfund transactions (–):									
Interest received by off-budget trust funds	903	BA/O	-76.819	-83.576	-88.698	-96,769	-106,122	-116.995	-129.253
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)		BA/O	-9,292	-9,493	-10,023	-10,794	-11,482	-12,159	-13,043
Applied by agency above		BA/O	-13,553	-13,046	-14,007	-14,415	-15,344	-16,645	-18,156
Total interfund transactions		BA/O	-99,664	-106,115	-112,728	-121,978	-132,948	-145,799	-160,452
								· · · · · · ·	
Off-Budget totals∆		BA	365,325	373,828	386,968	396,259	407,659	421,584	434,828
		0	355,662	368,097	381,501	390,305	403,594	416,506	430,101
Federal Government totals∆		BA .	2.090.057	2.154.443	2.243.021	2.363.332	2,496,154	2,621,627	2.753.335
1 odoldi dotolililoli tomot		0	2,010,975	2,140,377	2,229,425	2,343,399	2,463,663	2,576,203	2.710.517

Federal Government Totals

	200	3	200	4	200	5
	BA	Outlays	ВА	Outlays	ВА	Outlays
Federal funds:						
Enacted, pending and initial requests: Appropriations Proposed in this budget: To be proposed separately:	1,637,244	1,635,740	1,722,381	1,717,651	1,821,607	1,814,325
Legislative Proposals: Subject to PAYGO (**) Not subject to PAYGO (**)	4,319 1,879	2,128 -1,652	5,703 7,433	8,006 2,809	13,066 5,112	13,369 1,204
Allowances Deductions for offsetting receipts Subject to PAYGO (^B) Not subject to PAYGO (^J)	-74,345 149 -40	-74,345 149 -40	-66,958 -1,277 68	-66,958 -1,277 68	1,250 -77,963 -3,885 107	200 -77,963 -3,885 107
Total Federal funds	1,569,206	1,561,980	1,667,350	1,660,299	1,759,294	1,747,357
Trust funds: Enacted, pending and initial requests: Appropriations	994,361	987,521	993,056	986,590	1,034,677	1,026,715
Legislative Proposals: Subject to PAYGO (**) Not subject to PAYGO (**) Deductions for offsetting receipts Not subject to PAYGO (**)	-80 -63,867	-80 -63,867	6,103 931 –49,123	6,030 925 –49,123	10,108 -1,365 -52,529 35	10,076 -1,367 -52,529 35
Total Trust funds	930,414	923,574	950,967	944,422	990,926	982,930
Interfund transactions (-)	-345,177	-345,177	-375,296	-375,296	-386,888	-386,888
Federal Government totals	2,154,443	2,140,377	2,243,021	2,229,425	2,363,332	2,343,399

Federal Government Totals—Continued

	200	6	200	7	2008	3
_	ВА	Outlays	ВА	Outlays	ВА	Outlays
Federal funds:						
Enacted, pending and initial requests:						
Appropriations	1,915,550	1,893,822	2,010,885	1,973,307	2,116,506	2,081,192
Proposed in this budget:						
To be proposed separately:						
Legislative Proposals:						
Subject to PAYGO (B)	16,369	16,498	16,144	16,207	16,518	16,649
Not subject to PAYGO (J)	5,673	5,150	6,278	5,943	6,631	6,361
Allowances	1,250					600
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-81,185	-81,185	-80,956	-80,956	-84,276	-84,276
Subject to PAYGO (B)	-1,532	-1,532	-315	-315	-282	-282
Not subject to PAYGO (J)	121	121	104	104	74	74
Total Federal funds	1,856,246	1,833,274	1,952,140	1,914,790	2,055,171	2,020,318
Trust funds:						
Enacted, pending and initial requests:						
Appropriations	1.071.902	1.062.599	1.124.390	1.116.622	1.180.516	1,172,822
Proposed in this budget:	,- ,	,,	, ,	, -,-	,,-	, ,-
To be proposed separately:						
Legislative Proposals:						
Subject to PAYGO (B)	33,120	33,104	38,843	38,837	44,843	44,843
Not subject to PAYGO (3)	-1,367	-1,567	-2,236	-2,536	-3,237	-3,508
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-53,880	-53,880	-56,171	-56,171	-58,892	-58,892
Not subject to PAYGO (')	12	12				
Total Trust funds	1,049,787	1,040,268	1,104,826	1,096,752	1,163,230	1,155,265
Interfund transactions (-)	-409,879	-409,879	-435,339	-435,339	-465,066	-465,066
Federal Government totals	2,496,154	2,463,663	2,621,627	2,576,203	2,753,335	2,710,517

 $^{^{\}it B}$ Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO. $^{\it J}$ Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO.



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