

Senate Democratic Alternative Budget for FY 2001

Revised
April 5, 2000

Senate Democratic Alternative Budget for 2001

The Senate Democratic Alternative reflects six key Democratic budget priorities. The plan: (1) protects Social Security surpluses from raids for other purposes, (2) pays down the public debt by 2013, (3) fully funds the President's prescription drug benefit and helps ensure prompt Congressional action by requiring drug benefits to be included in the same reconciliation legislation that provides tax cuts, (4) includes targeted tax cuts for working families, (5) fully funds the President's requests for education, health research, and other domestic priorities, while assuming the President's request for defense spending, and (6) reserves funding for expanded health care coverage, agricultural assistance, and other mandatory initiatives.

Unlike the Republican budget reported by the Senate Budget Committee (SBC), the Democratic Alternative is based on *credible and realistic assumptions about domestic spending* and contains projections for ten years based on Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates. By contrast, the SBC budget covers only five years — in an effort to conceal the exploding costs of the Republican tax breaks and untenable cuts in discretionary spending. Compared to the SBC budget, the Democratic Alternative locks in *more debt reduction, more funding for key domestic investments, and it requires the Senate to act on a prescription drug benefit this year.*

Table 1: The Democratic Alternative Budget vs. the SBC Republican Budget

(\$ billions; changes to inflated baseline)	Democratic Alternative			SBC Budget		
	2001	2001-05	2006-10	2001	2001-05	2006-10
Non-Social Security Surplus	15	171	893	15	171	893
Tax cuts	5	59	265	13	150	?
Prescription drugs/Medicare	1	40	155	3	40	?
Other mandatory (net)	+(*)	26	56	3	22	?
Defense	-1	7	31	-1	8	?
Nondefense	-3	-19	-52	-12	-89	?
Debt service	1	19	107	1	21	?
Remaining debt reduction	12	40	331	8	19	?

1) Protecting Social Security Surpluses

The Democratic Alternative reserves the entire \$2.3 trillion off-budget surplus to strengthen and preserve the Social Security program. The plan also contains new lockbox protections against any budget resolution or legislation that would reduce the Social Security surplus *in any year*.

The Republican Budget claims to protect Social Security but this assertion assumes that the unrealistic cuts in domestic spending can be achieved. Last year's budget resolution made a similar assumption about discretionary spending and, in fact, the final appropriations bills breached the budget targets by more than \$34 billion. The cushion in this year's budget is a mere \$19 billion over five years — not nearly enough to protect the Social Security surplus from raids due to changes in the economy or emergency spending. To make matters worse, *the budget allocates any improvement in the surplus for more tax cuts, rather than more debt reduction*.

2) **Paying Down the Debt**

The Democratic Alternative reserves 82 percent of the unified surplus and 37 percent of the non-Social Security surplus to pay down debt. Debt reduction — over and above the Social Security surplus — totals \$12 billion in 2001, \$40 billion over the period 2001-2005, and \$331 billion over the ten year period (2001-10). In addition, any assumed mandatory spending that is not enacted, will instead buy down debt under current scoring conventions.

Debt reduction in the plan is rigidly enforced with lockbox protections and supermajority points of order that guard against a budget resolution or subsequent legislation that would reduce the on-budget surplus below levels assumed in the budget resolution. By 2010, debt held by the public declines to \$917 billion. *Under the assumptions in this plan, all debt would be retired by 2013*.

The Republican Budget pays off less debt than the Democratic Alternative *in all years* and fails to place any restrictions on the size of the tax cuts or entitlement expansions after 2005, making it *impossible for Republicans to claim any level of debt reduction beyond 2005*. Over five years, the Republicans reserve \$19 billion, or 11 percent of the on-budget surplus for debt reduction. The Democratic Alternative reserves \$40 billion, or 23 percent over five years and \$331 billion, or 37 percent over the period 2001-10.

3) **Providing a Real Prescription Drug Benefit This Year**

The Democratic Alternative allocates \$155 billion over ten years for a real prescription drug benefit, similar to the President's plan. Unlike the Republican budget this proposal is: (1) reconciled to the Finance Committee with the tax bill, (2) given the same May 26th reporting date as the tax bill, and (3) not contingent on additional cuts in Medicare.

The \$155 billion reserved for prescription drugs fully funds the President's drug benefit over

ten years and provides additional amounts in the first five years so that the program can be phased in more quickly. *The Democratic Alternative does not assume the cuts in Medicare contained in the President's budget.* However, any additional reforms added by the Finance Committee – such as provisions that modernize the fee-for-service program or reduce fraud and abuse – could be used to supplement the drug benefit, support other Medicare initiatives, ensure adequate reimbursement rates for providers, or increase the long-term solvency of the Medicare program.

To ensure that the Finance Committee reconciliation bill includes resources for a prescription drug benefit, the Democratic Alternative contains language that reserves the \$155 billion from the Finance Committee spending allocation *until the Committee reports out reconciliation legislation that is consistent with the six principles agreed to by Senate Democrats with regard to an effective Medicare prescription drug benefit.* These principles require any drug benefit to be: 1) voluntary; 2) accessible to all beneficiaries; 3) designed to assist seniors with the high cost of prescription drugs, protect them from excessive out of pocket costs, and give them bargaining power in the marketplace, 4) affordable to all beneficiaries and the program, 5) administered using private sector entities and competitive purchasing techniques, and 6) consistent with broader Medicare reform.

The Republican Budget allocates \$40 billion of the on-budget surplus for prescription drugs as a result of a bipartisan amendment approved in committee. The amendment increased the reserve fund for prescription drugs and eliminated most of the restrictive language that would have deterred passage of a bill this year. However, the language did not require the Finance Committee to report out a prescription drug benefit bill by a date certain, as it does for the \$150 billion tax cut.

4) Targeting Tax Cuts for Working Families

The Democratic Alternative provides a net tax cut of \$5 billion in 2001 and \$265 billion over the next ten years. Revenue offsets included in such legislation by the Finance Committee could raise the gross tax cut number to nearly \$300 billion. These tax cuts are reconciled to the Finance Committee and given a reporting date of May 26th to coincide with the reporting date for prescription drug legislation.

The tax reductions include marriage penalty relief, improvements in the earned income credit and the child and dependent care credit, and provisions to help expand opportunities for college. The package would also include new incentives for the purchase of long-term care insurance as well as for defraying the cost of providing long-term care to family members. Other proposals would provide estate tax relief for farmers and small business owners, incentives for school modernization, an extension of the research and experimentation tax credit, and a permanent extension of the income exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance. The plan also assumes repeal of an increase in federal employees' payroll contributions to the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System.

The Republican Budget includes a revenue reconciliation instruction directing the committee

on Finance to report legislation that will reduce revenues by \$13 billion in 2001 and by \$150 billion over 2001 through 2005 — \$91 billion more than the Democratic Alternative budget. In addition, a reserve fund estimated at more than \$40 billion is created for CBO adjustments to be made in July to increase the amount of the tax cut. The potential size of the tax cut from these two sources could reach \$200 billion over five years. An additional “deficit neutral” reserve fund may be used to reduce taxes further if such legislation is offset in 2001 and over the period 2001-2005.

The tax cuts alone consume 98 percent of the Social Security surplus projected for the next five years, taking into account increased interest payments on the debt. Although there is no information on the cost of the proposed tax cuts after 2005, last year’s tax cut of \$156 billion ballooned to \$792 billion over ten years.

5) Realistic Spending Levels for Discretionary Priorities

The Democratic Alternative assumes the President’s request for defense programs and sets total nondefense discretionary spending at levels that account for inflation (adjusted to remove some one-time expenditures like the census). Discretionary spending is approximately the same as the Republican plan for defense, and adds \$70 billion more over five years for domestic programs. The assumptions underlying the Democratic Alternative include the following:

- **Defense.** The level of defense discretionary spending in the Democratic Alternative is nearly equal to the Republican budget. The Democratic Alternative assumes the President’s request for defense, which totals \$306.3 billion in budget authority and \$294.6 billion in outlays. This represents an increase of almost \$8 billion over the inflated baseline for 2001 and \$57 billion over 10 years. These increases are in addition to the \$112 billion that was added to the defense budget last year for the period 2000-2004.
- **International.** Assumes requested supplemental funding relating to Kosovo and Colombia in FY 2000, as well as the other programs included in the Republican Budget. It also includes funding to pay our current UN dues and UN peacekeeping assessments to avoid accumulating arrears, as well as the requested supplemental appropriation to support multilateral debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative.
- **Education.** Assumes the President's request for education, including continued funding for the class size reduction initiative, new funding for school construction and modernization, expansion of after-school and summer school programs, expansion of Head Start, and early childhood education programs, increased funding for Pell Grants, increased funding for Title I grants, and expanding access to technology.
- **Child Care and Development Block Grant.** Assumes an additional \$817 million for child care subsidies through the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant to bring its total level for 2001 to \$2 billion.
- **Energy.** Includes significant increases for energy conservation and renewable energy

research. Increased energy efficiency and the development of alternative fuel sources can reduce our dependence on foreign oil, thereby averting future energy crises.

- **Environment.** Democrats maintain their commitment to environmental protection by assuming increased funding for environmental programs. The Democratic budget helps to ensure that we have clean water to drink, clean air to breathe, open spaces to enjoy with our families, and national treasures to pass on for generations.
- **Housing:** The alternative fully funds all Section 8 renewals and provides an additional 40,000 incremental vouchers.
- **VA Discretionary Spending.** The alternative provides a \$1.4 billion increase over the 2000 level for VA health care.
- **NIH** – Assumes increases of \$1.2 billion over last year’s level for the National Institutes of Health.

Relative to the Republican budget, the Democratic Alternative provides more resources in nearly every budget function, however, straight comparisons between function totals can be misleading. This is because the Republican budget buried \$20 billion of unspecified domestic discretionary cuts in the Allowances function. Since there is no “allowances” program, the appropriators would have to allocate these cuts by agency and program, further reducing every function in the Republican plan.

Table 2: Discretionary Alternatives for 2001

(\$ billions)	<u>Defense</u>		<u>Nondefense</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>BA</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>O</u>	BA	O
Discretionary caps	---	---	---	---	541	579
Freeze	290	290	296	335	586	625
Inflated	298	296	309	340	607	635
President’s budget	306	295	318	340	625	635
SBC “envisioned” budget	307	295	290	328	597	623
Democratic Alternative	306	295	309	337	616	631

The Republican Budget contains two sets of discretionary spending totals. Overall

discretionary spending “envisioned” in the SBC budget totals \$597 billion in budget authority and \$623 billion in outlays in 2001 — \$11 billion above a freeze in budget authority but \$2 billion below a freeze in outlays. However, the actual figures in the resolution are at the statutory spending limits – only because the Republicans (after the conclusion of the markup) unilaterally changed the levels in Function 920 (the “allowances” function) to avoid a budget act point of order on their budget resolution, for exceeding the discretionary caps. They brought their resolution in line with the caps by adding huge negative “plugs” in the allowances function, for fiscal years 2000-2002. These additional unspecified cuts of \$119 billion in budget authority and \$126 billion in outlays for the three year period were in addition to unspecified cuts of about \$20 billion already assumed in this function. The budget resolution includes language that allows the Chairman to revise the resolution aggregates and allocations to the Appropriations Committee if and when the statutory limits are revised, up to the levels “envisioned” in the budget resolution.

For defense spending, the mark assumes the President’s request with an additional \$500 million in budget authority and outlays in 2001 along with a supermajority point of order against spending that exceeds the defense or nondefense budget authority or outlay levels specified in the budget resolution.

Nondefense appropriations are cut \$6 billion below a freeze in 2001, cutting purchasing power by 6 percent (\$19 billion). By 2005, the Republican plan cuts non-defense programs by 8.2 percent (\$28 billion) in purchasing power. Republicans claim that they have protected certain programs in this budget, but they have no control over how the overall level of discretionary spending is allocated by the Appropriations Committee.

It is highly unlikely that the Senate will approve many of these cuts in domestic spending. Instead, the Republican Budget Committee is likely to resort to directed scorekeeping, and other budget devices to claim adherence to these domestic spending targets. The Republicans included new points of order to “strengthen budgetary integrity” but neglected to address the issue of directed scorekeeping, which was the most abused gimmick last year. The Republican scorekeeping adjustments for appropriations totaled \$19.3 billion, and have not proven to be justified based on current estimates for 2000.

6) Support for High Priority Mandatory Initiatives

The Democratic Alternative reserves \$41 billion between 2001-1005 and \$80 billion over the next ten years for additional mandatory initiatives. Special reserve fund language allows these surplus amounts to be used to help offset the costs of legislation to expand access to health care for the uninsured, provide nutritional assistance and other benefits to legal immigrants, strengthen the farm safety net, and support the Social Services block grant. The reserve fund language facilitates the use of other offsets to fully fund these initiatives, including more than \$200 billion in cuts assumed by the President that were not included in the Democratic budget.

The Alternative also includes two reserve funds for agriculture. These reserve funds are

intended to help mitigate the need for annual farm and ranch emergency relief packages in fiscal years 2000-2001 by providing funds to strengthen the farm safety net. The first reserve fund provides \$6 billion in fiscal year 2000 for legislation that strengthens the farm safety net and sufficiently supports farm families when agricultural commodity prices fall by providing income assistance or reformed farm policies, targeted assistance to segments of farm and rural communities, and other available options. The second reserve fund provides \$5 billion in fiscal year 2001 for similar purposes. Both funds are available to growers of all crops and livestock and an appropriate portion could be used to enhance agriculture conservation programs that assist active producers. These funds are in addition to the \$8 billion provided in function 350 for changes in the federal crop insurance system.

The Democratic Alternative also includes three deficit neutral reserve funds to facilitate enactment of key initiatives on a pay-as-you-go basis:

Reserve Fund for Lands Legacy – This reserve fund provides for legislation that expands federal protection of critical lands across America, helps states and communities preserve local lands and habitat, and strengthens protections for our oceans and coasts.

Reserve Fund for County Payments — This reserve fund concerns legislation that provides payments from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management for use by counties.

Reserve Fund for Military Retirees — This reserve fund provides for legislation to fund improvements to health care programs for military retirees and their dependents.

The Democratic Alternative does not include the President's proposed cuts in Medicare, student loans, or veterans programs but does assume the extension of various user fee proposals included in the President's budget.

The Republican Budget increases overall entitlement spending by \$62 billion over the next five years, \$4 billion less than the \$66 billion increase in the Democratic Alternative. In addition to a \$40 billion prescription drug benefit, the Republican budget assumes: \$10.1 billion over five years for agriculture risk management and income support reform, \$5.2 billion for earned-income tax credit marriage penalty reform, \$3.9 billion for child care payments to states; \$3.2 billion for Social Services Block Grant payments; \$1.1 billion for payments to rural state and counties for education and roads associated with the loss of federal timber receipts; and a new Department of Education performance bonus fund. This new spending is partly offset by the elimination of flood insurance subsidies and the extension of expiring OBRA veterans provisions.

Table 3: The Democratic Alternative Budget Totals

(\$ billions)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-05	2001-10
Baseline surplus	15	29	36	42	48	171	893
Debt reduction	12	5	7	8	7	40	331
Tax cuts)	5	8	12	15	19	59	265
Prescription drugs	1	2	9	12	16	40	155
Mandatory changes (net)	+(*)	11	6	4	4	26	56
<u>Discretionary:</u>							
Defense	-1	2	2	2	2	7	31
Nondefense	<u>-3</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>-7</u>	<u>-19</u>	<u>-52</u>
Subtotal	-4	1	-1	-3	-5	-12	-21
Debt service	1	2	3	5	7	19	107
<u>Totals:</u>							
On-budget outlays	1,498	1,558	1,610	1,669	1,738	8,074	17,666
On-budget revenues	1,510	1,564	1,617	1,678	1,745	8,114	17,997
On-budget surplus	12	5	7	8	7	40	331
Off-budget surplus	166	182	195	209	225	976	2,307
Unified budget surplus	178	188	202	217	232	1,016	2,638
<i>Debt held by the public</i>	<i>3,306</i>	<i>3,124</i>	<i>2,933</i>	<i>2,727</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>917</i>

Language Provisions

Reconciliation. Section 5 requires the Finance Committee report out a reconciliation bill by than May 26, 2000 proposing changes in laws that (1) reduces revenues by not more than \$4.9 billion in fiscal year 2001, \$58.9 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and \$265.1 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2010; and (2) provides direct spending to increase outlays by not more than \$1.3 in fiscal year 2001, \$40 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and \$154.8 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2010.

Reserve Fund for Prescription Drug Coverage. Section 6 withholds the allocation of budget authority and outlays to the Finance Committee until the Committee reports out a bill that contains a prescription drug benefit that is: voluntary, accessible to all beneficiaries, designed to assist seniors with the high cost of prescription drugs, protect them from excessive out of pocket costs, and give them bargaining power in the marketplace, affordable to all beneficiaries and the program, administered using private sector entities and competitive purchasing techniques, and consistent with broader Medicare reform. The amounts allocated to the Finance Committee for this legislation cannot exceed \$1.3 billion in budget authority and outlays for 2001, \$40 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and \$154.8 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001-2010.

Lockbox for Debt Reduction, Medicare, and Social Security. Section 7 creates several new supermajority points of order to protect the Social Security surplus, the Medicare surplus reserve, and debt reduction. These include: (1) a point of order against any against any budget resolution or subsequent legislation that would decrease the on-budget surplus in any year covered by this resolution below the level of the Debt reduction and Medicare Surplus Reserve for that year, (2) a point of order against any concurrent resolution on the budget that would violate section 13301 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, (3) a point of order against a concurrent resolution on the budget or subsequent legislation that would decrease Social Security surpluses in any year covered by this resolution. The lockbox also extends the current Senate pay-as-you-go point of order though 2010.

Reserve Fund for Priority Investments. This section establishes a reserve fund totaling \$9 billion in 2001, \$41 billion over the next five years and \$80 billion over the next ten years for legislation that would (1) expand access to health care for the uninsured, (2) provide nutritional assistance and other benefits to legal immigrants, (3) strengthen the farm safety net and sufficiently support farm families when agricultural commodity prices fall, through emergency income assistance, reformed farm policies, targeted assistance to segments of farm and rural communities, and other available options, and for (4) Social Services block grants.

Point of Order to Enforce 10-year Budgeting Requirement. Section 9 establishes a supermajority point of order against any concurrent resolution on the budget that does not contain estimates for the budget year and each of the ensuing nine fiscal years.

Reserve Fund for Military Retiree Health Care. Section 10 creates a deficit neutral reserve fund for legislation to fund improvements to health care programs for military retirees and their dependents in order to fulfill the promises made to them provided that the enactment of that legislation does not decrease the on-budget surplus in this budget resolution..

Lands Legacy Reserve Fund. Section 11 creates a deficit neutral reserve fund for legislation to expand environmental protection of critical lands across America, help states and communities preserve local lands and habitat, and strengthen protections for our oceans and coasts provided that the enactment of that legislation does not decrease the on-budget surplus in this budget resolution.

Reserve Fund for County Payments. Section 12 creates a deficit neutral reserve fund for legislation reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources that provides payments from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management for use by counties provided that the enactment of that legislation does not decrease the on-budget surplus in this budget resolution..

Reserve Fund for Agriculture - FY 2000. Section 13 establishes a reserve fund for legislation reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate before June 29, 2000 that strengthens the farm safety net and sufficiently supports farm families when agricultural commodity prices fall, through emergency income assistance, reformed farm policies, targeted assistance to segments of farm and rural communities, and other available options provided by that this legislation does not exceed \$6,000,000,000 in budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2000. These resources are assumed in the budget resolution but not allocated to the Agriculture Committee until the conditions stated in the reserve fund are met.

Reserve Fund for Agriculture - FY 2001. Section 14 establishes a reserve fund for legislation reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry for legislation that strengthens the farm safety net and sufficiently supports farm families when agricultural commodity prices fall, through reformed farm policies, targeted assistance to segments of farm and rural communities, and other available options provided that the legislation shall not exceed \$5,000,000,000 in budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001. These resources are assumed in the budget resolution but not allocated to the Agriculture Committee until the conditions stated in the reserve fund are met.

Sense of the Senate on College Affordability. Section 15 contains a sense of the Senate stating that Congress should enact legislation to make college more affordable for low- and middle-income families by permitting the tax deductibility of college tuition and by extending the eligibility period for the tax deductibility of student loan interest payments.

Prepared by Senate Budget Committee Democratic Staff
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Senate Democratic Alternative Budget Totals

(in billions of dollars)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>2001-05</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>2001-2010</u>
Receipts												
Total	2,011.5	2,088.6	2,164.3	2,247.5	2,342.5	2,436.7	2,534.5	2,646.5	2,764.7	2,894.4	10,854.3	24,131.2
On-budget	1,509.9	1,563.7	1,617.1	1,677.6	1,745.1	1,814.1	1,885.0	1,970.0	2,058.2	2,156.5	8,113.5	17,997.4
Off-budget	501.5	524.9	547.2	569.9	597.3	622.7	649.5	676.5	706.5	737.8	2,740.8	6,133.8
Outlays												
Discretionary	631.3	651.3	665.4	678.7	695.3	708.0	722.4	744.3	763.5	786.4	3,322.1	7,046.8
Defense	294.6	303.0	310.2	318.2	328.6	333.1	338.9	352.4	362.1	371.6	1,554.5	3,312.6
Nondefense	336.7	348.3	355.3	360.5	366.7	374.9	383.5	391.9	401.4	414.9	1,767.6	3,734.2
Mandatory	983.2	1,039.2	1,100.4	1,170.6	1,249.7	1,303.8	1,378.1	1,466.4	1,558.4	1,656.8	5,543.0	12,906.5
Net interest	219.4	210.6	196.2	181.3	165.6	149.7	132.3	114.5	95.3	75.0	973.2	1,539.9
Total Outlays	1,833.9	1,901.1	1,962.0	2,030.6	2,110.6	2,161.5	2,232.8	2,325.1	2,417.2	2,518.2	9,838.3	21,493.1
		3.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%	2.4%	3.3%	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	3.6%	
On-budget	1,498.2	1,558.4	1,610.0	1,669.3	1,738.0	1,777.2	1,836.2	1,915.2	1,990.6	2,073.0	8,073.9	17,666.0
Off-budget	335.7	342.7	352.0	361.3	372.6	384.3	396.6	410.0	426.6	445.2	1,764.3	3,827.1
Surplus												
On-budget	177.5	187.5	202.3	217.0	231.8	275.3	301.7	321.3	347.5	376.2	1,016.1	2,638.0
On-budget	11.7	5.4	7.1	8.3	7.1	36.9	48.8	54.9	67.6	83.5	39.6	331.4
Off-budget	165.8	182.1	195.2	208.6	224.7	238.4	252.9	266.5	279.9	292.6	976.5	2,306.7
Debt Held by Public	3,305.8	3,123.9	2,933.2	2,727.2	2,505.0	2,238.4	1,944.1	1,629.1	1,287.9	917.5	14,595.1	22,612.0
Debt Subject to Limit	5,724.3	5,810.2	5,899.0	5,982.4	6,064.5	6,124.8	6,171.8	6,209.1	6,233.8	6,241.9	29,480.4	60,461.9

SENATE DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE TOTALS BY FUNCTION (\$ billions)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
National defense:										
Budget authority..	305.3	309.0	315.4	323.1	331.4	340.1	349.0	358.2	367.6	377.3
Outlays.....	293.6	302.1	309.3	317.4	327.8	332.4	338.2	351.7	361.4	371.0
International affairs:										
Budget authority..	21.8	22.0	22.5	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.2	24.5	24.9	25.4
Outlays.....	18.8	18.1	18.3	18.9	19.4	19.8	20.4	20.8	21.1	21.6
Science and space:										
Budget authority..	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.8	23.2
Outlays.....	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.8
Energy:										
Budget authority..	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
Outlays.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Natural resources:										
Budget authority..	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.6	27.1	27.8	28.5	29.2	30.4	31.3
Outlays.....	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.4	26.5	27.1	27.7	28.4	29.5	30.3
Agriculture:										
Budget authority..	23.6	18.6	17.6	17.3	16.1	14.2	12.8	12.6	12.9	13.0
Outlays.....	22.3	17.0	16.1	15.7	14.5	12.6	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.6
Commerce and housing credit:										
Budget authority..	6.8	9.0	9.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	12.4	12.5	12.9	17.3
Outlays.....	2.6	5.1	5.0	8.8	9.9	9.4	8.1	8.1	8.4	12.0
Transportation:										
Budget authority..	59.5	57.8	59.5	56.3	56.5	57.4	57.9	58.4	58.9	59.4
Outlays.....	51.1	52.9	54.6	54.9	55.4	56.8	57.6	58.6	60.0	61.4
Community and regional development:										
Budget authority..	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2
Outlays.....	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4
Education, training, and social services:										
Budget authority..	77.3	77.8	78.6	79.8	81.7	84.1	86.5	89.0	91.6	94.3
Outlays.....	69.7	75.2	77.2	78.4	80.1	82.3	84.5	87.0	89.5	92.1
Health:										
Budget authority..	170.0	178.7	190.6	204.9	221.3	238.0	257.1	276.9	298.4	321.8
Outlays.....	165.8	177.7	190.1	204.6	220.2	236.8	254.9	274.8	296.4	320.3
Medicare:										
Budget authority..	217.1	224.1	249.0	267.6	294.8	304.6	333.1	358.0	386.2	415.7
Outlays.....	217.4	224.0	248.8	267.8	294.7	304.3	333.3	357.9	385.9	415.9
Income security:										
Budget authority..	255.0	265.4	275.7	286.5	299.8	307.3	314.4	328.9	339.3	350.6
Outlays.....	255.6	266.9	277.0	287.3	300.7	308.1	315.2	329.6	339.7	350.8
Social Security:										
Budget authority..	9.7	11.6	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.7	15.7	16.8	18.0	19.2
Outlays.....	9.7	11.6	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.7	15.7	16.8	18.0	19.2
Veterans:										
Budget authority..	47.7	48.4	50.1	51.5	54.8	54.1	53.5	56.7	58.0	59.4
Outlays.....	47.3	48.4	50.0	51.2	54.5	53.7	52.9	56.3	57.6	59.0
Justice:										
Budget authority..	29.1	29.4	30.2	31.0	31.7	32.5	33.3	34.2	35.1	35.9
Outlays.....	28.7	29.5	30.0	30.6	31.4	32.2	33.0	33.8	34.7	35.5
General government:										
Budget authority..	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5
Outlays.....	14.3	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.5	16.0
Net interest:										
Budget authority..	289.0	290.7	287.0	282.9	278.5	274.7	270.4	266.6	262.1	257.5
Outlays.....	289.0	290.7	287.0	282.9	278.5	274.7	270.4	266.6	262.1	257.5
Allowances:										
Budget authority..	-0.5	10.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	6.2	7.9	8.0	9.0	9.0
Outlays.....	-4.3	10.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	6.2	7.9	8.0	9.0	9.0
Undistributed offsetting receipts:										
Budget authority..	-39.0	-41.5	-40.9	-38.3	-39.4	-40.4	-41.7	-42.6	-43.5	-44.8
Outlays.....	-39.0	-41.5	-40.9	-38.3	-39.4	-40.4	-41.7	-42.6	-43.5	-44.8
TOTAL, On-budget										
Budget authority..	1544.5	1583.2	1634.7	1691.2	1758.1	1802.0	1864.9	1939.3	2014.2	2095.7
Outlays.....	1498.2	1558.4	1610.0	1669.3	1738.0	1777.2	1836.2	1915.2	1990.6	2073.0
TOTAL, Off-budget:										
Budget authority..	335.8	342.8	352.0	361.3	372.7	384.4	396.7	410.0	426.7	445.3
Outlays.....	335.7	342.7	352.0	361.3	372.6	384.3	396.6	410.0	426.6	445.2
TOTAL, Unified budget										
Budget authority..	1880.3	1926.0	1986.8	2052.5	2130.8	2186.4	2261.6	2349.3	2440.9	2541.0
Outlays.....	1833.9	1901.1	1962.0	2030.6	2110.6	2161.5	2232.8	2325.1	2417.2	2518.2