

## ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS, ADVANCE FUNDING, AND FORWARD FUNDING

I. An *advance appropriation* is one made to become available one fiscal year or more beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriation act is passed. Advance appropriations in fiscal year 1998 appropriations acts will become available for programs in 1999 or beyond. Since these appropriations are not available until after fiscal year 1998, the amounts will not be included in fiscal year 1998 budget totals, but will be reflected in the budget totals for the fiscal year for which they are requested.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(17)) requires inclusion in the budget of "information on estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted for grants, contracts, and other payments under each program for which there is an authorization of appropriations for that following fiscal year when the appropriations are authorized to be included in an appropriation law for the fiscal year before the fiscal year in which the appropriation is to be available for obligation." In fulfillment of this requirement, the table below lists those accounts authorized to receive, in fiscal year 1998, advance appropriations for fiscal year 1999 and beyond and cites the authorizing statute. The listing is in two parts: Part A shows the amounts of advance appropriations included in the 1998 budget. Part B is a listing of accounts for which advance appropriations are authorized but not requested in the 1998 budget.

### A. Accounts for which advance appropriations are included in the 1998 budget:

#### Department of Agriculture:

Food stamp program (7 U.S.C. 2011–2027, 2029): \$6,600 million for 1999.

Foreign agricultural service and general sales manager (7 U.S.C. 1761–1768): \$3 million for 1999.

#### Department of Commerce:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, capital assets acquisition: \$724 million for 1999; \$551 million for 2000; \$480 million for 2001; \$375 million for 2002; \$202 million for 2003; \$185 million for 2004; \$180 million for 2005; \$180 million for 2006; \$180 million for 2007; \$143 million for 2008; \$143 million for 2009; \$143 million for 2010.

#### Department of Defense—Military:

All accounts (P.L. 99–145 sec. 1405): \$257,161 million for 1999.

#### Department of Defense—Civil:

Army Corps of Engineers, Construction, general: \$277 million for 1999; \$177 million for 2000; \$89 million for 2001; \$32 million for 2002.

#### Department of Education:

Education for the disadvantaged (20 U.S.C. 1223): \$1,298 million for 1999.

#### Department of Energy:

Clean coal technology (42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq., 13362): \$183 million for 1999.

Defense asset acquisition (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$1,067 million for 1999.

Defense environmental management privatization (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$800 million for 1999.

Defense environmental restoration and waste management (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$4,647 million for 1999.

Defense nuclear waste disposal (P.L. 97–425): \$190 million for 1999.

General science and research activities (42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq.): \$65 million for 1999; \$70 million for 2000; \$70 million for 2001; \$70 million for 2002; \$65 million for 2003; \$54 million for 2004.

Other defense activities (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$1,604 million for 1999.

Weapons activities (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$3,497 million for 1999.

#### Department of Health and Human Services:

Payments to States for the child care and development block grant (42 U.S.C. 9858): \$1,000 million for 1999.

Grants to States for Medicaid (42 U.S.C., sec. 1396): \$27,801 million for 1999.

Indian Health Facilities (Indian Self-Determination Act, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Title II and III of Public Health Service Act): \$39 million for 1999; \$31 million for 2000.

Low income home energy assistance (P.L. 97–35): \$1,000 million for 1999.

National Institutes of Health (Sec. 301, 311, Title IV, and part D of Title XXIII of the Public Health Service Act): \$90 million for 1999; \$40 million for 2000.

Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance (P.L. 96–272): \$1,158 million for 1999.

#### Department of the Interior:

Everglades restoration fund (16 U.S.C. 410): \$100 million for 1999; \$100 million for 2000; \$100 million for 2001.

National Park Service construction (16 U.S.C. 1, 461–467, 410): \$48 million for 1999; \$35 million for 2000; \$20 million for 2001; \$31 million for 2002; \$26 million for 2003.

Water and related resources: \$11 million for 1999; \$9 million for 2000; \$1 million for 2002.

#### Department of Justice:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and expenses (18 U.S.C. 3052, 28 U.S.C. 531–535): \$195 million for 1999.

Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund (42 U.S.C. 2210): \$29 million for 1999.

Radiation exposure compensation, administrative expenses (42 U.S.C. 2210): \$2 million for 1999.

Telecommunications carrier compliance fund (47 U.S.C. 1009): \$50 million for 1999.

#### Department of State:

Arreage payment: \$921 million for 1999.

#### Department of Transportation:

Federal Aviation Administration, Facilities and equipment: \$675 million for 1999; \$724 million for 2000; \$424 million for 2001; \$206 million for 2002; \$118 million for 2003; \$86 million for 2004; \$36 million for 2005.

Maritime security program (P.L. 104–239): \$98 million for 1999.

#### Department of the Treasury:

Information technology investments (5 U.S.C., sec. 3109): \$500 million for 1999.

#### National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

Human space flight: \$2,109 million for 1999; \$1,915 million for 2000; \$1,597 million for 2001; \$1,147 million for 2002.

Mission support: \$120 million for 1999; \$58 million for 2000; \$70 million for 2001; \$98 million for 2002; \$53 million for 2003.

Science, aeronautics and technology: \$505 million for 1999; \$254 million for 2000; \$150 million for 2001; \$26 million for 2002.

#### Social Security Administration:

Special benefits for disabled coal miners (30 U.S.C., sec. 921): \$160 million for 1999.

Supplemental security income program (42 U.S.C., sec. 1381): \$8,680 million for 1999.

#### Central Intelligence Agency:

Payment to the retirement and disability system fund: \$210 million for 1999.

#### Corporation for Public Broadcasting:

Public broadcasting fund: \$250 million for 1999; \$325 million for 2000.

#### Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board:

Salaries and expenses (42 U.S.C. 2286, et seq.): \$18 million for 1999.

Federal Emergency Management Agency:

Emergency management planning and assistance (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., 15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq., 50 U.S.C. 404-405, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978): \$16 million for 1999.  
Salaries and expenses (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., 15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq., 50 U.S.C. 404-405, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978): \$26 million for 1999.

B. Accounts authorized to receive advance appropriations but for which none are requested in the 1998 budget:

Department of Agriculture:

Food program administration (42 U.S.C., sec. 1752).  
Food donations program (P.L. 93-29, sec. 209).  
Child nutrition programs (42 U.S.C., sec. 1752).

Department of Education. The following activities are authorized to receive advance appropriations (20 U.S.C. 1223 and 29 U.S.C. 703):<sup>1</sup>

Education reform.  
Impact aid.  
School improvement programs.  
Violent crime reduction programs.  
Indian education.  
Bilingual and immigrant education.  
Special education.  
American Printing House for the Blind.  
National Technical Institute for the Deaf.  
Gallaudet University.  
Rehabilitation services and disability research.  
Vocational and adult education.  
Student financial assistance.  
Federal family education loans.  
Federal direct student loan program.  
Higher education.  
Higher education facilities loans.  
College housing and academic facilities loans.  
Howard University.  
Historically black college and university capital financing program.  
Education research, statistics, and improvement.  
Libraries.

Department of Health and Human Services:

ACF service programs (P.L. 101-501, sec. 657, P.L. 89-73 as amended, sec. 209, P.L. 96-272).

Department of Justice:

Working capital fund (28 U.S.C. 527 note).

<sup>1</sup>These statutes erroneously refer to "advance funding". Since these statutes describe and clearly intend to provide advance appropriations, the affected accounts are listed here.

II. *Advance funding* is 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 fiscal year if necessary to meet higher than anticipated benefit payments in excess of the specific amount appropriated for the year. When such budget authority is used, an adjustment is made to increase the budget authority for the fiscal year in which it is used and to reduce the budget authority of the succeeding fiscal year. Essentially, this is a device for avoiding supplemental requests late in the fiscal year for certain programs, should the appropriations for the current year prove to be low. The table below lists those

accounts for which advance funding authority is requested in the 1998 budget.

Department of Labor:

Special benefits.  
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.  
Department of Veterans Affairs:  
Veterans insurance and indemnities.  
Burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance.  
Readjustment benefits.

III. *Forward funding* is budget authority that is made available for obligation beginning in the last quarter of the fiscal year for the financing of ongoing grant programs during the next succeeding fiscal year. The budget authority for such programs is included in the budget totals for the year in which it is appropriated. This device is often used for education programs, so that grants can be made on a school year basis. The language providing forward funding for education programs will specify that amounts appropriated, in most but not all cases, will not be available until some time into the year of the appropriation (e.g., July 1, 1998) and in most cases will specify that such amounts will remain available until the end of the succeeding fiscal year. In other cases (e.g., Federal Pell grants), the funds become available on October 1st but are not normally obligated until July 1st or later and are available for obligation for an additional year. The table below lists those accounts for which forward funding exists or is requested in whole or in part in the 1998 budget.

Department of Education:

Education for the disadvantaged.  
School improvement programs.  
Education reform.  
Special education.  
Vocational and adult education.  
Indian education.  
Student financial assistance.  
Education, research, statistics, and improvement.  
Department of the Interior:  
Operation of Indian programs.

In the training and employment area, forward funding provides appropriations for a program year that starts on July 1st of the fiscal year of the appropriation. Financing extends through June 30th of the following fiscal year. Program years are authorized for training programs under the Job Training Partnership Act, grants and activities under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, operation of the State Employment Service under section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and senior citizen employment programs under Title V of the Older Americans Act. The table below lists accounts for which forward funding is requested in the 1998 budget.

Department of Labor:

Training and employment services.  
Community service employment for older Americans.  
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations.