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## CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES

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## 24. CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES

Current services or “baseline” estimates are designed to provide a benchmark against which policy proposals can be measured. Since the early 1970s when the first requirements for the calculation of a “current services” baseline were enacted, a variety of concepts and measures have been employed. Shortly after enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA), which provided detailed rules for calculating a baseline, there was a consensus to define the current services estimates according to those rules. However, that baseline has technical flaws, which compromise its ability to serve as an appropriate measure. This section provides detailed estimates of a baseline that corrects these flaws. It also discusses alternative formulations for the baseline.

Ideally, a current services baseline would provide a projection of estimated receipts, outlays, deficits or surpluses,

and budget authority needed to reflect this year’s enacted policies and programs for each year in the future. Because such a concept would be nearly impossible to apply across all segments of the government, the baseline has instead become largely a mechanical construct. Moreover, it is important to discuss what a baseline is not. The baseline is not a prediction of the final outcome of the annual budget process, nor is it a proposed budget.

The current services baseline is used in a variety of ways: It can warn of future problems, either for Government fiscal policy as a whole or for individual tax and spending programs. It is also a benchmark against which the President’s Budget and other budget proposals can be compared to measure the magnitude of the proposed changes. The Administration believes adjustments to the BEA baseline are needed to better represent the

**Table 24–1. CATEGORY TOTALS FOR THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**  
(in billions of dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Receipts .....	2,524	2,185	2,374	2,675	2,968	3,187	3,354	3,537	3,714	3,890	4,082	4,286
Outlays:												
Discretionary:												
Defense .....	612	726	755	753	766	783	800	821	841	862	884	906
Non-defense .....	522	604	683	627	595	586	587	599	612	627	641	655
Subtotal, discretionary .....	1,135	1,331	1,437	1,380	1,361	1,369	1,388	1,420	1,454	1,489	1,525	1,562
Mandatory:												
Social Security .....	612	675	696	722	750	791	839	892	948	1,009	1,073	1,141
Medicare .....	386	425	452	497	507	565	631	650	720	751	780	871
Medicaid and CHIP .....	208	271	300	287	297	318	336	359	386	414	444	477
Other mandatory .....	389	929	572	534	419	422	424	433	482	493	500	528
Subtotal, mandatory .....	1,595	2,300	2,020	2,038	1,973	2,097	2,230	2,334	2,536	2,666	2,798	3,018
Disaster costs <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	4	11	16	18	20	23	25	26	27	29	30
Net interest .....	253	167	176	283	376	445	501	555	605	657	708	762
Total, outlays .....	2,983	3,801	3,644	3,718	3,729	3,930	4,142	4,333	4,621	4,839	5,060	5,372
Unified deficit(+)/surplus(-) .....	459	1,617	1,270	1,043	761	743	788	797	907	949	977	1,086
On-budget .....	642	1,753	1,405	1,195	933	935	986	992	1,108	1,141	1,162	1,260
Off-budget .....	-183	-137	-134	-152	-172	-192	-198	-195	-200	-192	-185	-174
Memorandum:												
BEA baseline deficit .....	459	1,535	1,122	661	300	208	185	129	183	169	134	168
Adjustments to reflect current policies .....	.....	*	28	239	291	336	375	407	429	448	473	505
Adjustments to reflect costs of overseas contingency operations and disasters .....	.....	81	119	130	137	142	148	153	158	163	167	172
Related debt service .....	.....	*	2	13	34	57	81	108	138	169	203	241
Baseline projection of current policy deficit .....	459	1,617	1,270	1,043	761	743	788	797	907	949	977	1,086

\* \$500 million or less.

<sup>1</sup> These amounts represent the statistical probability of a major disaster requiring federal assistance for relief and reconstruction. Such assistance might be provided in the form of discretionary or mandatory outlays or tax relief. These amounts are included as outlays for convenience.

deficit outlook under current policy. For example, an appropriate benchmark should include the future costs of extending temporary tax cuts and spending programs that have been extended routinely in the past. Omitting these costs would make the deficit outlook appear more favorable than it actually is, masking future problems and providing an inappropriate benchmark for measuring budget proposals.

Table 24–1 shows estimates of receipts, outlays, and surpluses under the Administration’s baseline projection of current policy for 2008 through 2019. The estimates are based on the economic assumptions described later in this chapter. They are shown on a unified budget basis, i.e., the off-budget 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 Administration’s estimates by major component. Estimates based on the BEA baseline rules are shown as a memorandum in the table. Table 24–2 shows the changes proposed in the President’s Budget relative to the baseline projection of current policy.

### Conceptual Basis for Estimates

Receipts and outlays are divided into two categories that are important for calculating the baseline: 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. There are numerous alternative rules that could be used to develop current services estimates for both categories. The next section discusses some alternatives that might be considered.

*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 baseline projection of current policy generally—but not always—assumes that receipts and direct spending programs continue in the future as specified by current law. The budgetary impact of anticipated regulatory and administrative actions that are permissible under current law are also reflected in the estimates. Exceptions to this general rule are described below:

- Consistent with the BEA, expiring provisions affecting excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund are assumed to be extended at current rates. During the projection period of 2009 through 2019, the only taxes affected by this exception are taxes deposited in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2009; taxes deposited in the Highway Trust Fund, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, and the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2011; tobacco assessments deposited in the Tobacco Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2014; and taxes deposited in the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, which expire on December 31, 2017.
- Consistent with the BEA, direct spending programs that will expire under current law are assumed to be extended if their 2009 outlays exceed \$50 million. For example, under the Child Nutrition Programs, the State administrative expenses and the Summer Food Service Program are scheduled to expire at the

**TABLE 24–2. IMPACT OF BUDGET POLICY**  
(in billions of dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010–2014	2010–2019
Baseline projection of current policy deficit .....	1,617	1,270	1,043	761	743	788	797	907	949	977	1,086	4,606	9,323
Proposals:													
Revenue proposals <sup>1</sup> .....	28	42	-8	-72	-86	-98	-101	-107	-116	-125	-137	-222	-809
Discretionary policy:													
Defense .....	-40	-49	-104	-148	-171	-187	-202	-217	-233	-249	-267	-659	-1,827
Non-defense .....	3	22	15	29	43	52	61	68	74	79	85	160	528
Subtotal, discretionary .....	-37	-27	-89	-119	-128	-135	-141	-149	-159	-170	-181	-498	-1,300
Mandatory proposals:													
Placeholder for potential additional financial stabilization efforts .....	251	2	8	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	45	114
Other proposals .....	-17	-29	-24	-23	-29	-32	-39	-19	-14	-9	-4	-137	-221
Subtotal, mandatory .....	233	-27	-16	-13	-17	-19	-26	-5	0	5	11	-92	-107
2010 Budget deficit .....	1,841	1,258	929	557	512	536	528	645	675	688	779	3,793	7,108

Note: Each line includes debt service.

<sup>1</sup> Includes outlay impact of revenue proposals.

end of 2009. The baseline estimates provided here assume continuation of these programs through the projection period. However, programs enacted after the enactment of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that are explicitly temporary in nature expire in the baseline even if their current year outlays exceed the \$50 million threshold. For example, the Department of the Interior's Coastal Impact Assistance Program is assumed to expire as scheduled in 2010 even though outlays are estimated to be \$64 million in the current year.

- Most of the tax reductions enacted in 2001 and 2003 are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2010. The Administration's baseline projection of current policy continues most of these tax cuts past their expiration date except for the repeal of estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, which are assumed to be extended at their 2009 parameters (maximum rate of 45 percent and exemption amount of \$3.5 million). The baseline projections also reflect annual indexation of the alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption amounts in effect for taxable year 2009, the income thresholds for the 28 percent rate, and the income thresholds for the phaseout of the exemption amounts. The baseline projection of current policy also extends AMT relief for nonrefundable personal credits. Unlike the extension of excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund mentioned above, the BEA baseline definitions, developed before the enactment of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, do not provide for extension of these provisions.
- Medicare physician payments are constrained under current law by a "sustainable growth rate" formula, but Congress has frequently overridden the reductions required by the formula. The Administration believes that the current Medicare physician payment system, while having served to limit spending to a degree, needs to be reformed to give physicians incentives to improve quality and efficiency. As part of health care reform, the Administration would support comprehensive, but fiscally responsible, reforms to this payment formula. Consistent with this goal, the Administration will explore the options available under current authority to facilitate such reforms including a legal and substantive assessment of whether physician-administered drugs should be covered under the payment formula. The baseline projection of current policy reflects the costs of this action, along with the additional costs of expected Medicare physician payments.
- Similarly, the baseline projection of current policy extends the Transitional Medical Assistance and Qualified Individuals programs, which govern eligibility under Medicare and Medicaid, even though these programs expire under current law. The baseline also extends the mandatory diabetes funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Indian Health Services (IHS), which expires under current law. In recent years, as with Medicare physician pay-

ment relief, Congress has repeatedly extended these provisions or programs, so not extending them would significantly underestimate the baseline deficits.

- The Administration requests that Pell Grants be converted from a discretionary program to a mandatory program starting in 2010 and the benefits be substantially increased. Accordingly, starting in 2010, its baseline projection of current policy reflects the reclassification from discretionary to mandatory of the amount of Pell Grants that would have been discretionary using the BEA rules for projecting the cost of discretionary programs. Reclassifying Pell spending in the baseline provides an appropriate benchmark for assessing the budget impact of the policy proposal to expand benefits.

*Discretionary spending.*—Discretionary programs differ in one important aspect from direct spending programs: Congress provides spending authority for almost all 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. If the baseline was intended to reflect current law, then a baseline would only reflect the expenditure of remaining balances from appropriations laws already enacted. Instead the BEA baseline provides a mechanical definition for discretionary programs that is somewhat arbitrary. Under the BEA, the baseline estimates for discretionary programs in the current year are equal to enacted appropriations. For the budget year and beyond, the spending authority enacted in the current year is adjusted for inflation, using specified inflation rates. The definition used in the Administration's baseline projection of current policy attempts to keep discretionary spending level in real terms. The Administration's baseline projection includes the following assumptions, which differ from the BEA baseline:

- The inflation rates used are similar to those required by the BEA but adjusted to remove the overcompensation for federal pay inherent in the BEA definition. Unlike the BEA requirements, the baseline projection of current policy reflects the fact that federal pay raises are effective in January, as required under current law. At the time the BEA was enacted, it ignored the nearly contemporaneous enactment of the Federal Employees Compensation Act of 1991 that shifted the effective date of federal employee pay raises from October to January. The inflation rates also exclude the special adjustment for administrative expenses for certain benefit programs required by the BEA. This provision is inconsistent with the baseline rules for other accounts that fund administrative costs.
- For overseas contingency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and related international activities, the baseline projection of current policy removes the enacted 2009 part-year funding and inserts the 2008 full-year amounts, adjusted for inflation, in order to

provide a better approximation of current services for these costs. Under the BEA baseline, enacted 2009 supplementals are extended and inflated; however, since the enacted supplemental funds only a part of the 2009 costs, the BEA baseline significantly understates these costs.

- The baseline projection of current policy removes from 2010 and beyond the extension and inflation of items designated as “emergency” requirements that are clearly one-time in nature. There is no obvious reason that non-recurring emergency costs should be continued in the baseline as required by the BEA. On the other hand, including no adjustment for one-time expenditures could understate the baseline costs, and therefore, the Administration’s baseline projection includes a disaster cost allowance as explained above.

*Disaster funding.*—An allowance for the statistical probability that there will be major natural or man-made disasters during the remainder of 2009 and in subsequent years is assumed in the baseline projection of current policy in order to make budget totals more honest and realistic. Baselines would be more meaningful if they did not project forward whatever disaster costs happen to have occurred in the current year. Rather, baselines should replace the projection of actual current-year costs—which might be unusually low or unusually high—with probabilistic estimates of future costs.

### Alternative Formulations of Baseline

Throughout much of U.S. history, budget proposals were often compared to either the President’s request or the previous year’s budget. In the early 1970s, policymakers developed the concept of a baseline to provide a more neutral benchmark for comparisons. While the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 included a requirement that OMB and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) provide estimates of a current services baseline, the definition of the baseline was very general and specific guidance was not provided.

Subsequent budget laws have specified in increasing detail the requirements for constructing baselines. Current services estimates for direct spending programs and receipts are generally estimated based on laws currently in place and most major programs are assumed to continue even past sunset dates set in law. In the case of receipts, the BEA requires only the extension of trust fund excise taxes, but otherwise bases the estimates on current law. For discretionary programs, these acts instituted a precise definition of baseline with numerous rules for its construction.

It is clear, however, that a number of baseline definitions could be developed that differ from those presented in this chapter:

- *Extend provisions affecting parts of mandatory programs.* Currently, mandatory programs that have current year outlays of over \$50 million are generally assumed to continue. While the baseline projection of current policy continues expected Medicare physician payments, the Transitional Medical Assistance and the Qualified Individual programs, and diabetes funding for NIH and IHS, other provisions of law that affect parts of mandatory programs are assumed to expire as scheduled.
- *Do not extend any authorizing laws that expire.* If all mandatory programs were assumed to expire as scheduled, deficits for 2010 through 2019 would be \$1,106 billion lower than in the baseline projection of current policy. (See the section below on major program assumptions for details on mandatory program extensions assumed in the estimates.) If excise taxes were allowed to expire, the deficit would be \$514 billion higher over the period 2010 through 2019. If certain provisions of the 2001 and 2003 Tax Acts were assumed to expire, the deficit would be \$3,154 billion lower over the 10-year period. If the AMT relief were assumed to expire, the deficit would be \$687 billion lower over the 10-year period.
- *Straightline appropriations.* If all discretionary budgetary resources in the current year that are inflated in the baseline projection of current policy

**TABLE 24-3. ALTERNATIVE BASELINE ASSUMPTIONS**  
(in billions of dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2014	2010-2019
Baseline project of current policy deficit .....	1,617	1,270	1,043	761	743	788	797	907	949	977	1,086	4,606	9,323
Alternative assumptions (“+” represents deficit increase):													
Extend provisions affecting parts of mandatory programs <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	*	*	-.*	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	10
Do not extend any authorizing laws:													
Mandatory spending .....	.....	-20	-33	-42	-119	-131	-141	-145	-150	-156	-169	-344	-1,106
Trust fund excise taxes .....	.....	11	12	47	51	55	59	63	68	72	76	176	514
Certain provisions of the 2001 and 2003 Tax Acts ....	.....	-.*	-4	-152	-241	-284	-326	-362	-394	-427	-463	-1,007	-3,154
AMT relief .....	.....	-14	-71	-38	-46	-55	-65	-77	-91	-106	-124	-223	-687
Straightline appropriations .....	.....	-15	-38	-67	-100	-136	-175	-217	-262	-309	-360	-357	-1,680
Do not extend any appropriations .....	.....	-752	-1,172	-1,362	-1,495	-1,609	-1,720	-1,833	-1,949	-2,071	-2,199	-6,390	-16,162

\* \$500 million or less.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates provided here are the totals for the illustrative provisions shown in Table 24-6. This is not a complete listing of all provisions that expire.

are frozen throughout the projection period, total outlays would be \$15 billion lower in 2010 and \$1,680 billion lower over the period 2010 through 2019. This calculation excludes the extension of the Recovery Act and other emergency resources, which are not extended in the baseline projection of current policy.

- *Do not extend any appropriations.* The current treatment of expiring provisions is inconsistent with the treatment of discretionary spending. All discretionary spending continues whether there is authorization for the program or not and whether funds have already been provided or not. In nearly all cases, funds for discretionary programs have not been provided in advance for years beyond the current year. If rules consistent with the treatment of other expiring provisions were applied to discretionary spending, no new budgetary resources would be provided. Thus, under a strict “current law” approach, the only discretionary outlays that would be included in the baseline would be the lagged spending from the current year budgetary resource. If this rule were followed, outlays in 2010 would be reduced by \$752 billion relative to the baseline projection of current policy. However, clearly this would provide an unrealistic estimate of future spending and the Government’s future fiscal position.

Table 24–3 provides estimates for a variety of changes in baseline definitions that could be considered.

### Economic Assumptions

The estimates for the baseline projection of current policy are prepared using the same economic assumptions as the President’s Budget. These assumptions 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 baseline projection and the President’s Budget. However, this would diminish the value of the baseline 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 the baseline and the President’s Budget, this potential source of confusion is eliminated. The economic assumptions underlying both the Budget and the baseline projection of current policy are summarized in Table 24–4. The economic outlook underlying these assumptions is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 12 of this volume.

### Major Programmatic Assumptions

A number of programmatic assumptions must be made in order to calculate the baseline estimates. These include assumptions about annual cost-of-living adjustments in the indexed programs and the number of benefi-

**Table 24–4. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS**  
(Fiscal years; dollar amounts in billions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):											
Levels, dollar amounts in billions:											
Current dollars .....	14,240	14,729	15,500	16,470	17,498	18,386	19,205	20,060	20,952	21,884	22,858
Real, chained (2000) dollars .....	11,518	11,791	12,239	12,793	13,350	13,781	14,140	14,508	14,886	15,273	15,670
Percent change, year over year:											
Current dollars .....	0.1	3.4	5.2	6.3	6.2	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
Real, chained (2000) dollars .....	-1.4	2.4	3.8	4.5	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Inflation measures (percent change, year over year):											
GDP chained price index .....	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Consumer price index (all urban) .....	-0.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Unemployment rate, civilian (percent) .....	7.7	8.0	7.4	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Interest rates (percent):											
91-day Treasury bills .....	0.3	1.1	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
10-year Treasury notes .....	2.9	3.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
<b>MEMORANDUM:</b>											
Related program assumptions:											
Automatic benefit increases (percent):											
Social security and veterans pensions .....	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Federal employee retirement .....	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Food stamps .....	8.5	6.4	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Insured unemployment rate .....	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

**TABLE 24-5. BASELINE BENEFICIARY PROJECTIONS FOR MAJOR BENEFIT PROGRAMS**  
(Annual average, in thousands)

	Actual 2008	Estimate										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Farmers receiving Federal payments .....	1,556	1,548	1,540	1,532	1,524	1,516	1,508	1,500	1,493	1,486	1,479	1,472
Federal family education loans .....	6,633	7,097	7,504	7,797	8,103	8,422	8,756	9,106	9,471	9,854	10,254	10,673
Federal direct student loans .....	2,443	3,179	3,365	3,537	3,706	3,873	4,037	4,210	4,391	4,581	4,780	4,988
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program <sup>1</sup> .....	52,277	56,090	58,870	60,430	61,580	62,720	61,130	60,340	61,170	62,000	62,820	63,610
Medicare-eligible military retiree health benefits .....	1,845	1,876	1,900	1,929	1,978	2,034	2,079	2,116	2,154	2,192	2,231	2,271
Medicare:												
Hospital insurance .....	44,625	45,387	46,248	47,303	48,665	50,209	51,748	53,289	54,859	56,482	58,162	59,901
Supplementary medical insurance:												
Part B .....	41,669	42,340	43,049	43,845	44,972	46,323	47,637	48,963	50,313	51,717	53,177	54,694
Part D .....	31,784	32,880	33,993	35,233	36,699	37,954	39,089	40,227	41,385	42,583	43,824	45,108
Prescription Drug Plans and Medicare Advantage:												
Prescription Drug Plans .....	25,302	26,450	27,575	28,802	30,218	31,403	32,475	33,554	34,655	35,795	36,975	38,197
Retiree Drug Subsidy .....	6,482	6,430	6,418	6,431	6,481	6,550	6,614	6,672	6,730	6,788	6,849	6,911
Managed Care Enrollment <sup>2</sup> .....	9,657	10,745	11,615	11,960	12,270	12,814	13,339	13,830	14,290	14,725	15,152	15,580
Railroad retirement .....	562	556	550	545	541	537	533	530	526	522	518	512
Federal civil service retirement .....	2,491	2,512	2,535	2,559	2,584	2,607	2,629	2,650	2,669	2,687	2,704	2,720
Military retirement .....	2,171	2,191	2,205	2,214	2,221	2,243	2,245	2,245	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,247
Unemployment insurance .....	8,762	11,934	11,334	10,561	9,677	8,828	8,511	8,507	8,545	8,592	8,637	8,679
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps) .....	28,408	32,603	34,972	37,111	35,660	33,493	31,305	30,116	29,649	29,129	28,729	28,362
Child nutrition .....	30,940	31,624	32,130	32,548	32,873	33,169	33,435	33,702	33,972	34,243	34,517	34,794
Commodity Supplemental Food Program .....	475	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473
Foster care and adoption assistance .....	597	607	609	616	627	638	654	665	681	700	721	741
Supplemental security income (SSI):												
Aged .....	1,103	1,100	1,095	1,095	1,103	1,118	1,134	1,152	1,172	1,195	1,221	1,250
Blind/disabled .....	6,014	6,222	6,452	6,661	6,856	6,991	7,050	7,101	7,148	7,193	7,245	7,296
Total, SSI .....	7,117	7,322	7,547	7,756	7,959	8,109	8,184	8,253	8,321	8,388	8,466	8,547
Child care and development fund <sup>3</sup> .....	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Social security (OASDI):												
Old age and survivor insurance .....	41,154	41,926	42,872	43,886	45,015	46,340	47,790	49,262	50,781	52,342	53,926	55,541
Disability insurance .....	8,985	9,364	9,763	10,232	10,593	10,764	10,830	10,924	11,051	11,198	11,338	11,466
Total, OASDI .....	50,139	51,290	52,635	54,118	55,608	57,104	58,620	60,186	61,832	63,540	65,264	67,007
Veterans compensation:												
Veterans .....	2,901	3,015	3,154	3,280	3,401	3,518	3,630	3,739	3,845	3,948	4,047	4,143
Survivors (non-veterans) .....	337	342	348	355	363	372	381	391	401	413	424	436
Total, Veterans compensation .....	3,238	3,357	3,503	3,635	3,764	3,889	4,011	4,130	4,247	4,360	4,471	4,580
Veterans pensions:												
Veterans .....	319	312	303	296	288	281	274	267	260	253	247	240
Survivors (non-veterans) .....	194	192	188	183	178	174	170	165	161	157	154	150
Total, Veterans pensions .....	514	504	491	479	467	455	443	432	421	411	400	390

<sup>1</sup> Enrollment figures in person years.

<sup>2</sup> Enrollment figures include only beneficiaries who receive both Part A and Part B services through managed care.

<sup>3</sup> Includes children served through the CCDF (including TANF transfers) and through funds spent directly on child care in the Social Services Block Grant and TANF programs.

ciaries who will receive payments from the major benefit programs. Assumptions about various automatic cost-of-living-adjustments are shown in Table 24-4, and assumptions on baseline caseload projections for the major benefit programs are shown in Table 24-5.

It is also necessary to make assumptions about the continuation of expiring programs and provisions. As explained above, in the estimates of the baseline projection of current policy provided here, expiring excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund are extended at current rates. Certain tax reductions enacted in 2001 and 2003 and AMT relief are assumed to be permanent for purposes of calculating revenue estimates. In general, mandatory

programs with current year spending of at least \$50 million are also assumed to continue. In addition, the baseline projection of current policy incorporates additional expected costs for Medicare physician payments, and assumes permanent extension of the Transitional Medical Assistance and the Qualified Individuals programs, and the mandatory diabetes funding for NIH and IHS, which have been repeatedly extended in recent years. However, other specific provisions of law that affect mandatory programs (but are not necessary for program operation) are allowed to expire as scheduled. For example, under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Coastal Impact Assistance Program will expire at the end of 2010. The baseline



**Table 24–6. IMPACT OF REGULATIONS, EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS, AND OTHER ASSUMPTIONS IN THE BASELINE**  
(In millions of dollars)

	Estimate											
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
<b>REGULATIONS</b>												
<i>Finalized</i>												
Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI):												
Reduction of Title II Benefits Under Family Max in Cases of Dual Entitlement (OASDI) .....	20	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Trial Work Period (OASDI) .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Title XVI Cross Program Recovery (SSI) .....	-15	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Student Earned Income Exclusion (SSI) .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Continuing Disability Review Failure to Cooperate Process (OASDI) .....	-12	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
Exemption of Work Activity as a Basis for a Continuing Disability Review (OASDI and SSI):												
OASDI .....	39	54	70	87	105	124	142	142	142	142	142	142
SSI .....	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Amendments to the Quick Disability Determination Process (OASDI and SSI):												
OASDI .....	.....	1	-4	-5	-8	-9	-12	-16	-1	-1	-1	-1
SSI .....	.....	.....	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revised Medical Criteria for Evaluating Digestive Disorders (OASDI and SSI):												
OASDI .....	-19	-27	-35	-42	-50	-58	-67	-75	-83	-83	-83	-83
SSI .....	-3	-5	-8	-8	-11	-12	-14	-17	-17	-17	-17	-17
Attorney Advisors (OASDI and SSI):												
OASDI .....	-17	-28	12	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	8	8
SSI .....	-15	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
60 Month Government Pension Offset Exemption (OASDI) .....	-4	-5	-7	-8	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Revised Criteria for Evaluating Immune System Disorders (OASDI and SSI):												
OASDI .....	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	12	12	12
SSI .....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ticket to Work (OASDI and SSI):												
OASDI .....	7	29	92	134	174	189	195	173	158	134	134	134
SSI .....	5	4	-11	-3	-8	-11	-8	-20	-13	-4	-4	-4
<i>Not Finalized</i>												
Medicare: Allocation for administrative actions <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	-3,797	-2,822	-1,921	-2,160	-2,317	-2,471	-2,759	-2,873	-2,968	-3,331	-3,331
Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reforms .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-30	-70	-150	-200	-250	-350	-450	-450
<b>EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS</b>												
<i>Provisions Extended in the Baseline Projection of Current Policy</i>												
<b>Spending:</b>												
Child Nutrition Programs:												
State Administrative Expenses .....	.....	193	211	228	236	239	246	251	259	268	276	276
Summer Food Service Program .....	.....	378	396	415	436	459	482	507	534	561	590	590
Commodity Supplemental Food Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
Farm Service Agency (FSA) Programs:												
Agricultural Commodity Marketing Loans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	136	112	86	71	71	60	60
Sugar Program Loans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	191	155	127	127	128	128
Dairy Price Support Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	93	81	55	43	43	43	43
Agricultural Commodity Counter-Cyclical Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	372	331	297	264	264
Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	124	101	126	136	136
Direct Crop Payments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,897	4,897	4,897	4,897	4,897	4,897	4,897
Conservation Reserve Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	88	388	617	789	1,012	1,145	1,145
Milk Income Loss Contract Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	162	151	139	120	110	105	105
Medicaid:												
Transitional Medical Assistance <sup>2</sup> .....	580	600	635	650	675	705	730	760	790	825	855	855
Medicare Low-Income Premium Assistance <sup>2</sup> .....	475	563	710	935	880	925	995	1,090	1,205	1,330	1,470	1,470
Medicare physician payments:												
Administrative adjustments to payment formula for physician-administered drugs <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	2,030	4,990	9,620	14,070	18,880	21,860	20,460	14,630	11,870	11,210	11,210













**TABLE 24-6. IMPACT OF REGULATIONS, EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS, AND OTHER ASSUMPTIONS IN THE BASELINE—CONTINUED**  
(In millions of dollars)

	Estimate										
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Baseline estimate .....	387	450	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Family Planning:											
Baseline estimate .....	33	35	37	39							
Pharmacy Plus:											
Wisconsin Pharmacy Plus:											
Demonstration estimate .....	62	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Health Insurance Program (Title XXI) <sup>15</sup> .....											
Alaska Denali KidCare:											
Demonstration estimate .....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii QUEST:											
Demonstration estimate .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey FamilyCare <sup>16</sup> :											
Demonstration estimate .....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Health Plan 2:											
Demonstration estimate .....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin BadgerCare:											
Demonstration estimate .....	68	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHIP/Medicaid Demonstrations <sup>15</sup> :											
Arizona:											
Demonstration estimate .....	24	26	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas:											
Demonstration estimate (CHIP funds) .....	13	24	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baseline estimate (Medicaid funds) .....	1,813	2,049	2,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado:											
Demonstration estimate .....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:											
Demonstration estimate (CHIP funds) .....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan <sup>16</sup> :											
Demonstration estimate (CHIP funds) .....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada:											
Demonstration estimate (CHIP funds) .....	19	21	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico:											
Demonstration estimate (CHIP funds) .....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma Sooner Care Demo:											
Baseline estimate .....	1,137	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia:											
Demonstration estimate (CHIP funds) .....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* \$500,000 or less.

<sup>1</sup> Medicare regulations reflect gross outlays.

<sup>2</sup> Current law expires December 31, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>4</sup> Current law expires September 30, 2011.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of these regulations was prohibited in 2009, but not subsequent years, by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Baseline estimates reflect costs absent the demonstration; demonstration estimate reflects costs of the demonstration. The differences represent the net impact of the demonstration. Any demonstrations are implicitly assumed in the current services baseline. The demonstrations listed are only those that were approved and implemented by release of the 2010 President's Budget.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes demonstration authorized under Section 135 of the Medicare Improvement for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 to assess appropriate use of imaging services by Medicare providers.

<sup>8</sup> Costs of this demonstration are offset annually by a reduction to inpatient hospital prospective payment rates.

<sup>9</sup> Medicaid demonstration estimates do not reflect temporary FMAP adjustments included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P.L. 111-5.

<sup>10</sup> Baseline estimate is 2008 estimate carried forward while demonstration has been operating on temporary extensions (Oct 08 - March 09).

<sup>11</sup> Arkansas expired on January 31, 2009 and Illinois expired on March 31, 2009. Both demonstrations are on temporary extension until April 30, 2009.

<sup>12</sup> The Federal Government does not have current estimates for California; the State has been operating under a temporary extension for four years.

<sup>13</sup> Consumer directed program in which "plan of care" is converted to a cash allotment. It is expected that these will convert to DRA State Plan option upon expiration.

<sup>14</sup> Demonstration is currently operating on temporary extensions and not approved for renewal.

<sup>15</sup> The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) (P.L. 111-3) authorized childless adults through December 31, 2009.

<sup>16</sup> New Jersey and Michigan 2010 and 2011 estimates are based on 2009 estimates due to automatic extensions under CHIPRA.



does not assume additional spending under this authority beyond that point. Table 24–6 provides a listing of mandatory programs and taxes assumed to continue in the baseline after their expiration. All discretionary programs with enacted non-emergency appropriations in the current year and the 2008 full-year costs for overseas contingency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and other recurring international activities are assumed to continue.

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 24–6 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.

### Current Services Receipts, Outlays, and Budget Authority

*Receipts.*—Table 24-7 shows the baseline projection of current policy receipts by major source. Total receipts are projected to increase by \$189 billion from 2009 to 2010, by \$980 billion from 2010 to 2014, and by \$932 billion from 2014 to 2019. These increases are largely due to assumed increases in incomes resulting from both real economic growth and inflation.

Individual income taxes are estimated to increase by \$97 billion from 2009 to 2010, by \$536 billion from 2010 to 2014, and by \$518 billion from 2014 to 2019 under baseline assumptions. This average annual rate of growth of 8.0 percent between 2010 and 2019 is primarily the effect

**Table 24–7. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE IN THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**  
(in billions of dollars)

	2008 Actual	Estimate										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Individual income taxes .....	1,146	953	1,050	1,210	1,372	1,484	1,586	1,684	1,780	1,883	1,992	2,105
Corporation income taxes .....	304	175	221	288	347	385	389	420	438	457	481	504
Social insurance and retirement receipts .....	900	899	939	993	1,051	1,114	1,166	1,212	1,266	1,314	1,367	1,428
On-budget .....	242	244	256	275	294	310	323	333	340	350	362	379
Off-budget .....	658	655	683	718	757	803	843	879	926	963	1,005	1,049
Excise taxes .....	67	66	76	82	85	87	89	90	92	93	94	95
Estate and gift taxes .....	29	26	20	21	22	24	25	27	29	31	33	35
Other receipts .....	78	65	68	79	89	94	99	104	109	113	116	119
<b>Total, receipts .....</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>4,286</b>
On-budget .....	1,866	1,530	1,691	1,956	2,211	2,384	2,511	2,658	2,788	2,927	3,077	3,237
Off-budget .....	658	655	683	718	757	803	843	879	926	963	1,005	1,049

of increased collections resulting from rising personal incomes.

Corporation income taxes are estimated to increase by \$46 billion from 2009 to 2010, by \$168 billion from 2010 to 2014, and by \$116 billion from 2014 to 2019 under baseline assumptions. This average annual rate of growth of 9.6 percent between 2010 and 2019 is primarily attributable to growth in corporate profits.

Social insurance and retirement receipts are estimated to increase by \$40 billion from 2009 to 2010, by an additional \$226 billion between 2010 and 2014, and by an additional \$263 billion between 2014 and 2019. These baseline estimates reflect increases in total wages and salaries paid and scheduled increases in the social security taxable earnings base from \$106,800 in 2009 to \$125,400 in 2014 and to \$152,700 in 2019, as shown in Table 24-8.

Excise taxes increase by \$10 billion from 2009 to 2010, in large part due to increased economic activity and

legislated increases in excise taxes on tobacco products provided in the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009. Excise taxes increase by an additional \$19 billion from 2010 to 2019. Estate and gift taxes decline by \$7 billion from 2009 to 2010, in large part due to the scheduled increase in the exemption amount from \$2 million to \$3.5 million for tax year 2009. Estate and gift taxes grow annually thereafter, rising to \$35 billion in 2019. Other baseline receipts (customs duties and miscellaneous receipts) are projected to increase by \$3 billion between 2009 and 2010, and to rise annually thereafter to \$119 billion in 2019.

*Outlays.*—Outlays in the baseline projection of current policy are estimated to decline from \$3,801 billion in 2009 to \$3,644 billion in 2010, a 4.1 percent decrease. Between 2009 and 2014, the baseline outlays are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent and between 2009 and 2019, the baseline outlays are projected to increase at an annual rate of 3.5 per-

**Table 24–8. EFFECT ON RECEIPTS OF CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXABLE EARNINGS BASE**  
(In billions of dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Social security (OASDI) taxable earnings base increases:</b>								
\$106,800 to \$114,600 on Jan 1, 2012 <sup>1</sup> .....	4.1	10.9	12.0	13.1	14.5	15.8	17.3	18.8
\$114,600 to \$119,700 on Jan 1, 2013 .....	.....	2.6	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.9
\$119,700 to \$125,400 on Jan 1, 2014 .....	.....	.....	2.9	7.7	8.5	9.1	10.1	11.0
\$125,400 to \$130,800 on Jan 1, 2015 .....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	7.2	8.0	8.6	9.5
\$130,800 to \$136,200 on Jan 1, 2016 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	7.2	8.0	8.5
\$136,200 to \$141,600 on Jan 1, 2017 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	7.2	8.0
\$141,600 to \$147,000 on Jan 1, 2018 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	7.2
\$147,000 to \$152,700 on Jan 1, 2019 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0

<sup>1</sup> The taxable earnings base remains at \$106,800 for 2009, 2010 and 2011.

cent. Table 24–9 shows the growth from 2009 to 2010 and average annual growth over the five-year and ten-year periods for certain discretionary and major mandatory programs.

While most discretionary spending is assumed to grow with inflation, outlays for discretionary programs grow by 8.0 percent from \$1,331 billion in 2009 to \$1,437 billion in 2010, largely due to an increase in outlay estimates from the Recovery Act. Excluding the outlay impact of the Recovery Act, outlays increase each year after 2010, largely reflecting increases in resources to keep pace with inflation, reaching \$1,562 billion in 2019. Entitlement and other mandatory programs are estimated to decline

from \$2,300 billion in 2009 to \$2,020 billion in 2010, largely due to the outlay estimates for the Troubled Asset Relief Program in 2009. Outlays generally increase after 2010, reaching \$3,018 billion in 2019, 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 \$675 billion in 2009 to \$1,141 billion in 2019, an average annual rate of 5.4 percent. Medicare and Medicaid outlays are projected to grow at annual average rates of 7.4 and 6.0 percent over the 10-year period, respectively, outpacing inflation. Other areas of high growth include veterans programs (6.9 percent) and other health care programs (5.2 percent)

**Table 24–9. CHANGE IN OUTLAY ESTIMATES BY CATEGORY IN THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**  
(Dollar amounts in billions)

	2009	2010	2014	2019	Change 2009 to 2010		Change 2009 to 2014		Change 2009 to 2019	
					Amount	Percent	Amount	Annual average rate	Amount	Annual average rate
<b>Outlays:</b>										
<b>Discretionary:</b>										
Defense .....	726	755	800	906	28	3.9%	74	2.0%	180	2.2%
Non-defense .....	604	683	587	655	79	13.0%	-17	-0.6%	51	0.8%
Subtotal, discretionary .....	1,331	1,437	1,388	1,562	107	8.0%	57	0.8%	231	1.6%
<b>Mandatory:</b>										
Farm programs .....	14	19	15	14	5	36.8%	1	1.8%	*	0.3%
Medicaid .....	262	290	327	471	27	10.4%	64	4.5%	209	6.0%
Other health care .....	31	32	37	51	2	5.3%	6	3.6%	20	5.2%
Medicare .....	425	452	631	871	27	6.4%	206	8.2%	446	7.4%
Federal employee retirement and disability .....	116	119	133	155	4	3.2%	18	2.9%	39	3.0%
Unemployment compensation .....	103	89	48	57	-15	-14.2%	-56	-14.3%	-46	-5.8%
Other income security programs .....	236	268	232	250	33	13.9%	-4	-0.3%	15	0.6%
Social Security .....	675	696	839	1,141	21	3.1%	164	4.5%	466	5.4%
Veterans programs .....	50	57	75	98	6	12.9%	24	8.3%	48	6.9%
Other mandatory programs .....	480	81	-8	34	-399	-83.2%	-488	-143.9%	-446	-23.2%
Undistributed offsetting receipts .....	-92	-83	-98	-126	8	-9.0%	-7	1.4%	-34	3.2%
Subtotal, mandatory .....	2,300	2,020	2,230	3,018	-280	-12.2%	-70	-0.6%	718	2.8%
Disaster costs <sup>1</sup> .....	4	11	23	30	7	204.8%	19	44.6%	26	23.7%
Net interest .....	167	176	501	762	9	5.4%	334	24.6%	595	16.4%
<b>Total, outlays .....</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>-157</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

\* \$500 million or less.

<sup>1</sup> These amounts represent the statistical probability of a major disaster requiring federal assistance for relief and reconstruction. Such assistance might be provided in the form of discretionary or mandatory outlays or tax relief. These amounts are included as outlays for convenience.

cent). Outlays in the allowance for future disaster costs are projected to increase from \$4 billion in 2009 (reflecting a part-year allowance only) to \$30 billion in 2019 at an average annual rate of 23.7 percent. Net interest payments are projected to increase from \$167 billion in 2009 to \$762 billion in 2019 at an average annual rate of 16.4 percent.

Tables 24–10 and 24–11 show the baseline projection of current policy outlays by function and by agency, respectively. A more detailed presentation of outlays (by func-

tion, category, subfunction, and program) is available as Table 24-14 on the Internet and on the CD-ROM enclosed with the printed version of this document.

*Budget authority.*—Tables 24–12 and 24–13 show estimates of budget authority in the baseline projection of current policy by function and by agency, respectively. A more detailed presentation of budget authority with program level estimates is available as Table 24-15 on the Internet and on the CD-ROM enclosed with the printed version of this document.

**Table 24–10. OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION IN THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**

Function	2008 Actual	Estimate										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(in billions of dollars)												
National Defense:												
Department of Defense—Military .....	594.7	705.1	733.0	731.0	744.4	762.5	779.9	800.0	820.1	840.8	862.2	884.0
Other .....	21.4	25.2	27.5	27.2	26.6	25.6	26.0	26.5	27.1	27.6	28.2	28.8
Total, National Defense .....	616.1	730.2	760.5	758.2	771.0	788.0	805.9	826.5	847.2	868.5	890.3	912.8
International Affairs .....	28.9	32.1	43.6	46.0	45.0	45.2	45.6	46.7	47.7	48.7	49.7	50.8
General Science, Space, and Technology .....	27.8	31.2	32.1	31.4	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.5	33.1	33.8	34.5	35.2
Energy .....	0.6	8.8	22.6	13.5	7.2	6.1	5.9	4.4	4.6	3.5	3.9	5.2
Natural Resources and Environment .....	31.9	42.0	43.1	39.4	38.3	37.5	37.3	37.6	39.2	39.9	41.6	42.1
Agriculture .....	18.4	20.4	25.5	24.8	17.4	22.8	22.2	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.3
Agriculture .....	18.4	20.4	25.5	24.8	17.4	22.8	22.2	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.3
Commerce and Housing Credit .....	27.9	500.4	64.7	13.3	-35.0	-41.1	-40.7	-40.3	-14.1	-4.3	-4.0	-4.1
On-Budget .....	(25.5)	(496.6)	(60.7)	(10.0)	(-36.6)	(-41.6)	(-40.7)	(-40.3)	(-14.1)	(-4.3)	(-4.0)	(-4.1)
Off-Budget .....	(2.4)	(3.8)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(-*)	(-*)	(-*)
Transportation .....	77.6	94.3	106.1	97.2	95.9	95.3	92.1	93.9	96.3	98.7	100.7	102.3
Community and Regional Development .....	24.0	28.0	25.1	24.6	20.8	18.3	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.6	16.9	17.1
Health .....	280.6	353.4	388.7	371.5	381.5	405.1	425.0	450.6	481.2	517.4	552.6	590.4
Medicare .....	390.8	430.8	457.9	502.3	512.5	570.9	637.0	656.6	726.7	757.1	787.0	877.8
Income Security .....	431.3	519.3	545.8	527.3	481.1	478.4	480.6	487.3	502.7	509.6	518.7	536.3
Social Security .....	617.0	680.5	701.9	727.6	756.3	797.1	845.5	898.2	954.7	1,015.4	1,079.8	1,148.6
On-Budget .....	(17.8)	(34.1)	(25.2)	(27.6)	(29.1)	(31.9)	(34.6)	(37.4)	(40.4)	(43.7)	(46.6)	(49.6)
Off-Budget .....	(599.2)	(646.4)	(676.8)	(700.0)	(727.3)	(765.3)	(811.0)	(860.8)	(914.2)	(971.7)	(1,033.2)	(1,099.0)
Veterans Benefits and Services .....	84.7	96.7	105.2	113.7	111.8	121.6	127.9	133.8	144.9	146.2	146.7	159.6
Administration of Justice .....	47.1	53.3	55.9	54.6	54.8	55.6	57.1	58.6	60.3	61.9	65.0	66.9
General Government .....	20.3	21.8	23.7	24.1	25.4	25.4	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.4	28.4	29.7
Net Interest .....	252.8	166.9	176.0	283.0	376.0	444.7	501.3	555.1	605.0	657.1	707.8	761.9
On-Budget .....	(366.5)	(284.8)	(293.1)	(404.0)	(504.3)	(582.0)	(649.0)	(713.2)	(773.5)	(836.4)	(899.3)	(964.2)
Off-Budget .....	(-113.7)	(-117.8)	(-117.1)	(-121.1)	(-128.3)	(-137.2)	(-147.7)	(-158.2)	(-168.5)	(-179.3)	(-191.5)	(-202.3)
Allowances .....	.....	3.6	10.9	15.9	18.3	20.4	22.6	24.8	26.2	27.5	28.8	30.1
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts:												
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget) .....	-53.0	-54.0	-60.8	-62.3	-64.9	-67.7	-70.7	-73.7	-76.9	-86.3	-90.1	-94.1
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget) .....	-13.1	-14.2	-14.9	-15.5	-16.1	-17.1	-18.0	-18.9	-19.9	-20.7	-21.5	-22.5
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf ...	-18.3	-6.3	-7.0	-8.7	-9.9	-10.1	-9.8	-9.8	-9.9	-9.6	-9.5	-9.4
Sale of major assets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other undistributed offsetting receipts .....	-1.8	-17.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts .....	-86.2	-91.6	-83.4	-86.6	-91.4	-95.0	-98.5	-102.3	-106.7	-116.7	-121.1	-126.1
On-Budget .....	(-73.1)	(-77.5)	(-68.5)	(-71.1)	(-75.3)	(-77.8)	(-80.5)	(-83.5)	(-86.7)	(-96.0)	(-99.7)	(-103.5)
Off-Budget .....	(-13.1)	(-14.2)	(-14.9)	(-15.5)	(-16.1)	(-17.1)	(-18.0)	(-18.9)	(-19.9)	(-20.7)	(-21.5)	(-22.5)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,982.9</b>	<b>3,801.4</b>	<b>3,644.4</b>	<b>3,717.8</b>	<b>3,728.6</b>	<b>3,930.4</b>	<b>4,142.3</b>	<b>4,333.4</b>	<b>4,621.2</b>	<b>4,839.2</b>	<b>5,059.7</b>	<b>5,371.6</b>
On-Budget .....	(2,508.1)	(3,283.2)	(3,095.6)	(3,151.1)	(3,144.1)	(3,319.0)	(3,496.9)	(3,649.7)	(3,895.4)	(4,067.5)	(4,239.5)	(4,497.5)
Off-Budget .....	(474.8)	(518.2)	(548.8)	(566.7)	(584.6)	(611.4)	(645.3)	(683.8)	(725.8)	(771.7)	(820.2)	(874.1)

\* \$50 million or less.

**Table 24–11. OUTLAYS BY AGENCY IN THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**  
(in billions of dollars)

Agency	2008 Actual	Estimate										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Legislative Branch .....	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4
Judicial Branch .....	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.0
Agriculture .....	90.8	115.9	131.7	135.6	126.9	129.5	126.4	126.3	128.6	130.9	133.6	136.2
Commerce .....	7.7	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.9
Defense—Military .....	594.7	705.1	733.0	731.1	744.5	762.5	779.9	800.0	820.2	840.9	862.2	884.1
Education .....	66.0	49.7	104.9	103.3	80.9	74.7	73.2	76.6	78.2	79.4	80.2	81.9
Energy .....	21.4	29.3	46.8	36.6	29.5	27.5	26.7	26.2	26.5	27.0	27.5	28.0
Health and Human Services .....	700.5	817.8	881.2	904.3	921.4	1,001.2	1,086.4	1,129.9	1,229.5	1,289.9	1,352.5	1,478.0
Homeland Security .....	40.7	49.1	46.9	45.4	44.7	45.0	45.5	46.7	48.0	49.3	52.0	53.5
Housing and Urban Development .....	49.1	64.9	51.5	50.1	48.0	45.1	44.4	44.6	44.5	45.0	45.7	46.1
Interior .....	9.9	11.5	12.8	12.7	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.3	13.0	13.3
Justice .....	26.5	29.0	30.8	30.3	30.1	30.2	31.0	31.8	32.7	33.5	34.4	35.4
Labor .....	58.8	121.9	106.2	77.7	68.7	63.6	63.6	66.4	69.4	72.3	75.1	77.4
State .....	17.5	21.1	25.2	25.7	25.7	26.3	26.8	27.4	28.0	28.6	29.2	29.8
Transportation .....	64.9	79.7	90.4	82.8	81.1	80.0	76.3	77.6	79.5	81.4	82.9	83.9
Treasury .....	548.8	806.6	538.3	638.0	685.7	764.7	835.2	900.1	964.5	1,031.3	1,100.2	1,171.3
Veterans Affairs .....	84.8	96.5	105.0	113.5	111.5	121.3	127.6	133.5	144.5	145.8	146.3	159.2
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works .....	5.1	12.6	9.5	6.8	6.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7
Other Defense Civil Programs .....	45.8	48.5	48.4	48.1	48.0	48.5	49.2	49.8	50.4	51.0	51.8	52.4
Environmental Protection Agency .....	7.9	8.4	10.3	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.4
Executive Office of the President .....	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
General Services Administration .....	0.3	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
International Assistance Programs .....	11.4	12.4	18.9	19.7	18.6	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.5	20.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration .....	17.8	19.6	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.5
National Science Foundation .....	5.8	6.7	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7
Office of Personnel Management .....	64.4	68.5	71.5	73.7	76.4	79.7	82.4	85.7	89.0	99.2	103.4	107.9
Small Business Administration .....	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Social Security Administration .....	657.8	725.0	748.7	780.9	803.9	850.6	900.7	955.2	1,017.0	1,075.0	1,136.6	1,211.9
On-Budget .....	(58.6)	(78.6)	(71.9)	(80.9)	(76.6)	(85.3)	(89.8)	(94.4)	(102.7)	(103.2)	(103.4)	(112.8)
Off-Budget .....	(599.2)	(646.4)	(676.8)	(700.0)	(727.3)	(765.3)	(811.0)	(860.8)	(914.2)	(971.7)	(1,033.2)	(1,099.0)
Other Independent Agencies .....	49.6	147.6	47.9	12.5	-12.0	-18.0	-16.2	-15.8	11.8	19.1	20.3	21.9
On-Budget .....	(47.2)	(143.8)	(43.9)	(9.2)	(-13.6)	(-18.5)	(-16.2)	(-15.8)	(11.8)	(19.1)	(20.3)	(21.9)
Off-Budget .....	(2.4)	(3.8)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(-*)	(-*)	(-*)
Allowances .....	.....	3.6	10.9	15.9	18.3	20.4	22.6	24.8	26.2	27.5	28.8	30.1
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts .....	-277.8	-277.4	-281.0	-290.2	-304.5	-319.1	-335.4	-351.0	-367.5	-390.1	-408.2	-425.0
On-Budget .....	(-150.9)	(-145.4)	(-149.0)	(-153.6)	(-160.1)	(-164.7)	(-169.7)	(-174.0)	(-179.1)	(-190.0)	(-195.2)	(-200.2)
Off-Budget .....	(-126.9)	(-132.0)	(-132.0)	(-136.6)	(-144.4)	(-154.4)	(-165.6)	(-177.0)	(-188.4)	(-200.0)	(-213.0)	(-224.9)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,982.9</b>	<b>3,801.4</b>	<b>3,644.4</b>	<b>3,717.8</b>	<b>3,728.6</b>	<b>3,930.4</b>	<b>4,142.3</b>	<b>4,333.4</b>	<b>4,621.2</b>	<b>4,839.2</b>	<b>5,059.7</b>	<b>5,371.6</b>
On-Budget .....	(2,508.1)	(3,283.2)	(3,095.6)	(3,151.1)	(3,144.1)	(3,319.0)	(3,496.9)	(3,649.7)	(3,895.4)	(4,067.5)	(4,239.5)	(4,497.5)
Off-Budget .....	(474.8)	(518.2)	(548.8)	(566.7)	(584.6)	(611.4)	(645.3)	(683.8)	(725.8)	(771.7)	(820.2)	(874.1)

\* \$50 million or less.

**Table 24–12. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION IN THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**  
(in billions of dollars)

Function	2008 Actual	Estimate										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>National Defense:</b>												
Department of Defense—Military .....	674.7	713.8	722.0	737.6	755.3	773.9	793.2	813.0	833.4	854.3	875.9	898.2
Other .....	21.6	29.7	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.4	29.0
<b>Total, National Defense .....</b>	<b>696.3</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>746.6</b>	<b>762.4</b>	<b>780.5</b>	<b>799.7</b>	<b>819.4</b>	<b>839.8</b>	<b>860.7</b>	<b>882.2</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>927.2</b>
International Affairs .....	48.0	37.5	41.6	44.2	44.3	45.4	47.5	48.7	49.8	50.8	51.9	53.2
General Science, Space, and Technology .....	27.7	35.0	29.9	30.4	31.0	31.6	32.2	32.9	33.5	34.2	34.9	35.6
Energy .....	4.2	43.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.6	4.9	6.0	4.7	4.5	6.5
Natural Resources and Environment .....	37.2	56.1	35.2	35.2	36.4	36.6	37.5	37.9	39.3	40.3	42.0	42.5
Agriculture .....	17.4	21.4	24.2	24.3	17.3	23.3	22.5	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.8
Commerce and Housing Credit .....	218.2	553.7	25.1	-7.4	-31.6	-34.6	4.3	6.4	7.9	10.5	10.5	10.5
On-Budget .....	(208.6)	(546.2)	(21.1)	(-10.7)	(-33.3)	(-37.6)	(1.3)	(3.4)	(4.9)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(7.5)
Off-Budget .....	(9.7)	(7.5)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Transportation .....	81.5	124.6	88.7	82.6	85.0	88.5	92.4	94.7	97.0	99.4	101.8	104.3
Community and Regional Development .....	41.5	23.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.4	17.7
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services .....	91.4	176.0	92.1	99.2	103.1	100.3	106.2	107.2	109.5	111.4	112.6	114.9
Health .....	285.3	370.9	385.2	373.1	386.0	411.8	426.1	455.7	486.5	523.0	558.6	596.5
Medicare .....	406.6	431.2	457.6	502.4	512.7	570.5	636.8	656.6	726.5	757.2	787.1	877.6
Income Security .....	426.2	579.8	533.4	518.9	473.4	475.1	478.8	488.4	505.8	511.8	521.1	539.3
Social Security .....	619.7	686.4	703.6	729.2	758.8	800.8	849.6	902.7	959.5	1,020.6	1,085.3	1,154.5
On-Budget .....	(17.8)	(35.2)	(24.6)	(27.2)	(29.0)	(31.9)	(34.6)	(37.4)	(40.4)	(43.7)	(46.6)	(49.6)
Off-Budget .....	(601.8)	(651.2)	(679.0)	(702.0)	(729.8)	(768.9)	(815.1)	(865.3)	(919.1)	(976.9)	(1,038.7)	(1,104.9)
Veterans Benefits and Services .....	88.3	97.4	105.6	110.9	117.0	122.9	129.2	135.2	141.2	147.6	154.2	161.2
Administration of Justice .....	49.1	55.6	54.2	53.0	54.4	55.9	57.5	59.1	60.7	62.4	65.5	67.4
General Government .....	21.6	28.8	23.3	24.4	25.2	25.3	26.1	27.0	27.7	28.5	29.4	30.4
Net Interest .....	252.7	166.9	176.0	283.0	376.0	444.7	501.3	555.1	605.0	657.1	707.8	761.9
On-Budget .....	(366.4)	(284.8)	(293.1)	(404.0)	(504.3)	(582.0)	(649.0)	(713.2)	(773.5)	(836.4)	(899.3)	(964.2)
Off-Budget .....	(-113.7)	(-117.8)	(-117.1)	(-121.1)	(-128.3)	(-137.2)	(-147.7)	(-158.2)	(-168.5)	(-179.3)	(-191.5)	(-202.3)
Allowances .....	.....	14.3	20.7	21.8	23.2	24.6	25.9	27.0	28.2	29.5	30.8	32.1
<b>Undistributed Offsetting Receipts:</b>												
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget) .....	-53.0	-54.0	-60.8	-62.3	-64.9	-67.7	-70.7	-73.7	-76.9	-86.3	-90.1	-94.1
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget) .....	-13.1	-14.2	-14.9	-15.5	-16.1	-17.1	-18.0	-18.9	-19.9	-20.7	-21.5	-22.5
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf .....	-18.3	-6.3	-7.0	-8.7	-9.9	-10.1	-9.8	-9.8	-9.9	-9.6	-9.5	-9.4
Sale of major assets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other undistributed offsetting receipts .....	-1.8	-17.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts .....</b>	<b>-86.2</b>	<b>-91.6</b>	<b>-83.4</b>	<b>-86.6</b>	<b>-91.4</b>	<b>-95.0</b>	<b>-98.5</b>	<b>-102.3</b>	<b>-106.7</b>	<b>-116.7</b>	<b>-121.1</b>	<b>-126.1</b>
On-Budget .....	(-73.1)	(-77.5)	(-68.5)	(-71.1)	(-75.3)	(-77.8)	(-80.5)	(-83.5)	(-86.7)	(-96.0)	(-99.7)	(-103.5)
Off-Budget .....	(-13.1)	(-14.2)	(-14.9)	(-15.5)	(-16.1)	(-17.1)	(-18.0)	(-18.9)	(-19.9)	(-20.7)	(-21.5)	(-22.5)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,326.6</b>	<b>4,155.1</b>	<b>3,480.0</b>	<b>3,621.0</b>	<b>3,722.0</b>	<b>3,948.2</b>	<b>4,216.7</b>	<b>4,415.0</b>	<b>4,676.8</b>	<b>4,893.6</b>	<b>5,121.0</b>	<b>5,429.9</b>
On-Budget .....	(2,842.0)	(3,628.5)	(2,928.9)	(3,052.3)	(3,134.8)	(3,330.6)	(3,564.2)	(3,723.8)	(3,943.1)	(4,113.7)	(4,292.3)	(4,546.9)
Off-Budget .....	(484.6)	(526.6)	(551.1)	(568.7)	(587.1)	(617.6)	(652.5)	(691.2)	(733.7)	(779.9)	(828.7)	(883.0)
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>												
<b>Discretionary budget authority:</b>												
National defense .....	685.9	740.5	741.4	757.3	775.3	794.4	813.9	834.1	854.8	876.2	898.1	920.8
International .....	43.2	42.3	44.8	45.5	46.4	47.3	48.2	49.1	50.1	51.1	52.2	53.2
Domestic .....	450.6	726.1	442.6	452.5	463.6	475.0	486.4	498.2	510.3	522.8	535.8	549.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,179.7</b>	<b>1,508.9</b>	<b>1,228.8</b>	<b>1,255.3</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>	<b>1,316.7</b>	<b>1,348.6</b>	<b>1,381.4</b>	<b>1,415.3</b>	<b>1,450.1</b>	<b>1,486.1</b>	<b>1,523.1</b>

**Table 24–13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY IN THE BASELINE PROJECTION OF CURRENT POLICY**  
(in billions of dollars)

Agency	2008 Actual	Estimate										
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Legislative Branch .....	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5
Judicial Branch .....	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2
Agriculture .....	93.0	123.9	133.0	137.1	129.1	131.5	128.9	129.0	131.4	133.9	136.6	139.2
Commerce .....	9.6	17.4	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2
Defense—Military .....	674.7	713.9	722.0	737.6	755.3	774.0	793.2	813.1	833.4	854.4	876.0	898.2
Education .....	65.4	134.8	63.4	70.2	75.5	72.2	77.7	78.1	79.9	81.2	81.9	83.6
Energy .....	22.7	70.0	24.7	25.1	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.9	28.5	29.0
Health and Human Services .....	721.7	840.8	872.0	905.3	925.3	1,007.6	1,087.0	1,134.9	1,235.9	1,294.9	1,358.1	1,484.0
Homeland Security .....	50.6	45.1	41.3	42.5	43.6	44.8	46.1	47.4	48.6	50.0	52.7	54.2
Housing and Urban Development .....	50.9	61.8	43.0	44.0	45.1	46.1	47.1	48.0	48.9	49.9	51.0	52.1
Interior .....	10.6	14.3	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.9	12.2	13.0	13.3
Justice .....	26.4	31.8	31.1	28.9	29.7	30.4	31.2	32.1	32.9	33.8	34.7	35.6
Labor .....	58.0	126.3	104.4	77.6	69.6	64.1	62.9	64.7	66.8	69.2	71.5	74.0
State .....	23.1	23.6	25.3	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.2
Transportation .....	68.0	109.4	74.5	68.0	70.0	72.9	76.4	78.2	80.0	81.9	83.8	85.7
Treasury .....	751.2	948.3	491.5	606.1	676.9	758.5	831.1	899.4	965.2	1,033.2	1,102.1	1,172.9
Veterans Affairs .....	88.4	97.2	105.4	110.7	116.7	122.6	128.8	134.8	140.8	147.2	153.8	160.8
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works .....	9.1	15.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9
Other Defense Civil Programs .....	45.4	48.6	48.4	48.3	48.2	48.7	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.3	52.0	52.6
Environmental Protection Agency .....	7.4	14.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.6
Executive Office of the President .....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
General Services Administration .....	0.3	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
International Assistance Programs .....	24.1	13.1	14.8	16.8	16.4	16.9	18.4	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration .....	17.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.8	21.2	21.7
National Science Foundation .....	6.3	9.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8
Office of Personnel Management .....	66.0	70.1	73.1	75.6	78.2	81.5	84.5	87.9	91.5	101.5	105.6	109.9
Small Business Administration .....	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Social Security Administration .....	660.3	729.7	750.3	782.2	806.8	854.3	904.9	959.7	1,021.5	1,080.2	1,142.5	1,217.8
On-Budget .....	(58.5)	(78.6)	(71.3)	(80.1)	(76.9)	(85.3)	(89.8)	(94.4)	(102.4)	(103.2)	(103.8)	(112.9)
Off-Budget .....	(601.8)	(651.2)	(679.0)	(702.0)	(729.8)	(768.9)	(815.1)	(865.3)	(919.1)	(976.9)	(1,038.7)	(1,104.9)
Other Independent Agencies .....	41.4	118.1	49.2	13.5	-10.8	-13.7	25.8	27.6	30.9	30.3	30.5	32.7
On-Budget .....	(31.7)	(110.6)	(45.1)	(10.2)	(-12.5)	(-16.7)	(22.8)	(24.6)	(27.8)	(27.3)	(27.5)	(29.7)
Off-Budget .....	(9.7)	(7.5)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Allowances .....	.....	14.3	20.7	21.8	23.2	24.6	25.9	27.0	28.2	29.5	30.8	32.1
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts .....	-277.8	-277.4	-281.0	-290.2	-304.5	-319.1	-335.4	-351.0	-367.5	-390.1	-408.2	-425.0
On-Budget .....	(-150.9)	(-145.4)	(-149.0)	(-153.6)	(-160.1)	(-164.7)	(-169.7)	(-174.0)	(-179.1)	(-190.0)	(-195.2)	(-200.2)
Off-Budget .....	(-126.9)	(-132.0)	(-132.0)	(-136.6)	(-144.4)	(-154.4)	(-165.6)	(-177.0)	(-188.4)	(-200.0)	(-213.0)	(-224.9)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,326.6</b>	<b>4,155.1</b>	<b>3,480.0</b>	<b>3,621.0</b>	<b>3,722.0</b>	<b>3,948.2</b>	<b>4,216.7</b>	<b>4,415.0</b>	<b>4,676.8</b>	<b>4,893.6</b>	<b>5,121.0</b>	<b>5,429.9</b>
On-Budget .....	(2,842.0)	(3,628.5)	(2,928.9)	(3,052.3)	(3,134.8)	(3,330.6)	(3,564.2)	(3,723.8)	(3,943.1)	(4,113.7)	(4,292.3)	(4,546.9)
Off-Budget .....	(484.6)	(526.6)	(551.1)	(568.7)	(587.1)	(617.6)	(652.5)	(691.2)	(733.7)	(779.9)	(828.7)	(883.0)