GLOSSARY

Accrual Method of Measuring Cost

This accounting method records cost when the liability is incurred. As applied to Federal employee retirement benefits, cost is recorded when the benefits are earned rather than when they are paid or at some other time.

Appropriation

An appropriation provides legal authority for Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. Thirteen regular appropriations bills are considered every year by the Congress and supplemental appropriations are considered from time to time.

Authorization

An authorization is an act of the Congress that establishes or continues a Federal program or agency, and sets forth the guidelines to which it must adhere.

Balanced Budget

A balanced budget occurs when total receipts equal total outlays for a fiscal year.

Budget Authority (BA)

Budget authority is the authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays.

Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) of 1990

The BEA is a recently expired law that was designed to limit discretionary spending while ensuring that any new entitlement program or tax cut did not increase deficits. It set annual limits on spending.

Budget Resolution

The budget resolution is the annual framework that the Congress uses to set targets for total, discretionary and mandatory spending, total revenues, and the deficit, as well as allocations within the spending targets. These targets guide the appropriations committees' deliberations. A budget resolution does not become law and is not binding on the Executive Branch.

Cap

A "cap" is a legal limit on annual discretionary spending. See Discretionary Spending.

Continuing Resolution

A continuing resolution provides for the ongoing operation of the Government in the absence of enacted appropriations, usually at the same spending rate as the prior year.

Debt

Debt Held by the Public—The cumulative amount of money the Federal Government has borrowed from the public and not repaid.

Debt Held by Government Accounts—The debt Treasury owes to other accounts within the Federal Government. Most of it results from the surpluses of the Social Security and other trust funds, which are required by law to be invested in Federal securities.

Debt Limit—The maximum amount of Federal debt that may legally be outstanding at any time. It includes both the debt held by the public and the debt held by Government accounts. When the debt limit is reached, the Government cannot borrow more money until the Congress has enacted a law to increase the limit.

Deficit

A deficit is the amount by which outlays exceed receipts in a fiscal year.

Discretionary Spending

Discretionary spending is what the President and the Congress decide to spend through annual appropriations bills. Examples include money for such activities as the FBI, the Coast Guard, housing and education, space exploration, highway construction, defense, and foreign aid. See Mandatory Spending.

Entitlement

An entitlement program is one in which the Federal Government is legally obligated to make payments or provide aid to any person who meets the legal criteria for eligibility. Examples include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Food Stamps.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year is the Federal Government's accounting period. It begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. For example, fiscal year 2005 begins on October 1, 2004 and ends on September 30, 2005.

Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents. One FTE is equal to one work year or 2,080 non-overtime hours. Thus, one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the standard measure of the size of the economy. It is the total production of goods and services within the United States.

Mandatory Spending

Mandatory spending is provided by permanent law rather than annual appropriations. An example is Social Security. The President and the Congress can change the law with respect to the eligibility criteria or the payment formula, and thus change the level of spending on mandatory programs, but they don't have to take annual action to ensure the continuation of spending. See Discretionary Spending.

Offsetting Collections and Offsetting Receipts

Offsetting collections and offsetting receipts are income that are deducted from outlays, rather than counted on the receipts side of the budget. They result from business-like activities such as the sale of stamps by the Postal Service.

Off-Budget

By law, Social Security and the Postal Service are accounted for separately from all other programs in the Federal Government and are accorded this separate treatment.

On-Budget

Those programs not legally designated as off-budget.

Outlays

Outlays are the amount of money the Government actually spends in a given fiscal year.

PART

The Program Assessment Rating Tool is an analytical device used to evaluate program effectiveness and inform budget, management, and legislative decisions. It consists of a series of questions about program purpose and design, strategic planning, management, and results. Answers to PART questions require specific evidence to prove program effectiveness.

Pay-As-You-Go

Created by the Budget Enforcement Act, pay-as-you-go refers to requirements that new mandatory spending proposals or tax reductions must be offset by cuts in other mandatory spending or by tax increases. The purpose of these rules is to ensure that the deficit does not rise or the surplus does not fall. See Budget Enforcement Act.

President's Management Agenda

A strategy to improve the management and performance of the Federal Government in areas with the greatest need. The Agenda includes five Government-wide initiatives and multiple program-specific initiatives.

Budget and Performance Integration—Allocates budgetary and human capital resources by comparing historical and expected future performance levels with the full cost of producing desired program outcomes as defined in agencies' strategic goals and objectives.

Competitive Sourcing—A management initiative to make Government more market-based, allowing the public sector to embrace the principles of competition, innovation, and choice. It determines the most effective method of obtaining services available in the commercial marketplace. One commonly used process is found in OMB Circular A–76 and may result in a public-private competition or the conversion of in-house work to the private sector.

E-Government—Refers to the Federal Government's use of information technologies (such as Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and mobile computing) to exchange information and services with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government.

Financial Performance—A management initiative to upgrade the accuracy and timeliness of financial information. Meeting requirements and standards while supporting day-to-day operations is central to this initiative. Areas of emphasis include reducing erroneous payments and strengthening the management of Government-held assets.

Human Capital—Refers to the education, knowledge, skills, and competencies of the personnel of an agency.

Receipts

Receipts are the collections of money that primarily result from taxes and similar Government powers to compel payment. Examples of receipts include income taxes, payroll taxes, excise taxes, and customs duties. They do not include collections from the Federal Government's business-like activities, such as the entrance fees at national parks. Business-like collections are subtracted from total spending to calculate outlays for the year.

Surplus

A surplus is the amount by which receipts exceed outlays in a fiscal year.

Trust Funds

Trust funds are Federal Government accounts designated as "trust funds" by law to record receipts and spend them for specified purposes.

Unified Budget

The unified budget includes receipts from all sources and outlays for all programs of the Federal Government. It is the most comprehensive measure of the Government's finances.

Unobligated Balance

Funding that has been approved or is available, but not yet committed to any particular purpose.

GLOSSARY

Accrual Method of Measuring Cost

This accounting method records cost when the liability is incurred. As applied to Federal employee retirement benefits, cost is recorded when the benefits are earned rather than when they are paid at some time in the future.

Appropriation

An appropriation provides legal authority for Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. Thirteen regular appropriations bills are considered every year by the Congress and supplemental appropriations are considered from time to time.

Authorization

An authorization is an act of the Congress that establishes or continues a Federal program or agency and sets forth the guidelines to which it must adhere.

Balanced Budget

A balanced budget occurs when total receipts equal total outlays for a fiscal year.

Budget Authority

Budget authority is the authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays.

Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) of 1990

The BEA is a recently expired law that was designed to limit discretionary spending while ensuring that any new entitlement program or tax cut did not increase deficits. It set annual limits on discretionary spending.

Budget Resolution

The budget resolution is Congress' annual framework that sets targets for total budget authority, total outlays, total revenues, and the deficit (on-budget), as well as discretionary and mandatory allocations within the spending targets. These targets guide the committees' deliberations. A budget resolution does not become law and is not binding on the Executive Branch.

Cap

A "cap" is a legal limit on annual discretionary spending.

Continuing Resolution

A continuing resolution provides for the ongoing operation of the Government in the absence of enacted appropriations, usually at the same spending rate as the prior year.

Debt

Debt Held by the Public—The cumulative amount of money the Federal Government has borrowed from the public and not repaid.

Debt Held by Government Accounts—The debt the Treasury Department owes to other accounts within the Federal Government. Most of it results from the surpluses of the Social Security and other trust funds, which are required by law to be invested in Federal securities.

Debt Limit—The maximum amount of Federal debt that may legally be outstanding at any time. It includes both the debt held by the public and the debt held by Government accounts. When the debt limit is reached, the Government cannot borrow more money until the Congress has enacted a law to increase the limit.

Deficit

A deficit is the amount by which outlays exceed receipts in a fiscal year.

Discretionary Spending

Discretionary spending is what the President and the Congress decide to spend through annual appropriations bills. Examples include spending for such activities as the FBI, the Coast Guard, education, space exploration, highway construction, defense, and foreign aid. (See Mandatory Spending.)

Entitlement

An entitlement program is one in which the Federal Government is legally obligated to make payments or provide aid to any person who meets the legal criteria for eligibility. Examples include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Food Stamps.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year is the Federal Government's accounting period. It begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. For example, fiscal year 2006 begins on October 1, 2005, and ends on September 30, 2006.

Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents. One FTE is equal to one work year or 2,080 non-overtime hours. Thus, one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is a measure of the market value of goods and services produced within the United States. It is the standard measure of the size of the economy.

Mandatory Spending

Mandatory spending is provided by permanent law rather than annual appropriations. Examples are Social Security and the Student Loan Program. The President and the Congress can change the law with respect to the eligibility criteria or the payment formula, and thus change the level of spending on mandatory programs, but they don't have to take annual action to ensure the continuation of spending. (See Discretionary Spending.)

Obligations

Obligations are binding agreements that result in outlays, immediately or in the future.

Offsetting Collections and Offsetting Receipts

Offsetting collections and offsetting receipts are income that are deducted from outlays, rather than counted on the receipts side of the budget. They result from business-like activities such as the sale of stamps by the Postal Service.

Off-Budget

By law, Social Security and the Postal Service are accounted for separately from all other programs in the Federal Government and amounts are designated as “off-budget.”

On-Budget

Those programs not legally designated as off-budget.

Outlays

Outlays are the amount of money the Government spends, minus business-like collections, in a given fiscal year.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

The PART is an analytical device used to evaluate program effectiveness and inform budget, management, and legislative decisions aimed at improving performance. It consists of a series of questions about program purpose and design, strategic planning, management, and results. Answers to PART questions require specific evidence to prove program effectiveness.

Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO)

Created by the Budget Enforcement Act, PAYGO refers to requirements that new mandatory spending proposals or tax reductions must be offset by cuts in other mandatory spending or by tax increases. The purpose of these rules is to ensure that the deficit does not rise or the surplus does not fall because of policy changes to mandatory spending and taxes.

President’s Management Agenda

A strategy to improve the management and performance of the Federal Government. The Agenda includes five Government-wide initiatives and multiple program-specific initiatives. The five Government-wide initiatives are defined below.

Strategic Management of Human Capital—having processes in place to ensure that the right person is in the right job, at the right time, and is performing well.

Competitive Sourcing—regularly examining commercial activities performed by the Government to determine whether it is more efficient to obtain such services from Federal employees or from the private sector.

Improved Financial Performance—accurately accounting for the taxpayers’ money and giving managers timely and accurate program cost information to inform management decisions and control costs.

Expanded Electronic Government—ensuring that the Federal Government’s information technology investments significantly improve the Government’s ability to serve citizens, and that information technology systems are secure, and delivered on time and on budget.

Budget and Performance Integration—ensuring that performance is routinely considered in funding and management decisions, and that programs achieve expected results and work toward continual improvement.

Receipts

Governmental receipts (often simply "receipts") are the collections of money that primarily result from taxes and similar Government powers to compel payment. Examples of governmental receipts include income taxes, payroll taxes, excise taxes, and customs duties. They do not include offsetting receipts or collections from the Federal Government's business-like activities, such as the entrance fees at national parks, or collections by one Government account from another.

Surplus

A surplus is the amount by which receipts exceed outlays in a fiscal year.

Trust Funds

Trust funds are Federal Government accounts designated as "trust funds" by law and which record receipts for spending on specified purposes.

Unified Budget

The unified budget includes receipts from all sources and outlays for all programs of the Federal Government, including both on- and off-budget programs. It is the most comprehensive measure of the Government's finances.

Unobligated Balance

Funding that has been approved or is available, but not yet obligated for any particular purpose.

GLOSSARY

Accrual Method of Measuring Cost

This accounting method records cost when the liability is incurred. As applied to Federal employee retirement benefits, cost is recorded when the benefits are earned rather than when they are paid at some time in the future.

Appropriation

An appropriation provides legal authority for Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. Appropriations bills, such as the Department of Homeland Security bill or the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education bills, are considered every year by the Congress and supplemental appropriations bills are considered from time to time.

Authorization

An authorization is an act of the Congress that establishes or continues a Federal program or agency and sets forth the guidelines to which it must adhere.

Balanced Budget

A balanced budget occurs when total receipts equal total outlays for a fiscal year.

Budget Authority

Budget authority is the authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays.

Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) of 1990

The BEA is a recently expired law that was designed to limit discretionary spending while ensuring that any changes to entitlement programs or tax laws did not increase deficits. It set annual limits on discretionary spending.

Budget Resolution

The budget resolution is the Congress' annual framework that sets targets for total budget authority, total outlays, total revenues, and the deficit (on-budget), as well as discretionary and mandatory allocations within the spending targets. These targets guide the committees' deliberations. A budget resolution does not become law and is not binding on the Executive Branch.

Cap

A "cap" is a legal limit on annual discretionary spending.

Continuing Resolution

A continuing resolution provides for the ongoing operation of the Government in the absence of enacted appropriations, usually at the same spending rate as the prior year.

Debt

Debt Held by the Public—The cumulative amount of money the Federal Government has borrowed from the public and not repaid.

Debt Held by Government Accounts—The debt the Treasury Department owes to accounts within the Federal Government. Most of it results from the surpluses of the Social Security and other trust funds, which are required by law to be invested in Federal securities.

Debt Limit—The maximum amount of Federal debt that may legally be outstanding at any time. It includes both the debt held by the public and the debt held by Government accounts. When the debt limit is reached, the Government cannot borrow more money until the Congress has enacted a law to increase the limit.

Deficit

A deficit is the amount by which outlays exceed receipts in a fiscal year.

Discretionary Spending

Discretionary spending is spending that the President and the Congress control through annual appropriations bills. Examples include spending for such activities as the FBI, the Coast Guard, education, space exploration, highway construction, defense, and foreign aid.

Entitlement

An entitlement program is one in which the Federal Government is legally obligated to make payments or provide aid to any person who meets the legal criteria for eligibility. Examples include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Food Stamps.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year is the Federal Government's accounting period. It begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. For example, fiscal year 2007 begins on October 1, 2006, and ends on September 30, 2007.

Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents. One FTE is equal to one fiscal work year. Thus, one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is a measure of the market value of goods and services produced within the United States. It is the standard measure of the size of the economy.

Mandatory Spending

Mandatory spending is controlled by permanent law rather than annual appropriations. Examples are Social Security and the Student Loan Program. The President and the Congress can change the law with respect to the eligibility criteria or the payment formula, and thus change the level of spending on mandatory programs, but annual action is not necessary to ensure the continuation of spending. In addition, budget authority provided in annual appropriations acts for certain programs is treated as mandatory because the authorizing legislation entitles beneficiaries to receive payment or otherwise obligates the Government to make payment.

Obligations

Obligations are binding agreements that result in outlays, immediately or in the future.

Offsetting Collections and Offsetting Receipts

Offsetting collections and offsetting receipts are income that is deducted from outlays, rather than counted on the receipts side of the budget. They result primarily from business-type or market-oriented activities with the public and intragovernmental transactions with other Government accounts.

Off-Budget

By law, Social Security and the Postal Service are accounted for separately from all other programs in the Federal Government and are designated as off-budget.

On-Budget

Those programs not legally designated as off-budget.

Outlays

Outlays are the primary measure of Government spending. Outlays are payments to liquidate obligations, largely measured on a cash basis. Total Federal outlays are a net figure, consisting of gross payments minus the amount of business-like collections and intragovernmental transactions, in a given fiscal year.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

The PART is an analytical device used to evaluate program effectiveness and inform budget, management, and legislative decisions aimed at improving performance. It consists of a series of questions about program purpose and design, strategic planning, management, and results. Answers to PART questions require specific evidence to prove program effectiveness. Part summaries and assessment details are available on the *ExpectMore.gov* website.

Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO)

Created by the Budget Enforcement Act, PAYGO refers to requirements that new mandatory spending proposals or tax reductions must be offset by cuts in other mandatory spending or by tax increases. The purpose of these rules is to ensure that the deficit does not rise or the surplus does not fall because of policy changes to mandatory spending and taxes.

President's Management Agenda

The President's Management Agenda is a strategy to improve the management and performance of the Federal Government. The Agenda includes five Government-wide initiatives and multiple program-specific initiatives. The five Government-wide initiatives are:

Strategic Management of Human Capital—having processes in place to ensure that the right person is in the right job, at the right time, and is performing well.

Competitive Sourcing—regularly examining commercial activities performed by the Government to determine whether it is more efficient to obtain such services from Federal employees or from the private sector.

Improved Financial Performance—accurately accounting for the taxpayers' money and giving managers timely and accurate program cost information to inform management decisions and control costs.

Expanded Electronic Government—ensuring that the Federal Government's information technology investments significantly improve the Government's ability to serve citizens, and that information technology systems are secure, and delivered on time and on budget.

Budget and Performance Integration—ensuring that performance is routinely considered in funding and management decisions, and that programs achieve expected results and work toward continual improvement.

Receipts

Governmental receipts (sometimes called receipts or revenues) are the collections of money that primarily result from taxes and similar Government powers to compel payment. Examples of governmental receipts include income taxes, payroll taxes, excise taxes, and customs duties. They do not include offsetting receipts or collections from the Federal Government's business-like activities, such as the entrance fees at national parks, or collections by one Government account from another.

Surplus

A surplus is the amount by which receipts exceed outlays in a fiscal year.

Trust Funds

Trust funds are Federal Government accounts designated as such by law and which record receipts for spending on specified purposes.

Unified Budget

The unified budget includes receipts from all sources and outlays for all programs of the Federal Government, including both on- and off-budget programs. It is the most comprehensive measure of the Government's finances.

Unobligated Balance

An unobligated balance is funding that has been approved or is available, but not yet obligated for any particular purpose.