

ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS, ADVANCE FUNDING, AND FORWARD FUNDING

I. An *advance appropriation* is one made to become available one fiscal year or more beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriation act is passed. Advance appropriations in fiscal year 1999 appropriations acts will become available for programs in 2000 or beyond. Since these appropriations are not available until after fiscal year 1999, the amounts will not be included in fiscal year 1999 budget totals, but will be reflected in the budget totals for the fiscal year for which they are requested.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(17)) requires inclusion in the budget of "information on estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted for grants, contracts, and other payments under each program for which there is an authorization of appropriations for that following fiscal year when the appropriations are authorized to be included in an appropriation law for the fiscal year before the fiscal year in which the appropriation is to be available for obligation." In fulfillment of this requirement, the table below lists those accounts authorized to receive, in fiscal year 1999, advance appropriations for fiscal year 2000 and beyond and cites the authorizing statute. The listing is in two parts: Part A shows the amounts of advance appropriations included in the 1999 budget. Part B is a listing of accounts for which advance appropriations are authorized but not requested in the 1999 budget.

A. Accounts for which advance appropriations are included in the 1999 budget:

Department of Agriculture:

Food stamp program (7 U.S.C. 2011–2027, 2029): \$5,200 million for 2000.

Department of Commerce:

Capital assets acquisition: \$451 million for 2000; \$419 million for 2001; \$307 million for 2002; \$285 million for 2003; \$167 million for 2004; \$167 million for 2005; \$167 million for 2006; \$167 million for 2007; \$167 million for 2008; \$167 million for 2009; \$167 million for 2010; \$167 million for 2011.

Construction of research facilities (15 U.S.C. 278d): \$40 million for 2000; \$40 million for 2001; \$35 million for 2002.

Department of Defense—Military:

Military construction, Navy: \$14 million for 2000.

Military construction, Army: \$293 million for 2000; \$190 million for 2001; \$72 million for 2002.

Department of Education:

Education for the disadvantaged (20 U.S.C. 1223): \$1,448 million for 2000.

Department of Energy:

Clean coal technology (42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq., 13362): \$10 million for 2000; \$15 million for 2001; \$15 million for 2001.

Weapons activities (42 U.S.C. 7101, et. seq.): \$519 million for 2000; \$251 million for 2001; \$146 million for 2002; \$58 million for 2003; \$32 million for 2004; \$4 million for 2005; \$2 million for 2006.

Science (42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq.): \$318 million for 2000; \$353 million for 2001; \$333 million for 2002; \$250 million for 2003; \$132 million for 2004; \$43 million for 2005.

Other defense activities (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$58 million for 2000; \$13 million for 2001; \$5 million for 2002.

Department of Health and Human Services:

Payments to States for the child care and development block grant (42 U.S.C. 9858): \$1,003 million for 2000.

Grants to States for Medicaid (42 U.S.C., sec. 1396): \$28,734 million for 2000.

Indian health facilities (Indian Self-Determination Act, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Title II and III of

Public Health Service Act): \$28 million for 2000; \$28 million for 2001.

Low income home energy assistance (P.L. 97–35): \$1,100 million for 2000.

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

Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance (P.L. 96–272): \$1,355 million for 2000.

Family Support Payments to States (24 U.S.C. Ch. 9): \$750 million for 2000.

Department of the Interior:

National Park Service, Construction (16 U.S.C. 1, 461–467, 410): \$40 million for 2000; \$12 million for 2001.

Bureau of Reclamation, Water and related resources: \$9 million for 2000; \$6 million for 2001; \$8 million for 2002; \$1 million for 2003.

Department of Labor:

Training and employment services (29 U.S.C. 1733):¹ \$250 million for 2000.

Department of Transportation:

Federal Aviation Administration, Facilities and equipment (49 U.S.C. 44502): \$700 million for 2000; \$475 million for 2001; \$329 million for 2002; \$248 million for 2003; \$95 million for 2004; \$41 million for 2005; \$24 million for 2006.

Department of the Treasury:

Information technology investments (5 U.S.C., sec. 3109): \$323 million for 2000.

Corps of Engineers:

Construction, general: \$244 million for 2000; \$163 million for 2001; \$92 million for 2002; \$32 million for 2003.

Other Defense—Civil Programs:

Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund: \$9 million for 2000.

Environmental Protection Agency:

Buildings and facilities: \$41 million for 2000.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

Human space flight: \$2,134 million for 2000; \$1,933 million for 2001; \$1,766 million for 2002; \$1,546 million for 2003; \$350 million for 2004.

National Science Foundation:

Major research equipment—funding for South Pole station: \$22 million for 2000; \$14 million for 2001.

Major research equipment—funding for large hadron collider: \$16 million for 2000; \$16 million for 2001; \$17 million for 2002; \$10 million for 2003.

Social Security Administration:

Special benefits for disabled coal miners (30 U.S.C., sec. 921): \$141 million for 2000.

Supplemental security income program (42 U.S.C., sec. 1381): \$9,550 million for 2000.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting:

Public broadcasting fund: \$300 million for 2000; \$340 million for 2001.

Smithsonian Institution:

Construction: \$19 million for 2000.

B. Accounts authorized to receive advance appropriations but for which none are requested in the 1999 budget:

Department of Agriculture:

Food program administration (42 U.S.C., sec. 1752).

Food donations program (P.L. 93–29, sec. 209).

Child nutrition programs (42 U.S.C., sec. 1752).

Department of Education. The following activities are authorized to receive advance appropriations (20 U.S.C. 1223 and 29 U.S.C. 703):²

Education reform.

Impact aid.

School improvement programs.

Indian education.

Bilingual and immigrant education.

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

Department of Health and Human Services:
 ACF service programs (P.L. 101-501, sec. 657, P.L. 89-73 as amended, sec. 209, P.L. 96-272).

Department of Justice:
 Working capital fund (28 U.S.C. 527 note).

Federal Emergency Management Agency:
 Emergency management planning and assistance (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., 15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq., 50 U.S.C. 404-405, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978).
 Salaries and expenses (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., 15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq., 50 U.S.C. 404-405, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978).

¹This citation refers to the Job Training Partnership Act's Pilots and Demonstration authority. We expect the FY 2000 advance appropriation to be carried out under new statutory authority provided in job training reform legislation.

²These statutes erroneously refer to "advance funding". Since these statutes describe and clearly intend to provide advance appropriations, the affected accounts are listed here.

II. Advance funding is budget authority that is to be charged to the appropriation in the succeeding year but which authorizes obligations to be incurred in the last quarter of the fiscal year if necessary to meet higher than anticipated benefit payments in excess of the specific amount appropriated for the year. When such budget authority is used, an adjustment is made to increase the budget authority for the fiscal year in which it is used and to reduce the budget authority of the succeeding fiscal year. Essentially, this is a device for avoiding supplemental requests late in the fiscal year for certain programs, should the appropriations for the current year prove to be low. The table below lists those accounts for which advance funding authority is requested in the 1999 budget.

Department of Labor:
 Special benefits.
 Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.

Department of Veterans Affairs:
 Veterans insurance and indemnities.
 Burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance.
 Readjustment benefits.

III. Forward funding is budget authority that is made available for obligation beginning in the last quarter of the fiscal year for the financing of ongoing grant programs during the next succeeding fiscal year. The budget authority for such programs is included in the budget totals for the year in which it is appropriated. This device is often used for education programs, so that grants can be made on a school year basis. The language providing forward funding for education programs will specify that amounts appropriated, in most but not all cases, will not be available until some time into the year of the appropriation (e.g., July 1, 1999) and in most cases will specify that such amounts will remain available until the end of the succeeding fiscal year. In other cases (e.g., Federal Pell grants), the funds become available on October 1st but are not normally obligated until July 1st or later and are available for obligation for an additional year. The table below lists those accounts for which forward funding exists or is requested in whole or in part in the 1999 budget.

Department of Education:
 Education for the disadvantaged.
 School improvement programs.
 Education reform.
 Special education.
 Vocational and adult education.
 Student financial assistance.

Department of the Interior:
 Operation of Indian programs.

In the training and employment area, forward funding provides appropriations for a program year that starts on July 1st of the fiscal year of the appropriation. Financing extends through June 30th of the following fiscal year. Program years are authorized for training programs under the Job Training Partnership Act, grants and activities under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, operation of the State Employment Service under section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and senior citizen employment programs under Title V of the Older Americans Act. The table below lists accounts for which forward funding is requested in the 1999 budget.

Department of Labor:
 Training and employment services.
 Community service employment for older Americans.
 State unemployment insurance and employment service operations.