

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 2000 appropriations acts will become available for programs in 2001 or beyond. Since these appropriations are not available until after fiscal year 2000, the amounts will not be included in fiscal year 2000 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 2000, advance appropriations for fiscal year 2001 and beyond and cites the authorizing statute. The listing is in two parts: Part A shows the amounts of advance appropriations included in the 2000 budget. Part B is a listing of accounts for which advance appropriations are authorized but not requested in the 2000 budget.

A. Accounts for which advance appropriations are included in the 2000 budget:

Department of Agriculture:

Food stamp program (7 U.S.C. 2011–2027, 2029): \$4,800 million for 2001.

National forest system: \$15 million for 2001.

Rental assistance program: \$200 million for 2001.

Department of Commerce:

Procurement, acquisition and construction: \$611 million for 2001; \$587 million for 2002; \$587 million for 2003; \$655 million for 2004; \$275 million for 2005; \$264 million for each year 2006 through 2009; \$245 million for 2010; \$245 million for 2011; \$158 million for each year 2012 through 2018.

Public telecommunications facilities and digital broadcast applications program (47 U.S.C. 305, 91, 392, 606, 721): \$110 million for 2001; \$100 million for 2002; \$89 million for 2003; \$15 million for 2004.

Department of Defense:

Military construction, Army: \$660 million for 2001.

Military construction, Navy: \$503 million for 2001.

Military construction, Air Force: \$380 million for 2001.

Military construction, Defense-wide: \$338 million for 2001.

Military construction, Army National Guard: \$41 million for 2001.

Military construction, Air National Guard: \$52 million for 2001.

Military construction, Army Reserve: \$55 million for 2001.

Military construction, Navy Reserve: \$10 million for 2001.

Military construction, Air Force Reserve: \$15 million for 2001.

Base realignment and closure account: \$577 million for 2001.

Family housing, Army: \$44 million for 2001.

Family housing, Navy: \$171 million for 2001.

Family housing, Air Force: \$215 million for 2001.

Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense-wide: \$230 million for 2001.

All other accounts: \$284,109 million for 2001.

Department of Education:

Education for the disadvantaged (20 U.S.C. 1223): \$6,148 million for 2001.

Special education (20 U.S.C. 1411): \$1,925 million for 2001.

Department of Energy:

Weapons activities (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$4,531 million for 2001.

Defense environmental restoration and waste management: \$4,506 million for 2001.

Other defense activities (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$1,792 million for 2001.

Defense nuclear waste disposal: \$190 million for 2001.

Defense environmental management privatization (42 U.S.C. 7101, et seq.): \$671 million for 2001; \$659 million for 2002; \$633 million for 2003; \$594 million for 2004.

Defense facilities closure projects: \$1,054 million for 2001.

Clean coal technology: \$204 million for 2001; \$55 million for 2002; \$27 million for 2003.

Department of Health and Human Services:

Payments to States for the child care and development block grant (42 U.S.C. 9858): \$1,183 million for 2001.

Grants to States for Medicaid (42 U.S.C. 1396): \$30,589 million for 2001.

Indian health facilities (Indian Self-Determination Act, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, titles II and III of Public Health Service Act): \$35 million for 2001; \$10 million for 2002.

Substance abuse and mental health services: \$100 million for 2001.

Low income home energy assistance (P.L. 97–35): \$1,100 million for 2001.

Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance (P.L. 96–272): \$1,549 million for 2001.

Family support payments to States (24 U.S.C. Ch. 9): \$650 million for 2001.

Department of Housing and Urban Development:

Housing certificate fund: \$4,200 million for 2001.

Department of the Interior:

National Park Service, Construction (16 U.S.C. 1, 461–467, 410): \$57 million for 2001; \$16 million for 2002; \$15 million for 2003; \$10 million for 2004.

Department of State:

Security and maintenance of United States missions (22 U.S.C. 292–300, 4851): \$300 million for 2001; \$450 million for 2002; \$600 million for 2003; \$750 million for 2004; \$900 million for 2005.

Department of Transportation:

Federal Aviation Administration, Facilities and equipment (49 U.S.C. 44502): \$739 million for 2001; \$439 million for 2002; \$355 million for 2003; \$191 million for 2004; \$88 million for 2005; \$80 million for 2006; \$90 million for 2007.

Department of the Treasury:

Information technology investments (5 U.S.C. 3109): \$325 million for 2001.

United States Customs Service, Automation modernization: \$163 million for 2001.

Other Defense Civil Programs:

Selective Service System, Salaries and expenses: \$25 million for 2001.

Federal Emergency Management Agency:

Salaries and expenses (31 U.S.C. 1343, 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, U.S.C. 3109, 5 U.S.C. 5376, 10 U.S.C. 2632): \$27 million for 2001.

Emergency management planning and assistance (sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1943, as amended, and the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended): \$23 million for 2001.

General Services Administration:

Federal buildings fund (40 U.S.C. 490(f)): \$163 million for 2001.

International Assistance Programs:

Economic support fund: \$150 million for 2001.

Foreign military financing programs: \$350 million for 2001.
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration:
 Human space flight: \$2,328 million for 2001; \$2,091 million for 2002; \$1,721 million for 2003; \$1,573 million for 2004.
 National Science Foundation:
 Major research equipment: \$58 million for 2001; \$41 million for 2002; \$15 million for 2003; \$17 million for 2004.
 Social Security Administration:
 Special benefits for disabled coal miners (30 U.S.C. 921): \$124 million for 2001.
 Supplemental security income program (42 U.S.C. 1381): \$9,890 million for 2001.
 Corporation for Public Broadcasting:
 Public broadcasting fund: (47 U.S.C. 396): \$360 million for 2001; \$370 million for 2002; \$20 million for 2003.
 Smithsonian Institution:
 Repair, restoration, and alteration of facilities: \$17 million for 2001; \$17 million for 2002; \$18 million for 2003.
 Intelligence Community Management Account:
 Intelligence community management account: \$144 million for 2001.

B. Accounts authorized to receive advance appropriations but for which none are requested in the 2000 budget:

Department of Agriculture:
 Food program administration (42 U.S.C. 1752).
 Child nutrition programs (42 U.S.C. 1752).
 Department of Education. The following activities are authorized to receive advance appropriations (20 U.S.C. 1223 and 29 U.S.C. 703):¹
 Education reform.
 Impact aid.
 School improvement programs.
 Indian education.
 Bilingual and immigrant 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).

¹These 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 2000 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, 2000) 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 2000 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 for youth training grant programs provides appropriations for a program year that starts on April 1st of the fiscal year of the appropriation. Financing extends through June 30th of the following fiscal year. For most other training and employment programs, 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 Workforce Investment Act, grants and activities under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, and operation of the State Employment Service under section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act. The table below lists accounts for which forward funding is requested in the 2000 budget.

Department of Labor:
 Training and employment services.
 State unemployment insurance and employment service operations.