BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



Fiscal Year 1994

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit to you the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 1994.

In my February 17th address to the Congress, and in the report, A Vision of Change for America, that followed the address, I outlined the basic elements of the plan that forms the basis of this budget. The plan has three key elements: economic stimulus to create jobs now and lay the foundation for long-term economic growth; long-term public investments to increase the productivity of American workers and businesses; and fair, balanced, and equitable deficit reduction measures to stop government deficits from preempting the private investments needed to create jobs and raise living standards.

The plan flows from the demand of the American people for change and my vision of what America can be if we embark upon an economic strategy of investing in people and putting people first. Achieving this change will not be easy, but the cost of not changing is far greater. To ensure that our children's generation is not the first generation of Americans to do worse in life than their parents, we must restore the American dream.

This budget extends the elements of the plan into each department and agency of the Federal Government and proposes appropriations language and other required information for the Congress to place the plan fully into effect. Enactment of the proposals in this budget will bring the vision that underlies my plan—a vision of a brighter, more prosperous future for America—a step closer to reality.

Although powerful special interests that profit from the status quo may oppose the plan, the American people have demanded change, and it is our responsibility as their elected servants to answer their call and take the action they demand.

I am gratified by and grateful for the support this program has received in the Congress thus far. However, much remains to be done. Therefore, I ask for your continued support and help. Together, we can get the American economy moving again, bring Federal finances back to a sound footing, and restore hope in the hearts of the American people.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

April 8, 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Federal Consumment Dellon	Page
The Federal Government Dollar	$1 \\ 2$
Budget TotalsSummary Information:	۷
•	5
Economic Projections	
Federal Receipts	11 17
User Fees and Other Collections	21
Trust Funds and Federal Funds	
Federal Borrowing and Debt	31
Federal Employment	37
Federal Research and Development Expenditures	43
Federal Drug Control Spending	47
Federal Credit	49
Federal Investment Outlays	71
Federal Aid to State and Local Governments	77
National Income and Product Accounts	87
Comparison of Actual to Estimated Totals for 1992	91
Relationship of Budget Authority to Outlays	97
Discretionary Proposals by Appropriations Subcommittee	99
Off-Budget Federal Entities	101
Reductions in Administrative Costs	103
Progress Report: High Risk Areas for Management Improvement	105
Budget Enforcement Act Preview Report	131
Current Services Estimates	139
APPENDIX	
Federal Programs by Function and Subfunction	A –3
Federal Programs by Agency and Account	A-33
Detailed Budget Estimates:	
Explanation of Estimates	A-159
Governmentwide General Provisions	A-165
Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency:	
Legislative Branch	A-169
The Judiciary	A-203
Executive Office of the President	A-215
Funds Appropriated to the President	A-227
Department of Agriculture	A-283
•	

	Page
Department of Commerce	A-407
Department of Defense—Military	A-441
Department of Defense—Civil	A-511
Department of Education	A-531
Department of Energy	A-569
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security	A-601
Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security	A-635
Department of Housing and Urban Development	A-639
Department of the Interior	A-677
Department of Justice	A-753
Department of Labor	A-785
Department of State	A-809
Department of Transportation	A-825
Department of the Treasury	A-887
Department of Veterans Affairs	A-925
Environmental Protection Agency	A-971
General Services Administration	A-985
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	A-1003
Office of Personnel Management	A-1009
Small Business Administration	A-1021
Other Independent Agencies	A-1033
Stimulus and Other Supplemental Proposals	A-1163
Investment Proposals	A-1203
Amendments to and Revisions in Budget Authority for 1993	A-1249
Advance Appropriations, Advance Funding, and Forward Funding for 1994	A-1251
Estimates for Government-Sponsored Enterprises	A-1253
Glossary of Budget Terms	A-1269
List of Charts and Tables	A-1275
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GENERAL NOTES

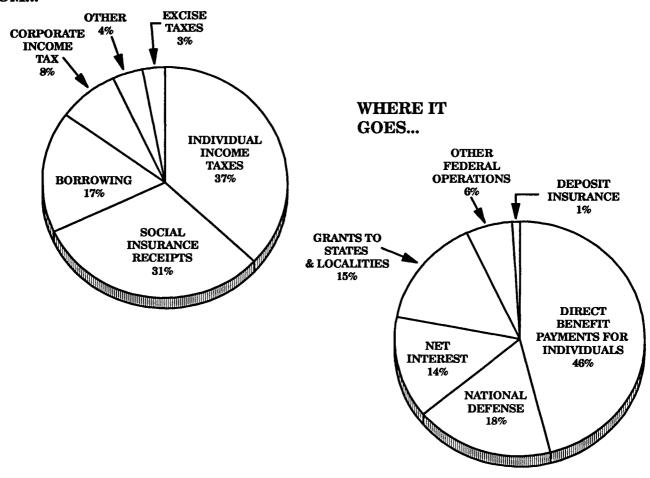
- 1. The 1994 Budget of the United States Government consists of A Vision of Change For America, dated February 17, 1993; the items contained in this document; and the information in "Tax Expenditures" and "Federal Physical Capital Spending," published on January 6, 1993.
- 2. All years referred to are fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.
- 3. Detail in this document may not add to the totals due to rounding.
- 4. A separate document containing the "Historical Tables" was published on January 6, 1993.
- 5. The budget estimates presented in this document are based on the technical assumptions made during the period when the budget was prepared. Consequently, some estimates may have been revised from those presented in A Vision of Change For America.

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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOLLAR FISCAL YEAR 1994 ESTIMATE

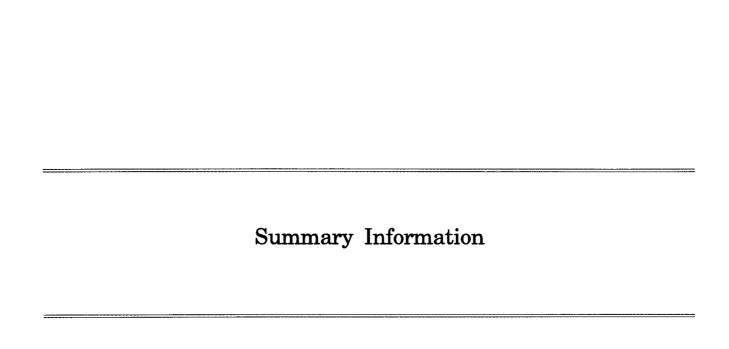
WHERE IT COMES FROM...



BUDGET TOTALS

In billions of dollars											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998				
Receipts	1,090.5	1,145.7	1,251.3	1,327.7	1,412.9	1,476.1	1,530.5				
Outlays	1,380.9	1,467.6	1,515.3	1,574.4	1,624.6	1,690.1	1,781.0				
Deficit, assuming baseline economics	-290.4	-322.0	-264.1	-246.7	-211.7	-214.0	-250.4				
	-290.4	-316.7	-254.7	-230.3	-187.8	-181.0	-202.2				
ADDENDUM (assuming baseline economics):											
On-Budget Deficit	-340.5	-366.5	-322.8	-311.5	-287.8	-296.6	-340.6				
Off-Budget Surplus	50.1	44.5	58.7	64.8	76.1	82.6	90.1				
Unified Deficit, except for Social Security	-341.1	-368.1	-324.3	-312.8	-287.1	-295.4	-339.2				
Federal Funds Deficit	-386.4	-414.2	-367.4	-358.8	-331.1	-337.2	-374.3				
Trust Funds Surplus	96.0	92.3	103.4	112.1	119.3	123.2	123.9				

As a percent of GDP										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998			
Receipts	18.6 23.5	18.6 23.8	19.2 23.3	19.4 23.0	19.6 22.6	19.6 22.4	19.4 22.6			
Deficit, assuming baseline economics	-4.9 -4.9	-5.2 -5.1	-4.1 -3.9	-3.6 -3.3	-2.9 -2.5	-2.8 -2.3	-3.2 -2.5			
ADDENDUM (assuming baseline economics):	4.0	0,1	0.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0			
On-Budget Deficit	-5.8	-5.9	-5.0	-4.5	-4.0	-3.9	-4.3			
Off-Budget Surplus Unified Deficit, except for Social Security	-5.8	-6.0	-5.0	-4.6	1.1 -4.0	-3.9	-4.3			
Federal Funds Deficit	-6.6 1.6	-6.7 1.5	-5.6 1.6	-5.2 1.6	-4.6 1.7	-4.5 1.6	-4.8 1.6			



ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

Introduction

The economy experienced a recession during the latter half of 1990 and the first quarter of 1991. The recovery from that recession has been anemic by past cyclical standards, even with the spurt in the rate of growth in the second half of 1992. The result has been an abnormally weak labor market. Even after its 0.7 percentage point decline in recent months, the unemployment rate remains higher than it was at the end of the recession. Inflation has remained mild, and interest rates have declined to their lowest levels in many vears. The slow recovery reflects several structural adjustments: the massive layoffs in key American industries as firms seek to become leaner and more competitive; the downsizing of the defense sector to meet the new realities of the post-Cold War world; the weakness of financial institutions, and the failures of shaky business ventures to which they had made loans; and the spending reductions and tax increases imposed by governments at all levels.

The recovery remains fragile. The Clinton Administration has proposed a comprehensive plan to promote sustained economic growth and put the Nation's fiscal house in order. It calls for short-term stimulus to ensure that the recovery is strong and durable; investments in people, infrastructure and technology to expand America's capacity to produce and increase employment opportunity; and deficit reduction to free funds for productive private investments at reduced interest rates.

Economic Assumptions

Past budgets have used overly optimistic economic assumptions. To avoid any appearance of a "rosy scenario" that would sidestep hard fiscal choices, the Administration has based this budget on a highly cautious set of economic assumptions, identical to those developed by the Congressional Budget Office. This affords a prudent basis for estimating the current budget baseline and the effects of the Administration's budget proposals.

Under these assumptions, real GDP grows 2.8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1992 and the fourth quarter of 1993, following 2.7 percent growth in 1992. (Growth in 1992 has been reestimated at 3.2 percent since the CBO assumptions were released.) Real growth is projected at 3.0 percent in 1994, and slows progressively thereafter, to only 1.8 percent in 1998. The unemployment rate falls from 7.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1992 to 5.7 percent by the fourth quarter of 1997, and remains at that level during 1998.

Inflation, as measured by the GDP deflator, is 2.5 percent in 1993 (fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter), slow-

ing slightly to 2.2 percent in 1996 and subsequent years. Long-term interest rates edge down from their fourth quarter 1992 levels, while short-term rates rise moderately from their current exceptionally low levels. The first table below displays these assumptions in greater detail.

Administration Forecast

The consensus of economists is somewhat more optimistic about the future course of the economy than the cautious assumptions described above. Part of the difference may be due to the positive reaction to the President's economic program. To give some sense of the budgetary outcomes that would result from such an economic performance, alternative calculations have been based upon the Administration forecast, which is very close to the mainstream of economic forecasters and more optimistic than the baseline projections described above. This forecast assumes that the economy will recover somewhat more quickly, and that its sustainable growth rate in the long run will be higher than the 2 percent average projected above. This higher growth reflects greater optimism about productivity, which in part follows from the Administration's deficit reduction plan.

Under this alternative forecast, real growth is expected to be somewhat stronger in 1993 (3.1 percent, fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter, rather than 2.8 percent) and 1994 (3.3 percent rather than 3.0 percent), and to remain at or above 2.5 percent annually through 1998, rather than declining to only 1.8 percent. The unemployment rate is projected to decline slightly more by 1998, to 5.5 percent rather than only to 5.7 percent. Inflation, as measured by the GDP deflator, is projected to be somewhat higher—3.0 percent a year, for 1996–98, rather than 2.2 percent a year—while interest rate projections are broadly similar.

The next two tables compare the Administration's alternative projections with the baseline forecast, and show the outlay and receipt changes from the deficits under the baseline forecast that are attributable to the alternative assumptions.

Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988

As required by this Act, the fourth table shows estimates for economic variables related to saving, investment, and foreign trade consistent with the baseline assumptions. Between fiscal years 1992 and 1994, the merchandise trade and current account balances are expected to deteriorate moderately as a result of faster growth in the United States than among our major trading partners. Net domestic saving and investment

BASELINE ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS 1

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	Actual				Projections			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):								
Levels, dollar amounts in billions:								
Current dollars	5,678	5,943	6,254	6,594	6,942	7,288	7,626	7,952
Constant (1987) dollars	4,821	4,918	5,054	5,204	5,354	5,497	5,628	5.740
Implicit price deflator (1987 = 100), annual average	117.8	120.8	123.8	126.7	129.7	132.6	135.5	138.5
Percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter:								
Current dollars	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.1
Constant (1987) dollars	0.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Implicit price deflator (1987 = 100)	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Percent change, year over year:								
Current dollars	2.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.3
Constant (1987) dollars	-1.2	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0
Implicit price deflator (1987 = 100)	4.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Incomes, billions of current dollars:								
Personal income	4,828	5,050	5,308	5.617	5.952	6.282	6.602	6.913
Wages and salaries	2,812	2,912	3,055	3,226	3,404	3,576	3,737	3,891
Corporate profits before tax	335	376	432	457	480	509	534	551
Consumer Price Index (all urban): 2	İ	ľ						
Level (1982–84 = 100), annual average	136.2	140.3	144.6	148.5	152.5	156.6	160.8	165.2
Percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Percent change, year over year	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Unemployment rate, civilian, percent: 3	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7
Fourth quarter level	6.7	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7 5.8	5.7 5.7
Annual average	4.1	4.2	3.7		2.0	1.7	1.6	2.3
Federal pay raises, January, percent	4.1	4.2	3.7	***********	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.3
Interest rates, percent:						ļ		
91-day Treasury bills 4	5.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9
10-year Treasury notes	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4

Based on information available to CBO as of December 1992, except proposed Federal pay raises.

*Percent of civilian labor force, excluding armed forces residing in the *Average rate (hank discount basis) on new issues within period

COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATION AND BASELINE FORECASTS

(Calendar years)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent increase, fourth quarter over fourth quarter:						
Real GDP:				ŀ	ı	
Baseline	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Administration	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
GDP deflator:			- 1			
Baseline	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Administration	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Calendar year average in percent:						
Civilian unemployment rate:						
Baseline	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7
Administration	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5
91-day Treasury bill rate:	- 1	• • •	***			
Baseline	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9
Administration	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
10-year Treasury note rate:	- · · ·				. "	
Baseline	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4
Administration	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4

are projected to increase substantially as the economy expands.

The Act requires information on the amount of borrowing by the Government in private credit markets. This is presented in the later section on "Federal Borrowing and Debt."

It is difficult to gauge with precision the effect of Federal Government borrowing from the public on interest rates and exchange rates, as required by the Act. Both are influenced by many factors besides Government borrowing in a complicated process involving supply and demand for credit and perceptions of fiscal and monetary policy here and abroad. The proposals

²CPI for all urban consumers. Two versions of the CPI are now published. The index shown here is that currently used, as required by law, in calculating automatic adjustments to individual income tax brackets.

DEFICITS UNDER ADMINISTRATION FORECAST

(In billions of dollars)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993-1998 total
Deficit under baseline forecast Change in receipts Change in outlays	322.0 4.1 -1.1	264.1 14.5 5.1	246.7 26.2 9.9	211.7 38.1 14.2	214.0 53.2 20.2	250.5 74.9 26.7	1,508.9 211.0 75.0
Change in deficit	-5.2	-9.4	-16.4	-23.9	-33.0	-48.2	-136.1
Deficit under Administration forecast	316.7	254.7	230.3	187.8	181.0	202.2	1,372.8

SAVING, INVESTMENT, AND TRADE BALANCE

(Fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	1992 actual	1994 estimate
Merchandise trade balance	-89	-140 to -110
Current account balance	-48	-90 to -50
Net foreign investment	-37	-85 to -45
Net domestic saving (excluding Federal saving) 1	327	330 to 380
Net private domestic investment	102	190 to 220

¹ Defined for purposes of Public Law 100-418 as the sum of private saving and the surpluses of State and local governments. All series re based on National Income and Product Accounts except for the merchandise trade belance and the current account.

in the budget to reduce the deficit are expected to exert downward pressure on interest rates and are not expected to have a substantial independent influence on exchange rates.

Structural vs. Cyclical Deficit

The budget and the economy have reciprocal effects on each other; the budget affects economic performance in significant ways, while economic performance has substantial impacts on the budget.

When there is slack in the economy, receipts are lower than they would be if resources were fully employed, and outlays for unemployment-sensitive programs (such as unemployment compensation and food stamps) are higher; hence the deficit is higher than it would be at full employment. This component of the deficit is called the cyclical deficit. The remaining deficit is called the "structural deficit." Changes in the structural deficit give a better picture of the impact of budget policy on the economy.

In recent years, outlays for deposit insurance (mainly for resolving insolvencies in the savings and loan industry) have had substantial impacts on the actual deficit. However, these outlays have little current impact on economic performance, because the Federal liability for S&L insolvencies occurred years ago. It has therefore become customary to remove deposit insurance outlays

as well as the cyclical component from the structural deficit. This results in the structural deficit shown in the table below. The last two lines of the table indicate the impact of the Administration's policy proposals on the baseline structural deficit.

Sensitivity of the Budget to Economic Assumptions

Both receipts and outlays are affected by changes in economic conditions. This sensitivity seriously complicates budget planning because errors in economic assumptions lead to errors in the budget projections; hence the usefulness of examining the implications of multiple alternative assumptions.

Many of the budgetary effects of changes in economic assumptions are fairly predictable, and a set of rules of thumb embodying these relationships can aid in estimating how changes in the economic assumptions would alter outlays, receipts, and the deficit. The final table summarizes these rules of thumb.

Economic variables that affect the budget do not usually change independently of one another. Employment and output tend to move together in the short run: a higher rate of real GDP growth is associated with declining unemployment, while weak or negative growth is accompanied by rising unemployment. In the long run, however, changes in the average rate of

CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURAL DEFICIT

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Baseline deficit	309.7	301.6	300.8	297.8	346.8	387.4
	66.8	51.6	36.3	24.0	16.8	16.1
	2.8	7.5	-1.3	-13.3	-11.0	-7.4
Baseline structural deficit	240.1	242.5	265.8	287.1	341.0	378.7
	12.2	-37.5	-54.1	-86.1	-132.8	~137.0
Proposed structural deficit	252.3	205.0	211.7	201.0	208.2	241.7

growth of real GDP are mainly due to changes in the rates of growth of productivity and labor supply, and are not necessarily associated with changes in the average rate of unemployment. Inflation and interest rates are also linked: a higher expected rate of inflation tends to increase interest rates, while lower expected inflation reduces rates. Changes in real GDP growth or inflation have a much greater cumulative effect on the budget over time if they are sustained for several years than if they occur for only one year.

The table shows that if real GDP growth is lower by one percentage point in calendar 1993 only and the unemployment rate rises by one-half percentage point, the 1993 deficit would increase by \$6.3 billion. Receipts would be lower by \$5.7 billion, and 1993 outlays would be higher by \$0.6 billion, primarily for unemployment-sensitive programs. In 1994, receipts would decline further, by \$12.7 billion, and outlays would increase by \$3.5 billion, raising the 1994 deficit by \$16.2 billion relative to the baseline. The budget effects would continue to grow slightly in later years. The larger deficit is due to the level of real (and nominal) GDP being permanently lower and unemployment higher, even though the rate of real growth in calendar year 1994 and beyond is unchanged.

The budget effects are much larger if the real growth rate is assumed to be one percentage point less in each year, 1993–1998, while the unemployment rate is assumed to rise by one-half percentage point more in each year. The levels of real and nominal GDP would be below the base case by a cumulatively growing percentage. The deficit would be \$118.7 billion higher than under the base case by 1998.

The effects of slower productivity growth are shown in a third example, where real growth is one percentage point lower per year while the unemployment rate is unchanged. In this case, the estimated budget effects mount steadily over the years, but more slowly. The effect on the deficit reaches \$106.4 billion by 1998.

Joint changes in interest rates and inflation have a smaller effect on the deficit than equal percentage point changes in real GDP growth because their effects on receipts and outlays are substantially offsetting. An example is the effect of a one percentage point higher rate of inflation and one percentage point higher interest rates during calendar year 1993 only. In subsequent years, the price level and nominal GDP would be one percent higher than in the base case, but interest rates return to their base levels. Outlays for 1993 rise by \$5.1 billion and receipts by \$6.5 billion, for a decrease of \$1.4 billion in the 1993 deficit. In 1994, outlays would be above the base by \$12.7 billion, due in part to lagged cost-of-living adjustments; receipts would rise \$13.6 billion above the base, however, resulting in a \$0.9 billion decrease in the deficit. In subsequent years, the amounts added to receipts would be larger than the additions to outlays.

If the rate of inflation and the level of interest rates are higher by one percentage point in all years, the price level and nominal GDP would rise by a cumulatively growing percentage above their base levels. In this case, the effects on receipts and outlays mount steadily in successive years, adding \$71.2 billion to outlays and \$84.1 billion to receipts in 1998, which reduces the 1998 deficit by \$12.9 billion.

The table also shows the interest rate and the inflation effects separately, and rules of thumb for the added interest cost associated with higher or lower deficits (increased or reduced borrowing).

The effects of changes in economic assumptions in the opposite direction are approximately symmetric to those shown in the table. The impact of a one percentage point lower rate of inflation or higher real growth would be of about the same magnitude as the effects shown in the table, but with the opposite sign.

These rules of thumb hold the income share composition of GDP constant. Because different income components are subject to different taxes and tax rates, estimates of total receipts can be affected significantly by changing income shares with no change in total income. These relationships are too complex to reduce to simple rules, however.

SENSITIVITY OF THE BUDGET TO ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Budget effect	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Real Growth and Employment						
Effects of 1 percent lower real GDP growth in calendar year 1993 only, including higher unemployment: 1		ļ	ļ	1		
Receipts	-5.7	-12.7	-14.9	-15.1	-15.4	-15.8
Outlays	0.6	3.5	4.1	5.4	6.7	8.5
Deficit increase (+)	6.3	16.2	19.1	20.5	22.1	24.3
Effects of a sustained 1 percent lower annual real GDP growth rate during 1993–1998, including higher un-		İ				
Receipts	-5.7	-18.7	-34.3	-50.7	-68.0	-86.2
Outlays	0.6	4.8	8.6	14.4	22.7	32.6
Deficit increase (+)	6.3	23.5	43.0	65.2	90.7	118.7
Effects of a sustained 1 percent lower annual real GDP growth rate during 1993-1998, with no change in un-						
employment:	-5.7	-18.8	-35.0	-52.6	-71.4	-91.2
Receipts	0.1	0.8	2.4	5.1	9.1	15.2
Deficit increase (+)	5.8	19.6	37.4	57.7	80.4	106.4
Inflation and Interest Rates	0.0	10.0	١,,,,	5 77	00.4	100.7
	1	1				
Effects of 1 percentage point higher rate of inflation and interest rates during calendar year 1993 only: Receipts	6.5	13.6	14.1	13.5	14.2	14.9
Outlays	5.1	12.7	10.3	8.8	8.1	8.1
Deficit increase (+)	-1.4	-0.9	-3.7	-4.7	-6.1	-6.8
Effects of a sustained 1 percentage point higher rate of inflation and interest rates during 1993-1998:					• • •	
Receipts	6.5	20.4	35.6	50.9	67.0	84.1
Outlays	5.1	18.4	30.5	41.6	52.8	71.2
Deficit increase (+)	-1.4	-2.0	-5.1	-9.3	-14.2	-12.9
Effects of a sustained 1 percentage point higher interest rate during 1993–1998 (no inflation change):	0.7	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2
Outlays	4.7	14.7	21.8	27.3	32.7	45.9
Deficit increase (+)	4.0	12.9	19.4	24.5	29.8	42.6
Effects of a sustained 1 percentage point higher rate of inflation during 1993–1998 (no interest rate change):	4.0	12.3	15.4	24.0	25.0	72.0
Receipts	5.8	18.6	33.2	48.2	64.1	80.9
Outlays	0.4	3.7	8.7	14.3	20.1	25.3
Deficit increase (+)	−5.4	-14.9	-24.5	-33.8	-44.0	-55.5
Interest Cost of Higher Federal Borrowing		İ				
Effect of \$100 billion additional borrowing during 1993	1.1	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.3

¹ The unemployment rate is assumed to be 0.5 percentage point higher per 1.0 percent shortfall in the level of real GDP.

FEDERAL RECEIPTS

Receipts (budget and off-budget) are taxes and other collections from the public that result from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or governmental powers. The difference between receipts and outlays determines the surplus or deficit.

Growth in receipts.—Total receipts in 1994 are estimated to be \$1,251.3 billion, an increase of \$105.6 billion relative to 1993. This increase is attributable in part to the first-year effect of the Administration's revenue proposals, which are estimated to increase 1994

receipts by a net \$36.0 billion. Receipts are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.2 percent between 1994 and 1998.

Composition of receipts.—The Federal tax system will rely predominantly on income and payroll taxes in 1994, with these sources accounting for 91.5 percent of receipts. The Federal tax system will continue to rely predominantly on these sources of receipts in 1998, but their combined share will fall slightly to 90.2 percent.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE: SUMMARY

0	4000	92 actual Estimate								
Source	1992 actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998			
Individual income taxes	476.0	515.3	560.0	589.8	627.3	653.2	680.3			
Corporation income taxes	100.3	106.3	120.3	125.4	133.8	140.1	140.7			
Social insurance taxes and contributions	413.7	426.8	465.0	491.6	517.6	537.7	560.0			
On-budget	(111.3)	(115.0)	(126.8)	(136.3)	(142.2)	(145.8)	(150.4)			
Off-budget	(302.4)	(311.8)	(338.1)	(355.3)	(375.3)	(391.9)	(409.5)			
Excise taxes	45.6	47.6	51.4	62.3	72.6	80.9	82.7			
Estate and gift taxes	11.1	12.6	12.7	13.7	14.8	15.8	16.8			
Customs duties	17.4	19.2	21.3	22.3	23.2	24.2	25.2			
Miscellaneous receipts	26.5	17.9	20.6	22.6	23.5	24.3	25.0			
Total receipts	1,090.5	1,145.7	1,251.3	1,327.7	1,412.9	1,476.1	1,530.5			
On-budget	(788.0)	(833.9)	(913.1)	(972.3)	(1,037.5)	(1,084.3)	(1,121.0)			
Off-budget	(302.4)	(311.8)	(338.1)	(355.3)	(375.3)	(391.9)	(409.5)			

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS PROPOSALS

				Estimate			
Proposal	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994-1997 Total
Revenue Raising Proposals:							
Raise individual income taxes for upper incomes	1.6	27.5	19.6	22.7	26.0	27.4	95.8
Repeal HI taxable wage base 1		2.8	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.2	22.0
Increase top corporation income tax rate on large corporations to 36%	0.4	7.5	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	22.8
Broad based energy tax 1,2		2.0	9.3	16.7	22.1	22.7	50.1
Cap possessions tax credit (sec. 936) at 60% of compensation		0.2	0.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	4.9
Service industry non-compliance initiative		0.1	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.0
Modified substantial understatement penalty		0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6
Restrict deduction for business meals and entertainment to 50%		1.8	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	12.1
Reduce pension compensation cap		0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.7
Mark to market for security dealers		1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	4.3
Disallow moving deductions for meals and real-estate expenses		0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3
Extend 2.5 cent per gallon gas tax 1			l	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.2
Extend 53% and 55% estate tax rate		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1
Deny deduction for club dues		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9
Prohibit double-dip related to FSLIC assistance	0.6	0.4	_*	_*	0.2	0.1	0.6
Deny lobbying deductions		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Deny deduction for executive pay over \$1 million	_*	0.1	V	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
International tax provisions	0.2	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	8.3
Miscellaneous revenue raising provisions		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Subtotal, revenue raising proposals	2.7	46.4	50.5	66.3	77.3	80.2	240.5
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				00.3		00.2	240.5
investment/stimulus ³	6.0	- 12.1	- 12.4	- 9.9	-9.3	-11.0	43.7
Total, net revenue proposals	-3.2	34.3	38.2	56.3	68.0	69.2	196.8
Other provisions affecting receipts:							
IRS initiative	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
Commodity Futures Trading Commission fee		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Harbor maintenance tax 1		•	•	•	*	•	0.1
Inland waterway tax 1		• 1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
SEC registration fee		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
FDIC assessment fee (receipt effect)		0.1		•	•	0.1	0.2
General aviation registration fee		*	• 1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3
Federal pay raise (receipt effect)		-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9
Federal FTE levels (receipt effect)		_*	_*			_*	-0.
Total, other provisions	-0.2		0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.
I VIIII VIIIEI PIUTISIVIIS	- 0.2		0.2	0.0	0.7	V.0	1.5
Addendum:							
Total, net revenue proposals	-3.2	34.3	38.2	56.3	68.0	69.2	196.8
Total, other provisions	-0.2		0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.5
		1.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	17.5
		1.7	J.U I				
Tax 85% of social security benefits Corporate estimated tax rules					3.9	0.8	3.9

^{*\$50} million or less.

1 Net of income tax offsets.

2 The impact of this proposal is offset for low-income families by increases in the low-income home energy assistance program and food stamps that are reflected elsewhere.

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CHANGES IN RECEIPTS

	Estimate					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Receipts under tax rates and structure in effect January 1, 1992 1	1,143.7	1,211.1	1,278.4	1,340.9	1,385.1	1,437.8
Enacted legislative changes:	,	,	,	,	•	,
Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension	0.6	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	_	_
Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1992	3.0	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1
Energy Policy Act of 1992	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Social security (OASDI) taxable earnings base increases:		i				
\$55,500 to \$57,600 on Jan. 1, 1993	0.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2
\$57,600 to \$59,700 on Jan. 1, 1994		0.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9
\$59,700 to \$61,500 on Jan. 1, 1995	_	_	0.6	1.9	2.1	2.3
\$61,500 to \$63,900 on Jan. 1, 1996		l — '		0.9	2.5	2.8
\$61,500 to \$63,900 on Jan. 1, 1996 \$63,900 to \$66,300 on Jan. 1, 1997	_	l –	_	_	0.9	2.5
\$66,300 to \$68,700 on Jan. 1, 1998	-		_	_	_	0.9
Medicare (HI) taxable earnings base increases:					i	
\$130,200 to \$135,000 on Jan. 1, 1993	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$135,000 to \$140,100 on Jan. 1, 1994		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$140,100 to \$144,600 on Jan. 1, 1995 \$144,600 to \$150,300 on Jan. 1, 1996	_	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$144,600 to \$150,300 on Jan. 1, 1996	_	-	_	0.1	0.2	0.2
\$150.300 to \$156.300 on Jan. 1. 1997	_	_		!	0.1	0.2
\$156,300 to \$161,700 on Jan. 1, 1998	_	l –		_	_	0.1
Proposed legislation	-3.4	36.0	43.4	62.2	78.1	76.5
Total, receipts under existing and proposed legislation	1,145.7	1,251.3	1,327.7	1,412.9	1,476.1	1,530.5

¹These estimates assume social security and medicare taxable earnings bases of \$55,500 and \$130,200, respectively, through 1998.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (In millions of dollars)

Source	1992	and the last		
0000	actual	1993	1994	
individual income taxes:				
Federal funds:		1		
Withheld	408,288	423,477	443,061	
Other	149,436	168,654	172,494	
Refunds	-81,750	-75,741	-79,047	
Proposed legislation		-1,075	23,512	
Total Federal funds net individual in-				
come taxes	475,974	515,315	560,020	
Total net individual income taxes	475,974	515,315	560,020	
Corporation income taxes:				
Federal funds:				
Gross collections	117,571	125,577	132,318	
Refunds	-17,680	-17,597	-18,831	
Proposed legislation		-2,327	6,207	
Total Federal funds net corporation in-		ł		
come taxes	99,890	105,654	119,694	
Trust funds:				
Hazardous substance superfund	380	607	622	
Total Trust funds net corporation income		607	000	
taxes	380	607	622	
Total net corporation income taxes	100,270	106,261	120,316	
Social insurance taxes and contributions		1		
(trust funds):	1			
Employment taxes and contributions:				
Old-age and survivors insurance (Off-budg-	1 .			
et)	273,137	281,598	305,344	
Proposed legislation			63	
Disability insurance (Off-budget)	29,289	30,178	32,713	
Proposed legislation			6	
Hospital insurance	79,108	80,668	87,746	
Proposed legislation			3,071	
Railroad retirement:				
Social Security equivalent accout	1,508	1,508	1,484	
Rail pension fund	2,449	2,313	2,306	
Total employment taxes and contribu-		Ì		
tions	385,491	396,266	432,733	
On-budget	83,065	84,490	94,607	
Off-budget	302,426	311,776	338,126	
Unemployment insurance:	47.005	40,000	04 000	
State taxes deposited in Treasury 1	17,605	19,933	21,809	
	5,608	5,661	5,635	
Federal unemployment tax receipts 1		[67]	18	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1	136	407		
	61	107		
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1		107 25,768		
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1 Railroad debt repayment 1 Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions:	61			
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1 Railroad debt repayment 1 Total unemployment insurance	61	25,768	27,569	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts ¹ Railroad debt repayment ¹ Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	61		27,569 4,680	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1 Railroad debt repayment 1 Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions Proposed legislation	23,410	25,768	27,569 4,680	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts ¹ Railroad debt repayment ¹ Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	23,410	25,768	27,569 4,680 -112	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1 Railroad debt repayment 1 Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions Proposed legislation	4,683	25,768 4,683	27,569 4,680 -112 96	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts ¹ Railroad debt repayment ¹ Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions Proposed legislation Contributions for non-Federal employees ² .	4,683 105 4,788	25,768 4,683 99	27,569 4,680 -112 96	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts ¹ Railroad debt repayment ¹ Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions Proposed legislation Contributions for non-Federal employees ² . Total other retirement contributions	4,683 105 4,788	25,768 4,683 99	27,569 4,689 -112 99 4,679 464,974	
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1 Railroad debt repayment 1 Total unemployment insurance Other retirement contributions: Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions Proposed legislation Contributions for non-Federal employees 2 . Total other retirement contributions Total social insurance taxes and con-	4,683 105 4,788	25,768 4,683 99 4,782 426,815	4,686 -112 98 4,677 464,974 126,844	

Source	1992	Estimo	nate	
Source	actual	1993	1994	
cise taxes:				
Federal funds:	i			
Alcohol taxes:				
Distilled spirits	4,114	4,064	4,023	
Beer	3,395	3,409	3,416	
Wines	614	608	602	
	014	•••	002	
Special taxes in connection with liquor	1			
occupations	117	120	125	
Refunds	-229	-228	-227	
Total alcohol taxes	8,011	7,973	7,939	
Tobacco taxes:				
Cigarettes	4.970	5,695	5,720	
Cigars	47	46	46	
	1		2	
Cigarette papers and tubes	2	2		
Smokeless tobacco	30	29	29	
Other	9	9	9	
Refunds	-9	-9	-9	
Total tobacco taxes	5,049	5,772	5,797	
Manufacturers' excise taxes:	امم	00	0.5	
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	44	92	95	
Pistols and revolvers	38	41	43	
Bows and arrows	18	19	21	
Gas guzzier tax	134	136	139	
,				
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	233	289	298	
Miscellaneous excise taxes:				
General and toll telephone and teletype				
service	3,146	3,299	3,476	
Wagering taxes, including occupational	0,170	0,200	0,470	
taxes	18	19	20	
Employee pension plans	136	143	150	
	207	212	217	
Tax on foundations				
Foreign insurance policies	91	101	109	
Ship departure tax	14	. 14	15	
Ozone depletion tax	637	886	1.002	
Luxury tax	312	390	463	
		-335	-235	
Refunds	-522	-335	-230	
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	4,039	4,729	5,217	
Undistributed Federal tax deposits and				
unapplied collections	4,504	5,376	3,518	
Proposed legislation		••••••	2,606	
Total Federal fund excise taxes	21,836	24,138	25,37	
Frust funds:				
Highway:				
	12,209	12,354	12,47	
Gasoline				
Trucks, buses, and trailers	874	1,238	1,38	
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber	257	301	323	
Diesel fuel used on highways	3,314	3,721	3,85	
Use-tax on certain vehicles	620	624	64	
Other	11	•		
Refunds	-552	-432	-43	
	16,733	17,806	18,24	
Total highway trust fund	10,733	17,000	10,24	
Airport and airway:	4000	0.704	400	
	4,012	2,784	4,96	
Transportation of persons		260	27	
Transportation of persons	249			
Transportation of persons	1		18	
Transportation of persons	167	145		
Transportation of persons	1		18 26 -1	

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

Source	1992	Estin	nate
Source	actual	1993	1994
Total airport and airway trust fund	4,645	3,424	5,683
Aquatic resources trust fund	271	285	294
Black lung disability insurance trust fund	626	633	649
Inland waterway trust fund Proposed legislation	70	82	94 26
Hazardous substances response trust fund	818	843	856
Oil spill liability trust fund	295	234	
Vaccine injury compensation fund	118	33	*******
Leaking underground storage tank trust			
fund	157	150	152
Total trust fund excise taxes	23,733	23,490	25,999
Total excise taxes	45,569	47,628	51,372
Estate and gift taxes:			
Existing law	11.143	12,594	12,20
Proposed legislation			47
Total estate and gift taxes	11,143	12,594	12,679
Customs duties and fees:			
Federal funds	16.797	18,603	20.669
Trust funds	563	589	60
Proposed legislation			1
· · ·			
Total customs duties and fees	17,359	19,192	21,29
:			
Miscellaneous receipts: 3			14
	121	153	
Miscellaneous taxes	121	153	
Miscellaneous taxes Proposed legislation	121	153	
Miscellaneous taxes Proposed legislation United Mine Workers of America combined	121	153	5
Miscellaneous taxes Proposed legislation United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund	121		5 29
Miscellaneous taxes Proposed legislation United Mine Workers of America combined		207	29. 16,12
Proposed legislation		207	29. 16,12
Miscellaneous taxes Proposed legislation United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System Proposed legislation Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services: Immigration, passport, and consular fees		207	5 29 16,12 6
Miscellaneous taxes Proposed legislation United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System Proposed legislation Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:	22,920	207 13,833	29: 16,12 6: 44:

Source	1992	Estim	ate
Source	actual	1993	1994
Coal mining reclamation fees	241	242	242
etc	2	18	18
cial services	278	380	394
Fees for legal and judicial services	53	50	50
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	1,419	1,778	1,946
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures: Other	1,872	1,794	1,886
Total fines, penalties, and forteitures	1,872	1,794	1,886
Restitutions, reparations, and recoveries under military occupation	12 106 8	14 105 -5	14 90 -5
Total miscellaneous receipts	26,457	17,880	20,610
Total budget receipts On-budget Off-budget	1,090,462 788,036 302,426	1,145,685 833,909 311,776	1,251,263 913,137 338,126
MEMORANDUM			
On-budget: Federal funds Trust funds Interfund transactions	655,480 292,621 -160,064	697,536 313,258 -176,884	762,321 320,763 -169,947
Total on-budget Off-budget (trust funds)	788,036 302,426	833,909 311,776	913,137 338,126
Total	1,090,462	1,145,685	1,251,263

government.

3 includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1992, \$253 million; 1993, \$502 million; and 1994, \$589 million.

USER FEES AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

Income to the Government arising from the exercise of its sovereign powers (mainly, but not exclusively, taxes) is classified as governmental receipts. Income from the public resulting from voluntary, business-like transactions is classified as offsetting collections, which are offset against outlays. This section discusses offsetting collections from the public, particularly the Administration's user fee proposals.

As shown in the following table, total offsetting collections from the public, including those proposed by the Administration (but excluding the collections of the off-budget Postal Service) are estimated to be \$168.9 billion in 1994.

The budget contains a variety of user fee and other offsetting collections proposals that would yield \$1.3 billion in 1994 and \$25.8 billion over the years 1994

through 1998. Administration proposals establish or increase fees in order to recover more of the costs of providing Government services. Descriptions of the proposals can be found in A Vision of Change For America. The "Proposed User Fees and Offsetting Collections" table splits the proposals between discretionary and mandatory categories, indicating which of the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) requirements apply.

The table "Offsetting Receipts by Type" itemizes all receipts on the outlay side of the budget not credited to appropriation accounts. The presentation includes payments from one part of the government to another, called intragovernmental transactions, as well as collections from the public. In total, offsetting receipts are estimated at \$286.6 billion in 1994.

OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

	1992 actual	Estim	ate
	1992 actual	1993	1994
Collections deposited in receipt accounts:			
Defense cooperation	4,921	25	
Medicare premiums	13,232	15,099	17,340
Military assistance trust fund property sales	12,182	12,720	12,790
Outer Continental Shelf payments, naval petroleum reserve lease and other undistributed offset- ting receipts	2,498	2.299	3,607
Sale of property and services, interest income, and all other collections deposited in receipt ac-	2,430	2,233	3,007
counts	14,847	15,471	17,120
Subtotal, collections from the public deposited in receipt accounts	47,680	45,614	50,857
Collections credited to appropriation accounts:			
Postal Service stamp sales and other collections	45,158	46,078	48,177
Deposit insurance funds	65,569	49,179	43,532
Tennessee Valley Authority and Power Administration collections	8,259	8,188	9,228
Commodity Credit Corporation loan repayments and other collections	8,317	9,184	9,463
Other loan repayments	9,940	9,196	8,219
Loan guaranty and other insurance premiums, interest income, and all other collections credited	!		
to appropriation accounts	45,069	45,210	47,583
Subtotal, collections from the public credited to appropriation accounts	182,312	167,035	166,201
Offsetting collections from the public	229,992	212,649	217,058
Offsetting collections from the public excluding off-budget Postal Service collections	184,834	166,571	168,881

PROPOSED USER FEES AND OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS

			Estimate		
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Outlay offsets:					
Mandatory:			1		
Agriculture:			l	İ	
Increase grazing fees	-2	-5	-8	-13	-19
Increase recreation fees	-10	-11	-12	-13	-13
Increase assessments on "non-program" crops			-450	-450	-450
Corps of Engineers:					
Increase recreation fees	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18
Energy:					
Reform Power Marketing Administration			-77	-77	-78
Health and Human Services:					
Maintain 1995 ratio of medicare premium collections to program outlays			ì		
with a 27% ceiling	12	9	13	-2,130	-4,549
Charge fees for state SSI administration	-57	-122	-192	-200	-207
Interior:					
Increase grazing fees	-14	−23	-36	-58	-77
Implement a Federal irrigation water surcharge	-10	-10	-10	-15	-15
Increase recreation fees	-29	-33	-39	-44	-49
Permanently extend hardrock mining holding fees	-80	-80	-80	-80	-80
Institute hardrock royalties and increase net receipt sharing	-40	-105	-173	-322	-324
Treasury:					
Permanently extend U.S. Customs merchandise and passenger proc-					
essing fees			-572	-588	-607
Transportation:					
Extend tonnage fees			-69	-74	-79
Veterans Affairs:					
Restore 1:9 contribution ratio for GI Bill benefits	-69	-80	-87	-93	-101
Increase home loan guarantee fees	-189	-188	~190	-187	-186
Permanently extend Veterans medical care costs recovery	-46	-326	-391	-407	-425
Federal Communications Commission:					
Spectrum auction		-374	-1,623	-2,083	-340
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:					
Institute examination fees for State-chartered banks	-196	-217	-248	-283	-320
Subtotal, mandatory	-748	-1,583	-4,262	-7,135	-7,939
Discretionary:			ŀ		
Agriculture:					
Reduce Rural Electrification Administration 5-percent loan subsidies	-47	-97	-127	-162	-185
Expand certain agriculture user fees	-14	-14	-15	-16	-16
Institute fees for meat/poultry inspections during overtime	-104	-104	-104	-104	-104
Commerce:					
Increase patent and trademark fees			-109	-113	-118
Energy:		1			
Assess foreign customers decommissioning and decontamination fee	-10	-10	-11	-11	-12
Health and Human Services:		1	_		_
Increase FDA user fees	~167	-230	-285	-336	-387
Treasury:					_
Establish a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms user fee	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Securities and Exchange Commission:		1			
Increase registration fees	-47	-50	-52	-54	-56
Cubtatal dispretionany	-394	-510	-710	-803	-885
Subtotal, discretionary Total outlay offsets	-1,142	-2,093	-4,972	-7,938	-8,822
Revenues:	-1,146	2,030	4,572	7,556	0,022
Mandatory:		[
Transportation:		[
Increase registration fee on general aviation aircraft	-18	-31	-44	-58	-60
Commodity Futures Trading Commission:	-10	-31		-30	-00
Institute transaction fees	-55	-57	-60	-63	-66
Securities and Exchange Commission:	-55	-3/	-₩	_03	-00
Increase registration fees	-59	-63	-67	-71	-74
III Gasa tadishandii laas	-09	-03	-0/		-/4
Subtotal, mandatory revenues	-132	-151	-171	-192	-200
	-1,274	-2,244	-5,143	-8,130	-9,022

OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE

Туре	1992	Estima	ate
1770	actual	1993	1994
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS	1		
ntrabudgetary transactions:			
Federal intrafund transactions:			
Distributed by agency:		l	
Interest from the Federal Financing Bank	14,716	11,490	10,545
Interest on Government capital in enter-	14,, 10	,	10,010
prises	3,075	2.304	2,232
Other	826	671	839
Total Federal intrafunds	18,617	14,465	13,616
Trust intrafund transactions:			
Distributed by agency	1	1	1
Total intrafund transactions	18,618	14,466	13,617
Interfund transactions:			
Distributed by agency:			
Federal fund payments to trust funds:			
Contributions to insurance programs:			
Military retirement fund	11,169	12,273	12,949
Supplementary medical insurance	38.684	43,760	44,257
Hospital insurance	706	485	2,368
Railroad social security equivalent fund	2.959	3.081	3,099
Rail industry pension fund	196	4	205
Civilian supplementary retirement con-			
tributions	19,425	20,185	20,184
Unemployment insurance	2,188	13,093	2,902
National separation liability	390	112	47
Other	442	1,402	597
Miscellaneous payments:			
Other	570	736	590
Subtotal	76,729	95,131	87,199
İ	7 0,7 20	30,107	
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Repayment of loans or advances to trust	0.700	0044	0.044
funds	2,763	2,914	2,912
Charges for services to trust funds	268	325	329
Other	604	615	624
Subtotal	3,635	3,854	3,865
Total interfunds distributed by agency	80,364	98.985	91,064
, , ,			
Undistributed by agency:			
Employer share, employee retirement (on-			
budget): Civil service retirement and disability in-			
Surance	7,211	7,675	7,671
Hospital insurance (contribution as em-	7,211	1,013	7,07
ployer) 1	1,886	1,909	1,949
Military retirement fund	16,314	13,374	12,544
Other Federal employees retirement	95	107	114
Outer redetar employees regionient			
Total employer share, employee retire-			
ment (on-budget)	25,507	23,065	22,279
Interest received by on-budget trust funds	54,193	54,834	56,604
	-		
Total interfund transactions undistributed	30 - 57		
	79,700	77,899	78,883
by agency			
	160.064	176.884	169,947
by agency Total interfund transactions Total intrabudgetary transactions	160,064 178,682	176,884 191,351	169,947 183,564

T	1992	Estim	ate	
Type	actual	1993	1994	
Payments by on-budget accounts to off-budget				
accounts:				
Interfund transactions:				
Distributed by agency:				
Federal fund payments to trust funds:				
Old-age, survivors, and disability insur- ance	6,166	5,963	6,547	
Undistributed by agency:	0,100	3,300	0,547	
Employer share, employee retirement (off-				
budget)	6,101	6,373	6,731	
Interest received by off-budget trust funds	23,637	26,967	29,542	
Total payments by on-budget accounts to				
off-budget accounts	35,905	39,302	42,819	
Decreases has all hardness accounts to an hardness				
Payments by off-budget accounts to on-budget accounts:				
Intrafund transactions from off-budget ac-				
counts:				
Distributed by agency:				
Payments to railroad retirement 2	3,206	3,445	3,573	
·				
Total Intrafund transactions from off-budg- et accounts	3,206	3,445	3,573	
	0,200	0,440	0,070	
Interfund transactions from off-budget ac- counts:				
Distributed by agency:				
Undistributed by agency:				
Employer contributions to FHI	438	451	458	
Retirement contributions	4,735	4,978	5,320	
Total payments by off-budget accounts to				
on-budget accounts	8,380	8,874	9,351	
Total intragovernmental transactions	222,967	239,527	235,735	
Total Integration and State of the State of		200,027	200,100	
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC				
Distributed by agency:				
Interest:				
Interest on loans, Foreign Assistance Act	371	275	275	
Other interest on foreign loans and deferred	740			
foreign collections	713	683	636	
Other interest (domestic—civil) 3	804 470	564 1,144	730 1,423	
Other interest (domestic—dvii)	4/0	1,144	1,423	
Total interest	2,358	2,667	3,064	
Rents:				
Rent and bonuses from land leases, etc	5	7	7	
Rent of land and other real property	83	82	95	
Rent of equipment and other personal property	8	12	12	
Total rents	95	100	114	
Royalties	920	933	1,034	
Sale of products:				
Sale of timber and other natural land products	1,065	1,144	1,390	
Sale of minerals and mineral products	503	435	522	
Sale of power and other utilities	705	772	926	
Sale of other products		4	34	
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense	113	57	59	
Total sale of products	2,386	2,412	2,930	

OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE—Continued (In millions of dollars)

T	1992	Estimate		
Type	actual	1993	1994	
Fees and other charges for services and spe- cial benefits:		į		
Medicare premiums and other charges (trust funds)	13.232	15,099	17,340	
Nuclear waste disposal revenues	567	417	391	
Veterans life insurance (trust funds)	421	375	320	
Other ³	1,522	1,872	2,058	
Total fees and other charges	15,743	17,762	20,110	
Sale of Government property: Sale of land and other real property 3 Sale of equipment and other personal property:	5	48	51	
Military assistance program sales (trust funds)	12,182	12,720	12,790	
Sale of scrap and salvage material	3			
Total sale of Government property	12,190	12,768	12,841	
Realization upon loans and investments:				
Dollar repayments of loans, Agency for Inter-				
national Development	450	381	366	
Foreign military credit sales	374	414	427	
Negative loan subsidies	263	289	482	
Downward reestimates of subsidies		205		
Dollar conversion of foreign currency	25	16	17	
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	98	100	102	
Other ³	475	152	170	
Total realization upon loans and invest- ments	1,683	1,557	1,563	
11101169	1,000	1,007	1,300	
Recoveries and refunds 3	1,536	1,558	1,760	

T-ma	1992	Estimate		
Туре	actual	1993	1994	
Miscellaneous receipt accounts 3	1,415	1,331	1,361	
Total proprietary receipts from the public distributed by agency	38,327	41,088	44,776	
Undistributed by agency: Other interest: Interest received from Outer Continental Shelf escrow account	*		848	
Rents and bonuses	155 2,343	156 2,143	587 2,172	
Total proprietary receipts from the public undistributed by agency	2,498	2,299	3,607	
Total proprietary receipts from the public ⁴	40,825	43,387	48,382	
OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS				
Defense cooperation	4,921 1,934	25 2,201	2,475	
Total offsetting governmental receipts Total offsetting receipts	6,855 270,647	2,227 285 ,141	2,475 286,591	

OK:			•
	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate
Federal funds	13,500	13.546	16,499
Trust funds	27,324	29,841	31,883
Off-budget	•		***************************************

TRUST FUNDS AND FEDERAL FUNDS

The budget consists of two major groups of funds: Federal funds and trust funds.

The Federal funds group comprises the larger part of the budget and includes all transactions not classified by law as being in trust funds. The main component of the Federal funds group is the general fund, which is used for the general purposes of Government rather than being restricted by law to a specific program. It consists of all receipts not earmarked by law to finance other funds, including virtually all income taxes and many excise taxes, and all outlays financed by these receipts and by general Treasury borrowing.

The Federal funds group also includes special funds and revolving funds. Special funds are financed by earmarked receipts. Where the law requires that Federal fund receipts from a specified source be earmarked to finance a particular program, such as the license fees deposited into the land and water conservation fund, the receipts and associated outlays are recorded in special fund receipt and expenditure accounts. As a general rule, special fund receipts must be appropriated before they can be obligated and payments made.

Revolving funds conduct continuing cycles of business-like activity. They charge for the sale of products or services and use the proceeds to finance their spending. The proceeds are recorded as offsets (reductions) to spending within the fund that makes the expenditure. These collections generally are available automatically for obligation. There are two classes of revolving funds. Public enterprise funds, such as the Postal Service, conduct business-like operations mainly with the public. Intragovernmental funds, such as the Federal Buildings Fund, conduct business-like operations mainly within and between Government agencies.

Trust funds consist primarily of funds that are designated by law as trust funds. They are usually financed by earmarked receipts. The larger trust funds finance social insurance and other payments for individuals, such as social security, medicare, Federal employees retirement, and unemployment compensation. Other major trust funds finance highway construction and airport and airway development. Trust funds also include a few small funds established to carry out the stipulations of trust agreements where the Government is the fiduciary.

The Federal budget meaning of the term "trust" differs significantly from its private sector meaning. In the private sector, the beneficiary owns the trust's assets, and the assets are managed by trustees who act in a fiduciary capacity on behalf of the beneficiary. In contrast, the Federal Government owns the assets of most Federal trust funds, and it can raise or lower future trust fund collections and payments by enacting changes to existing law.

A trust fund must use its receipts for the purposes designated by law, but it is not required to spend them all in the same period they are collected. A surplus of receipts over outlays adds to the trust fund's balances, which are available to finance future expenditures. The balances are generally invested, by law, in Treasury debt securities. As a result, any net cash inflow from the public to the trust funds decreases the Treasury's need to borrow from the public in order to finance the Federal funds deficit.

Income and Outgo by Fund Group

The following table shows income, outgo, and surplus or deficit by fund group. The estimates assume enactment of the President's budget proposals. Income consists mostly of governmental receipts (primarily taxes). It also includes proprietary receipts (derived from business-like transactions with the public) and interfund collections (receipts by one fund of payments from a fund in the other fund group) that are deposited in receipt accounts. Outgo consists of payments made to the public and interfund payments.

Income and outgo exclude transactions between funds within the same fund group. These intrafund transactions must be subtracted when the income and outgo for all funds within a fund group are added together, so that the totals for each fund group record only transactions with the public or with the other fund group. Income also excludes collections that are offset, by law, against the outlays of an expenditure account. Instead, such collections offset (reduce) outgo of the receiving fund group. For example, the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Fund collects health insurance premiums paid by Federal agencies. These are recorded as offsets to outlays within the FEHB account, thereby reducing FEHB outgo. It would be correct conceptually to include these as income, but the total amount of such collections is not tabulated separately at present.

The table also shows offsetting receipts, which must be deducted from the sum of Federal fund and trust fund income and the sum of Federal fund and trust fund outgo in order to derive unified budget receipts and outlays. Receipts resulting from voluntary business-like transactions with the public are income for a fund group if they are not offset by law within an expenditure account. However they are offset against outgo in deriving outlays for the unified budget. In this way, unified budget receipts measure only the amount of collections raised by the Government in its sovereign capacity; similarly, unified budget outlays measure only the amount of resources allocated by the Government in a non-market capacity.

RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BY FUND GROUP

(In billions of dollars)

	1992	1		Est	mate		
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Receipts:							
Federal funds cash income:			1				
From the public	672.2	709.5	777.4	827.0	884.5	929.8	961.6
From trust funds	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6
Total, Federal funds cash income	675.8	713.3	781.3	831.0	888.7	934.2	966.2
Trust funds cash income:					1		
From the public	465.9	481.8	524.7	554.4	585.4	609.3	635.3
From Federal funds:							1
Interest	77.8	81.8	86.1	91.5	97.3	103.9	111.0
Other	119.7	136.0	128.5	135.5	142.5	155.7	164.5
Total, trust funds cash income	663.5	699.6	739.4	781.4	825.2	868.8	910.8
Offsetting receipts	-248.8	-267.2	-269.4	-284.7	-301.0	-326.9	-346.4
Total, unified budget receipts	1.090.5	1,145,7	1,251.3	1,327.7	1,412,9	1,476.1	1,530.5
Outlays:	',	',	1	,,==:::	1,	"," "	1,000.0
Federal funds cash outgo	1.062.3	1,127.5	1.148.7	1,189.8	1,219.8	1,271,4	1.340.5
Trust funds cash outgo	567.4	607.3	636.0	669.2	705.8	745.6	786.9
Offsetting receipts	-248.8	-267.2	-269.4	-284.7	-301.0	-326.9	-346.4
Total, unified budget outlays	1,380.9	1,467.6	1.515.3	1,574.4	1,624.6	1,690.1	1.781.0
Surplus or deficit (—):	,	1	1	1	'	1	1
Federal funds	-386.4	-414.2	-367.4	-358.8	-331.1	-337.2	-374.3
Trust funds	96.0	92.3	103.4	112.1	119.3	123.2	123.9
Total, unified surplus/deficit (-)	-290.4	-322.0	-264.1	-246.7	-211.7	-214.0	-250.4

Receipts resulting from transactions between fund groups also constitute income for a fund group, but they are offset against interfund payments in the unified budget. In this way, unified budget receipts and outlays record only the Government's net transactions with the public.

Contribution to the Federal Deficit

Much attention has focused recently on trust fund surpluses, Federal fund deficits, and the contribution of each to the unified deficit. Over the past three decades, growing trust fund surpluses have offset a major part of the large and growing Federal fund deficits. As shown in the bottom of the above table, this pattern is expected to continue for several years. It has led to the charge that the unified deficit is solely a Federal funds problem.

A different picture emerges if the analysis excludes transactions between fund groups. The unified budget deficit measures the Government's net transactions with the public. In contrast, the surplus or deficit for each fund group includes the effect of its transactions with the other fund group (interfund transactions) as well as its transactions with the public. Interfund transactions affect the bottom line of both fund groups, but they have no net impact on the unified deficit. For example, Federal fund payments to trust funds increase both the Federal fund deficit and the trust fund surplus, but the increase in one is offset by the increase in the other, and the unified deficit is unchanged. If interfund transactions are excluded, the trust fund surplus becomes a deficit and the Federal funds deficit becomes much smaller.

In 1992, for example, the trust fund surplus amounted to \$96 billion, and the Federal fund deficit was \$386 billion. Both figures include the effects of \$194 billion of net payments from Federal funds to trust funds. On the basis of transactions with the public, the trust fund group experienced a \$98 billion deficit, and the Federal fund deficit was \$193 billion. These amounts are expected to converge in 1996. On this basis, therefore, both fund groups can be said to be contributing to the unified deficit.

However, transactions with the public may not be the best basis for identifying the source of the unified deficit. This is because many interfund payments appropriately allocate the costs of Federal activities to the fund group that incurs and controls the costs. In principle, these costs should be financed by each fund group's receipts. To the extent they are not, the deficit ultimately is higher. Including these interfund payments therefore may provide a more reasonable measure of the contribution of each fund group to the overall deficit.

Payments by the Government to the various Federal employee trust funds for retirement and other benefits earned by Federal employees fall into this category. These payments by the Government as an employer allow total employee compensation to be charged to the Federal fund programs that employ Federal workers, or to the general fund. The costs of these benefits do not show up as payments to the public for many years, and the eventual payments to the public are recorded as trust fund outlays. But since the eventual payments result from commitments made in the course of carrying out past Federal fund activities, their impact on

the unified deficit should be attributed to the Federal funds group. The interfund payments made currently for these purposes are a reasonable, though imperfect, measure of the amount that could be attributed to Federal funds. In 1992, interfund payments for Federal employee retirement alone were almost \$59 billion.

Interest payments on trust fund investments in Treasury debt are another example of interfund payments that appropriately allocate costs and thus the responsibility for the unified deficit. These are the largest interfund payments, comprising about two-fifths of the total. In 1992 trust fund interest income was \$78 billion, and it is expected to grow to \$111 billion by 1998. These payments add equally to the trust fund surplus and the Federal fund deficit. As shown in the top of the table entitled "Surplus or Deficit by Fund Group", by 1998 the trust fund surplus is nearly eliminated if interfund interest transactions are excluded, and the Federal fund deficit is reduced substantially.

Interfund interest payments are appropriate charges for the borrowing of accumulated trust fund surpluses to finance Federal fund expenditures. The Federal funds borrow from the trust funds to finance current expenditures, and the trust funds are paid interest in recognition of the time value of money to both the borrower and the lender. If permitted by law, the trust fund surpluses could have been invested outside the Government. In that case, the Federal funds would have borrowed more from the public. Trust fund interest collections from the public would have been higher, as would Federal fund interest payments to the public. As a result, both the trust funds surplus and the Federal funds deficit would have been greater than current amounts, measured on the basis of transactions with the public. But it would not mean that trust funds were any less responsible-or Federal funds more responsible-for the unified deficit.

There are other interfund payments that appropriately allocate costs and therefore should also be included in assigning responsibility for the unified deficit. On the other hand, Federal law sometimes requires interfund payments to be made by a fund group that does not incur or control the costs. Because fund accounting reflects these legal requirements, some interfund payments do not indicate the ultimate responsibility for Federal spending and the deficit. Instead,

they cause the impact on the deficit of the fund group making the payment to be overstated and the impact of the fund group receiving the payment to be understated.

The principal payment of this type is the general fund payment to the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) Trust Fund. This payment was about \$39 billion in 1992, and it funded about three-quarters of SMI expenditures. Unlike Federal fund payments to trust funds for employee retirement and for interest, these are not payments for services provided by the SMI trust fund to Federal funds. Instead, they are Federal fund subsidies that finance the bulk of the trust fund's spending. Therefore, the effect of SMI expenditures on the unified deficit should be attributed to the trust funds group. The budget, instead, shows most of the impact as an addition to the Federal funds deficit.

Fund group income and outgo could be adjusted for these anomalies. However, even though the trust funds would still have a very large surplus after the adjustment, they would not be absolved from any responsibility for the unified deficit. Both Federal fund and trust fund expenditures have to be financed by the same revenue source—the American people. Over the past three decades, total receipts have been, on average, between 18 and 19 percent of gross domestic product. If this is the politically acceptable level of total Federal taxes, then total spending must be kept to that level in order to avoid a deficit. The spending restraint could be applied to Federal fund programs or to trust fund spending. The latter could not only lead to a balanced unified budget, it would also make it possible to reduce the Federal funds deficit by reducing trust fund receipts and raising Federal fund receipts without exceeding the politically acceptable limit on total taxes. In that sense, both fund groups are responsible for the unified deficit.

Income, Outgo, and Balances of Trust Funds

The table "Income, Outgo, and Balances of Trust Funds" shows the trust funds balance at the start of each year, income and outgo during the year, and the end of year balance. Income and outgo are divided between transactions with the public and transactions with Federal funds. Receipts from Federal funds are divided between interest and other interfund receipts.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BY FUND GROUP

	1992			Estir	nate		
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Surplus or deficit (-) excluding interest:							[
Federal funds	-308.6	-332.4	-281.3	-267.4	-233.8	-233.3	-263.3
Trust funds	18.2	10.5	17.2	20.7	22.1	19.3	12.8
Net interfund interest receipts/payments ():		l					
Federal funds	-77.8	-81.8	-86.1	-91.5	-97.3	-103.9	-111.0
Trust funds	77.8	81.8	86.1	91.5	97.3	103.9	111.0
Surplus or deficit (-) including interest:		}	ĺ		1		
Federal funds	-386.4	-414.2	-367.4	-358.8	-331.1	-337.2	-374.3
Trust funds	96.0	92.3	103.4	112.1	119.3	123.2	123.9

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF TRUST FUNDS GROUP (In billions of dollars)

	1992			Estim	nate		
	actuai	1993	1994	1995	1998	1997	1998
Total Trust Funds							
Balance, start of yearnoome:	876.2	972.3	1,064.4	1,167.9	1,280.0	1,399.5	1,522.5
Governmental receipts	438.6	452.0	492.8	520.4	550.3	571.2	594.4
Proprietary receipts:	27.3	29.8	31.9	34.0	35.2	38.0	40.9
Interest	77.8	81.8	86.1	91.5	97.3	103.9	111.0
Other	119.7	136.0	128.5	135.5	142.5	155.7	164.5
Subtotal, income	663.4	699.6	739.4	781.4	825.2	868.8	910.8
To the public	563.8	603.5	632.1	665.2	701.6	741.2	782.3
Interfund payments	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8
Subtotal, outgohange in fund balance:	567.4	607.3	636.1	669.4	706.0	745.8	787.2
Surplus or deficit (-):					١		. ـ .
Excluding interest	18.2	10.5	17.2	20.7	22.1	19.2	12.1
Interest	77.8	81.8	86.1	91.5	97.3	103.9	111.0
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	96.0	92.3	103.4	112.1	119.3	123.1	123.8
Transfers/tapses (net)	0.7	-0.1				l	
Other adjustments	0.4	-0.1					
Total, change in fund balance	97.1	92.1	103.4	112.1	119.3	123.1	123.8
salance, end of year	973.3	1,064.4	1,167.8	1,280.0	1,399.3	1,522.6	1,646.3

The trust funds group is expected to have large and growing surpluses over the projection period. As a consequence, trust fund balances will grow substantially, as they have over the past decade. The size of the anticipated balances is unprecedented, and it results mainly from relatively recent changes in the way some trust funds are financed.

Until the 1980s, most trust funds operated on a payas-you-go basis. Taxes and user fees were set at levels high enough to finance benefits and administrative expenses and to maintain prudent reserves, generally defined as being equal to one year's expenditures. As a result, trust fund balances tended to grow at about the same rate as their annual expenditures.

Pay-as-you-go financing was replaced in the 1980s by full or partial accrual funding for some of the larger trust funds. In order to partially prefund the "babyboomers" social security benefits, the Social Security Amendments of 1983 raised payroll taxes above the levels necessary to finance current expenditures. In 1985 a new system was set up to finance military retirement benefits on a full accrual basis. In 1986 full accrual funding of retirement benefits was mandated for Federal civilian employees hired after December 31, 1983. The latter two changes require Federal agencies to make annual payments to the Federal employees' retirement trust funds in an amount equal to the present value of the retirement benefits earned by employees in that year. Since these trust funds will not pay retirement benefits to current employees for many years, they will accumulate substantial balances over time.

Primarily because of these changes, but also because of the impact of real growth and inflation, trust fund balances grew from \$205 billion at the end of 1982 to \$973 billion at the end of 1992. The balances are expected to grow to \$1.6 trillion by the end of 1998. Almost all of these balances are invested in Treasury debt and earn interest. Therefore, they effectively represent the value, in current dollars, of taxes and user fees that have been paid in advance for future benefits and services.

In an accounting sense, these balances are available to finance future benefit payments and other trust fund expenditures. However, from an economic standpoint, the Government is not able to prefund benefits merely by accumulating trust fund balances. That can be accomplished only by simultaneously running trust fund surpluses and reducing the unified deficit below what it would otherwise have been by the amount of the trust fund surplus. This would reduce Federal borrowing by the amount of the trust funds surplus, which, in turn, would increase the amount of savings available to finance investments. If the additional investment increased the rate of productivity growth, future incomes and wealth would be expanded. As a result, when the trust funds draw down their investments in Treasury debt to pay future benefits, the burden on future workers of redeeming this debt would be reduced.

The fact of growing balances over the five-year budget horizon should not be interpreted to mean that all trust funds are financially sound. For example, the balances of the Medicare Hospital Insurance trust fund are expected to be depleted by the end of the decade unless current policy is changed. Estimates of income, outgo, and balances for 1992 through 1998 for the major trust funds are shown in the following table.

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS

	1992	Estimate							
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
Airport and airway trust funds		:			1				
Balance, start of year	15.3	15.2	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.4	14.0		
Income:									
Governmental receipts	4.6	3.4	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.7		
Proprietary receipts			"			l			
Interfund receipts:	"""""								
Interest	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		
Other	1.0				0.0	0.0	0.0		
Intrafund receipts							***************************************		
mucini 1000po mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm		***************************************	************						
Subtotal, income	5.9	4.5	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.5		
Outgo:		1	1						
To the public	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6		
Intrabudgetary payments									
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			t				-		
Subtotal, outgo	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6		
Change in fund balance:	1	1	1	1					
Surplus or deficit (-):			l		1		l		
Excluding interest	-1.3	-3.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.1		
Interest	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		
Outstand complete and deficitly ()	-0.1	- 00	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9		
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	-0.1	-2.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9		
Adjustments:					ļ	ļ	1		
Transfers/lapses (net)			***************************************	***************************************					
Other adjustments									
Total, change in fund balance	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9		
Balance, end of year	15.2	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.4	14.0	14.8		
•	10.2	10	10.0		10.4	1	'		
Federal civilian employees retirement funds	264.1	290.6	318.9	347.3	376.7	406.1	435.8		
Balance, start of year	204.1	250.0	310.9	347.3	3/0.7	400.1	455.0		
Income:	4.8	4.8	4.7	4,6	4.5	4.5	4.4		
Governmental receipts)		1	l	1		
Proprietary receipts	***************************************								
Interfund receipts:	040	05.0	07.0	00.4	200	20.4	24.5		
Interest	24.3	25.6	27.0	28.1	29.3	30.4	31.5		
Other	31.5	33.0	33.3	34.5	34.7	35.4	36.3		
Intrafund receipts		************				**********			
Subtotal, income	60.5	63.3	65.0	67.1	68.5	70.3	72.2		
Outgo:	30.0			1		1	l		
To the public	34.1	35.1	36.5	37.8	39.1	40.5	42.1		
Intrabudgetary payments							l		
									
Subtotal, outgo	34.1	35.1	36.5	37.8	39.1	40.5	42.1		
Change in fund balance:	1			1		1			
Surplus or deficit (-):		1				1	İ		
Excluding interest		2.7	1.5	1.3	0.1	-0.6	-1.4		
Interest	24.3	25.6	27.0	28.1	29.3	30.4	31.5		
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	26.5	28.3	28.4	29.3	29.4	29.7	30.1		
Adjustments:	20.3	20.0	20.4	25.5	20.4	23.7	J		
Transfers/lapses (net)	l					l	1		
Other adjustments				1					
,					-		-		
Total, change in fund balance	26.5	28.3	28.4	29.3	29.4	29.7	30.1		
Balance, end of year	290.6	318.9	347.3	376.7	406.1	435.8	465.9		

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued (In billions of dollars)

	1992									
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998			
Foreign military sales trust fund										
Balance, start of year	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.			
ncome:										
Governmental receipts		***************************************								
Proprietary receipts		12.7	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.			
Interfund receipts:				144.7			• • • •			
Interest					I					
Other			***********	••••••			*******			
Intrafund receipts	1	**********	***********	*************			*******			
invaluna receips	***************************************		***********	***************************************	•••••	***********	*******			
Subtotal, income	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.			
Outgo:										
To the public	12.4	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.			
Intrabudgetary payments	1									
Subtotal, outgo	. 12.4	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.			
Change in fund balance:	1									
Surplus or deficit (-):										
Excluding interest	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3		-0.			
Interest										
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3		-0			
Adjustments:										
Transfers/lapses (net)										
Other adjustments						************				
Total, change in fund balance	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	•••••	-0.			
Balance, end of year	. 6.5	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.			
•	. 5.5		•	0.0	0.0	0.0	"			
Federal old-age, survivors & disability insurance trust funds										
Balance, start of year	. 267.8	318.5	364.7	425.0	490.7	566.1	647.			
Income:		 .	l				٠			
Governmental receipts	1	311.8	338.1	355.3	375.3	391.9	409.			
Proprietary receipts						***************************************				
Interfund receipts:]							
Interest	. 23.6	27.0	29.5	32.9	36.7	41.4	46			
Other	. 12.3	12.3	13.3	14.0	14.7	15.4	16			
Intrafund receipts										
•										
Subtotal, income	338.3	351.1	380.9	402.2	426.7	448.7	472			
Outgo:				l		İ				
To the public	284.1	301.1	316.8	332.0	347.1	362.9	379			
Intrabudgetary payments	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4			
.		2012		2004	254.0					
Subtotal, outgo	287.6	304.9	320.7	336.1	351.3	367.3	383			
Change in fund balance:										
Surplus or deficit (-):							l			
Excluding interest		19.2	30.7	33.2	38.7	40.0	42			
interest	23.6	27.0	29.5	32.9	36.7	41.4	46			
O. LA-L-1	50.7	40.0	60.0	00.4	75.4	04.4	-			
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	50.7	46.2	60.3	66.1	75.4	81.4	88			
Adjustments:		1	1	1			1			
Transfers/lapses (net)						***************************************				
Other adjustments	[•••••							
Total, change in fund balance	50.7	46.2	60.3	66.1	75.4	81.4	88			
	—	 					-			
Balance, end of year	318.5	364.7	425.0	490.7	566.1	647.5	730			

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Incomes Governmental receipts 79.1 80.7 90.8 99.0 104.7 109.4 109.5		1992	Estimate							
Balance, start of year 108,9 120,6 125,6 131,5 136,8 136,0 100,000. Governmental receipts 79,1 80,7 90,8 99,0 104,7 109,4 109,5 109,5 100,		actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
Proprietary receipts 79.1 80.7 90.8 99.0 104.7 109.4	Health insurance: HI trust fund	1								
Proprietary receipts 79.1 80.7 90.8 99.0 104.7 109.4	Balance, start of year	109.9	120.6	125.6	131.5	136.8	136.0	129.2		
Towermental receipts 79.1 80.7 90.8 99.0 104.7 109.4 109.4 109.4 109.4 109.5 10.5 10.6 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.9 109.5 109.5 10.5 1	·					100.0				
Proprietary receipts		79.1	80.7	90.8	99.0	1047	109.4	114.5		
Interfund receipts: 10.1 10.7 10.8 11.0 11.0 10.5		l						1.0		
Interest			0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1		
Other	·	101	10.7	10.0	110	11.0	10.5	9.0		
Intrafund receipts		1	ı		ı					
Subtotal, income 92.7 94.7 107.1 118.7 124.7 129.3 Dutgo: To the public 82.0 91.5 101.2 113.4 125.5 136.2 Intrabudgetary payments 82.0 91.5 101.2 113.4 125.5 136.2 Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Exbuding interest 0.7 -7.5 -5.0 -5.7 -11.7 -17.4 Interest 10.1 10.7 10.8 11.0 11.0 10.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 10.7 3.2 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 Cother adjustments 120.6 125.6 131.5 136.8 136.0 129.2 Health Insurance: SMI trust fund Salance, end of year 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 Coremonal receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Cother 38.7 43.8 43.3 47.0 53.3 62.0 Intrafund receipts 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.				4.0	/.9	0.2	0.0	8.7		
Dutgot Part	initialiuno receipis		-	**********	************	***********		********		
To the public intrabutigetary payments	·	92.7	94.7	107.1	118.7	124.7	129.3	133.		
Intrabudgetary payments						405.5	400.0			
Subtotal, outgo Change in fund belance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest		1	91.5	101.2	113.4	125.5	136.2	147.		
Change in fund balance:	Intrabudgetary payments				************			********		
Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 0.7 -7.5 -5.0 -5.7 -11.7 -17.4 Interest 10.1 10.7 10.8 11.0 11.0 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 10.7 3.2 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Adjustments:	Subtotal, outgo	82.0	91.5	101.2	113.4	125.5	136.2	147.0		
Excluding interest 0.7 -7.5 -5.0 -5.7 -11.7 -17.4 Interest 10.1 10.7 10.8 11.0 11.0 10.5 10.5 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 10.7 3.2 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Adjustments: 1.8	Change in fund balance:			•		1				
Interest 10.1 10.7 10.8 11.0 11.0 10.5	Surplus or deficit (-):	ł								
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 10.7 3.2 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Adjustments: 1.8 Other adjustments 10.7 5.0 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Salance, end of year 120.6 125.6 131.5 136.8 136.0 129.2 Health Insurance: SMI trust fund 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 Governmental receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interfund receipts 12.7 14.5 15.7 15.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Other 38.7 43.8 44.3 47.0 53.3 62.0 Intrafund receipts 53.1 59.8 62.5 67.3 74.6 86.0 Dutgo: To the public 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Intrabudgetary payments 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Change in fund balance: 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -4.0 -2.8 -0.2 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Change in fund balance: 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -1.7 0.7 Adjustments: 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 Transfers/lapses (nef) -1.8 -1.8 -1.8 -1.8 Other adjustments -1.8 -1.8 -1.8 Other adjustments -1.8 -1.8 -1.8 Other adjustments -1.8 -1.8 Other adjustment	Excluding interest	0.7	-7.5	-5.0	-5.7	-11.7	-17.4	-22.		
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments Total, change in fund balance 10.7 5.0 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Balance, end of year 120.6 125.6 131.5 136.8 136.0 129.2 Health insurance: SMI trust fund Balance, start of year 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 15.7 18.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interfund receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interfund receipts Interfund receipts Interfund receipts Subtotal, income 53.1 59.8 62.5 67.3 74.6 86.0 Dutgo: To the public To the public Subtotal, income Subtotal, outgo To the public Subtotal, outgo To the public Subtotal, outgo To the public To the public To the public Subtotal, outgo To the public To the publ	Interest	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.5	9.		
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) Other adjustments Total, change in fund balance 10.7 5.0 5.9 5.3 -0.8 -6.8 Balance, end of year 120.6 125.6 131.5 136.8 136.0 129.2 Health insurance: SMI trust fund Balance, start of year 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0 15.7 18.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interfund receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interfund receipts Interfund receipts Interfund receipts Subtotal, income 53.1 59.8 62.5 67.3 74.6 86.0 Dutgo: To the public To the public Subtotal, income Subtotal, outgo To the public Subtotal, outgo To the public Subtotal, outgo To the public To the public To the public Subtotal, outgo To the public To the publ										
Transfers/lapses (net)		10.7	3.2	5.9	5.3	-0.8	-6.8	-13.		
Other adjustments										
Total, change in fund balance	Transfers/lapses (net)		1.8							
Salance, end of year 120.6 125.6 131.5 136.8 136.0 129.2	Other adjustments									
Salance, end of year 120.6 125.6 131.5 136.8 136.0 129.2	Total, change in fund balance	10.7	5.0	5.9	5.3	-0.8	-6.8	-13.		
Health Insurance: SMI trust fund 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0	•			-						
Salance, start of year 15.7 18.5 20.3 19.3 16.6 15.0	•	120.6	125.6	131.5	136.8	136.0	129.2	116.0		
Covernmental receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1		45.7	40.5		400	100	450	. ا		
Governmental receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15./	16.5	20.3	19.3	10.0	15.0	15.		
Proprietary receipts 12.7 14.5 16.7 19.0 20.2 23.1 Interfund receipts 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Other 38.7 43.8 44.3 47.0 53.3 62.0 Intrafund receipts 53.1 59.8 62.5 67.3 74.6 86.0 Outgo: To the public 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Intrabudgetary payments 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 1.1 2.0 -2.6 -4.0 -2.8 -0.2 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -1.7 0.7 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) -1.8					1					
Interfund receipts:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	l l	1		1	1				
Interest	• • •	12.7	14.5	16.7	19.0	20.2	23.1	26.		
Other 38.7 43.8 44.3 47.0 53.3 62.0 Intrafund receipts			١		۱		۱			
Intrafund receipts	17.77			1	1			1.		
Subtotal, income			43.8	44.3	47.0	53.3	62.0	70.		
Outgo: To the public 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Intrabudgetary payments 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Surplus or deficit (-): Excluding interest 1.1 2.0 -2.6 -4.0 -2.8 -0.2 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -1.7 0.7 Adjustments: -1.8	Intrafund receipts			***********						
Outgo: To the public 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Intrabudgetary payments 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Subtotal, outgo 50.3 56.2 63.6 69.9 76.3 85.3 Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): 2.0 -2.6 -4.0 -2.8 -0.2 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -1.7 0.7 Adjustments: -1.8	Subtotal income	53.1	59.8	62.5	67.3	74.6	86.0	97.		
To the public										
Subtotal, outgo	•	50.3	56.2	63.6	69.9	76.3	85.3	95.		
Subtotal, outgo		1 ' '		55.5						
Change in fund balance: Surplus or deficit (-): 1.1 2.0 -2.6 -4.0 -2.8 -0.2 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -1.7 0.7 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) -1.8	muabuugetaly payments		***************************************	***************************************	************	***********	************			
Surplus or deficit (-): 1.1 2.0 -2.6 -4.0 -2.8 -0.2 Interest 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 0.9 Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-) 2.9 3.6 -1.1 -2.6 -1.7 0.7 Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net) -1.8	Subtotal, outgo	50.3	56.2	63.6	69.9	76.3	85.3	95.		
Excluding interest	Change in fund balance:							ļ		
Excluding interest	Surplus or deficit (-):							l		
Interest	,	1.1	2.0	-2.6	-4.0	-2.8	-0.2	0.		
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	<u> </u>	4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.		
Adjustments: Transfers/lapses (net)								 		
Transfers/lapses (net)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.9	3.6	-1.1	-2.6	-1.7	0.7	1.1		
Other adjustments	•		j			1	1	1		
			-1.8							
Total, change in fund balance	Other adjustments							ļ		
	Total, change in fund balance	2.9	1.8	-1.1	-2.6	-1.7	0.7	1.6		
Balance, end of year	•		 		-			-		

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	1992	Estimate						
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Highway trust funds								
Highway trust funds Balance, start of year	20.4	22.0	20.9	18.0	14.7	14.5	13.4	
ncome:	20.4	22.0	20.5	10.0	14.7	14.5	10.4	
Governmental receipts	16.7	17.8	18.2	18.6	22.2	22.6	22.9	
Proprietary receipts								
Interfund receipts:	,,,,,,,,,,,							
Interest	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Other								
Intrafund receipts								
Subtotal, Income	18.4	19.3	19.5	19.5	22.9	23.3	23.6	
Subtotal, Income	10.4	19.5	15.5	19.5	22.5	20.0	20.0	
To the public	16.8	20.4	22.8	22.8	23.1	24.4	24.8	
Intrabudgetary payments	10.0							
The country paymona minimum management and the country paymona minimum management and the country paymona minimum management and the country paymona minimum management and the country paymona minimum management and the country paymona minimum management and the country paymona management and the			***************************************					
Subtotal, Outgo	16.8	20.4	22.8	22.8	23.1	24.4	24.8	
Change in fund balance:					i			
Surplus or deficit:								
Excluding interest	-0.1	-2.6	-4.6	-4.2	-0.9	-1.8	-1.9	
Interest	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Subtotal, surplus or deficit	1.6	-1.1	-3.3	-3.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.2	
Adjustments:	"		0.0	0.0	"-	""	1.4	
Transfers/lapses (net)	-0.5							
Other adjustments	0.5	~0.1	*************					
Carol depositions								
Total, Change in fund balance	1.6	-1.1	-3.3	-3.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.2	
Balance, end of year	22.0	20.9	18.0	14.7	14.5	13.4	12.	
					'			
Military retirement fund	76.2	88.2	97.9	107.1	116.6	126.8	137.	
Balance, start of year	70.2	00.2	31.3	107.1	110.0	120.0	107.	
Governmental receipts								
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			***************************************			1		
Proprietary receipts		************						
Interfund receipts: Interest	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.6	12.7	13.9	15.	
Other	27.5	25.6	25.5	25.8	26.4	27.1	27.	
Intrafund receipts			20.0					
made 1000po							-	
Subtotal, income	36.5	35.3	36.0	37.4	39.1	41.0	43.	
Outgo:							١	
To the public	24.5	25.6	26.8	27.9	28.9	30.0	31.	
Intrabudgetary payments				************				
Subtotal, outgo	24.5	25.6	26.8	27.9	28.9	30.0	31.	
Change in fund balance:						55.5		
Surplus or deficit (-):		ļ			1		İ	
Excluding interest	3.0	0.1	-1.3	-2.0	-2.5	-2.9	-3.	
Interest	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.6	12.7	13.9	15.	
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	12.0	9.7	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.0	12.	
Adjustments:			ĺ					
Transfers/lapses (net)								
Other adjustments					***********		*******	
Total, change in fund balance	12.0	9.7	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.0	12.	
		 		 		 	—	
Balance, end of year	88.2	97.9	107.1	116.6	126.8	137.8	i 150.	

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	1992			Estim	ate		
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Railroad retirement trust funds							
Balance, start of year	10.7	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.2
Income:							
Governmental receipts	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Proprietary receipts							
Interfund receipts:							
Interest	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Intrafund receipts	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0
Subtotal, income	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4
Outgo:						1	
To the public	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3
Intrabudgetary payments	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
Subtotal, outgo	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0
Change in fund balance:							
Surplus or deficit (-):							
Excluding interest		−0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Interest	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
College I assumbly as definite ()	10	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	- 0.4	0.4
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments:	4.0						
Transfers/lapses (net)	1.2						
Other adjustments	-0.1	-0.1					
Total, change in fund balance	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
•	—			110			
Balance, end of year	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.6
Unemployment trust fund	47.8	34.7	35.8	37.5	41.3	45.8	49.2
Balance, start of year	47.0	34.7	35.0	37.3	41.3	43.0	49.2
Governmental receipts	23.3	25.7	27.5	28.8	29.3	28.3	27.9
Proprietary receipts	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Interfund receipts:	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8
Interest	2.2		2.1		Į.	ł	0.5
Other		13.1		0.6	0.6	0.5	
Intrafund receipts							**********
Subtotal, income	29.2	41.2	32.6	31.7	32.4	31.6	31.5
Outgo:				•		•	
To the public	41.3	40.2	30.9	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.6
Intrabudgetary payments		-10.2	00.0		27.0		
initiabudyetary payments	**************	************					
Subtotal, outgo	41.3	40.2	30.9	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.6
Change in fund balance:				,		İ	
Surplus or deficit (-):			İ				
Excluding interest	-15.7	-0.1	-0.3	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.1
Interest	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8
0.11.1.1	 						
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	-12.0	2.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.9
Adjustments:							
Transfers/lapses (net)				•••••			
Other adjustments							
Other adjustments Total, change in fund balance	-12.0	2.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.9

INCOME, OUTGO, AND BALANCES OF MAJOR TRUST FUNDS—Continued (In billions of dollars)

	1992			Estin	nate		
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Veterans life insurance trust funds							
Balance, start of year	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.8
Income:					'•	.0.0	1 .0.0
Governmental receipts							
Proprietary receipts	0.4	Λ.4		0.2			
	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Interfund receipts:	ا ا				١		١
Interest	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other		**********					
Intrafund receipts		************	***************************************				
Subtotal, income	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Outgo:	1						
To the public	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Intrabudgetary payments							1.0
nicusugeary paymone	************	***************************************			************	***********	
Subtotal, outgo	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Change in fund balance:	1						
Surplus or deficit (-):	l						
Excluding interest	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0
Interest	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
morous	<u> </u>		1.1	1,4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1		-0.1
Adjustments:	"-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	"-	0.0	J ***	************	0
Transfers/lapses (net)					1	ŀ	
			************	***************************************			
Other adjustments	***********						***********
Total, change in fund balance	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1		-0.1
Polence, and of year	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
Balance, end of year	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.0
Other trust funds							45.0
Balance, start of year	28.9	31.7	34.5	36.3	39.9	41.9	45.6
income:	!						
Governmental receipts	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Proprietary receipts	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Interfund receipts:						ł	
Interest	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.0	3.0	1.0
Intrafund receipts				l			l
			-				
Subtotal, income	6.8	8.2	6.9	8.5	7.2	9.0	7.2
Outgo:			ŀ	1			1
To the public	3.6	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.2
Intrabudgetary payments	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
madagowy paymono minimum		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Subtotal, outgo	4.0	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.7
Change in fund balance:							"
Surplus or deficit (-):	1	!	1	1			
Excluding interest	2.4	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.2	3.0	0.8
Interest	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
HACTOSI	U.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	U.0	V.,	ļ
Subtotal, surplus or deficit (-)	2.8	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.0	3.7	1.5
Adjustments:						-	^-
Transfers/lapses (net)	1	-0.1					
Other adjustments				***************************************			
•						 	
Total, change in fund balance	2.8	2.8	1.7	3.6	2.0	3.7	1.5
Balance, end of year	31.7	34.5	36.3	39.9	41.9	45.6	47.1
Data of Joan	J 31.7	1 57.5	1 30.0	00.0	71.0	ı ~ 0.0	1 7/.1

FEDERAL BORROWING AND DEBT

Debt is the most explicit and legally binding obligation of the Federal Government. At the end of 1992 the Government owed \$2,998.6 billion of principal to the people who had loaned it the money to pay for past deficits. The gross Federal debt, including the amount held by trust funds and other Government accounts, was \$4,002.7 billion. This year the Government is estimated to pay about \$213 billion of interest to the public on its debt.

Debt held by the public and gross Federal debt.—The Federal Government issues debt for two principal purposes. First, it borrows from the public in order to finance the Federal deficit. Second, it issues debt to Government accounts, primarily trust funds, that accumulate surpluses. By law, most trust fund surpluses must be invested in Federal securities. The gross Federal debt is thus defined to consist of both the debt held by the public and the debt held by Government accounts. Nearly all the Federal debt has been issued by the Treasury and is formally called "public debt," but a small portion has been issued by other Government agencies and is called "agency debt."

Borrowing from the public has a significant impact on the economy. This borrowing is normally a good approximation to the Federal demand on credit markets. The Federal demand on credit markets, even if used productively for additional tangible or intangible investment, has to be financed by the saving of households and businesses, the State and local sector, or the rest of the world. Borrowing from the public moreover affects the size and composition of assets held by the private sector and the perceived wealth of the public. It also affects the amount of taxes required to pay interest to the public.

Issuing debt securities to Government accounts is a critical element in accounting for the operation of these funds. The balances of debt represent the cumulative surpluses of these funds due to the excess of their tax receipts and other collections compared to their spending. These balances can be used in later years to finance future payments to the public. The interest on this debt compensates these funds—and the members of the public who pay earmarked taxes or user fees into these funds—for spending some of their income at a later time than when they receive it. Public policy may deliberately run surpluses and accumulate debt in trust funds and other Government accounts, as it is doing now with social security, military retirement, civil service retirement, and certain other funds.

However, issuing debt to Government accounts does not have any of the economic effects of borrowing from the public. It is an internal transaction between two accounts, both within the Government itself. It does not represent either current transactions of the Government with the public or an estimated amount of future transactions with the public. If the account conducts a retirement program, the debt that it holds does not represent the actuarial present value of future benefits. Debt held by the public is therefore a better concept than gross Federal debt for analyzing the effect of the budget on the economy.

Trends in Federal debt.—The following table shows trends in Federal debt held by the public from 1950 to the estimates for 1998. Debt is shown in various ways: in nominal terms, adjusted for inflation, and relative to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and total credit market debt. The share of total Federal outlays used to pay interest on the debt is also shown, as is the Federal debt held by foreign residents. This table is supplemented for earlier years by the data in "Historical Tables," tables 7.1–7.3, which were published in Part Five of Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future (January 1993).

Debt held by the public and the Federal deficit.—The table on Federal Government financing and debt shows the relationship between borrowing from the public and the Federal deficit. The total deficit of the Federal Government includes not only the budget deficit but also the surplus or deficit of the off-budget Federal entities, which have been excluded from the budget by law. Under present law the off-budget Federal entities are the social security trust funds (oldage and survivors insurance and disability insurance) and the Postal Service fund. Borrowing from the public depends both on the Federal Government's expenditure programs and tax laws and on the condition of the economy. The sensitivity of the budget to economic conditions is analyzed in the chapter on economic projections.

The total Federal deficit is financed either by borrowing from the public or by the other means shown in the table, such as a decrease in Treasury's cash balance. Many of these other means of financing are normally small relative to borrowing from the public. Decreases in cash balances, for example, are inherently limited by past accumulations, which themselves required financing when they were built up. In 1992 these other accounts added up to a negative amount, -\$20.3 billion, and themselves had to be financed by borrowing from the public.

A new type of means of financing was created for credit programs by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Budget outlays for new direct loans and loan guarantees consist of the estimated subsidy cost of the loans or guarantees instead of the cash flows. The por-

TRENDS IN FEDERAL DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	Debt held b	y the public	Debt held by the p	public as a percent of:	Interest on debt	Debt held by for	eign residents 4
	Current dollars	Constant 1987 dollars 1	GDP	Credit market debt ²	held by the public as a percent of total outlays ³	Amount	Percent of debt held by public
1950	219.0	1,094.0	82.4	55.3	11.4	NA	NA
1955	226.6	1,001.4	58.9	43.3	7.6	5.3	2.3
1960	236.8	907.8	46.9	33.7	8.5	10.0	4.2
1965	260.8	922.1	38.9	27.0	8.1	12.3	4.7
1970	283.2	818.3	28.7	20.8	7.9	14.0	5.0
1975	394.7	829.6	26.1	18.4	7.5	66.0	16.7
1980	709.3	1,004.9	26.8	18.5	10.6	121.7	17.2
1981	784.8	1,009.2	26.5	18.6	12.1	130.7	16.7
1982	919.2	1,100.2	29.4	20.0	13.6	140.6	15.3
1983	1,131.0	1,229.8	34.1	22.1	13.8	160.1	14.2
1984	1,300.0	1,430.9	35.2	22.4	15.7	175.5	13.5
1985	1,499.4	1,589.7	37.8	22.8	16.2	222.9	14.9
1986	1,736.2	1,787.6	41.2	23.1	16.1	265.5	15.3
1987	1,888.1	1,888.1	42.4	22.7	16.0	279.5	14.8
1988	2,050.3	1,978.4	42.6	22.6	16.2	345.9	16.9
1989	2,189.3	2,021.5	42.3	22.2	16.5	394.9	18.0
1990	2,410.4	2,134.8	44.1	22.7	16.2	403.5	16.7
1991	2,687.9	2,282.4	47.7	24.3	16.2	439.4	16.3
1992	2,998.6	2,475.5	51.1	25.8	15.5	498.5	16.6
1993 estimate	3,303.8	2,664.2	53.5		14.5		
1994 estimate	3,574.4	2,814.5	54.9		14.8		
1995 estimate	3,826.9	2,943.7	55.8		15.1		
1996 estimate	4,052.8	3,048.4	56.3		15.6		
1997 estimate	4,293.7	3,159.7	56.9		15.8		
1998 estimate	4,575.7	3,294.0	58.1		15.8		

NA = Not Available,

"Debt in current dollars deflated by the GDP deflator with 1987 = 100.

Source: Credit market debt from the Federal Reserve Board flow of funds accounts. Total credit market debt owed by domestic nonfinal inderal debt. Projections not available.

"Interest on debt held by the public is estimated as the interest on the public debt less the "interest received by trust funds" (subfunct nount of interest on agency debt or the offsets for other interest received by Government accounts.

"Estimated by Treasury Department. Not recorded by methods that are strictly comparable with debt held by the public. Projections not avail accounts. Total credit market debt owed by domestic nonfinancial sectors, modified to be consistent with budget concepts for the measur ction 901 less subfunctions 902 and 903), It does not include the comparatively small

tion of the net cash flow that does not represent a cost to the Government is non-budgetary, recorded as a transaction of the financing account for each program.

The "net financing disbursements" of a financing account are defined in the same way as the "outlays" of a budgetary account and may be either positive or negative. They are positive if the gross disbursements by the account—whether to the public or to a budgetary account-exceed the collections from both of these sources; they are negative if the collections exceed the gross disbursements. If the net financing disbursements are positive, they must be paid in cash and thus increase the requirement for Treasury borrowing; if the net financing disbursements are negative, they provide cash to the Treasury that can be used to pay the Government's bills in the same way as tax receipts, borrowing, or any other cash collection. The financing accounts are therefore a means of financing the Government, positive or negative, just like the other means listed in the table. A positive amount of net financing disbursements is shown in the table by the financing account having a negative sign.

The financing accounts had little net effect on borrowing in 1992 and are not estimated to have much effect in 1993. Their effect then increases, however, and by 1998 they are estimated to add \$32.0 billion to borrowing from the public. The principal reason is that this budget proposes to modify and expand the direct loan pilot program for student aid. The goal is to replace guaranteed student lending with direct loans by 1997. The estimates reflect the current tentative phase-in plan, with \$22.5 billion of net financing disbursements in 1998. Since this is an entitlement program, direct loans will be provided in whatever amounts eligible applicants qualify for.

Debt held by Government accounts and the trust fund surplus.—The amount of Federal debt issued to Government accounts depends largely on the surpluses of the trust funds, both on-budget and off-budget, which owned 96 percent of the total Federal debt held by Government accounts at the end of 1992. In 1992, for example, the total trust fund surplus was \$96.0 billion and Government accounts invested \$93.0 billion in Federal securities. The small difference is because some other accounts hold Federal debt and because the trust funds may change the amount of their cash assets not currently invested. The amounts held by major Government accounts and their annual investment are shown in the last table of this chapter.

Debt subject to statutory limit.—A statutory limit applies to the total of most Federal debt outstanding: nearly all debt issued by the Treasury since September 1917, whether held by the public or by Government

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCING AND DEBT 1

(In billions of dollars)

	1992			Estin	nate		
	ectual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
FINANCING							
Surplus or deficit	-290.4	-322.0	-264.1	-246.7	-211.7	-214.0	-250.4
(On-budget)	(-340.5)	(-366.5)	(-322.8)	(-311.5)	(-287.8)	(-296.6)	(−340.€
(Off-budget)	(50.1)	(44.5)	(58.7)	(64.8)	(76.1)	(82.6)	(90.1
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public: Change in: ²							
Treasury operating cash balance	-17.3	18.8					
Checks outstanding, etc. 3	-1.4	-0.2	-2.3				
Deposit fund balances	-0.4	•	-1.3				
Seigniorage on coins	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Less: Net financing disbursements:				İ	!		
Direct loan financing accounts	-3.3	-5.5	-7.0	-8.5	-15.4	-26.1	-30.3
Guaranteed loan financing accounts	1.9	4.6	3.6	2.2	0.7	-1.3	-1.7
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public	-20.3	18.0	-6.5	-5.8	-14.3	-26.9	-31.6
Total, requirement for borrowing from the public	-310.7	-304.0	-270.6	-252.5	-226.0	-240.9	-282.0
Reclassification of debt 4		-1.3					
Change in debt held by the public	310.7	305.2	270.6	252.5	226.0	240.9	282.0
DEBT, END OF YEAR							
Gross Federal debt:			l	ĺ			
Debt issued by Treasury	3,984.6	4,374.1	4,754.4	5,119.3	5,463.8	5,827.4	6,232.6
Debt issued by other agencies	18.1	22.6	23.2	22.9	23.7	24.3	24.9
Total, gross Federal debt	4,002.7	4,396.7	4,777.7	5,142.3	5,487.6	5,851.7	6,257.5
Held by: Government accounts	1.004.0	1,092.8	1,203.3	1,315.4	1,434.7	1,557.9	1,681,8
The public	2,998.6	3,303.8	3.574.4	3.826.9	4.052.8	4.293.7	4.575.7
(Federal Reserve Banks)	(296.4)			0,020.0	4,002.0	4,200.1	4,070.7
(Other)	(2,702.2)						
DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION, END OF YEAR							
Debt issued by Treasury	3,984.6	4,374.1	4,754.4	5,119.3	5,463.8	5,827.4	6,232.6
Less: Treasury debt not subject to limitation 5	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6
Agency debt subject to limitation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unamortized discount (less premium) on Treasury notes and bonds other than zero-coupon bonds	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
•			<u> </u>				_
Total, debt subject to statutory limitation 6	3,972.6	4,362.8	4,743.1	5,108.0	5,452.5	5,816.0	6,221.3

^{*\$0.05} billion or less.

Treasury securities held by the public are almost entirely measured at sales price plus amortized discount or less amortized premium. Agency debt and Treasury securities held by Government accounts are

accounts; and debt issued by other Federal agencies that, according to explicit statute, is guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government. Because the debt subject to limit includes both debt held by the public and debt held by Government accounts, it is much larger than debt held by the public: \$3,972.6 billion compared to \$2,998.6 billion at the end of 1992

The lower part of the table on Federal Government financing and debt compares the total Treasury debt with the debt subject to statutory limit. Most of the Treasury debt not subject to limit was issued by the Federal Financing Bank to the civil service retirement and disability trust fund. The sole type of agency debt currently subject to the general limit is the debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration, which were only \$301 million at the end of 1992. Some of the other agency debt, however, including TVA debt, is subject to its own statutory limit.

A limit of \$4,145 billion was established as part of the budget negotiations between the President and the Congress in the summer and fall of 1990. During that period the limit was temporarily raised or extended six times. The budget negotiations were concluded with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, which the President signed on November 5, 1990. The increase in the debt limit was large enough to last nearly two and a half years, the longest time without an increase

Theautry securities held by the public are almost entirely measured at sales price plus amortized discount or less amortized premum. Agency deux aixi Ireasury securities held by the public are almost entirely measured at face value.

The seasured at face value are accounted to the deficit. An increase in checks outstanding or eposit fund balances (which are liabilities) is also a means of financing the deficit and therefore also has a positive sign.

Besides checks outstanding, includes accounted interest perpatible on Treasury debt, miscellaneous liability accounts, allocations of special drawing rights, and, as an offset, cash and monetary assets other than the Treasury perating cash belance, miscellaneous asset accounts, and profit on sale of gold.

The Fame Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation was reclassified from a Government-sponsored enterprise to a Federal agency as of October 1, 1992, and its debt was accordingly reclassified as Federal agency etc. This reclassification does not constitute borrowing.

Consists primarily of Federal Financing Bank debt.

The statutory debt limit of \$4,145 billion was enacted as of November 5, 1990.

AGENCY DEBT (In millions of dollars)

	Borrowing	or repayment (-	-) of debt	Debt end of
Description	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1994 estimate
Borrowing from the public:				
Defense	-1	1	-2	7
Housing and Urban Development:				
Federal Housing Administration	-18	-7	-20	153
Interior	***************************************			13
Small Business Administration:				
Participation certificates: SBIC and section 505 development				
company			l	74
Architect of the Capitol	13	14	7	184
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation 1	1		l	1.261
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:				
Bank Insurance Fund	-2	-93	l	
FSUC Resolution Fund	-4.987	-230	-145	762
National Archives			-3	298
Postal Service	-220			
Tennessee Valley Authority	5,512	3,500	850	20,365
Total, borrowing from the public	296	3,186	687	23,116
Borrowing from other funds:				
Housing and Urban Development:				
Federal Housing Administration	-16	-1		122
i odorai rivusing Administratori	10			122
Total, borrowing from other funds	-16	-1	•	122
Total, agency borrowing	280	3,186	687	23,238

"\$500 thousand or less.

The Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation was reclassified from a Government-sponsored enterprise to a Federal agency as of October 1, 1992, and its debt of \$1,261 million was accordingly reclassified as Federal agency debt. This reclassification does not constitute borrowing.

since the period from 1946 to 1954. A limit above \$4,145 billion is now needed, however, in order to permit the Government to continue to meet its obligations.

The change in debt held by the public, as shown in the table on Federal financing, is determined principally by the total Government deficit. Because the debt subject to limit also includes debt held by Government accounts, the change in debt subject to limit is determined both by the factors that determine the total Government deficit and by the factors that determine the change in debt held by Government accounts.

The change in debt held by Government accounts involves transactions between different funds within the Government. The budget is composed of two groups of funds, Federal funds and trust funds. The Federal funds are mainly derived from tax receipts and borrowing and are used for the general purposes of the Government. The trust funds, on the other hand, are financed by taxes or other collections earmarked by law for specified purposes, such as paying social security or unemployment benefits. (For further discussion see chapter on trust funds and Federal funds.)

A Federal funds deficit must generally be financed by borrowing, either by selling securities to the public or by issuing securities to Government accounts. Federal funds borrowing consists almost entirely of the Treasury issuing securities that are subject to the statutory debt limit. Trust fund surpluses are almost entirely invested in these securities, and trust fund holdings include most of the debt held by Government accounts. The change in debt subject to limit is therefore determined principally by the Federal funds deficit, which is equal to the arithmetic sum of the total Government deficit and the trust fund surplus.

So long as the trust fund surplus is large, the Federal funds deficit will be much more than the total Government deficit; and the increase in debt subject to limit will be much more than the increase in debt held by the public. In 1992, for example, the Federal funds deficit was \$386.4 billion, and other factors increased the change in debt subject to limit by \$16.9 billion. As a result, the debt subject to limit increased by \$403.3 billion, which was \$92.6 billion more than the increase in debt held by the public.

DEBT HELD BY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS 1

	Investme	ent or disinvestme	ent (~)	Holdings end of 1994
Description	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	of 1994 estimate
nvestment in Treasury debt:	1	1		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	54	102	121	1.92
Defense—Military: Defense Cooperation account	-5.575	-1,991	-4	3
Defense—Civil: Military retirement trust fund	11,698	19,630	8.805	116,18
Energy: Nuclear waste fund	489	345	378	4,23
Health and Hurnan Services:	.00	0,0	0.0	,,_,
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund 2	50,967	48,657	63,304	418,48
Federal disability insurance trust fund 2	-187	-2,767	-3.027	7,1
Federal hospital insurance trust fund	11,320		5,886	
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund	, ,	4,963	,	131,4
	2,293	1,812	-1,094	19,2
Housing and Urban Development:				
Federal Housing Administration	-812	220	300	6,3
Other	424	486	392	3,8
Interior:				
Outer Continental Shelf deposit funds	70	27	-1,271	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund	1,022	-268	95	8
Labor:				
Unemployment trust fund	-12,436	-78	1,726	36,7
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 1	652	686	625	4,3
State: Foreign Service retirement and disability trust fund	578	610	637	7,2
Transportation:				.,-
Highway trust fund	1,573	-4,962	-1.051	14,9
Airport and airway trust fund	-103	-7,222	-747	7,1:
Treasury: Exchange stabilization fund	936	936	910	5,1
Veterans Affairs:	300	300	310	J, 1
National service life insurance trust fund	160	303	198	11.8
				,
Other trust funds	37	58	35	1,6
Federal funds	-378	-40	-38	6
Environmental Protection Agency: Hazardous substance trust fund .	445	425	939	5,1
Office of Personnel Management:				
Civil Service retirement and disability trust fund	25,881	27,626	27,775	339,8
Employees life insurance fund	1,141	1,081	1,041	14,7
Employees health benefits fund	424	105	235	6,3
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:				
Bank Insurance fund	-1,443	-1,147	2,000	5,5
FSLIC Resolution fund	379	-819 Ì	-29	4
Savings Association Insurance fund	292	909	1,225	2.4
National Credit Union Administration: Share insurance fund	233	202	168	2.7
Postal Service fund ²	1,340	-179	800	5.3
Railroad Retirement Board trust funds	1,094	-959	231	10.8
Tennessee Valley Authority	-640	-991	-257	9
Other Federal funds	230	-332	-1	2,8
Other trust funds 3	838	1,336	156	6,4
Total, investment in Treasury debt 1,3				1,203,1
Total, investment in Treasury debt	92,995	88,764	110,461	1,203,1
nvestment in agency debt:				
Housing and Urban Development:	ļ			
Government National Mortgage Association	-16	-1	•	1
Total, investment in agency debt	- 16	-1	•	1
Total, investment in Federal debt 1,3	92,978	88,764	110,461	1,203,2
MEMORANDUM		,	,	
	-4,153	-1,702	5,884	42,5
nvestment by Federal funds (on-budget) 1				
	1,340	-179	800	5,3
nvestment by trust funds (on-budget) 3	44,942	44,727	44,771	729,7
nvestment by trust funds (off-budget)	50,780	45,890	60,277	425,6
nvestment by deposit funds 4	70	27	-1,271	1

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

1 Debt held by Government accounts is measured at face value except for the Treasury zero-coupon bonds held by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, which were issued beginning in 1991 and recorded by an accrual method (the estimated market value). If recorded at face value, PBGC's holdings at the end of 1992 would be \$15,443 million, an increase of \$57,431 million, an increase of \$97,431 million, an increase of \$97,431 million.

2 Off-budget Federal entity.

3 Includes the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, which was reclassified from a Government-sponsored enterprise to a Federal agency as of October 1, 1992, its holding of Federal securities (\$8 million at the beginning of 1993) was accordingly reclassified as debt held by Government accounts. This reclassification does not constitute investment.

4 Only those deposit funds classified as Government accounts.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

This section provides data on civilian and military employment in the Executive Branch and personnel compensation and benefits. It also provides information on employment in the legislative and judicial branches and comparisons between the Federal workforce, State and local Government workforces, and the United States population.

Total Federal Employment in the Executive Branch

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch is measured on the basis of full-time equivalents (FTEs). One FTE is equal to one work year or 2,080 hours.

The budget implements a reduction of Federal positions, measured on an FTE basis, pursuant to Executive Order 12839 issued February 10, 1993. This order mandates an overall reduction in each executive department and agency, from a base level of FTE employment consistent with 1993 enacted appropriations, of 1 percent in 1993, 2.5 percent in 1994, and 4 percent in 1995.

The reduction applies to all Executive Branch departments and agencies, excluding the U.S. Postal Service, with greater than 100 employees measured on an FTE basis. Exemptions from the reduction may be granted if the Director of OMB determines that such action is necessary to assure that essential services are provided and/or applicable provisions of law are carried out. The Director will be considering exemptions depending on the level of appropriations enacted for 1993 and 1994, and other factors. Reductions in Executive Branch employment resulting from the Executive Order are shown in the table entitled "Federal Employment in the Executive Branch." The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is not complying with the Executive Order.

Total Federal Employment Levels

The tables that follow show total Federal employment in all branches of Government, as well as the U.S. Postal Service, Postal Rate Commission, and active duty uniformed military personnel. The table entitled "Total Federal Employment as Measured by Total Positions Filled" displays total Federal employment as measured by actual positions filled, and the table entitled "Total Federal Employment as Measured by Full-Time Equivalents" shows total Federal employment on an FTE basis.

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

The table entitled "Personnel Compensation and Benefits" displays personnel compensation and benefits for all branches of Government, as well as for military personnel.

Direct compensation of the Federal work force includes base pay, merit pay, and premium pay. In addition, it includes other cash components such as interim geographic adjustments, recruitment and relocation bonuses, retention allowances, performance awards, and cost-of-living and overseas allowances.

In the case of military personnel, compensation includes basic pay, special and incentive pay (including enlistment and reenlistment bonuses), and allowances for cothing, housing, and subsistence.

Related compensation in the form of personnel benefits for current personnel consists primarily of the Government's share (as an employer) of health insurance, life insurance, old age survivors' disability and health insurance, and payments to the Department of Defense's Military Retirement Fund and the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to finance future retirement benefits.

Government Employment and Population Comparisons

As illustrated in the table entitled "Government Employment and Population," the Federal share of total Government employment has declined significantly over the last three decades, from 21.7 percent in 1961 to 15.2 percent in 1992. Employment for all Government has risen steadily over the period mostly due to increases in state and local Government employment.

The ratio of Federal civilian employment to the total U.S. population is estimated to be 11.8 per thousand in 1993, down from a high of 14.9 in 1968 and 1969. A further decline, to 11.6 per thousand, is expected for 1994.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

(Civilian employment as measured by Full-Time Equivalents in thousands)

A	1992	199	93	1994 1995		Change:
Agency	actual	Base	Estimate	estimate	estimate	1993 base to 1995
Cabinet agencies:						
Agriculture	113.4	113.3	112.1	110.8	108.9	-4.;
Commercé	35.2	36.4	36.0	35.5	34.9	-1.
Defense—military functions 1	972.9	927.2	927.2	895.2	865.2	-62.
Education	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	-0.
Energy	19.7	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.7	-0.9
Health and Human Services	128.8	130.0	128.7	126.7	124.8	-5.
Housing and Urban Development	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.1	-0.
Interior	75.3	77.9	77.2	76.0	74.8	-3.
Justice	91.7	98.4	97.4	95.9	94.4	-3.9
Labor	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.0	-0.8
State	25.5	26.0	25.8	25.4	25.0	-1.0
Transportation	69.9	71.1	70.0	69.3	68.3	-2.8
Treasury	162.8	165.2	163.6	163.1	161.6	-3.6
Veterans Affairs	229.0	232.4	232.1	234.2	225.7	-6.
Other agencies (excluding Postal Service):				20		•
Agency For International Development	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	-0.
Corps of Engineers	27.4	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.3	-1.
Environmental Protection Agency	17.4	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.6	-o.
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	-0.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Resolution Trust Corporation ²	21.8	21.3	21.3	22.8	22.8	1.
General Services Administration	22.8	22.7	22.5	22.1	21.8	-o.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24.5	24.9	24.2	23.8	23.9	-1.
National Archives and Records Administration	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	-o.:
National Labor Relations Board	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.
Office of Personnel Management	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	-0.
Panama Canal Commission	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	0.
Securities and Exchange Commission	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.
Small Business Administration	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.
Smithsonian Institution	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	-0.
Tennessee Valley Authority	20.0	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.4	-0.
United States Information Agency	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	-0.:
All other small agencies	21.0	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.0	-1.
•			-			
Total, Executive Branch civilian employment 3	2,169.3	2,146.0	2,135.1	2,095.2	2,044.1	-101.
FTE reduction from the base			10.9	50.8	101.8	
Percentage reduction from the base			0.5%	2.4%	4.7%	
Percentage reduction target/FTE reduction target			1.0%	2.5%	4.0%	-100.

<sup>Because Defense was already reduced by almost 46,000 over 1992 in the 1993 base, no further reduction was required in 1993.
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is not complying with the Executive Order.

Excludes Postal Service and Postal Rate Commission.</sup>

TOTAL FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

(As measured by total positions filled)

Description		Actual as of September 30					
Description	1990	1991	1992	Percent change 1990 to 1992			
Executive branch civilian employment: All agencies except Postal Service and Postal Rate Commission: Full-time permanent	1.920.637	1,937,686	1.946.705	1.4%			
Other than full-time permanent		261,298	281,004	-4.0%			
Subtotal	2,213,471	2,198,984	2,227,709	0.6%			
Postal Service: ¹ Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent		644,271 160,125	627,074 164,975	-3.8% -0.3%			
Subtotal	816,948	804,396	792,049	-3.0%			
Special Categories ²		44,458 3,047,838	45,020 3,064,778	22.5% -0.1%			
Military personnel on active duty: 3 Department of Defense Department of Transportation (Coast Guard)	2,069,357 37,087	2,002,614 38,669	1,808,131 39,469	-12.6% 6.4%			
Subtotal, military personnel	2,106,444	2,041,283	1,847,600	-12.3%			
Subtotal, Executive Branch	5,173,611	5,089,121	4,912,378	-5.0%			
Legislative branch: Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent		16,783 21,719	16,740 21,769	0.4% 4.6%			
Subtotal, Legislative Branch	37,495	38,502	38,509	2.7%			
Judicial Branch: Full-time permanent Other than full-time permanent		23,306 2,499	25,488 2,499	21.9% -7.4%			
Subtotal, Judicial Branch	23,605	25,805	27,987	18.6%			
Grand total	5,234,711	5,153,428	4,978,874	-4.9%			
ADDENDUM							
Executive branch civilian personnel (excluding Postal Service): DOD-Military functions All other executive branch		974,404 1,224,580	945,356 1,282,353	-5.2% 5.4%			
Total	2,213,471	2,198,984	2,227,709	0.6%			

¹ Includes Postal Rate Commission.
² Includes Summer Aides, Stay-in-school, Junior Fellowship, Worker-Trainee Opportunity Program.
³ Excludes reserve components.

TOTAL FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

(As measured by Full-Time Equivalents)

Description	1992 actual	Est	Estimate		
Description	1992 8008	1993	1994	Percent change: 1992 to 1994	
Executive branch civilian personnel: All agencies except Postal Service and Defense Defense-Military functions (civilians)	1,196,477 972,869	1,207,871 927,215	1,199,967 895,215	0.3% -8.0%	
Subtotal, excluding Postal Service Postal Service ¹	2,169,346 770,873	2,135,086 743,558	2,095,182 757,798	-3.4% -1.7%	
Subtotal, Executive Branch civilian personnel	2,940,219	2,878,644	2,852,980	-3.0%	
Executive branch uniformed personnel; ² Department of Defense Department of Transportation (Coast Guard)	1,915,495 38,262	1,757,756 38,178	1,668,427 37,919	-12.9% -0.9%	
Subtotal, uniformed military personnel	1,953,757 4,893,976	1,795,934 4,674,578	1,706,346 4,559,326	-12.7% 6.8%	
Legislative Branch: 3 Total FTE	37,209	36,819	36,749	-1.2%	
Judicial branch: Total FTE	26,493	27,813	30,472	15.0%	
Grand total	4,957,678	4,739,210	4,626,547	-6.7%	

<sup>Includes Postal Rate Commission.
Military personnel on active duty. Excludes reserve components. Data shown are average strength.
Actual 1992 FTE data not available for legislative branch. Data shown are estimates.</sup>

PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1992 actual	Est	imate	Percent change	
		1993	1994	1992 to 1994	
Civilian personnel costs:					
Executive Branch (excluding Postal Service):			ļ		
Direct compensation:			1	Į	
DOD—military functions	35.158	33,514	32.848	-6.6%	
All other executive branch	47,506	50,722	51,753	8.9%	
7 SI OLIO OXOMETO DIGITAL INSTITUTION IN THE PROPERTY OF THE P	47,000	JO,722	01,700	0.57	
Subtotal, direct compensation	82,664	84,236	84,601	2.3%	
Personnel benefits:	,	,	· '		
DOD-military functions	7,566	6,455	6.110	-19.2%	
All other executive branch 1	17.097	18,714	18,924	10.7%	
0.1.1.1	04.000	25.100	25.004		
Subtotal, personnel benefits	24,663	25,169	25,034	1.5%	
Subtotal, executive branch	107,327	109,405	109,635	2.2%	
Postal Service:					
Direct compensation	28,311	28,348	29,122	2.9%	
Personnel benefits	8,751	9,335	10,142	15.9%	
Subtotal	37,062	37,683	39,264	5.9%	
		0.,000	00,20		
Legislative Branch: 2					
Direct compensation	770	785	833	8.2%	
Personnel benefits	146	155	170	16.4%	
Subtotal	916	940	1,003	9.5%	
Judicial Branch:	310	1 340	1,000	3.57	
Direct compensation	1.096	1,227	1.405	28.2%	
Personnel benefits	228	257	319	39.9%	
reisonilei berielits	220	201	313	35.57	
Subtotal	1,324	1,484	1,724	30.2%	
Total, civilian personnel costs	146,629	149,512	151,626	3.4%	
Military personnel costs:					
Direct compensation	55.285	56,567	52.917	-4.3%	
Personnel benefits	23,799	20,402	19,366	-18.6%	
•	23,733	20,402	19,300	-10.07	
Total, military personnel costs 3	79,084	76,969	72,283	-8.6%	
Grand total, personnel costs	225,713	226,481	223,909	-0.8%	
ADDENDUM					
Retired pay for former personnel:		1			
Civilian personnel	35.766	37.594	38.994	9.0%	
Military personnel	25,057	26,111	27.316	9.0%	
, F		,			
Total	60,823	63,704	66,310	9.0%	

In addition to the employing agency's contribution to the costs of life and health insurance, retirement and Medicare Hospital insurance, this amount includes transfers from general revenues to amortize the effects of general pay increases on Federal retirement systems for employees in the Legislative and Judicial Branches as well as employees (non-Postal) in the Executive Branch and to amortize supplemental liabilities under FERS, The transfers amounted to \$5,545 in 1992 and are estimated to be \$7,367 million in 1993 and \$7,532 in 1994.

³ Excludes reserve components

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION, 1961–1994

	-		G	overnment employme	ent .			Рори	lation
		Fede	ral ¹				Federal civilian as		
Fiscal year	Executive branch civilians (thousands)	Uniformed military personnel (thousands)	Legislative and judicial branch personnel (thousands)	Total Federal personnel (thousands)	State and local governments (thousands)	All governmental units (thousands)	a percent of all governmental units	Total United States (thousands)	Federal civiliar employment pe 1,000 populatio
961 ²	2.407	2,515	29	4,951	6,295	11,246	21.7	183,691	13.3
962	2,485	2.840	30	5,355	6,533	11,888	21.2	186,538	13.5
963 ³	2,490	2,732	30	5,252	6,834	12,086	20.0	189,242	13.3
64 ³	2,469	2.719	31	5,219	7.236	12,455	20.1	191.889	13.0
965	2.496	2,687	32	5,215	7.683	12.898	19.6	194,303	13.0
66	2.664	3.128	33	5.825	8.259	14.084	19.2	196.560	13.7
67	2.877	3.413	34	6.324	8.730	15.054	19.4	198.712	14.7
68	2.951	3.585	35	6.571	9.141	15,712	19.0	200,706	14.9
	-,	.,	35 36	-,				,	
	2,980	3,497		6,513	9,496	16,009	18.9	202,677	14.9
	2,944	3,103	38	6,085	5,673	11,758	18.7	205,052	14.5
971 ²	2,883	2,750	40	5,673	6,085	11,758	18.3	207,661	14.1
72	2,823	2,360	42	5,225	10,896	16,121	17.8	209,896	13.6
073	2,775	2,290	44	5,109	11,286	16,395	17.2	211,909	13.3
74	2,847	2,197	46	5,090	11,713	16,803	17.3	213,854	13.5
i75	2,848	2,163	49	5,060	12,114	17,174	16.9	215,973	13.4
76	2,832	2,118	50	5,000	12,282	17,282	16.7	218,035	13.2
)77 ⁵	2,789	2,112	53	4,954	12,704	17,658	16.1	220,904	12.9
78	2.820	2,099	55	4,974	13,050	18,024	16.0	223,278	12.9
79	2,823	2,062	53	4,938	13.359	18.297	15.8	225,779	12.7
980 ²	2.821	2.089	55	4,965	13,542	18,507	15.6	228.468	12.6
981 ²	2,806	2,122	54	4,982	13,274	18,256	15.7	230,848	12.4
982	2,768	2,148	55	4,971	13,207	18,178	15.6	233.184	12.1
383	2.819	2,163	56	5.038	13.220	18,258	15.8	235,439	12.2
	2,854	2,178	56	5,088	13,504	18.592	15.7		12.2
	_,	1 '			1777			237,663	1
985	2,964	2,189	57	5,210	13,827	19,037	15.9	239,134	12.6
986	2,967	2,206	55	5,228	14,157	19,385	15.6	241,304	12.5
387	3,030	2,213	58	5,301	14,402	19,703	15.7	243,479	12.7
988	3,054	2,176	59	5,289	14,766	20,055	15.6	245,730	12.7
989	3,064	2,168	60	5,292	15,163	20,455	15.3	248,061	12.6
990°	3,067	2,106	61	5,234	15,628	20,862	15.0	250,726	12.5
991 ²	3,048	2,041	64	5,153	15,744	20,897	14.9	253,366	12.3
992	3.065	1,846	66	4,977	15,681	20,658	15.2	254,521	12.3
	2,985	1,766	65	4,816	l		l	258,103	11.8
993	2,955	1,658	64	4,677				260,713	11.6

FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

On February 22, 1993, the Administration released a report entitled "Technology for America's Economic Growth, A New Direction to Build Economic Strength." The report's central premise is that investing in technology is investing in America's future. The report establishes three principal technology goals:

- Long-term economic growth that creates jobs and protects the environment;
- A Government that is more productive and more responsive to the needs of its citizens; and
- World leadership in basic science, mathematics, and engineering.

Public and private investments in research and development (R&D) remain an important contribution to achieving these goals. Since World War II, Federal technology policy has been to support basic science and mission-oriented R&D (i.e., defense, space, etc.) and to rely on these investments to trickle down to civilian industry. While this approach may have made sense in earlier eras, when U.S. firms dominated world markets, it is no longer adequate. Our Nation needs improved cooperative strategies for satisfying Federal and industrial technology requirements. This is particularly true for technologies which are not receiving adequate support from private firms, either because the returns are too distant or because the level of funding required is too great for individual firms to bear. These new approaches need not compromise agency missions. These missions may be accomplished even more effectively through close cooperation with industry.

R&D Investments

Such a strategy will require a change in how our Nation makes R&D investments. Although strong support will be maintained for basic research, the Administration's new policy will result in significantly more Federal R&D resources for pre-competitive projects of commercial relevance. The fundamental mechanism for carrying out this new approach is the cost-shared partnerships between the Federal Government and industry. All Federal R&D agencies (including the Nation's 726 Federal laboratories) will be encouraged to act as partners with industry wherever possible.

This reorientation toward more commercially relevant R&D should have high payoff for the Department of Defense (DOD), which accounted for 59 percent of all Federal R&D in 1993. It is expected that a growing number of defense needs can be met effectively through commercial technologies without compromising national security requirements (i.e., dual use).

The increased support for civilian R&D has already permitted progress toward balancing the civilian and defense R&D investments levels. DOD's dual-use strategy will contribute to this transition and will focus on science and technology research initiatives totaling \$1.7 billion in 1994. As the accompanying table shows, the Administration is proposing \$76 billion in R&D investments in 1994. This record high investment is a three percent increase over the 1993 level. The civilian share of this funding is \$30 billion, five percent more than the 1993 level. This increase in civilian R&D will bring the non-defense share of the R&D total to 42 percent. It is expected that the civilian share will rise to more than 50 percent by 1998.

Applied Research and Development.—In 1994, the Administration is proposing \$58 billion for applied research and development activities. The biggest percent increase in this category will be for civilian applied research and development activities, a \$17 billion investment or six percent increase over 1993. Many of these increases will be focused on cost-shared and competitively selected projects that are industry-defined and industry-led (i.e., consortia, cooperative R&D agreements, etc.).

Basic Research.—Technical advances depend on basic research in science, mathematics, and engineering and the benefits of these technical innovations are seen in economic growth, improved health care, and many other areas. The Federal Government has invested heavily in basic research since the Second World War and this support has paid enormous dividends. The budget proposes \$14 billion for basic research support. The Administration will ensure that support for basic research remains strong and stable.

R&D Budget Highlights

Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Initiatives.—
Over the last several years, FCCSET has helped coordinate Federal R&D efforts. The Administration intends to strengthen further the FCCSET process and continue the current initiatives in climate research, advanced supercomputers and networks, advanced manufacturing, materials processing, and biotechnology research. Although not directly included in the R&D budget, there is a sixth FCCSET initiative in math and science education that contributes to the training of the next generation of scientists and engineers.

Manufacturing R&D.—Manufacturing R&D will receive particular attention over the next several years through both the FCCSET Advanced Manufacturing Initiative and increases designed to improve the use of and access to manufacturing technologies, including a national network of manufacturing extension centers. New manufacturing technologies are available that can

FEDERAL CONDUCT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(Budget authority in millions of dollars) 1

	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 proposed	Percent Change 1993 to 1994
By defense/non-defense shares:				
Defense	40,083	41,608	41,978	1%
Non-defense	27,970	28,695	30,115	5%
Defense share (percentage)	59%	59%	58%	-2%
Non-defense share (percentage)	41%	41%	42%	2%
By R&D category:				
Basic research	12.984	13.701	13,940	2%
Civilian	11,838	12,306	12,688	3%
Defense	1,146	1,395	1,252	-10%
Applied research and development	55,069	56,602	58,153	3%
Civilian	16,132	16,389	17,427	6%
Defense	38,937	40,213	40,726	1%
Subtotal	68.053	70.303	72.093	3%
R&D facilities	3,903	3,259	3,498	7%
R&D total with facilities	71,956	73,562	75,591	3%
By agency:				
DODmilitary	37,418	38,793	39,301	1%
Health and Human Services	10,138	10,378	10,704	3%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	7,712	8,007	8,667	8%
Energy	5,954	5,981	5,877	-2%
National Science Foundation	1,846	2,069	2,221	7%
Agriculture	1,335	1,336	1,365	2%
Commerce	545	562	731	30%
Transportation	540	656	727	11%
Environmental Protection Agency	494	508	548	8%
Education	165	166	176	6%
All Other	1,906	1,846	1,777	-4%
R&D total (excludes facilities)	68,053	70,303	72,093	3%

¹ For outlays see the section on Federal Investment Outlays.

lead to dramatic improvements in product quality, cost, and time-to-market. However, only a few U.S. businesses have had the resources to learn about and incorporate these advances. Many of our Nation's small and medium-sized manufacturers are still using 1950s manufacturing technology. In 1994, nearly \$1.5 billion is being proposed in the promising area.

Information Superhighways.—Access to information is also becoming critical for most parts of the American economy. Banks, insurance companies, manufacturing concerns, hospitals, and many other vital businesses are relying more and more on high-speed communications links. Accelerating the introduction of these "information superhighways" can have the same effect on our economy and social development as public investment in the railroads in the 19th century and in the interstate highway system in the mid-20th century. The budget proposes over \$1 billion in this area, a 26 percent increase over the 1993 level. Some of these activities will push the state-of-the-art of supercomputers and networks (i.e., the FCCSET High-Performance Computing and Communications Program), while others will concentrate on taking full advantage of nearer-term technologies (i.e., the Information Infrastructure Technology Program and Network Pilot Program).

Civil Transportation Infrastructure.—While information superhighways may provide alternatives to physical travel in the future, our Nation's transportation system (e.g., roads, bridges, commuter systems, etc.) must be maintained and updated for the foreseeable future. Significant R&D increases will be made in civil transportation infrastructure, including magnetic levitation transportation, high-speed rail, "smarthighway" technologies, civilian aviation, and new techniques in assessing the expected life of existing civil transportation infrastructure. Nearly \$2 billion is being proposed for civil transportation infrastructure R&D, a 29 percent increase over the 1993 level.

University Research.—Our Nation's research universities are the best in the world and attract scientists and engineers from around the globe. In almost every field, U.S. researchers continue to lead their foreign colleagues in scientific citation and most other measures of scientific excellence. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration provide over 93 percent of Federal funding for university research. The Administration proposes to spend over \$11 billion for these activities in 1994. Since universities play dual roles in research and training, the long-term scientific and technological vitality of the U.S. depends

upon adequate and sustained funding for university research programs at these agencies.

National Laboratories.—In fields such as high-energy physics, biomedical science, nuclear physics, materials science, and aeronautics, the national laboratories provide key facilities used by researchers from universities, the Government, and industry. The Federal laboratories will continue their key role in basic research and will encourage more cooperative research among the labs, industry, and universities. Some of these partnerships will be supported as Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs). It is expected that there will be over 1,700 CRADAs (non-defense) in 1994, a 17 percent increase over the 1993 level. The public and private cash and non-cash investments in these CRADAs are expected to exceed \$3 billion.

Space Science and Exploration.—The budget provides the needed resources to work with our foreign partners in exploring our solar system and the universe

beyond. Materials and life science research will be supported in connection with a redesigned space station and other manned missions that capitalize on the low-gravity and high-vacuum environment of outer space. In addition, the budget proposes a broad range of aero-space technology investments that can contribute more directly to the U.S. technology base and economy. Over \$7 billion is proposed in this area, a six percent increase over the 1993 level.

Environmental Research.—In 1994, the Federal Government will invest more than \$3 billion in environmental R&D, including research to improve our understanding of the climate, energy conservation, and alternative energy sources. An important component of this effort is the interagency U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). The budget proposes \$1.5 billion for the USGCRP, a 13 percent increase over the 1993 level. This research is essential to assess fully the impact that mankind is having on our planet.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING

A statement of the amount of appropriations requested for all Federal Drug Abuse Control Programs is required under the provisions of Title 31, U.S.C. Section 1105(a)(26).

*\$500 thousand or less.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING BY FUNCTION

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1991 actual	1992 actual	1993 enacted	1994 proposed	Dollar change: 1993 to 1994	Percent change: 1993 to 1994
Criminal justice system	4,386	4,943	5,375	5,783	408	8%
Drug treatment	1,874	2,200	2,368	2,538	170	7%
Education, community action, and the workplace	1,479	1,539	1,524	1,790	266	17%
International	633	660	538	494	-44	-8%
Interdiction	2,028	1,960	1,746	1,765	19	1%
Research	450	505	531	548	17	3%
Intelligence	104	99	129	129	*	
Total	10,954	11,905	12,211	13,041	831	7%

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING BY AGENCY

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1991 actual	1992 actual	1993 enacted	1994 proposed	Dollar change: 1993 to 1994	Percent change: 1993 to 1994
ACTION	13	10	10	10		2%
Agency for International Development	197	258	140	100	-40	-29%
Agricultural Research Service	6	6	6	6		
U.S. Forest Service	10	9	10	10		
Total, Agriculture	16	16	16	16		
Department of Defense	1,043	1,226	1,141	1,168	28	2%
Department of Education	683	715	700	709	8	1%
Administration for Children and Families	106	111	116	116		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration and NIDA	1,531	1,620	1,707	1,825	118	7%
Centers for Disease Control	29	29	31	37	5	17%
Food and Drug Administration	7	7	7	7		
Health Care Financing Administration	191	202	232	261	29	13%
Indian Health Service	35	35	45	39	-6	-13%
Health Resources and Services Administration	13	17	21	40	19	90%
Total, HHS	1,912	2,020	2,158	2,324	165	8%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	150	165	175	265	90	51%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	23	24	23	-1	-2%
Bureau of Land Management	7	9	10	5	-5	-48%
Fish and Wildlife Service	1	1	1	1	•	-11%
National Park Service	11	11	9	9		
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	2	1	1	1	***************************************	
Total, Interior	36	45	46	40	-5	-12%
The Judiciary Department of Justice:	294	360	407	501	94	23%
Assets Forfeiture Fund	421	412	498	470	-29	-6%
U.S. Attorneys	161	207	207	208	1	
Bureau of Prisons	1,027	1,255	1,334	1,466	132	10%
Criminal Division	19	20	19	20	1	6%
Drug Enforcement Administration	692	710	756	774	l 18	2%

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL SPENDING BY AGENCY—Continued

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

	1991 actual	1992 actual	1993 enacted	1994 proposed	Dollar change: 1993 to 1994	Percent change: 1993 to 1994
Federal Bureau of Investigation	180	205	219	218	-1	-1%
Immigration and Naturalization Service	131	141	146	153	7	5%
Interpol	1	2	2	2		
U.S. Marshals Service	203	218	234	235	1	
Office of Justice Programs	536	543	541	542	1	
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	335	390	385	384	-1	
Support of U.S. Prisoners	135	164	191	253	63	33%
Tax Division	1	1	1	1		9%
Weed and Seed Program Fund	***************************************		7	7		3%
Federal/State Partnerships				13	13	NA
Total, Justice	3,842	4,268	4,541	4,746	206	5%
Department of Labor	61	62	71	73	2	3%
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):					_	
Operations	17	19	18	6	-12	-67%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	82	86	86	86		
Special Forfeiture Fund	6	20	15	28	13	87%
Total, ONDCP	105	125	119	120	1	1%
Small Business Administration	•	•	•	•		
Department of State:	150	145	148	148		
Bureau of International Narcotics	108	75	146 52	39	-14	-26%
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	*	*	*	*	-14	-2076
Total, State	258	220	200	187	-14	-7%
Department of Transportation:						
U.S. Coast Guard	719	436	420	461	41	10%
Federal Aviation Administration	24	23	22	20	-2	-8%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	7	8	8	9	2	21%
·		4==			-	
Total, Transportation	750	468	450	490	40	9%
Department of the Treasury:					_	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	123	136	152	147	-5	-3%
U.S. Customs Service	674	785	572	526	-46	-8%
Federal Law Enforcement Training	21	17	22	18	-4	-17%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	13	14	17	15	-2	-14%
Internal Revenue Service	93	103	115	113	-3	-2%
U.S. Secret Service	54	43	54	58	4	7%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund			192	209	17	.9%
Total, Treasury	978	1,097	1,125	1,086	-39	-3%
U.S. Information Agency	7	10	10	11	1	5%
Department of Veterans Affairs	611	842	903	944	41	5%
Community Investment Program				253	253	NA
Total Federal Program	10,954	11,905	12,211	13,041	831	7%
	7 000	7,815	7,910	8,302	392	5%
Supply Reduction	7,262	7,010	1,510	0,502	J 392	J /6

^{*\$500} thousand or less. NA = Not Applicable.

FEDERAL CREDIT

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, which became effective in 1992, made fundamental changes in the budgetary treatment of direct loans and loan guarantees. It shifted the accounting basis for federally provided or guaranteed credit from the amount of cash flowing out of or into the Treasury to the estimated subsidy cost of the loans or guarantees. Credit reform required budget authority for the subsidy cost of the credit program and provided new mechanisms for recording loan and loan guarantee transactions. These changes have had a substantial impact on budgeting for credit programs.

Federal credit programs.—Federal direct loans and loan guarantees are intended to provide benefits to certain borrowers or to channel additional resources to certain sectors. This is accomplished by providing more favorable terms to targeted borrowers than are available from private lenders. For example, the Federal Government often lends or guarantees lending to those who have been rejected by other lenders as poor credit risks (e.g., students), at interest rates that are often lower than the Treasury's borrowing rates. The Federal Government also may guarantee private lending without charging fees that are high enough to cover default costs.

In most cases, credit programs result in a financial loss to the Government from net interest costs, delinquencies, and defaults. These losses are calculated in accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act as the "subsidy" or grant element of the loan transaction.

Estimating the subsidy cost of Federal credit programs.—The subsidy element of a credit program is calculated as the difference between the present value of the expected cash outflows from the Government and the present value of the expected cash inflows, each discounted by the interest rate on marketable Treasury securities of like maturity at the time of loan disbursement. This includes the cash flows specified in the loan or guarantee contract as well as "expected" deviations from the contract terms (including delinquencies, defaults, prepayments, and other factors).

Implementation of credit reform.—OMB is working with Treasury and the agencies responsible for administering credit programs to improve the implementation of credit reform in budgeting and accounting. The revised OMB Circular No. A-11 (July 2, 1992) improved and clarified the instructions for credit budget formulation. Some of the changes rejected conceptual comments by the staff of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) as it developed the Expo-

sure Draft, "Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees." OMB also revised its credit subsidy model to make it easier to estimate direct loan and loan guarantee subsidies.

The OMB requirements for the form and content of audited agency financial statements prescribed present value accounting methods consistent with credit reform for budgeting (OMB Bulletin No. 93–02, October 22, 1992). Treasury's Financial Management Service (FMS) prepared two papers that explained the method to be used to convert conventional accounting data (based on a series of FMS cases) to meet these new reporting requirements. FMS provided training in the conversion method to groups of staff members from agency operating and auditing units and from the IG offices. The Standard General Ledger Board, under the auspices of FMS, updated the Standard General Ledger with new and revised accounts in order to facilitate accounting under credit reform.

Further developments are underway to simplify the means of achieving the objectives of the Credit Reform Act:

- FMS will soon issue regulations, developed in consultation with OMB, that will permit direct loan financing accounts to do all their borrowing from Treasury once a year.
- OMB is working on plans for weighted average financing tranches to replace separate tranches as the mechanism for calculating interest paid between the financing accounts and Treasury. The new method is being developed and tested in a pilot project with the Small Business Administration.

In addition, FASAB's Exposure Draft recommending accounting standards for direct loans and loan guarantees on a basis consistent with credit reform was issued on September 15, 1992, and numerous comments were received. Work is in progress to prepare the proposed standard and technical guidance for final Board approval and publication. This will firmly establish the conceptual foundation for financial reporting on a credit reform basis and will provide support for the budgeting of direct loans and loan guarantees under credit reform.

Federal Credit Program Tables

The tables in this section primarily contain information on Federal programs that provide direct loans and loan guarantees. They also contain some information on Federal insurance programs and the credit activity of Government Sponsored Enterprises.

The first table shows the "Face Value and Estimated Cost of Federal Credit and Insurance Programs." A brief explanation of the contents of this table follows.

Face Value and Estimated Cost of Federal Credit and Insurance

The terms used in the table are defined as follows:

• Face value numbers represent the total value of outstanding direct loans, outstanding guaranteed loans (and direct loans from defaulted guaranteed)

tees), and insurance at the start of each year.

 Present Value of Future Costs estimates represent a range of costs for each credit and insurance program from losses embedded in each program's outstanding portfolio of credit and from projected future loans, guarantees, or insurance. Projections of future costs for new credit are based on both current policy and Administration reforms, and are extended to cover the next 15 years.

 Subsidy Outlay totals show the range of projected program subsidies over the 1993–1998 budget period from new loans, guarantees, and insurance based on current policy and Administration reforms

This table shows that the face value of Federal credit and insurance remained relatively flat in 1992 at \$6.5 trillion. Lower interest rates, however, caused shifts in the distribution of outstanding Federal credit. Most notably, lower interest rates lead an increase in mortgage refinancing. As a result, outstanding FHA and VA mortgage guarantees contracted by almost \$125 billion. This contraction in mortgage guarantees, however, was more than offset by a \$162 billion expansion in credit issued by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

In the past year, lower interest rates also figured prominently in reducing the present value of expected costs in Federal credit and insurance. As shown in the table, the present value of expected costs decreased substantially from a range of \$203-294 billion in 1991 to \$123-224 billion in 1992. Most of this reduction was attributable to the decrease in expected deposit insurance costs over the past year resulting from the restored profitability of banks and thrifts under the current low interest rate environment. For student loans, expected costs are reduced because of lower interest rates and the Administration proposal to switch from loan guarantees to a direct loan program. Direct loans were the only category in the table where expected costs rose. This increase was primarily the result of increasing costs in the Farm Service Agency and Rural Development Administration programs.

FACE VALUE AND ESTIMATED COST OF FEDERAL CREDIT AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS (In billions of dollars)

Program	Face Value 1991	1993 Estimates Present Value of Future Costs ¹	Face Value 1992	Current Estimates Present Value of Future Costs ¹	Subsidy Outlay: 1993–1998
Direct Loans: 2					
Farm Service Agency, Rural Development Administration	52	11-15	50	16-22	58
Rural Electrification Admin. and Rural Telephone Bank	39	4–5	38	2-4	1-3
Export-Import	9	4-6	9	3-5	-1
Agency for International Development	13	6-7	16	5-3 5-7	
Public Law 480	12	7-9	12	5-7 7-9	2-3
	9				
Foreign Military Financing		1-2	9	2–3	-1
Small Business	7	1-2	7	2–3	1–2
Other Direct	4	1-3	3	1-2	-1
Inactive	15	1–2	13	1-2	***************************************
Total Direct Loans	160	36-51	157	39–57	9–20
Guaranteed Loans:					
FHA Single-Family	378	(5)-0	277	(14)-0	(9)0
VA Mortgage	158	3–6	135	3–6	1-3
FHA Multi-Family	77	2–3	71	3–6	-1
Federal family education loan program	57	38-42	52	20-30	7–14
Small Business	14	1-3	13	1-3	1-2
Farm Service Agency	6	1-3	5	1–3	-1
•	6	1-3 4-6	-		•
Export-import	_		6	4–7	2-4
CCC Export Credits	4	2–3	4	4–5	2–3
Other Guaranteed	6	-1	6	-1	-1
Inactive	17	-1	17	-1	
Total Guaranteed Loans	723	46–68	587	22–62	4–29
Federal Insurance:					
Banks	1,942	34–51	1,943	1–12	1-12
Thrifts	654	55-60	618	25–37	27-37
Credit Unions	197		218		
Total Deposit Insurance	2.793	89-111	2,779	26-49	28-49
•	2,100	00 111	2,170	20 43	20 70
PBGC	800	30-60	850	25-40	12-18
Other Insurance 3	1,094	2–3	1,080	11–15	10–13
Total Federal Insurance	4,687	121-174	4,709	62-104	50-80
SEs: 4					
Freddie Mac	369	_	427	_	
Fannie Mae	439	_	543	_	
Federal Home Loan Banks	107		85	_	_
	107		65	_	_
Sallie Mae ⁵	51	-1	 50	<u> </u>	_ -1
•					<u> </u>
Total GSEs	966	-1	1,105	-1	-1

¹ Direct loan future costs are the program account (1993–1998) plus the embedded loss from cutstanding loans. For guarantees, these are liquidating plus program account outlays projected into the future. Future insurance costs are program plus liquidating costs through 1998, plus the accrued liability remaining at the end of 1998. 1993 estimates of costs are as displayed in the 1993 budget, uncorrected for errors. Estimates of face value have been updated.
2 Exclude loans and guarantees by deposit insurance agencies and programs not included under credit reform, such as CCC farm supports. Defaulted guarantees which become direct loans receivable are accounted for in guaranteed loans.
3 Current estimates of other insurance costs include the National Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program, omitted in the 1993 budget.
4 Net of borrowing from Federal sources, other GSEs, and federally guaranteed loans.
5 The face value and Federal costs of Guaranteed Student loans in Sallie Mae's portfolio are included in the Guaranteed Student loan account above.

ESTIMATED 1994 SUBSIDY RATES, BUDGET AUTHORITY, AND LOAN LEVELS FOR DIRECT LOANS 1

Agency and Program	1994 Weighted-av- erage subsidy as a percent of disburse- ments	1994 Subsidy budget authority	1994 Estimated loan levels
Agriculture:			
Agricultural credit insurance fund	14.1	162	1,155
Public Law 480 direct loans	77.0	351	456
Rural development insurance fund	13.4	98	736
Rural development insurance fund (investment proposal)	11.5	61	530
Rural development loan fund	56.0	19	34
Rural development loan fund (investment proposal)	56.0	79	140
Rural housing insurance fund	28.8	668	2,319
Rural housing insurance fund (investment proposal)	21.8	72	330
Self-help housing	3.7		1
Debt Reduction	NA NA	33	63
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Rural economic development loans	26.3	3	13
Rural electric and telephone	0.3	5	1,797
Rural electric and telephone (investment proposal)	12.9	3	25
Rural telephone bank	•	*	177
Rural telephone bank (investment proposal)	•	*	25
Education:			
College housing and academic facilities	13.7		
Direct loan demonstration program	4.6	75	767
nterior:	00.0		
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.8	2	11
Bureau of Reclamation loan program	57.0	5	12
State Department: Repatriation Loans	80.0	1	1
Transportation: Minority business resource center program	4.0	•	8
Veterans Affairs:			
Direct loan	7.9		1
Education loan fund	28.9	• !	•
Guaranty and indemnity fund	0.7	4	510
Loan guarantee fund	1.6	19	1,172
Transitional housing loans	10.0		*
Vocational rehabilitation	2.2	•	2
Other Executive Agencies:			
Export-Import Bank	11.1	227	2,050
Federal Emergency Management Agency:			
Disaster assistance	0.0		25
Funds Appropriated to the President:			
Foreign military financing Overseas Private Investment Corporation	14.1 14.2	120	855 21
Small Business Administration:			
Business Loans	27.0	21	78
Disaster loans	12.8	50	390
Total, direct loans 2,3	15.2	2.080	13,704
Total, ullout loads /	13.2	2,000	10,704

^{*\$500} thousand or less.
1 Additional information on credit reform subsidy rates is contained in the Federal Credit and insurance Supplement to the budget for Fiscal Year 1994.
2 Weighted verage subsidy rate as a percent of loan disbursements.
3 Total loan levels do not include obligations for programs which are excluded from credit reform.

ESTIMATED 1994 SUBSIDY RATES, BUDGET AUTHORITY, AND LOAN LEVELS FOR LOAN **GUARANTEES ¹**

Agency and Program	1994 Weighted- average subsidy as a percent of disbursements	1994 subsidy budget authority	1994 Estimated loan levels
Agriculture:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Agricultural credit insurance fund	2.0	90	4,542
Agricultural resource conservation demonstration	53.0	4	7
Commodity Credit Corporation: Export credits	7.1	403	5,700
Rural development insurance fund	0.7	1 1	136
Rural development insurance fund (investment proposal)	2.0	6	275
Rural housing insurance fund	1.6	6	382
Rural housing insurance fund (investment promosal)	1.6	5	300
Education:			
Federal family education loan program	9.8	2.159	19.550
Historically black college and university capital fund	0.0	2,100	357
Health and Human Services:	0.0	***************************************	007
			075
Health professions graduate student loan program	6.3	24	375
lousing and Urban Development:			
Community development (Sec. 108)	0.0	***************************************	2,054
Federal Housing Administration general and special risk ²	6.4	147	13,436
Federal Housing Administration mutual mortgage	-2.8	-1,460	64,565
GNMA secondary mortgage guarantees	0.0	-8	85,000
nterior:			
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund	12.7	9	69
/eterans Affairs:			
Guaranty and indemnity fund	1.4	278	19,607
Loan guaranty fund	13.9	2.5	2
Other Executive Agencies:		}	-
Export-Import Bank	3.6	525	14,450
	3.0	323	14,430
Funds Appropriated to the President:		ا ۔ ا	
AID housing and other credit guarantees	14.6	16	110
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	1.8	7	375
Loan Guarantees to Israel 3	4.6	-	2,000
Small Business Administration:	į		
Business Loans	2.6	124	4,804
Business loans (investment proposal)	2.4	68	2,878
Total, loan guarantees 4,5	1.1	2.408	240,974

^{*\$500} thousand or less.

1 Additional information on credit reform subsidy rates is contained in the Federal Credit and Insurance Supplement to the budget for Fiscal Year 1994.

1 State of the subsidy rate subsidy is categories only state the subsidy rate subsidy rate as a percent of guaranteed loan disbursements.

1 Weighted average subsidy rate as a percent of guaranteed loan disbursements.

2 Total loan levels do not include guarantee commitments for programs which are excluded from credit reform.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL DIRECT LOANS AND GUARANTEED LOANS

(In billions of dollars)

	Act	al Estimate		Estimate				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Direct Loans:								
Subsidies:							i	
Budget Authority	NA	NA	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
Outlays	NA .	NA	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Loan Volume:	i							
Obligations	16.1	16.4	24.8	22.7	23.2	32.2	43.4	44.8
Disbursements	26.6	26.1	31.6	29.4	27.8	31.0	41.1	45.6
Guaranteed Loans:								
Subsidies:								
Budget Authority	NA Ì	NA	3.2 🏕	2.2	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.1
Outlays	NA NA	NA	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.1
Loan Volume:					Ì			
Commitments	106.9	130.2	143.7	156.0	158.8	149.1	141.0	141.4
Lender Disbursements	97.1	105.3	125.4	136.9	141.6	138.2	130.0	126.1

SUBSIDY BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR DIRECT LOANS AND GUARANTEED LOANS BY FUNCTION

	Estimate							
Function	Direct	loan subsidy budget	authority	Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority				
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995		
050 National Defense				48	,,,,,,,,,,			
150 International affairs	684	735	727	649	548	548		
270 Energy	197	8	5			l		
300 Natural resources and environment	34	5	9			J		
350 Agriculture	191	162	165	810	497	502		
370 Commerce and housing credit 1	673	761	825	-1.054	-1,117	-1.159		
400 Transportation	11	•	•					
450 Community and regional development	268	313	406	23	15	28		
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	3	75	47	2,183	1,925	2,041		
550 Health				22	24	26		
600 Income security						l		
700 Veterans benefits and services	58	23	18	492	279	276		
800 General government								
Total	2,118	2,082	2,202	3,173	2,171	2,263		
ADDENDUM								
Secondary guaranteed loans								

Commitments by GMMA to guarantee securities that are backed by loans previously insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, or Farmers Home Administration (secondar) quaranteed are excluded from the bibbs and shown in the adderedim. With its restinated subsibility of zero.

NEW DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS AND GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENTS BY FUNCTION (In millions of dollars)

	1	Direct loan obligations			Guaranteed loan commitments		
Function	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	
050 National Defense					531	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
150 International affairs	1,638	4,303	3,446	11,892	15,107	16,935	
270 Energy	1,859	1,839	1,887				
300 Natural resources and environment	40	77	12	,			
350 Agriculture	7,378	10,991	9,924	7,244	7,874	10,249	
370 Commerce and housing credit 1	2,364	2,327	2,797	71,130	76,173	86,370	
400 Transportation	45	174	50			1	
450 Community and regional development	1,739	3,469	2,082	375	2,675	2,521	
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	30	29	767	14,653	19,415	19,907	
550 Health	***************************************			290	340	375	
600 Income security	*********		***************************************	**********			
700 Veterans benefits and services	1,307	1,622	1,692	24,576	21,590	19,608	
800 General government	***************************************						
Total	16,400	24,831	22,657	130,160	143,705	155,965	
ADDENDUM							
Secondary guaranteed loans				85,894	77,700	85,000	

¹Commitments by GNMA to guarantee securities that are backed by loans previously insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, or Farmers Home Administration (secondary guarantees) are excluded from the totals and shown in the addendum.

DIRECT LOAN WRITE-OFFS AND GUARANTEED LOAN TERMINATIONS FOR DEFAULTS

		In millions of dollars		As percentage of outstanding loans 1			
Agency or Program	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	
Direct loans:							
Agricultural credit insurance (FSA)	1,154	955	782	7.2	6.5	5.9	
Economic development revolving fund	97			70.8			
Export-Import Bank	2	************					
Foreign assistance loans	53	589	316	0.2	2.4	1.3	
MARAD ship financing fund	276			52.2		***************************************	
Public Law 480 Food Aid		265	48		2.2	0.4	
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement	80			94.1			
Rural housing insurance (FSA)	130	127	124	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Small Business Administration	386	377	297	5.8	5.6	4.0	
Veteran's housing programs	656	483	399	12.0	11.5	12.3	
Other	15	18	16			***********	
Total	2,849	2,814	1,982	1.6	1.5	1.1	
Guaranteed loans:							
Agricultural credit insurance (FSA)	60	59	45	1.1	0.9	0.5	
CCC export credit guarantees	655	1,140	726	7.3	11.5	7.6	
Export-Import Bank		1,140	11	7.5		0.1	
Federal family education loans	3.042	2,932	2,592	5.1	4.5	3.6	
Federal Housing Administration fund	6.377	6.377	5,767	1.7	1.5	1.2	
Foreign assistance loans	23	31	36	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Health professions guaranteed student loan	51	73	80	2.2	3.0	3.0	
MARAD ship financing fund	113	148	148	4.9	7.6	9.3	
Rural development insurance (RDA)	51	43	40	4.3	3.6	3.0	
Small business administration	713	683	694	4.2	3.7	3.1	
Veteran's housing programs	2.088	2.535	2,521	1.2	1.5	1.4	
Other	14	-,556	16	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Total	13,187	14,029	12,676	2.0	1.9	1.6	
Defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable:							
CCC export loans		ļ	428			7.5	
Federal family education loans	415	539	665	3.0	3.8	4.8	
Federal Housing Administration		363	218	9.8	16.3	11.3	
Health professions guaranteed student loan	12	10	9	4.8	3.1	2.3	
Small Business Administration	38	25	22	48.7	13.7	6.2	
Veterans housing programs	811	701	637	33.0	33.6	32.9	
Total	1,510	1,638	1,979	7.2	7.3	8.8	
Grand Total	17,546	18,481	16,637				

¹ Average of loans outstanding over year.

APPROPRIATIONS ACTS LIMITATIONS ON CREDIT LOAN LEVELS

Agency or Program		Estim	ate
Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994
LIMITATIONS ON DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS	İ		
Funds Appropriated to the President:			
Foreign military financing	345	855	855
Overseas Private Investment Corporation 1	25	30	21
AID Private sector investment program 1		5	
Agriculture:		Ĭ	***************************************
Farm Service Agency:			
Agricultural credit insurance fund	1,890	1,103	1,155
Rural housing insurance fund	2,157	2,087	2,649
Self-help housing direct loans	2,137	2,007	2,043
Rural Development Administration:			'
•	706	1 170	1 000
Rural development insurance fund	736	1,170	1,266
Rural development loan fund	48	33	174
Foreign Assistance Programs:	405	540	450
Public Law 480 direct credit	495	548	456
Debt reduction (International)		73	63
Rural Electrification Administration:	_		
Economic development loans	8	12	13
Rural electric and telephone	1,647	1,775	1,822
Rural telephone bank	177	177	202
Education:			
College housing and academic facilities	30	29	***************************************
Interior:	ł		
Bureau of Reclamation direct loans	3	8	12
Bureau of Indian Affairs revolving fund	16	11	11
State Department:	İ		•
Repatriation Loans	1	1	1
Transportation:	ļ		
AMTRAK Corridor Improvement Loans	4	4	***************************************
Orange County (CA) toll road		120	***************************************
Minority business resource center		8	8
Right-of-way revolving fund	42	42	42
Treasury:		·	
Emergency assistance to Rhode Island	180		• •••••
Veterans Affairs:	ļ		
Direct loan	1	1	
Transitional housing		· ·	
Education direct loan			
Native American veteran housing	Į	58	
Vocational rehabilitation	2	2	2
Environmental Protection Agency:	1 1	[•
Abatement, control and compliance	1	70	
Small Business Administration:		"	
Export-Import Bank 1	817	2.800	2.050
FEMA—Disaster assistance	258	2,800	2,050
Credit union central liquidity facility	600	600	600
Order union contract inquirity industry		000	- 000
Total, limitations on direct loan obligations	9.482	11,661	11,428

APPROPRIATIONS ACTS LIMITATIONS ON CREDIT LOAN LEVELS—Continued (In millions of dollars)

.	1992	Estimate		
Agency or Program		1993	1994	
LIMITATIONS ON GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENTS				
Funds Appropriated to the President:				
AID Private sector guaranteed loans 1	56	76		
AID housing and other credit	147	150	110	
Overseas Private Investment Corporation 1	375	375	375	
Loan guarantees to Israel		2.000	2.000	
Agriculture:		_,	_,	
Agricultural credit insurance fund	2.472	2,229	4,542	
Agricultural resource conservation demo	10	10	7	
Rural development insurance fund	465	235	411	
Rural housing insurance fund	330	565	682	
Alcohol fuels credit		30	***************************************	
Commerce:				
Fishing vessel obligations guarantee	24			
Education:	ŀ			
Historically black colleges/universities	l	i	357	
Health and Human Services:				
Health professions graduate student	290	340	379	
Housing and Urban Development:		-		
FHA—General and special risk	10.280	11.292	13.436	
FHA—Mututal mortgage insurance	60,000	57,146	64.56	
Community development guaranteed loans	225	2.000	2.05	
Interior:		_,-,	_,,,,	
Indian loan guaranty and insurance	56	117	50	
Small Business Administration:	1	1		
Business loans	1	l	2,870	
Export-Import Bank ¹	11.521	12.550	14,45	
Expert imper south		10,000		
Total, limitations on guaranteed loan commitments	86,251	89,115	106,29	
ADDENDUM				
Secondary guaranteed loan commitment limitations:		1		
GNMA, mortgage-backed securities	99,769	77,700	85.00	

¹ The appropriations language for this program specifies a limitation that applies to direct and guaranteed loans in total.
² Subsequent to the release of the February 17th document, "A Vision of Change for America, "the Secretary of the Interior requested that Congress transfer the \$5.6 million in BA (which had represented \$47.9 million in guaranteed loan commitments) organ; requested for this program to the BIA Construction program. On March 9, 1993, the House Appropriations Committee approved this adjustment as requested by the Administration.

Agency or Program	1992	Estim		Agency or Program	1992	4	
regulary or Fragieni	actual	1993	1994		actual	1993	199
Funds Appropriated to the President		ŀ		Agricultural credit insurance fund (FSA), financing:	ł	1	
** *] [i		Obligations	742	1,265	1.
reign military loan, liquidating:	1	1		Loan disbursements	695	1,233	1
Obligations				Change in outstandings	644	879	•
Loan disbursements	666	671	715	Outstandings	644	1,523	2
Change in outstandings	-21	-86	-177	Outstandings	044	1,020	2
Outstandings	9,255	9,169	8,992	Rural housing insurance fund (FSA), liquidating:			
reign military financing, financing:	1 1	ĺ		Obligations			•••••
Obligations	345	855	855	Loan disbursements	755	107	
Loan disbursements		164	549	Change in outstandings	-907	-1,334	-1,
Change in outstandings		164	549	Outstandings	28,338	27,004	25
Outstandings		164	713	-			
Outstandings		10-4	713	Rural housing insurance fund (FSA), financing:	j	ı	
Directo luccosturant Com limiteletimas	1	i		Obligations	2,039	2,101	:
rseas Private Investment Corp, liquidating:	1	- 1		Loan disbursements	1,370	1.904	
Obligations			***************************************				
Loan disbursements	14	8	***************************************	Change in outstandings	1,364	1,888	
Change in outstandings	8	-6	-12	Outstandings	1,364	3,253	
Outstandings	66	60	48			i	
	"			Self-help housing land development fund (FSA), liq-	[!	
rseas Private Investment Corp, financing:	1 1			uldating:	1		
	19	94	04	Obligations		1	
Obligations	ايّا	21	21	Loan disbursements			
Loan disbursements	ا ا	12	22		أء	*	•••••
Change in outstandings	j *	12	21	Change in outstandings	[]	[]	
Outstandings	· 1	12	32	Outstandings	*[- 1	•••••
·	!!						
functional develop assistance, liquidating:	1			Self-help housing (FSA), financing:	ĺ		
Obligations	1			Obligations	*	*	
Loan disbursements				Loan disbursements		11	
Change in outstandings				Change in outstandings		1	
				Outstandings		41	
Outstandings		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Outstakings		'	
Accelerate to a constitute from the three terms	1	l		Purel development incurance (PDA) liquidating:		- 1	
development loans revolving fund, liquidating:	1 1			Rural development insurance (RDA), liquidating:			
Obligations			***************************************	Obligations			•••••
Loan disbursements		52	30	Loan disbursements	440	343	
Change in outstandings	9,322	-1,408	-752	Change in outstandings	240	156	
Outstandings		14,313	13,561	Outstandings	4,635	4,791	
•	1 1	· 1	•	-			
private sector revolving fund liquidating:	1	1		Rural development insurance fund (RDA), financing:	1	- }	
Obligations	lI			Obligations	700	1,203	
Loan disbursements	1 1	7	2	Loan disbursements	30	256	
Change in outstandings	-3	3	-1	Change in outstandings	30	256	
	16	- 1	-				
Outstandings	16	18	18	Outstandings	30	286	
private sector direct loan, financing:				Rural development loan fund (RDA), liquidating:	1		
Obligations	į i	e l		Obligations			
		2	***************************************		20	4.5	•••••
Loan disbursements		2		Loan disbursements	20	15	
Change in outstandings		5		Change in outstandings	18	12	
Outstandings		5	5	Outstandings	68	80	
	1 1	}		. <u> </u>			
housing/other credit guaranty, liquidating:] !	j		Rural development direct loan (RDA), financing:	l		
Obligations	l			Obligations	32	48	
Loan disbursements		76	81	Loan disbursements	•	14	
Change in outstandings	83	46	47	Change in outstandings		14	
Outstandings	313	359	406	Outstandings		15	
t reduction (EAI) financing:	}			Commodity Credit Corp guaranteed loans, liquidat-		- 1	
Obligations			***************************************	ing:		[
Loan disbursements		623	195	Obligations	l	j	
Change in extetendings	*************************		129		075		•••••
Change in outstandings		576		Loan disbursements	975	1,054	
Outstandings		576	705	Change in outstandings	804	960	
				Outstandings	4,340	5,300	
Agriculture	1 7		_	O			
· ·				Commodity Credit Corp export guarantee loan, fi-			
icultural credit insurance fund (FSA), liquidating:		ļ		nancing:	1		
Obligations				Obligations			
Loan disbursements	34	8	5	Loan disbursements		199	
Change in outstandings	-2,479	-2,224	-1,890	Change in outstandings		199	
	2,710	-,227	,,000	Outstandings		100	

Agency or Program	1992	Estim	1870	Agency or Program	1992	Estimate	
	actual	1993	1994		actuel	1993	1994
CCC—price support loans:				Commerce	1	}	
Obligations	6,636	9,726	8,769	Economic development program liquidation:			
Loan disbursements	6,636	9,726	8,769	Economic development program, liquidating:			
Change in outstandings	-21	1,418	-147			······································	••••••
Outstandings	2,524	3,942	3,795	Loan disbursements			
Outstandings	2,527	0,042	0,733	Change in outstandings	-130	-6	-3
Public Law 480 foreign assistance programs, liq-				Outstandings EDA miscellaneous appropriations, liquidating:	137	130	9
Obligations				,, ,	į		
Loan disbursements	161			Obligations			•••••
Change in outstandings	-198	-687	-439	Loan disbursements			
Outstandings	11,632	10,945	10,505	Change in outstandings Outstandings	-2 64	-4 60	5
Public Law 480 direct credit, financing:				NOAA, Federal ship financing fund (fishing vessels),			
Obligations	457	548	456	liquidating:			
Loan disbursements	197	685	469	`aun 5			
Change in outstandings	197	685	469	Loan disbursements	1	4	
Outstandings	197	882	1,351	Change in outstandings	-3	-4	_
		-	,,,,,,	Outstandings	13	8	
Debt reduction (EAI), financing:	i	70		Defense	1		
Obligations		73	63	-313.1133	İ		
Loan disbursements		69	56	Defense business operations fund, liquidating:	ŀ		
Change in outstandings		68	51	Obligations			
Outstandings		68	119	Loan disbursements			
				Change in outstandings	-48	-48	-4
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund, liquidating:				Outstandings	1,576	1,528	1,48
Obligations			•••••	Education	ĺ		
Loan disbursements	737	905	574	Guarantees of SLMA obligations, liquidating:	ł	1	
Change in outstandings	-1,279	-645	-964	Obligations			
Outstandings	35,998	35,353	34,389	Loan disbursements			
· ·	,	·		Change in outstandings	-30	-30	3
Rural electrification and telephone, financing:					4.820	4,790	4,76
Obligations	1,647	1,775	1,822	Outstandings	4,020	4,750	4,70
Loan disbursements	651	882	1,262	Federal Family Education Loan Program, liquidating:		1	
Change in outstandings	642	860	1,228	Obligations	1	1	
Outstandings	642	1,502	2,730	Loan disbursements	2,866	2,428	1.84
		.,	2,		1.448	545	-35
Rural telephone bank, liquidating:				Change in outstandings Outstandings	13,792	14,337	13.98
Obligations			**************	Outstandings	10,732	17,007	10,00
Loan disbursements	85	75	57	Federal direct loan demonstration program, financ-		1	
Change in outstandings	38	35	12	ing:		į	
Outstandings	1,723	1,758	1,770	Obligations			76
	.,	.,,,,,	.,	Loan disbursements	1		51
Rural telephone bank direct, financing:				Change in outstandings			50
Obligations	177	175	202	Outstandings	1		50
Loan disbursements	4	47	79			"""""	•
Change in outstandings	4	47	79	Student financing assistance, liquidating:	1	1	
Outstandings	4	51	130	ObligationsLoan disbursements		•	
REA-Economic development loan, financing:				Change in outstandings	120	-7	-1
•	8	12	13	Outstandings	288	281	26
Obligations	1	5	18		200	201	20
Loan disbursements	1	5		College housing/academic facilities, liquidating:		İ	
Change in outstandings	1		17	Obligations			
Outstandings	1	6	23	Loan disbursements	25	46	1
Einensial assistance comparation assistance 6:				Change in outstandings	23	44	i
Financial assistance corporation assistance fund, liq- uidating:				Outstandings	110	154	17
Obligations				College housing/academic facilities, financing:		1	
Loan disbursements		•••••		Obligations	30	29	
Change in outstandings		1,254	-23				
Outstandings		1,254	1,230	Loan disbursements		2	1

Agency or Program	1992	Estima		Agency or Program	1992	and the last	
, gamy a , rayam	actual	1993	1994		actual	1993	1994
College housing loans, liquidating: Obligations			********	GNMA guarantees of mortgage-backed securities, liquidating:			
Loan disbursements	5	22	8	Obligations			
Change in outstandings	-39	-11	-28	Loan disbursements	1.011	951	89
Outstandings	593	582	554	Change in outstandings	1,011	82	11.
Oddanionga	333	302	001	Outstandings	618	700	81:
Higher education, liquidating:					1		
Obligations				FHA mutual mortgage and cooperative housing in-	ł	1	
Loan disbursements			••••••	surance funds, liquidating:			
Change in outstandings	*	-1		Obligations			
Outstandings	1			Loan disbursements	868	798	71
_		İ		Change in outstandings	756	392	44
Higher education facilities loans, liquidating:				Outstandings	2,856	3,248	3,69
Obligations					2,000	0,210	0,00
. •				FHA general and special risk insurance funds, liq-			
Change in outstandings	-8	-6	-6	uidating:			
Outstandings	76	70	64	. •	i		
Outstandings				Obligations	4 500	4.050	
Energy	1	1		Loan disbursements	1,526	1,350	90
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ľ	1		Change in outstandings	980	938	49
Bonneville Power Administration fund, liquidating:	İ			Outstandings	8,196	9,134	9,63
			***************	FHA general and special risk guaranteed loan, fi-			
			*****************		ŀ	1	
Change in outstandings				nancing:			
Outstandings	3	3	3	Obligations			
Health and Human Services						48 45	16 <i>15</i>
Health resources and services, liquidating:	j			Change in outstandings Outstandings		45 45	19
	- 1			Outstandings		~~~	
			40	Revolving fund (liquidating programs):	Ì		
Loan disbursements	14	22	16	Obligations	1	i	
Change in outstandings	4	10	3			04	
Outstandings	503	513	516	Loan disbursements	42	21	
Health professions graduate student loan insurance fund, liquidating:	:			Change in outstandings Outstandings	519 543	−56 487	−5 43
Obligations				Nonprofit sponsor assistance, liquidating:	ŀ		
Loan disbursements	47	69	76	Obligations			
Change in outstandings	51	71	77	Loan disbursements	•	*	
Outstandings	249	320	397	Change in outstandings	•	•	
-	1			Outstandings	2	1	
Health loan funds (health care services): Obligations]		Interior			
Loan disbursements	1	2	2	interior			
	-14	-9	-9	Bureau of Reclamation loan program, liquidating:		1	
Change in outstandings	113	104	95	Obligations			
Outstandings	113	104		Loan disbursements	3	2	
Housing and Urban Development	1			Change in outstandings	1		-,
•	ĺ			Outstandings	91	90	8
Flexible subsidy fund, liquidating:					٠٠١	- 1	
Obligations				Bureau of Reclamation direct loans, financing:	ĺ	1	
Loan disbursements	67	115	250	Obligations	3	8	1:
Change in outstandings	66	113	248	Loan disbursements	3	5	1
Outstandings	281	395	642		3	5	1
-	l	1		Change in outstandings	3	8	
Low rent public housing—loans and other expenses, liquidating:				Outstandings	3		1
Obligations				BIA revolving fund for loans, liquidating:		1	
Loan disbursements			***************************************	Obligations			
Change in outstandings	-50	-52	-54	Loan disbursements	5	•1	
Outstandings	1,853	1,801	1,747	Change in outstandings	-8	-7	
Housing for the elderly or handicapped, liquidating:				Outstandings	96	89	8:
Obligations				BIA revolving fund for loans, financing:			
Loan disbursements	495			Obligations	13	11	1
Change in outstandings	440	272	-64	Loan disbursements	9	11	1
Outstandings	8,472	8,745	8,681	Change in outstandings	و	11	•
	0.4/2	0./431	0.001		91	" "	

Agency or Program	1992	Estim		Andrew on December	1992	Estimate	
Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994	Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994
BIA Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund, liq-				MarAd Federal ship financing fund, liquidating:			
uldating:	- 1	í		Obligations		- {	
	i	1					***************************************
Obligations				Loan disbursements	113	150	20
Loan disbursements	22	11	10	Change in outstandings ,	-268	140	14
Change in outstandings	13	1	1	Outstandings	529	669	80
Outstandings	41	41	43]		
Dia t. N				Amtrak corridor improvement loans, liquidating:	1		
BIA Indian loan guaranty and insurance guaranteed	1	l		Obligations	*************		***************************************
loan, financing:	Į.	ļ		Loan disbursements			
Obligations			***************************************	Change in outstandings			************
Loan disbursements		3	6	Outstandings	7	7	
Change in outstandings		3	6		-	1	
Outstandings		3	8	Amtrak corridor improvement direct loans, financing:		1	
			•	Obligations	4	4	
Buam power liquidating account:				Loan disbursements	2	5	************
					اء	- 1	***************************************
Obligations	***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	Change in outstandings	2	5	************
Loan disbursements		***************************************	•••••	Outstandings	2	7	
Change in outstandings	-1	-27	••••	-			
Outstandings	27		•••••	Minority business resource center, liquidating:			
				Obligations			
State				Loan disbursements			
						••••••	***************************************
Repatriation loans, liquidating (formerly Emergencies				Change in outstandings			***************************************
in diplomatic service):				Outstandings	1	1	
Obligations			***************************************				
Loan disbursements			*******************	Minority Business Resource Center direct loan, fi-		- 1	
Change in outstandings	-1	*		nancing:			
	1			Obligations		8	
Outstandings	•			Loan disbursements			
Repatriation loans, financing:				Change in outstandings		8	
Obligations	1	1	1	Outstandings		8	1
Loan disbursements		1	1				
Change in outstandings				Orange County (CA) toll road demonstration project,			
Outstandings	1	•		financing:	1		
Outstartings				Obligations	l	120	***********
Treasury							
•				Loan disbursements			•••••
Emergency assistance to Rhode Island, financing:				Change in outstandings		***************************************	
Obligations	125	***************************************		Outstandings			**********
Loan disbursements	125	***************************************	l				
Change in outstandings	125	-104		Veterans Affairs	l 1		
				Loop greenty revolving fund liquidations	1		
Outstandings	125	21		Loan guaranty revolving fund, liquidating:			
Transmontation				Obligations		***************************************	***************************************
Transportation				Loan disbursements	536	630	51
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement, liquidating:				Change in outstandings	-1,351	−602	-57
Obligations				Outstandings	4,743	4,141	3,56
t een diebureemente			***************************************		,	,	-,
Loan disbursements				Loan guaranty direct loan financing:			
Change in outstandings	-84	-3	-3	Obligations	1,249	1,345	1.17
Outstandings	85	82	79	Loan disbursements	1,249	1,345	1.17
Railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing				Change in outstandings	253	434	18
funds direct loan financing:	'			Outstandings	253	687	87
Obligations	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	•				,
Loan disbursements		1	•	Direct loan revolving fund, liquidating:			
Change in outstandings		1		Obligations	l		
		1	1	Loan disbursements		*	
Outstandings		'	•	Change in outstandings	-9	-7	-
Miles of commence of the state		1	1	Outstandings	28	21	1
Right-of-way revolving fund, liquidating:			٠	Custanings	20	21	1
Obligations	42	42	42	Direct leas financies	[
Loan disbursements	33	42	42	Direct loan, financing:	[
Change in outstandings	20			Obligations	[*1	1	1
Outstandings	129	129	129	Loan disbursements	•	1	l
~~~ <del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del>	1	\ <b></b>	1	Change in outstandings		*	i
Miscellaneous expired accounts (WMATA), liquidat-			•	Outstandings			I
	ŀ	i	ì	Assemblings	l l		I
ing,:	l	1	!	Transitional hausing loans financings			l
Obligations				Transitional housing loans, financing:	1		l
Loan disbursements		***************************************		Obligations		•	1
Change in outstandings		,,,,,,,,,,,,		Loan disbursements		*	İ
Outstandings				Change in outstandings			ł

Assessed as Decession	1992	Estim	at <del>o</del>	Assault at Process	1992	Estimate	
Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994	Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994
O				Oncell Business Administrative			
Guaranty and indemnity fund, liquidating:	ļ.			Small Business Administration:			
			•••••	Business loan fund liquidating:			
Loan disbursements	20	8	***************************************	Obligations			•••••
Change in outstandings	17	-19	-1	Loan disbursements	1,304	1,174	85
Outstandings	22	3	2	Change in outstandings	36	61	-3
Outstatidings		"		Outstandings	2,505	2,566	2,52
Guaranty and indemnity guaranteed loan, financing:	]			Dusiness direct home financings			
Obligations	56	268	510	Business direct loans, financing:		40-	_
Loan disbursements	56	268	510	Obligations	75	125	7
Change in outstandings	56	56	136	Loan disbursements	37	93	9
Outstandings	56	112	249	Change in outstandings	36	83	7
Outstandings	~	''2	243	Outstandings	36	118	18
lative American veteran housing direct loan, financ-	1			Business loan fund, liquidating:	i ]	1	
ing:	Į.	ì				ſ	
Obligations	1	6	7	Obligations		······ · ·	
. •		6	7	Loan disbursements			
				Change in outstandings	-156	-177	-7
		6	7	Outstandings	777	600	52
Outstandings		6	13				
Education loan fund, liquidating:				Pollution control equip fund, liquidating:			
Obligations	I			Obligations			••••••
		1		Loan disbursements	51	30	1
Loan disbursements			•••••	Change in outstandings	10	4	-
Change in outstandings	-3	-2	-2	Outstandings	63	67	6
Outstandings	13	11	9		"		_
		i		Disaster loan fund, liquidating:			
Education direct loan, financing:	1	,		Obligations			
Obligations		• 1	•	Loan disbursements	153		
Loan disbursements		*		Change in outstandings	-291	-498	41
				_ •	2,929	2,431	2,01
Change in outstandings				Outstandings	2,323	2,401	2,01
Outstandings		- [	-	Disaster direct loands, financing:	}		
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund, liquidating:				Obligations	782	1,760	39
Obligations	1			Loan disbursements	391	1,193	97
				Change in outstandings	380	1,095	72
Loan disbursements							
Change in outstandings	-1			Outstandings	380	1,474	2,19
Outstandings				Federal Emergency Management Agency:			
Vocational rehabilitation direct loan financing:				Disaster assistance direct loan, liquidating:		İ	
	اء	_	_	Obligations		1	
Obligations	2	2	2				••••••
Loan disbursements	2	2	2	Loan disbursements	[]		
Change in outstandings	1	*	•	Change in outstandings	*	-94	-3
Outstandings	1	1	1	Outstandings	131	37	
Other Independent Agencies				Disaster assistance direct loan, financing:		ļ	
Other independent Agencies				Obligations	27	259	2
Environmental Protection Agency:	1				27	259	2
Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan,				Loan disbursements			
	}			Change in outstandings	13	253	-6
liquidating:				Outstandings	13	266	21
Obligations							
Loan disbursements	21	17	4	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital project:	1	i	
Change in outstandings	13	6	7	Obligations	l		
Outstandings	123	129	121	Loan disbursements			
<b>g</b> -				Change in outstandings	-325	-24	-2
Abatement, control, and compliance direct loan,				Outstandings	259	235	21
financing:				-utetarunge	239	233	21
Obligations	37	70		Evnert Import Dank of the United Cietas	[		
	3/		40	Export-Import Bank of the United States:	1	- 1	
Loan disbursements	!!!	31	42	Export-Import Bank, liquidating:	, ,	ļ	
Change in outstandings	1	31	40	Obligations			
Outstandings	1	32	72	Loan disbursements	894	306	36
<del>-</del>				Change in outstandings	-303	-1,161	-50
NASA, Space flight, control and data communica-				Outstandings	8,660	7,500	6,99
tion, liquidating:					3,555	-,000	-,-
Obligations				Export-Import Bank direct loan, financing:	1	1	
Land deliments	*******************				047	2 200	0.01
Loan disbursements				Obligations	817	2,800	2,05
Change in outstandings	-33			Loan disbursements	87	486	8
Outstandings				Change in outstandings	85	471	70
				Outstandings		557	1,26

Agency or Program	1992	Estimate		
Agency or Program	actual	1993 -40 141 50 50 50 51 50 50 25 25	1994	
FDIC Bank Insurance Fund:				
Obligations	l			
Loan disbursements				
Change in outstandings	-4			
Outstandings	182	141	13	
National Credit Union Administration:				
Credit union share insurance fund:				
Obligations	101	50	1 1	
Loan disbursements	131	50	2	
Change in outstandings	66		-3	
Outstandings	101		1	
Central liquidity facility,:				
Obligations	23	50	5	
Loan disbursements	23	50	5	
Change in outstandings	-115	25		
Outstandings		25	3	
Community development credit union revolving loan fund:				
Obligations			<b></b>	
Loan disbursements	2	1		
Change in outstandings	1		1	
Outstandings	5	6		
Tennessee Valley Authority:		•		
Power program:			ĺ	
Obligations	60	63	6	
Loan disbursements	60	63	6	
Change in outstandings	6	18	1	
Outstandings	164	182	19	

A	1992	Estin	nate
Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994
Seven States:			
Obligations	152	***************************************	
Loan disbursements	152		
Change in outstandings	-185	-2,199	
Outstandings	2,199		
Area and regional development:	i		
Obligations			
Loan disbursements	***************************************	*************	***************************************
Change in outstandings	*	*	
Outstandings	•	•	] ,
Other agencies and programs, liquidating:			
Obligations			
Loan disbursements	4	4	} .
Change in outstandings	-47	-39	-29
Outstandings	274	234	20!
Grand total, net direct loans:			
Obligations	16,401	24,831	22,65
Loan disbursements	26,070	31,612	29,419
Change in outstandings	7,003	3,091	2,19
Outstandings	203,363	206,454	208,651

^{*\$500,000} or less.

¹ Direct loan obligations and disbursements for these programs represent increases in their holdings of loan assets rather than cash disbursements.

## GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (In millions of dollars)

Agency or Program	1992	Estin	nate	Agency or Program	1992	Estim	ate
Agonal or Frogram	actual	1993	1994	riginal or Flogram	actual	1993	1994
Funds Appropriated to the President				Agricultural resource conservation demonstration	ĺ		
** *				guaranteed loan, financing:		İ	
Foreign military loan, liquidating:	1			Commitments	10	10	7
Commitments				New guaranteed loans	10	10	7
New guaranteed loans				Change in outstandings	10	10	7
Change in outstandings	-476	-517	-547	Outstandings	10	20	27
Outstandings	8,265	7,747	7,200	Rural housing insurance fund (FSA), liquidating:			
Overseas Private Investment Corp, liquidating:	1 1			Commitments		1	
Commitments	l				27	4	***************************************
New guaranteed loans	199	281		New guaranteed loans	22	-4	
Change in outstandings	149	30	-86	Change in outstandings	51	47	41
Outstandings	620	650	564	Outstandings	31	**/	-
Overseas Private Investment Corp, guaranteed loan	1 1			Rural housing insurance fund guaranteed loan,			
financing:	1 1			(FSA) financing:			
	256	307	375	Commitments	214	564	682
Commitments	230	121	212	New guaranteed loans	102	530	617
New guaranteed loans	3			Change in outstandings	102	527	606
Change in outstandings	9	121	198	Outstandings	102	629	1,236
Outstandings	9	130	329				
AID private sector revolving fund, liquidating:				Rural development insurance fund (RDA), liquidat-			
Commitments				ing:			
		37	24				
New guaranteed loans	1 - 1		34	New guaranteed loans	89	71	14
Change in outstandings	6	36	31	Change in outstandings	-133	-108	-151
Outstandings	15	50	82	Outstandings	1,054	946	795
AID private sector guaranteed loan, financing:				Rural development insurance fund guaranteed loan			
Commitments		100		(RDA) financing:	Į.		
New guaranteed loans		20	56	Commitments	160	540	411
Change in outstandings	]	20	54	New guaranteed loans	130	115	280
Outstandings		20	74	Change in outstandings	130	114	277
A15. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1			Outstandings	130	244	521
AID housing and other credit guaranty programs,	1 1						
liquidating:	1 1			Alcohol fuels credit guaranty financing:	1		
Commitments			***************************************	Commitments		19	
New guaranteed loans	44	60	50	New guaranteed loans		5	7
Change in outstandings	3	5	-10	Change in outstandings		5	•
Outstandings	2,043	2,048	2,038	Outstandings		5	10
AID housing and other credit guaranty programs				Rural electric and telephone revolving fund, liquidat-			
guaranteed loan, financing:				ing:			
Commitments		150	110	Commitments			
New guaranteed loans		90	36	New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings	]	90	35	Change in outstandings	-13	-15	-16
Outstandings		90	126	Outstandings	758	743	727
Loan guarantee to Israel, financing:				Commodity Credit Corp guaranteed loans, liquidat-	1		
Commitments		2,000	2,000	ing:	İ		
New guaranteed loans		2.000	2,000	Commitments			
Change in outstandings		2.000	2,000	New guaranteed loans			
Outstandings		2,000	4,000	Change in outstandings	-3,795	-1,653	-736
			1,000	Outstandings	3,936	2,283	1,548
Agriculture			İ	Commodity Credit Corp export guarantee, financing:			
Agricultural credit insurance fund (FSA), liquidating:	1			Commitments	5,673	5,700	5,700
Commitments							-
New guaranteed loans	279	32		New guaranteed loans	5,083	5,700	5,700
Change in outstandings	-830	-924	-753	Change in outstandings Outstandings	5,083 <b>5,083</b>	2,561 <b>7,644</b>	340 <b>7,98</b> 5
Outstandings	4,183	3,259	2,506	<b>1</b>	3,003	1,044	7,500
Agricultural credit insurance fund guaranted loan,				Commerce			
(FSA) financing:				Economic development revolving fund, liquidating:			
Commitments	1,561	2,164	4,542	Commitments			
New guaranteed loans		2,060	4,164	New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings		1,812	3,554	Change in outstandings	-15	-3	-:
Outstandings	1,236	3,049	6,602	Outstandings	41	38	3

## GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Accepted on Description	1992	Estim	ale	Agency or Program	1992	Estima	
Agency or Program	actual	1983	1994	Agency or Program	actual	1993	1994
NOAA Federal ship financing fund, fishing vessels, liquidating:			<del></del>	Revolving fund for liquidating programs:			
				Commitments			•••••
Commitments				New guaranteed loans			••••••
New guaranteed loans	1			Change in outstandings	-10	-8	-1
Change in outstandings	-32	-45	-39	Outstandings	11	3	2
Outstandings	313	268	230				
NOAA Fishing vessel obligations guarantees, financing:				FHA mutual mortgage and cooperative housing in- surance funds, liquidating:			
Commitments	24	47	***************************************	Commitments			*************
New guaranteed loans		29		New guaranteed loans	9,365		
	. 1	27	-2	Change in outstandings	-110,384	-10,747	-8,519
Change in outstandings		27	24	Outstandings	267,673	256,927	248,40€
Outstandings	**************	- 21		File		l l	
Education				FHA mutual mortgage insurance guaranteed loan, fi- nancing:	55.040	F7 4 40	04 50
Federal Family Education Loan Program, liquidating:		1		Commitments	55,918	57,146	64,565
Commitments				New guaranteed loans	32,755	47,108	53,303
New guaranteed loans	3,815	48	30	Change in outstandings	32,595	45,741	49,990
Change in outstandings	-5,838	-8,767	-8,019	Outstandings	32,595	78,336	128,320
Outstandings	51,172	42,405	34,387	FHA general and special risk insurance funds, liq-			
Federal Family Education Loan Program, guarantee financing:				uidating: Commitments			
Commitments	14.653	19,415	19.550	New guaranteed loans	2.610		***************************************
New guaranteed loans	8,849	16,091	17,738	•		-2.075	9 904
	8,443	14,643	15,062	Change in outstandings	-4,435	-2,975	-3,39
Change in outstandings	8,443	23,086	38,148	Outstandings	71,266	68,291	64,892
Outstandings	0,440	23,000	30,140	Filth account and anadal date everywheed from 6		i	
Historically Black Colleges and Universities—financing accounts:				FHA general and special risk guaranteed loan, fi- nancing:	0.540	44 000	40.40
Commitments			357	Commitments	8,548	11,292	13,430
New guaranteed loans	i			New guaranteed loans	5,088	10,854	11,62
	***************************************		******	Change in outstandings	5,076	9,180	9,42
Change in outstandings Outstandings				Outstandings	5,076	14,256	23,67
Health and Human Services				GNMA guarantees of mortgage-backed securities, liquidating:			
Health resources and services, liquidating:				Commitments			
Commitments	ŀ				70 164	70,000	71 00
	1	1	1	New guaranteed loans	72,164	70,000	71,00
New guaranteed loans	-1	-1	-1	Change in outstandings	-446	35,532	32,38
Change in outstandings	14	1 .		Outstandings	422,480	458,012	490,39
Outstandings	14	12	11	CANAL			
Health professions graduate student loan insurance fund, liquidating:				GNMA guarantees of mortgage-backed securities, fi- nancing:	05.004	77 700	05.00
Commitments			l	Commitments	85,894	77,700	85,00
New guaranteed loans				New guaranteed loans			
	-129	-158	-174	Change in outstandings	1 1		
Change in outstandings Outstandings	1,997		1,665	Outstandings			***************************************
Health professions graduate student loan guaran-				Community development guaranteed loans liquidat-			
	1		1	ing:			
teed loan, financing:	200	340	375	Commitments			
Commitments	290			New guaranteed loans	41	200	10
New guaranteed loans	290		375	Change in outstandings	-8	128	5
Change in outstandings	290	1		Outstandings	341	469	51
Outstandings	290	630	1,005	Community development guaranteed loans financ-			
Housing and Urban Development  Low-rent public housing loans and other expenses,				ing:	ا م	0.000	0.05
liquidating:			l	Commitments	164	2,000	2,05
•			ł	New guaranteed loans	11	50	5
Commitments	1		***************************************	Change in outstandings	11	50	5
New guaranteed loans		- 205	050	Outstandings	11	61	11
Change in outstandings	-303	-325	−350				

### GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Agency or Program	1992	Estin	Haring	Agency or Program	1992	Estima	aie
rigulary or 1 logism	actual	1993	1994	rigatory or i togram	actual	1993	1994
Interior	ļ			Guaranty and indemnity fund, liquidating:	1	ĺ	
DIA ladian lase successive and incomes a fund its				Commitments			
BIA Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund, liq-				New guaranteed loans	1		
uidating:				Change in outstandings		-5.174	-3,33
Commitments			•••••	Outstandings	13,838	8,664	5,33
New guaranteed loans			***************************************	Odwinings	10,000	0,004	0,000
Change in outstandings	-35	-13	-12	Guaranty and indemnity fund, financing:	1 {		
Outstandings	202	189	177	Commitments	24,574	21,588	19.60
				New guaranteed loans	24,574	21,588	19,60
BIA Indian loan guaranty and insurance guaranteed				Change in outstandings	24,277	20,416	17,34
loan, financing 1:	[				36,565		74,32
Commitments	51	117	56	Outstandings	30,303	56,981	14,323
New guaranteed loans	20	148	56	Other Independent Agencies		}	
Change in outstandings	20	142	45	•			
Outstandings	20	161	206	Small Business Administration:		į	
	<u> </u>			Business loan fund, liquidating:	1 1	- 1	
Transportation				Commitments			
·				New guaranteed loans			
MarAd Federal ship financing fund, liquidating:				Change in outstandings	-698	-2,805	-2,178
Commitments				Outstandings	13,235	10,430	8,25
New guaranteed loans					.0,200	,	0,20.
Change in outstandings	-354	-348	-348	Business guaranteed loans, financing:	1		
Outstandings	2,290	1,941	1,593	Commitments	6,352	7,114	7.68
•	′		•	New guaranteed loans	3,878	5,469	8.079
Aircraft purchase loan guarantee program, liquidat-				Change in outstandings	3,669	4,452	6.07
ing:				•			14,19
Commitments				Outstandings	3,669	8,121	14,15
New guaranteed loans	1 1			Disaster loan fund, liquidating:	1 1	Į	
Change in outstandings	9	-9	-9	Commitments		İ	
Outstandings	36	27	18				
Outstandings	"			New guaranteed loans			•••••
Miscellaneous expired acct (WMATA), liquidating:	ļ :			Change in outstandings	1	.]	
	j l			Outstandings	] 1	1	
Commitments					1		
New guaranteed loans				Export-Import Bank of the United States:	1		
Change in outstandings		***************************************	***************************************	Export-Import Bank, liquidating:			
Outstandings	820	820	820	Commitments			
	1			New guaranteed loans	2,963	1,987	1,08
Military useful vessel obligation, financing:				Change in outstandings	428	-934	-6
Commitments		531		Outstandings	6,052	5,118	5,05
New guaranteed loans		531			1 1	i	
Change in outstandings		504	-27	Export-Import Bank guaranteed loan, financing:			
Outstandings		504	478	Commitments	11,521	12,550	14,45
				New guaranteed loans	1,839	9,795	11,65
Treasury				Change in outstandings	1,556	4.882	4.75
Payments to Farm Credit System Financial Assist-				Outstandings	1,556	6,438	11,18
ance Corp:				<b>3</b>	1 '	- '	,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				FSLIC Resolution fund:			
Commitments				Commitments			
New guaranteed loans	l l			New guaranteed loans			
Change in outstandings	1	1	***************************************	Change in outstandings	-168	-90	-40
Outstandings	1,261			Outstandings	501	411	37
Veterans Affairs					"	""	٠.
				National Credit Union Administration:		-	
Loan guaranty revolving fund, liquidating:				Credit union share insurance fund, liquidating:	1		
Commitments			***************************************	Commitments		10	!
New guaranteed loans				New guaranteed loans		5	
Change in outstandings	-15,064	-13,826	-12,184	Change in outstandings	67	-64	-(
Outstandings	121,011	107,185	95,001	Outstandings	74	10	:
Loop quaranty quarantood loop financing				Tannassaa Vallov Authoritus			
Loan guaranty guaranteed loan financing:	ا . ا	_	_	Tennessee Valley Authority:	]	Ì	
Commitments	1	2	2	Power program:	[		
New guaranteed loans	1	2	2	Commitments			
Change in outstandings	1	2	1	New guaranteed loans		1	,
Outstandings	2	4	5	Change in outstandings	1		
				Outstandings		*	

### GUARANTEED LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued (In millions of dollars)

A	1992	Estin	nate	
Agency or Program	actuai	1993	1994	
Other agencies and programs:			ı	
Commitments				
New guaranteed loans	***************************************	•		
Change in outstandings	-65	-39	-18	
Outstandings	142	103	85	
Subtotal, guaranteed loans (gross):				
Commitments	216,054	221,406	240,965	
New guaranteed loans	177,445	195,379	207,881	
Change in outstandings	-67,766	93,819	101,637	
Outstandings	1095,443	1188,002	1289,639	
Less secondary guaranteed loans 2				
GNMA guarantees of FHA/VA/FmHA pools:				
Commitments	85,894	77,700	85,000	
New guaranteed loans	72,164	70,000	71,000	
Change in outstandings	-446	35,532	32,382	
Outstandings	422,480	458,012	490,395	

Agency or Program	1992	Estimate		
Agaily or Program	actual	1993	1994	
Subtotal, guaranteed loans (net):				
Commitments	130,160	143,706	155,965	
New guaranteed loans	105,281	125,379	136,881	
Change in outstandings	-67,320	58,287	69,255	
Outstandings	672,963	729,989	799,244	
Total, primary guaranteed loans: 3				
Commitments	130,160	143,706	155,965	
New guaranteed loans	105,281	125,379	136,881	
Change in outstandings	-67,320	58,287	69,255	
Outstandings	672,963	729,989	799,244	

^{*\$500,000} or less.

*Subsequent to the release of the February 17th document, A Vision of Change For America, the Secretary of the Interior requested that Congress transfer the \$5.6 million in BA (which had represented \$47.9 million to the parameted to the BIA Construction program. On March 9, 1993, the House Appropriations Committee approved this adjustment as requested by the Administration.

*Loans guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration, or the Farmers Home Administration are included above. GNMA places a secondary guarantee on these loans, so they are deducted here to avoid double counting.

*When guaranteed by the are acquired by a budget account, they are counted as loans receivable and shown in the direct loan table.

# LENDING AND BORROWING BY GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSEs) (In millions of dollars)

Enterprise		1992 actual	Estim	
	<b></b>	actual	1993	1994
LENDING				
Student Loan Marketing Association	Obligations	8,777	9.215	9.676
Today Today Today	New transactions	8,777	9,215	9,676
	Net change	2,957	3,687	4,03
	Outstandings	33,035	36,722	40,759
ederal National Mortgage Association:	Obligations	67 904	70 404	40.014
Corporation Accounts	Obligations	67,894 61,556	72,424 76,234	48,21° 48,756
	New transactions	22,358	76,234 36,602	46,75 19,38
	Net change Outstandings	150,628	187,230	206.61
Mortgage-backed securities	Obligations	240,038	200,248	136,04
mortgago vacatos securidos	New transactions	169,491	175,082	118,94
	Net change	78,018	66,002	55,46
	Outstandings	429,935	495,938	551,40
arm Credit System:	A. II	45	=,=	
Banks for cooperatives	Obligations	48,563	51,225	52,07
	New transactions	48,536	51,240	52,07
	Net change	695	-50	-2
Form Onedia Books	Outstandings	11,313	11,264	11,24
Farm Credit Banks	Obligations	19,551	18,509	18,81
	New transactions	19,278	17,103   40	17,42 29
	Net change	113 38.381	38,421	38,71
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation 1	Outstandings	,		
ramii Ciedit System Financiai Assistance Corporation	New transactions		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	***************************************
	Net change			
	Outstandings	1,261		
ederal Home Loan Bank system:	Outside 190	1,201	***************************************	
Federal home loan banks	Obligations	242,238	200,000	200,00
	New transactions	242,238	200,000	200,00
	Net change	-4,593	-5,695	
	Outstandings	80,695	75,000	75,00
ederal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation:				
Corporation accounts	Obligations	12,605	17,757	19,47
	New transactions	12,605	17,757	19,47
	Net change	7,723	8,822	10,67
	Outstandings	31,629	40,451	51,12
Participation certificate pools	Obligations	148,211	163,579	115,17
	New transactions	148,211	163,579	115,17
	Net change	42,919	43,204	35,34
Outstand In-diam (massa)	Outstandings	391,762	434,966	470,31
Subtotal, lending (gross)	Obligations	787,877 710,691	732,956 710,210	599,47 581,52
	New transactions	150,190	152,612	125.17
	Outstandings	1,167,379	1,319,991	1,445,16
ess loans between GSEs	Obligations		1,313,331	1,440,10
388 Mails De(Moot) CISCS	New transactions			
	Net change	-920		
	Outstandings	19.810	18.549	18,54
ess secondary funds advanced from Federal sources:		10,010	.0,0 .0	10,0
Student Loan Marketing Association from FFB ²	Obligations			
	New transactions	,		
	Net change	-30	-30	-3
	Outstandings	4,820	4,790	4,76
ess guaranteed loans held as direct loans by:				
Federal National Mortgage Association	Obligations			***************************************
	New transactions			
	Net change	81	-2,428	
Federal home loan banks	Outstandings	23,951	21,523	21,52
receitar nome loan banks	Obligations		***************************************	***************************************
	Net change	2,508		
	Outstandings	6,000	6,000	6,00
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	Obligations			
	New transactions	***************************************		
	Net change	-644	341	
	Outstandings	3,528	3,869	3,86
Banks for cooperatives	Obligations			
•	New transactions			
	Net change	711		
	Outstandings	1,043	1,043	1,04
Farm Credit Banks	Obligations			
	New transactions			
	Net change	287		
	Outstandings	287	287	28

## LENDING AND BORROWING BY GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (GSEs)—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Enterprise	1	1992	Estim	ete
Eliter prise		actual	1993	1994
Student Loan Marketing Association 2	Obligations			
Jacob Later Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Harr	New transactions			
	Net change	2,987	3,717	4.067
	Outstandings	28,215	31,932	35,999
Total GSE lending (net)	Obligations	787,877	732,957	599,472
	New transactions	710,692	710,210	581,525
	Net change	145,210	151,012	121,139
	Outstandings	1.080,985	1,231,999	1,353,138
BORROWING		, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,
Student Loan Marketing Association 2	Net change	1,980	4,360	4,653
•	Outstandings	43,651	48,011	52,664
Federal National Mortgage Association	Net change	105,290	98,785	74,723
• •	Outstandings	585,167	683,952	758,675
Farm Credit System:	1			1
Banks for cooperatives	Net change	722	−386	-110
	Outstandings	12,789	12,403	12,293
Farm credit banks	Net change	375	~598	251
	Outstandings	40,717	40,119	40,370
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation 1	Net change			
	Outstandings	1,261		
Federal Housing Finance Board:	i			
Federal home loan banks	Net change	3,702	3,246	-3,000
	Outstandings	110,754	114,000	111,000
The Financing Corporation	Net change	1 !	2	1
	Outstandings	8,137	8,139	8,140
Resolution Funding Corporation	Net change	-3	-2	-2
	Outstandings	30,083	30,081	30,079
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	Net change	48,169	57,212	51,034
	Outstandings	428,512	485,724	536,758
Subtotal, borrowing (gross)	Net change	160,236	162,619	127,550
	Outstandings	1,261,071	1,422,429	1,549,979
Less borrowing from other GSEs	Net change	-920	40.540	40 540
I b	Outstandings	19,810	18,549	18,549
Less borrowing from Federal sources:	Not shown		20	- 00
Student Loan Marketing Association from FFB 2	Net change	-30	-30 4 700	-30
Land investment in Endard Convilies	Outstandings	4,820	4,790	4,760
Less investment in Federal Securities	Net change	4,495	-160	334 10,740
Less borrowing for guaranteed loans held as direct loans by:	Outstandings	10,566	10,406	10,740
Federal National Mortgage Association	Net change	81	-2,428	
i bubiai Italionai mongage Association	Outstandings	23.951	21,523	21,523
Federal home loan banks	Net change	2,508	21,020	21,020
1 October 10/110 Total Daliks	Outstandings	6,000	6,000	6.000
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	Net change	-644	341	0,000
Todarda Franco Essar marigago desperanor minimismonimismo	Outstandings	3,528	3,869	3,869
Banks for cooperatives	Net change	711		
Delino to: Cooperation initialism	Outstandings	1.043	1,043	1,043
Farm Credit Banks	Net change	287		
	Outstandings	287	287	287
Student Loan Marketing Association 2	Net change	2,987	3,717	4,067
<del>-</del>	Outstandings	28,215	31,932	35,999
Tatal COE hamaning (not)	Not shapes	150 701	104 470	100 170
Total GSE borrowing (net)	Net change	150,761	161,179	123,179
	Outstandings	1,162,851	1,324,030	1,447,209

¹For the purposes of this table FAC lending is assumed to equal borrowing. It is netted out under loans (or borrowing) between GSEs. FAC was reclassified from a GSE to a Federal agency as of October 1, 1992. Its loans and debt were accordingly reclassified as Federal loans and Federal debt. This reclassification does not constitute repayment of GSE loans or GSE debt.

² All SLMA lending financed through the FFB is counted as direct loans. All SLMA loans shown in the table above are guaranteed by the Federal Government and therefore the portion not financed by the FFB is counted as guaranteed loans. To avoid double counting, two deductions were made in this table: one for the amount financed through the FFB, and the other for the remainder.

### FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS

#### Introduction

Federal investment spending plays an important role in enhancing long-term economic growth and improving government operations. This section identifies investment outlays in the budget, divided according to the types of investment and the major programs for which investment takes place.

Investment outlays are those that yield long-term benefits. They take several forms and are made for many purposes. They are in the form of grants to State and local governments and direct Federal outlays. They can be for physical investment, which yields a stream of services over a period of years; or for research, development, education, and training, which are less tangible but also provide long-term benefits.

There are two inherent problems in the classification of these data, one involving grants to State and local governments, and the other involving spending that could be shown in more than one category.

For some grants to State and local governments, the recipient jurisdiction, not the Federal Government, ultimately determines whether the money is used to finance investment or current programs. This analysis classifies all of the outlays in the category where the recipient jurisdictions are expected to spend most of the money. Hence, shared revenues are classified as current spending, although some may be spent by recipient jurisdictions on physical investment. Community development block grants are classified as physical investment, although some may be spent for current purposes.

Some spending could be classified into more than one category. For example, outlays for the construction of research facilities finance the acquisition of physical assets, but they also contribute to research and development. To avoid double counting, the outlays are classified in the category that is most commonly recognized as investment. Consequently outlays for the conduct of research and development do not include outlays for research facilities, because these outlays are included in the category for physical investment. Similarly, physical investment and research and development related to education and training are included in the categories of physical assets and the conduct of research and development.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 changed the treatment of loans obligated or guarantees committed in 1992 or later. For these direct and guaranteed loans, the estimated subsidy value of the assistance is included as budget outlays beginning in 1992 and related cash flows are not included. The subsidies are classified according to their program purpose, such as for construction, education and training, or non-investment outlays.

The Federal Capital Investment Program Information Act of 1984 requires a report that includes ten-year projections of physical investment outlays and other information. That report was included in *Budget Baselines*, *Historical Data*, and *Alternatives for the Future* (January 1993).

### Composition of Federal Investment Outlays

Major Federal Investment

The composition of major Federal investment outlays is shown in the accompanying table. They include major public physical investment, the conduct of research and development, and the conduct of education and training. These outlays were \$233.8 billion in 1992. They are estimated to be \$246.8 billion in 1993 and \$248.1 billion in 1994. Between 1992 and 1994, defense investment outlays decline \$8.6 billion, or 7 percent, and nondefense investment outlays increase by \$22.9 billion, or 20 percent. The data are shown in more detail in the two tables at the end of this section.

Physical investment.—Outlays for major public physical capital investment (hereafter referred to as physical investment outlays in the text) were \$131.9 billion in 1992. They are estimated to be \$133.5 billion in 1993 and \$132.1 billion in 1994. Physical investment outlays are primarily outlays for construction, rehabilitation, and major equipment. Direct physical investment outlays by the Federal Government were \$102.6 billion in 1992. They are estimated to be \$99.3 billion in 1993 and \$93.4 billion in 1994. Grants to State and local governments for physical investment were \$29.3 billion in 1992. They are estimated to be \$34.2 billion in 1993 and \$38.7 billion in 1994.

Direct physical investment outlays by the Federal Government are primarily for national defense, estimated to be \$77.0 billion in 1993, declining to \$70.5 billion in 1994. Almost all of these outlays, or an estimated \$64.5 billion in 1994, are for the procurement of weapons and other equipment, and the remainder, \$5.9 billion, is primarily for construction of military bases and family housing for military personnel.

Outlays for direct physical investment for nondefense purposes are estimated to be \$22.4 billion in 1993 and \$22.9 billion in 1994. The 1994 outlays include \$14.9 billion for construction and rehabilitation. These outlays are largely for water, energy, and natural resources projects of the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the power administrations in the Department of Energy; for the construction and rehabilitation of veterans hospitals and Postal Service facilities; and for space and science programs. Outlays for the acquisition of major equipment are estimated to be \$7.3 billion in 1994. The largest items are for the air traffic control system, space programs, and the Postal Service. Out-

### **COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS**

(In billions of dollars)

	1992	Estima	tte
	actual	1993	1994
MAJOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS		1	
Major public physical capital investment: Direct:			
National defense	82.4 20.3	77.0 22.4	70.5 22.9
Subtotal, direct major public physical capital investment	102.6	99.3	93.4
Grants to State and local governments	29.3	34.2	38.7
Subtotal, major public physical capital investment	131.9	133.5	132.1
National defense Nondefense	38.2 26.6	40.7 27.9	41.6 28.8
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	64.7	68.6	70.4
Grants to State and local governments	20.4 16.8	24.7 20.0	25.5 20.0
Subtotal, conduct of education and training	37.2	44.7	45.6
Major Federal Investment outlays	233.8	246.8	248.1
MEMORANDUM			
Major Federal investment outlays: National defense Nondefense	120.8 113.0	118.0 128.8	112.2 135.9
Total, major Federal investment outlays	233.8	246.8	248.1
Miscellaneous physical investment:  Commodity inventories  Other physical investment (nondefense, direct)	-0.9 5.1	-0.4 6.0	-0.5 5.8
Total, miscellaneous physical investment	4.3	5.6	5.3
Total, Federal investment outlays, including miscellaneous physical investment	238.1	252.5	253.4

lays for the purchase of land and buildings are estimated to be \$0.7 billion in 1994, largely for the Federal buildings fund in the General Services Administration.

Grants to State and local governments for physical investment are estimated to be \$34.2 billion in 1993, increasing to \$38.7 billion in 1994. About half of these outlays, or \$19.5 billion in 1994, are to assist with the Federal-aid highway programs. Other major grants for physical investment are for public housing, sewage treatment plants, community development, airports, and mass transit.

Conduct of research and development.—Outlays for the conduct of research and development are estimated to be \$68.6 billion in 1993 and \$70.4 billion in 1994. These outlays are devoted to increasing our basic scientific knowledge and promoting related research and development. They increase our national security, improve the marginal productivity of capital and labor for both public and private purposes, and enhance the quality of life. Approximately three-fifths of these outlays, an estimated \$41.6 billion in 1994, are for national defense. Physical investment for research and development is included in the physical investment category.

Nondefense outlays for the conduct of research and development are estimated to be \$27.9 billion in 1993 and \$28.8 billion in 1994. This is almost entirely direct spending by the Federal Government, and is largely for the space programs, the National Science Foundation, health research, and research for energy facilities. Additional information on research and development is in the section entitled "Federal Research and Development Expenditures."

Conduct of education and training.—Outlays for the conduct of education and training are estimated to be \$44.7 billion in 1993 and \$45.6 billion in 1994. These outlays add to the stock of human capital by developing a more skilled and productive labor force. Grants to State and local governments for this category are estimated to be \$25.5 billion in 1994, more than half of the total. They are primarily for the disadvantaged and the handicapped, and for vocational and adult education. Direct education and training outlays by the Federal Government are estimated to be \$20.0 billion in 1994. Programs in this category are primarily aid for higher education through student financial assistance, loan subsidies, the veterans GI bill, and health training programs.

This category does not include outlays for education and training of Federal civilian and military employees. Outlays for education and training that are for physical investment and the conduct of research and development are in the categories for physical investment and the conduct of research and development.

### Miscellaneous Physical Investment

In addition, several miscellaneous categories of physical investment outlays are shown in the accompanying table. They are generally unrelated to improving government operations or enhancing economic activity. Sales of commodity inventories are estimated to exceed purchases by \$0.5 billion in 1994. Outlays in this category are for the purchase or sale of agricultural products pursuant to farm price support programs, purchases of oil for the strategic petroleum reserve, and other purposes.

Outlays for other miscellaneous physical investment are estimated to be \$5.8 billion in 1994. This category

includes primarily conservation programs and assets acquired and sold as collateral on defaulted loans. These outlays are entirely for direct spending.

Historical data on Federal investment outlays can be found in *Budget Baselines*, *Historical Data*, and *Alternatives for the Future* (January 1993) in Part Five, "Historical Tables." Section 9 contains historical data on physical investment, and Section 10 contains historical data on the conduct of research and development and the conduct of education and training.

### **Detailed Tables**

The following two tables provide detail on the composition of physical and other investment outlays. They provide two basic displays. The first divides data between national defense and nondefense investment outlays, and the second divides data between investment grants for State and local governments and direct Federal investment outlays.

### FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS: DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE PROGRAMS (In millions of dollars)

	1992	Estin	nate
	actual	1993	1994
MAJOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS:			
NATIONAL DEFENSE:			
Major public physical investment:			
Construction and rehabilitation:			
Military construction	3,588	4,361	3,924
Family housing	298	533	849
Atomic energy defense activities and other	1,431	1,278	1,234
Subtotal, construction and rehabilitation	5,317	6,172	6,007
Acquisition of major equipment:			
Procurement	74,617	68,346	62,032
Atomic energy defense activities and other	2,657	2,656	2,496
Subtotal, acquisition of major equipment	77,274	71,002	64,528
Purchase or sale of land and structures	-7	-6	-6
Subtotal, major public physical investment	82,583	77,168	70,526
Conduct of research and development		]	
Defense military	35,504	38,065	38,925
Atomic energy and other	2,666	2,683	2,706
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	38,170	40,748	41,631
Conduct of education and training (civilian)	82	87	53
Subtotal, national defense investment	120,836	118,004	112,211
NONDEFENSE:	· ·		
Major public physical investment:			
Construction and rehabilitation:			
Highways	15,080	17,468	19,543
Mass transportation	2,763		2,995
Rail transportation	180		269
Air transportation	1,742	2,185	2,005
Water transportation	143		149
Community development block grants	3,090		4,983
Other community and regional development	987	.,	1,497
Pollution control and abatement	3,405		
Water resources	2,486	2,720	2,342
Other natural resources and environment	585		914
Housing assistance	2,192		4,69
General science, space, and technology	909	1,118	1,165

	1992	Estim	ate
	actual	1993	1994
Energy	3,760	3,653	3,239
Veterans hospitals and other health	1,028	1,332	1,506
Postal Service	1,284	931	780
Federal buildings fund	974	1,051	1,299
International affairs	325	355	393
Other programs	1,053	1,177	1,221
Subtotal, construction and rehabilitation	41,987	47,896	52,854
Acquisition of major equipment:			
Air transportation	1,961	2,015	2,208
Other transportation	392	342	443
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	1,771	1,538	1,494
General science and basic research	60	116	135
Veterans medical care	554	578	626
Postal Service	558	750	1.266
General supply fund	354	440	383
Other	509	664	761
Subtotal, acquisition of major equipment	6,161	6,442	7,316
Purchase or sale of land and structures			
International affairs	3	4	3
Other	537	1,343	735
Subtotal, purchase or sale of land and			
structures	541	1,346	738
Other physical assets (grants)	654	682	693
Subtotal, major public physical investment	49,342	56,366	61,601
Conduct of research and development:		İ	
General science, space, and technology:		ļ	
NASA	6,641	6,740	6,972
National Science Foundation	1,733	2,018	2,170
Other general science	784	804	843
Subtotal, general science, space, technology	9,157	9,561	9,986
Energy	2,593	2,466	2,464
Transportation:  Department of Transportation	373	505	627
NASA	976	1,090	1,237
	J, 0	1,000	1,201

## FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS: DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE PROGRAMS—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	1992	Estim	ate
!	actual	1993	1994
Subtotal,transportation	1,348	1,595	1,865
Health: National Institutes of Health Alt other health	7,936 1,721	8,696 1,489	9,255 1,025
Subtotal, health	9,656	10,184	10,280
Agriculture  Natural resources and environment International affairs  All other research and development	1,070 1,593 311 829	1,102 1,666 381 901	1,137 1,743 342 982
Subtotal, conduct of research and development	26,558	27,857	28,798
Conduct of education and training:  Education, training, employment and social services:  Elementary, secondary, and vocational edu-			
cation	12,332 11,252 1,775 4,894 4,026	14,626 13,610 1,929 6,039 5,246	
Subtotal, education, training, and social services	34,280	41,450	41,890
Income security	113	145	137

	1992	Estin	nate
	actual	1993	1994
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	995	1,030	1,393
Health	748	781	819
Intenational affairs	169	219	244
Other education and training	792	988	1,031
Subtotal, conduct of education and training	37,096	44,615	45,514
Subtotal, nondefense investment	112,996	128,838	135,914
Total, major Federal investment outlays	233,832	246,842	248,125
ADDENDUM: Miscellaneous physical investment Commodity inventories:			
Agriculture	-1,062	-498	-162
Strategic petroleum reserve and other	187	64	-388
Subtotal, commodity inventories	-875	-434	-550
Other physical investment (direct)	5,129	6,043	5,820
Subtotal, miscellaneous physical investment	4,254	5,609	5,271
Total investment outlays, including mis- cellaneous	238,086	252,451	253,395

### FEDERAL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS: GRANT AND DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS (In millions of dollars)

actual	1993	1994		actual	1993	1994
1 1	- 1					
1 1	i		General supply fund	354	440	383
{	1		Other	427	437	559
1			Subtotal, acquisition of major equipment	83,435	77,443	71,844
15.038	17.426	19.522				
				!	1	
			National defense		-6	-9
			International affairs	3	4	3
		, .	Domestic	537	1,343	735
				<del> </del>		
11			Subtotal, purchase or sale of land and	l	1	
			structures	533	1,340	729
1			<b>.</b>			
		.,	Subtotal, major public physical investment	102,629	99,326	93,379
			One-deed of acceptance and described			
202	221	201			40 -40	44.004
28 642	33 526	38 055				41,631
20,0 12	00,020					342
654	682	693	Domestic	25,951	27,111	28,048
-			0.44.44 4.4 -4 4 4	04.400	00.044	70.000
29,296	34,208	38,748	·	64,432	68,241	70,022
296	365	408	Conduct of education and training:			
			Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	706	890	888
11 627	13 736	14 340	Higher education	11,156	13,498	12,979
				1.483	1.640	1,711
						1.073
						819
-,	,					1,393
				1		47
		-				24
495	540	333		1		
20,376	24,704	25,519				<del></del>
49,967	59,277	64,675	•			<u> </u>
			Subtotal, direct Federal major investment outlays	183,865	187,565	183,449
						242.40
ļ			Total, major Federal investment outlays	233,832	246,842	248,125
1						
				1		}
1 [						111
1 1			Commodity Credit Corporation			-162
			Other	55	-73	-499
	395	497	Subtotal, commodity inventories	~875	-434	-550
988	1,271	1,434				
1,284	931	780	Other physical investment:			ļ
517	605	771	Department of Agriculture:			1
	1,051	1,299	Conservation reserve program	1,669	1,781	1,82
685	839	1,193	Other	3,117	3,709	3,625
18,661	20,542	20,805	Subtotal, Department of Agriculture	4,786	5,490	5,45
			Department of the Interior	121	50	98
77.074	74 000	64 500				
			Uliei	411	500	271
			Subtotal other physical investment	5 129	6 043	5,820
'					-,,,,,	3,52
			Subtotal, miscellaneous physical investment	4.254	5.609	5,271
	750	1,266	,		-,,,,,,,,	-,
1,961 215	2,015 290	2,208 266	Total Federal investment outlays, including			1
	2,763 14 1,672 2,631 138 3,090 738 2,132 225 202 28,642 654 29,296 296 3,982 3,878 6 495 20,376 49,967 5,092 3,25 20,376 49,967	2,763	2,763         2,796         2,995           14         17         52           1,672         2,106         1,895           2,631         2,664         2,815           138         250         219           3,090         3,811         4,983           738         918         1,050           225         210         57           202         227         207           28,642         33,526         38,055           654         682         693           29,296         34,208         38,748           296         365         408           11,627         13,736         14,340           96         112         66           292         289         311           3,962         4,980         4,668           3,878         5,041         5,596           49,967         59,277         64,675           49,967         59,277         64,675           49,967         59,277         64,675           5,092         5,950         325           325         355         393           999         1,118         1,1	Subtotal, acquisition of major equipment	15,038	15,038

### FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS¹

State and local governments have a vital constitutional responsibility in providing government services. They have the major role in providing domestic public services, such as public education, law enforcement, roads, water supply, and sewage treatment. The Federal Government contributes directly toward that role both by promoting a healthy economy and by providing grants, loans, and tax subsidies to State and local governments.

Federal grants help State and local governments finance programs covering most areas of domestic public spending, including income support, capital spending, and education and social services. Federal grant outlays were \$178.1 billion in 1992 and are estimated to be \$226.1 billion in 1994.

Grant outlays for payments for individuals are estimated to be 63 percent of total grants in 1994; for physical capital, 17 percent; and for all other purposes, largely education, training, and social services, 20 percent.

States and localities use loans and guarantees primarily for rural development. As a result of credit reform concepts enacted in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the subsidies for direct loans and loan guarantees obligated or committed in 1992 and later are recorded in the budget as budget authority and outlays. Therefore, the credit subsidies to State and local governments are recorded as grants to these governments and included in this analysis in the grant totals. Direct loan and loan guarantee subsidies to State and local governments are estimated to be \$0.1 billion in 1993 and in 1994.

Information on the credit reform concepts and other Federal credit activities appears in the Summary Information section, "Federal Credit."

Federal aid to State and local governments is also provided through tax expenditures. Tax expenditures are a preferential exception to the baseline provisions of the tax structure. The two major tax expenditures benefiting State and local governments are the deductibility of most State and local taxes, except sales and excise taxes, and the exclusion of interest on State and local securities from Federal taxation. Federal aid to State and local governments through tax expenditures is estimated to be \$61.8 billion in 1993 and \$64.5 billion in 1994 on an outlay equivalent basis.

A detailed discussion of the measurement and definition of tax expenditures and a complete list of the amount of specific tax expenditures are in Appendix Two, "Tax Expenditures," of Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future (January 1993). State and local tax expenditures are displayed separately at the end of Table 2–1 in that Appendix.

### Federal Grants by Function and Agency

The "Federal Grants by Function" table shows a functional distribution of Federal grant outlays as proposed in this budget. The functions with the largest amount of grants are health and income security, with combined grant outlays of \$148.8 billion or 66 percent of total grant outlays in 1994.

The "Federal Grants by Agency" table shows the distribution of grants by agency. Grant outlays for the Department of Health and Human Services are estimated to be \$128.6 billion in 1994, 57 percent of total grants, much more than any other agency.

#### **FEDERAL GRANTS BY FUNCTION**

(Outlays in billions of dollars)

Function	1992			Estir	nate	<del></del>	
Punction	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
National defense	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Energy	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Natural resources and environment	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9
Agriculture	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Commerce and housing credit	•	•	<b>,</b>		<b>1</b> •	*	
Transportation	20.6	23.5	25.7	25.9	25.1	25.1	25.7
Community and regional development	4.5	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.1
Education, training, employment, and social services	28.8	33.9	34.6	36.6	40.3	42.7	44.7
Health	71.4	84.5	96.7	109.7	123.6	138.6	154.0
Income security	43.5	47.7	52.2	54.7	57.0	59.2	61.6
Veterans benefits and services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administration of justice	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
General government	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Total outlays	178.1	206.4	226.1	244.8	262.8	282.6	303.4

^{*\$50} million or less.

¹ Federal aid to State and local governments is defined as the provision of resources by the Federal Government to support a State or local program of governmental service to the public. The three primary forms of aid are grants, loans, and tax expenditures.

### FEDERAL GRANTS BY AGENCY

(Outlays in billions of dollars)

<b></b>	1992	Estima	ite
Agency	actual	1993	1994
Department of Agriculture	14.0	15.2	16.3
Department of Commerce	0.2	0.3	0.4
Department of Education	13.7	16.0	16.6
Department of Energy	0.2	0.2	0.3
Department of Health and Human Services	98.2	114.2	128.6
Department of Housing and Urban Development	15.6	18.4	21.3
Department of the Interior	1.6	1.7	1.7
Department of Justice	0.8	1.0	0.9
Department of Labor	7.1	8.1	7.6
Department of Transportation	20.6	23.5	25.7
Department of the Treasury	0.5	0.5	0.5
Environmental Protection Agency	3.0	3.2	3.3
Federal Emergency Management Agency	0.9	2.3	1.0
Other agencies	1.7	1.8	1.9
Total	178.1	206.4	226.1

### **Historical Perspectives**

In recent decades, Federal aid to State and local governments has become a major factor in the financing of certain government functions. The rudiments of the present system date back to the Civil War. The Morrill Act, passed in 1862, established the land grant colleges and instituted certain federally required standards, as is characteristic of the present grant system. Federal aid was later initiated for agriculture, highways, vocational education and rehabilitation, forestry, and public health. In the depression years, Federal aid was extended to meet income security and other social welfare needs. However, Federal grants did not become a significant factor in Federal Government expenditures until after World War II.

The accompanying table displays trends in Federal grants to State and local governments. Section A shows the percentage distribution of Federal grants by function. Functions with a substantial amount of grants are shown separately. Grants in the functions for national defense, commerce and housing credit, energy, veterans benefits and services, and the administration of justice are relatively small and are combined in the "other functions" line in the table.

Federal grants for transportation increased to 43 percent of all Federal grants in 1960 with initiation of aid to States to build the Interstate Highway System in the late 1950s.

By 1970 there had been significant increases in the relative share for education, training, employment, social services, and health (largely medicaid).

In the early and mid-1970s, major new grants were created for natural resources and environment (construction of sewage treatment plants), community and regional development (community development block grants), and general government (general revenue sharing).

In the 1980s changes in the relative shares among functions reflect steady growth of grants for health (medicaid) and income security and restraint in most other areas

Section B of the table shows the composition of grants divided into three major categories: payments for individuals, physical capital, and other grants.2 Grant outlays for payments for individuals, which are mainly entitlement programs in which the Federal government and the States share the costs, have grown significantly as a percent of total grants. In 1980, they were 36 percent of the total, and by 1992 they had grown to 62 percent of the total. These grants are distributed through State or local governments to provide cash or in-kind benefits that constitute income transfers to individuals or families. The major grant in this category is medicaid, which had outlays of \$67.8 billion in 1992, increasing to an estimated \$80.5 billion in 1993. Family support payments to States (AFDC), child nutrition programs, and housing assistance are also large grants in this category. All programs in this category are identified by footnote in the detailed "Federal Grants to State and Local Governments—Budget Authority and Outlays" table, at the end of this section.

Grants for physical capital assist States and localities with construction and other physical capital activities. The major capital grants are for highways, but there are also grants for airports, mass transit, sewage treatment plant construction, community development, and other facilities. Grants for physical capital were almost half of total grants in 1960, shortly after grants began for construction of the Interstate Highway System. The relative share of these outlays has declined, as other grants have grown. In 1992, grants for physical capital were 16 percent of total grants.

The other grants are primarily for education, training, employment, and social services. These grants increased to 45 percent of total grants by 1975, but declined to 22 percent of total grants in 1992.

Section B of the table also shows these three categories in constant dollars. In constant FY 1987 dollars, total grants were \$127.6 billion in 1980. They declined in the 1980's but by 1992 were \$146.9 billion, an average annual increase of 1.2 percent. From 1980 to 1992, payments for individuals grew from \$46.2 billion to \$88.9 billion, an average annual increase of 5.6 percent; grants for physical capital decreased from \$27.7 billion to \$25.9 billion, an average annual decrease of 0.6 percent, and other grants decreased from \$53.7 billion to \$32.2 billion, an average annual decrease of 4.2 percent.

Section C of this table shows grants as a percent of Federal outlays, State and local expenditures, and gross domestic product. Grants declined as a percent of total Federal outlays from 15 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 1992 and, as a percent of Federal domestic programs, from 22 percent in 1980 to 20 percent in 1992.

²Certain grants are classified in the budget as both payments for individuals and physical capital spending. In the text and tables in this section, these grants are included in the category for physical capital spending.

#### TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(Outlays; dollar amounts in billions)

Į				Ad	vei				Estimate					
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
A. Percentage distribution of grants by function: Natural resources and environment	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Agriculture Transportation Community and regional development	3 43 2 7	5 38 6 10	3 19 7 27	1 12 6	1 14 7	16 5	1 14 4	12	1 11 3	11	11 3	10 2	9	
Education, training, employment, and social services	3 38	6 32	16 24	24 18 19	24 17 20	17 23 26	17 32 26	16 40 24	16 41 23	15 43 23	15 45 22	15 47 22	15 49 21	
General government	2	2 1	2 1	14 2	9 1	6 1	2 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1009
Composition:     Current dollars:     Payments for individuals ^{1, 2} Physical capital ²	2.5 3.3 1.2	3.7 5.0 2.2	8.7 7.1 8.3	16.8 10.9 22.2	32.6 22.5 36.3	49.3 24.9 31.7	75.7 27.2 32.5	110.0 29.3 38.8	126.7 34.2 45.5	142.1 38.7 45.3	157.0 40.6	172.3 42.0	188.9 43.6	
Other grants	7.0	10.9	24.1	49.8	91.5	105.9	135.4	178.1	206.4	226.1	47.1 244.8	48.5 262.8	50.0 282.6	303.
Payments for individuals ^{1, 2}	35% 47 17	34% 46 20	36% 29 34	34% 22 45	36% 25 40	47% 23 30	56% 20 24	62% 16 22	61% 17 22	63% 17 20	64% 17 19	66% 16 18	67% 15 18	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Payments for individuals ^{1, 2}	9.0 13.8 6.4	12.5 19.5 9.8	24.7 21.9 26.9	35.1 20.6 49.6	46.2 27.7 53.7	52.9 25.8 34.2	66.1 24.9 28.6	88.9 25.9 32.2	99.3 29.4 36.7	107.7 32.2 35.3	114.9 32.6 35.5	121.6 32.5 35.2	128.7 32.6 35.1	135. 32. 35.
Total	29.1	41.8	73.6	105.4	127.8	113.0	119.6	146.9	165.3	175.2	183.0	189.3	196.4	203.
C. Total grants as a percent of: Federal outlays:														
Total  Domestic programs ³	8% 18%	9% 18%	12% 23%	15% 22%	15% 22%	11% 18%	11% 17%	13%	14% 21%	15% 22%	16% 22%	16% 23%	17% 23%	179 249
State and local expenditures	15% 1%	16% 2%	20% 2%	24% 3%	28% 3%	23% 3%	20% 2%	22% 3%	N/A 3%	N/A 3%	N/A 4%	N/A 4%	N/A 4%	N/.
As a share of total State and local capital spending:     Federal capital grants     State and local source financing	25% 75	25% 75	25% 75	26% 74	37% 63	31% 69	23% 77	23% 77	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	+

N/A = Not available.

Grants that are both payments for individuals and capital investment are shown under capital investm

As a percent of total State and local expenditures, grants declined from 28 percent in 1980 to 22 percent in 1992.

Section D shows the relative contribution of physical capital grants in assisting States and localities with capital spending. Federal capital grants declined as a percent of State and local capital spending from 37 percent in 1980 to 23 percent in 1992, reflecting restraint in Federal spending and increased capital spending by States and localities financed from their own sources, such as taxes or borrowing.

### Other Information on Federal Aid to State and Local Governments

Additional information regarding aid to State and local governments can be found elsewhere in this budget and in other documents.

- Major public physical capital investment programs providing Federal grants to State and local governments are described in the Summary Information section, "Federal Investment Outlays."
- Data for summary and detailed grants to State and local governments can be found in many sections of the Historical Tables, published in Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future (January 1993). Section 12 is devoted exclusively to grants to State and local governments. Additional information on grants can be found in

For an identification of accounts in this category, see the "Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, Budget Authority and Outlays" table, including its footnotes

Section 6 (Composition of Federal Government Outlays); Section 9 (Federal Government Outlays for Major Physical Capital Investment); Section 10 (Federal Government Outlays for the Conduct of Research and Development and for the Conduct of Education and Training); Section 11 (Federal Government Payments for Individuals); and Section 15 (Total (Federal and State and Local) Government Finances).

In addition to these sources, a number of other sources of information are available that use slightly different concepts of grants, provide State-by-State information, or provide information on how to apply for Federal aid.

- Government Finances, published annually by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce, provides data on public finances, including Federal aid to State and local governments.
- The Survey of Current Business, published monthly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce, provides data on the national income and product accounts (NIPA), a broader statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts include data on Federal grants to State and local governments. Data using the NIPA concepts appear in this budget in the Summary Information section, "National Income and Product Account Presentation."
- Budget Information for States (BIS) provides estimates of State funding allocations for the largest formula grant programs for the past, present, and budget year. These programs comprise approximately 85 percent of total Federal aid to State and local governments. The document is prepared by the Office of Management and Budget soon after the Budget is released.

- Federal Expenditures by State, a report prepared by the Bureau of the Census, shows Federal spending by State for grants and other spending for the most recently completed fiscal year.
- Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFC) is an annual document that shows the distribution of Federal spending by State, county areas, and by local governmental jurisdictions. It is released by the Bureau of the Census in the Spring.
- The Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS) provides computerized information about current grant funding. Data on all direct assistance awards are provided quarterly by the Bureau of the Census to the States and to the Congress.
- The Catalog for Federal Domestic Assistance is a primary reference source for communities wishing to apply for grants and other domestic assistance. The Catalog is prepared by the General Services Administration with data collected by the Office of Management and Budget and is available from the Government Printing Office. The basic edition of the Catalog is usually published in June and an update is generally published in December. It contains a detailed listing of grant and other assistance programs; discussions of eligibility criteria, application procedures, and estimated obligations; and related information.

### **Detailed Federal Aid Table**

The following table, "Federal Grants to State and Local Governments—Budget Authority and Outlays," provides detailed budget authority and outlay data for grants.

## FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS (In millions of dollars)

		Budget Authority	,		Outlays	
Function, agency and program	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate
NATIONAL DEFENSE:						
Department of Defense—Military: Military construction, Army National Guard	. 218	204	50	218	204	50
Federal Emergency Management Agency:	1	204	. 30	210	204	50
Emergency management planning and assistance	. 102	94	95	100	117	86
Total, national defense	. 320	297	145	318	320	136
ENERGY:						
Department of Agriculture:						ĺ
Rural economic development grants	. 1					
Department of Energy: Energy conservation	. 240	230	316	207	211	248
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	Į.	230	310	201	211	240
Assistance for solar and conservation improvements				•	•	
Tennessee Valley Authority:				244	007	240
Tennessee Valley Authority fund				241	237	249
Total, energy	. 241	230	316	448	448	497
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT:						
Department of Agriculture:					_	_
Resource conservation and development		192	6 150	5 113	7 198	164
Solid waste management grants		3	3	1 11	2	107
Forest research				•	•	1
State and private forestry	. 96	83	109	96	83	104
Department of Commerce:  Operations, research, and facilities	. 168	191	204	48	52	55
Construction		30	36	[ 1	6	13
Coastal zone management fund	. 6	8	8	6	8	8
Department of the Interior:  National forests fund, payments to States		4	4		4	1 ,
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes		1	1		1	7
Regulation and technology	. 48	52	52	27	57	52
Abandoned mine reclamation fund		135	135 5	139	127	165
Bureau of Reclamation loans program account		26	3	1 1	1 26	,
Construction	1 .		***************************************	2	1	
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund		7	11	1	7	10
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service miscellaneous permanent appropriations		172 225	160 215	167 227	168 215	170 218
Urban park and recreation fund		225	5	3	8	210
Land acquisition and State assistance	. 20	25	25	20	41	37
Historic preservation fund		59	40	35	55	44
Environmental Protection Agency:	•					
Water infrastructure financing		3,395	1,528	2,412	2,415	2,534
Abatement, control, and compliance		556	495	407	502	483
Abatement, control, and compliance loan program account		30	***************************************	1	12	19
Drinking water capitalization grants			599			24
Hazardous substance superfund		140	120	154	182	189
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund	. 66	65	65	64	64	65
Total, natural resources and environment	. 4,236	5,412	3,975	3,929	4,243	4,374
AGRICULTURE:						
Department of Agriculture:	]					l
Cooperative State Research Service		223	233	219	232	222
Extension Service		425	430 1	404	424	417
State mediation grants	4	3	3	2	2	
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers			10			] 3
Agricultural resource conservation demonstration guaranteed loan program account  Commodity Credit Corporation fund		225	207	349	9 225	20
P.L. 102–552 temporary assistance		42	201	349	42	
Emergency food assistance program		188	209	165	191	209

# FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Funda		Budget Authority			Outlays	
Function, agency and program	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate
Total, agriculture	1,166	1,112	1,097	1,142	1,126	1,067
COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT:						-
Department of Commerce:	ł	i				
U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration salaries and expenses	.   2	3	2	2	3	2
Fisheries promotional fund						
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries		6		3	4	3
Industrial technology services	.   1	1	1	•	• 1	
Department of the Treasury:			l j	ا ما	.	
Emergency assistance to Rhode Island program account	<b>—</b>			6		***************************************
Total, commerce and housing credit	10	10	3	11	7	
TRANSPORTATION:				<b>j</b> .		
Department of Transportation:						
Highway-related safety grants	. 17	20	20	10	7	1
Motor carrier safety grants		76	80	63	64	6
Federal-aid highways	. 17,108	20,148	20,271	14,884	17,145	19,17
Miscellaneous appropriations	. 551	17		115	194	23
Miscellaneous highway trust funds	. 64	325		46	128	17
Miscellaneous safety programs	.			2	1	
Highway traffic safety grants	. 126	171	196 [	130	134	14
Office of the Administrator	.			1 1	3	***************************************
Local rail freight assistance		8		6	11	1
High speed ground transportation development			106			2
Conrail commuter transition assistance	. 14	7		8	3	1
Research, training, and human resources	. 5			11	17	1
Interstate transfer grants—transit		75	45	238	154	10
Washington metro		170	200	163	179	13
Formula grants	. 1,520	2,182	2,455	1,868	1,818	1,90
Discretionary grants		270			122	14
Transit planning and research		29	46		8	4
Discretionary grants (trust fund)		1,725	1,785	1,268	1,291	1,47
Miscellaneous expired accounts				28	34	2
Grants-in-aid for airports (airport and airway trust fund)		2,050	1,879	1,672	2,106	1,89
Research, development, test, and evaluation			***************************************		•	
Boat safety		37	40	36	35	3
Pipeline safety	.   7	7	7	6	7	
Emergency preparedness grants	.	9	13		4	1
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority:		ŀ			j	
Interest payments	. 52	52	52	53	52	5
Total, transportation	. 23,663	27,379	27,194	20,608	23,518	25,71
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:						
Department of Agriculture:		}	]	İ	<b>,</b>	
Emergency community water assistance grants	. 25	10	10	4	11	1
Rural development grants	.		21	10	13	1
Rural water and waste disposal grants	312	558	449	153	j 217	32
Rural community fire protection grants		4	4	4	3	
Rural development insurance fund program account	118	150	148	55	100	12
Rural development loan fund liquidating account			***************	1	] 2	
Distance learning and medical link programs	5	-	5		5	l
Economic development grants		14	5		4	-
Department of Commerce:	}		1	ŀ		]
Economic development assistance programs	] 302	300	223	141	223	27
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	1		İ	1	I	1
Other assisted housing programs		3		13	43	ł
Community development grants		6,601	4,224	3,090	3,811	4,98
Urban development action grants		-25		52	50	•
				3	5	1
Supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless				185	130	) !
Supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless		1	1			1
		1				
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)	1	110	84	58	65	1
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)	57	1	84 2	58 2	65	
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)  Department of the Interior:  Operation of Indian programs (area and regional development)	57 3	2		58 2 1		7
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)  Department of the Interior:  Operation of Indian programs (area and regional development)  Indian direct loan program account	57 3	2	2	2	2	1

# FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (In millions of dollars)

		Budget Authority	,	Τ	Outlays	
Function, agency and program	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	actual	estimate	estimate	actual	estimate	estimate
Community Investment Program:		500	E14			000
Community investment program		500	514	***************************************		200
Emergency management planning and assistance		21	20	22	22	17
Disaster relief	2,677	248	248	606	2,019	802
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation:  Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	15	11	10	15	11	10
Total, community and regional development	<u> </u>	8,704	6,158	4,539	6,872	7,174
EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES:	1,110	9,101	0,100	1,000	0,012	
Department of Commerce:		ļ			1	l
Public telecommunications facilities, planning, and construction		16				10
Department of Education: Indian education	70	72	75	63	71	73
Impact aid		746	686	785	836	722
Chicago litigation settlement				13	17	17
Education reform		7.44.4	491			145
Compensatory education for the disadvantaged		7,414 1,429	7,084 1,473	6,129 1,361	7,281 1,572	6,901 1,701
Educational excellence		-90			1,072	1,701
Bilingual and immigrant education	185	187	192	160	184	190
Special education	2,622 1,908	2,725 1,978	2,885 2,043	2,067 1,835	2,522 2,001	3,208 2,034
American printing house for the blind		1,376	2,045	1,000	2,001	2,034
Vocational and adult education	1,363	1,411	1,384	1,020	1,233	1,339
Student financial assistance 1		73	25	73	89	40
Higher education		25	34	23	23	26
Libraries	] 130	129	115	190	150	142
Education research, statistics, and improvement	38	35	33	4	29	36
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security:	437	441	441	442	447	441
Selected community services block grant act programs		311	810	501	355	562
Payments to States for AFDC work programs		1,000	1,100	594	833	849
Family support and preservation			60			48
Social services block grant		2,800 3,907	2,800 4,829	2,708 3,621	2,845 4,325	2,803 4,149
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance		2,924	3,065	2,505	2,946	2,969
Aging services programs 1		819	819		574	823
Department of the Interior:	40				40	
Operation of Indian programs (elementary, secondary, and vocational education)  Department of Labor:	42	96	58	41	43	51
Training and employment services	3,516	4,409	5,709	3,388	4,147	3,819
Community service employment for older Americans	87	93	93	88	83	92
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations	24	24	177	-38	24	54
Unemployment trust fund		1,078	1,104 57	1,023	1,098	1,089
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:		"				1
Public broadcasting fund	327	319	275	84	84	92
National Endowment for the Arts: Grants and administration	45	49	49	37	46	47
Institute of Museum Services:			"		1	"
Grants and administration	7	7	7	7	6	7
Total, education, training, employment, and social services	31,191	34,507	37,977	28,795	33,940	34,556
HEALTH:						
Department of Agriculture:			<u> </u>		1	1
Food Safety and Inspection Service salaries and expenses	39	43	40	39	39	40
Health resources and services 1	1,532	1,612	2,099	1.359	1,488	1,552
Disease control, research, and training	465	509	791	343	447	568
Substance abuse and mental health services (health care services) 1	1,897	1,999	2,114	1,778	1,936	2,070
Program management (health care services)		92 506	400 99.702	67 927	90 E11	400
Department of Labor:	69,766	82,596	88,792	67,827	80,511	91,961
Occupational Safety and Health Administration salaries and expenses	72	69	70	65	62	64

# FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (In millions of dollars)

(in fillinous of doubles)	r					
Function, agency and program	<del></del>	Budget Authority		1000	Outlays	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate
Mine Safety and Health Administration salaries and expenses	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total, health	73,775	86,833	94,312	71,416	84,488 -	96,660
INCOME SECURITY:					-	
Department of Agriculture:					]	450
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32) 1	407	611	494	543 18	475 13	450 13
Supervisory and technical assistance grants	2	2	3	10	13	13
Rural housing preservation grants 2	23	23	24	10	11	10
Special milk program 1		15	20	19	20	20
Food donations programs for selected groups 1	265	257	244	244	267	247
Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children ¹	1,538 2,595	1,589 2,930	1,614 3,282	1,611 2,542	1,586 2,900	1,612 3,263
Commodities supplemental food program 1	2,393	2,550	94	96	2,500	94
State child nutrition payments 1	6,014	6,712	7,259	5,974	6,667	7,190
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico 1	1,002	1,040	1,091	996	1,043	1,091
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security:					.=	
Family support payments to States ¹	15,460 1,500	15,695 1,346	15,884 1,507	15,103 1,142	15,768 1,040	15,988
Refugee and entrant assistance 1	328	325	337	304	318	2,114 332
Payments to States for day care assistance 1		893	933		412	1.009
Payments to States from receipts for child support				•		
Department of Housing and Urban Development:		i				
Housing programs annual contributions for assisted housing 2		5,694	5,904	8,602	8,213	8,242
Congregate services  Assistance for renewal of expiring Section 8 subsidy contracts	18	21	6	1 104	6	6
Section 8 moderate rehabilitation, single room occupancy 1	6,713 105	6,313 105	5,689   108	1,104	2,658 14	3,615 26
Homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere grants ²	361	321	109	<b> </b> '	59	136
Payments for operation of low-income housing projects ¹	2,450	2,282	2,521	2,162	2,406	2,529
Community partnerships against crime 1	165	175	265	37	210	185
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing projects 2		300	483			30
Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses 1	119	102	79	207	173	144
Emergency shelter grants program ¹		50 573	51   320	71 69	70 212	58 312
Shelter plus care 1		267	274		10	43
Home investment partnerships program		1,060	1,600	3	277	856
Youthbuild program		40	48			4
Department of Labor:						
Unemployment trust fund	2,608	2,618	2,510	2,488	2,613	2,444
Federal Emergency Management Agency:  Emergency food and shelter program	134	129	123	135	129	123
Total, income security	48.921	51,582	52,876	43,486		
•	40,321	31,362	52,676	43,460	47,666	52,187
VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES:						
Department of Veterans Affairs:  Medical care 1	114	131	164	114	131	164
Grants for the construction of State extended care facilities 2		40	41	41	60	72
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemetaries		5	5	9	6	5
Total, veterans benefits and services	204	176	210	164	197	241
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:						
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Fair housing activities	13	15	21	12	7	14
Department of Justice:					•	
Weed and seed program fund		12	13		9	13
Federal/State partnerships			100			19
Assets forfeiture fund	218	240	245 3	200	240	245 4
Justice assistance	629	594	592	505	654	471
Crime victims fund	128	150	155	141	129	152
Department of the Treasury:				1		
Department of the Treasury forfeiture fund		110	160		110	160
Customs forfeiture fund				92		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Salaries and expenses	24	25	25	24	25	25
Calaires and suppliers	. 4	. 201	النما	. 24	. 23	- 20

# FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued (In millions of dollars)

	1	Sudget Authority	,		Outlays	
Function, agency and program	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate	1992 actual	1993 estimate	1994 estimate
State Justice Institute:						
Salaries and expenses	12	11		11	12	11
Total, administration of justice	1,026	1,160	1,314	987	1,188	1,113
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Forest Service permanent appropriations	336	366	424	338	358	409
Department of Defense—Civil:						
Corps of Engineers permanent appropriations	6	5	5	6	6	5
Department of Energy:				1	· .	
Payments to States under the Federal Power Act	2	3	3	2	3	3
Department of the Interior:	_ '	- 1	- 1	l - :	·	
Payments in lieu of taxes	104	104	104	101	104	104
Bureau of Land Management miscellaneous permanent appropriations	134	86	61	126	89	65
Mineral leasing and associated payments	432	431	479	432	431	479
National wildlife refuge fund	18	18	21	18	18	21
Administration of Territories	87	75	71	74	77	71
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	24	23	20	29	24	21
Payments to the United States Territories, fiscal assistance	90	81	83	90	81	83
Department of the Treasury:						
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico	271	268	265	271	268	265
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations	121	142	147	93	115	119
Commission on National and Community Service:						
Salaries and expenses	65	66	67	3	90	66
District of Columbia:						
Federal payment to the District of Columbia	701	716	705	691	726	705
Total, general government	2,391	2,385	2,454	2,274	2,391	2,417
Total, grants	194,287	219,788	228,033	178,117	206,406	226,138

^{\$500} thousand or les

Programs included in the "grants for payments to individuals" category shown in the "Trends in Federal Grants to State and Local Governments" table.

² All or a portion of these accounts are classified as both payments for individuals and physical capital investment. In the table, "Trends in Federal Grants to State and Local Governments," they are classified as physical capital.

### NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS

The National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) are an integrated set of measures of aggregate economic activity that are prepared by the Department of Commerce. One of the many purposes of the NIPAs is to measure the Nation's total current production of goods and services, known as gross domestic product (GDP), and the incomes generated in its production. Because the NIPAs are widely used in economic analysis, it is important to show the NIPA presentation of Federal transactions.

GDP is the sum of the net products of the household, business, government, and foreign-owned sectors. Federal transactions are included in the NIPAs as part of the government sector. The concepts for the Federal sector have been designed to measure certain important economic effects of Federal transactions in a way that is consistent with the conceptual structure of the entire set of integrated accounts. The NIPA Federal sector is not itself a budget, for it is not a financial plan for proposing, determining, and controlling the fiscal activities of the Government. Rather, it is an accounting translation of the budget to meet specialized and important needs, chiefly the measurement of the impact of Federal receipts, outlays, and the deficit on the national economy. NIPA concepts differ in many ways from budget concepts, and therefore the NIPA presentation of Federal finances is significantly different from that of the budget.

GDP is a measure of final output which excludes intermediate product to avoid double counting. Government purchases of goods and services are included in GDP as part of final output, together with personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services. Other Federal expenditures—transfer payments, grants to State and local governments, subsidies, and net interest payments—are not part of final output. Rather, they are transfers of income to others, whose consumption, investment, purchases, or transactions with foreigners are part of final output. An entire set of receipt and expenditure transactions of the Federal Government is prepared as one sector of the NIPAs; however, when the accounts for all the sectors are consolidated into a summary account for the Nation as a whole, transfer payments, grants, subsidies, and net interest expenditures are canceled out by the receipt of those payments as income in other sectors. This leaves only purchases to be included in final output.

#### Differences Between the NIPAs and the Budget

Federal transactions in the NIPAs are measured according to NIPA accounting rules in order to be compatible with the purposes of the NIPAs and other transactions recorded in the NIPAs. As a result they differ

from the budget in netting, timing, and coverage. These differences cause total receipts and expenditures in the NIPAs to differ from total receipts and outlays in the budget. Differences in timing and coverage also cause the deficit to differ. Netting differences have the same effect on both receipts and expenditures and thus have no effect on the deficit. Besides these differences, the NIPAs combine transactions into different categories from those used in the budget.

Netting differences arise when the budget records certain transactions as offsets to outlays while they are recorded as receipts in the NIPAs (or vice versa). The budget treats all income that comes to the Government due to its sovereign powers-mainly, but not exclusively, taxes-as governmental receipts. However, any intragovernmental income from one account to another is offset against outlays rather than being recorded as a receipt. Government contributions for employee retirement is one example. The budget offsets these payments against outlays, while the NIPAs treat the Federal Government as any other employer and show contributions for employee social insurance as expenditures by the employing agencies and receipts to the appropriate social insurance funds. The NIPAs also include certain imputations which the budget does not. For example, unemployment benefits for Federal employees are financed by direct appropriations rather than social insurance contributions. The NIPAs impute social insurance contributions by employing agencies to finance these benefits.

The budget also offsets against outlays any income that arises from voluntary business-type transactions with the public. The NIPAs generally follow this convention as well, and all income to government enterprises such as the Post Office or the power enterprises is offset against expenditures. However, the NIPAs have a narrower definition of "business-type transactions". Rents, royalties, and regulatory or inspection fees are recorded as business nontaxes. The budget classifies Medicare Part B premiums as business-type transactions, whereas the NIPAs record them as social insurance receipts.

Timing differences occur for receipts because the NIPAs generally record personal taxes and social insurance contributions when they are paid and business taxes when they are accrued, while the budget records all receipts when they are received. The principal timing difference between NIPA expenditures and budget outlays occurs because purchases are recorded on a delivery basis in the NIPAs, but when cash is disbursed in the budget. This difference can be large for major defense purchases because progress payments are recorded as outlays in the budget, while the NIPAs do not record expenditures until delivery is made. The

NIPAs count work in progress as part of business inventories until delivery is made to the Government.

The budget and the NIPAs also have coverage differences. The NIPAs include off-budget Federal entities and exclude transactions with U.S. territories. The NIPAs also exclude the proceeds from the sales of assets such as land. Bonuses paid on Outer Continental Shelf oil leases are shown as offsetting receipts in the budget and are deducted from budget outlays. In the NIPAs these transactions are excluded as an exchange of assets.

Financial transactions such as loans, loan repayments, loan asset sales, and loan guarantees are excluded from the NIPAs on the grounds that such transactions involve an exchange of assets with no production involved. Through 1991, in contrast, the budget recorded loans as outlays when disbursed and as offsets to outlays when repaid or sold. With the enactment of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the budget has made a fundamental change in the way that it records lending transactions. For direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made after 1991, the budget records the estimated subsidy cost of the direct loan or loan guarantee when the direct loan or guaranteed loan is disbursed. The nonsubsidized cash flows are recorded in nonbudgetary accounts as a means of financing the budget deficit rather than as budgetary transactions themselves. This treatment recognizes that part of a Federal direct loan is an exchange of assets with equal value but that part is normally a subsidy to the borrower. It also recognizes the subsidy normally granted by loan guarantees. In the NIPAs, neither the subsidies nor the loan transactions are included; however, the NIPAs will continue to include all interest transactions with the public, including interest paid to the new financing accounts.

Deposit insurance outlays for resolving failed banks and thrift institutions are similarly excluded from the NIPAs on the grounds that there are no offsetting current income flows from these transactions. In recent years, this exclusion has been the largest difference between the NIPAs and the budget and has tended to make the unified budget deficit larger than the NIPA deficit. In coming years, as assets acquired from failed financial institutions are sold, these collections will tend to make the unified deficit smaller than the NIPA deficit.

#### **Federal Sector Receipts**

The table entitled "Federal Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts, 1983–1994" shows Federal receipts in the four major categories used in the NIPAs, which are similar to the budget categories but with significant differences.

Personal tax and nontax receipts is the largest category. It is composed primarily of personal income taxes, but also includes estate and gift taxes, fees, fines, and other receipts from persons.

Corporate profits tax accruals differ in classification from the corresponding budget category primarily because the NIPAs include the deposit of earnings of the Federal Reserve System as corporate profits taxes, while the budget treats these collections as miscellaneous receipts. The timing difference between the NIPAs and the budget is especially large for this category of receipts.

FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS, 1983-1994
(In billions of dollars)

Description					Act	ual					Estin	nate
Description	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
RECEIPTS				[								
Personal tax and nontax receipts	290.7	300.4	337.0	353.1	396.3	403.8	456.9	473.2	472.1	486.3	515.2	562.7
Corporate profits tax accruals	56.4	75.1	75.0	80.4	99.4	107.6	119.2	113.8	104.4	110.5	126.3	132.2
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	52.0	57.0	59.1	53.8	57.8	59.6	62.2	63.8	74.8	80.5	85.5	93.9
Contributions for social insurance	247.3	279.3	305.9	326.5	345.5	384.1	411.8	438.7	463.5	484.6	513.9	547.8
Total receipts	646.4	711.7	777.0	813.8	899.1	955.1	1,050.1	1,089.6	1,114.9	1,161.8	1,240.9	1,336.6
EXPENDITURES												
Purchases of goods and services	289.8	302.2	335.1	363.7	379.9	386.3	399.4	417.6	447.1	444.5	447.2	436.4
Defense	(210.2)	(228.2)	(251.7)	(274.3)	(287.6)	(295.1)	(299.5)	(308.9)	(326.6)	(313.6)	(306.4)	(292.2)
Nondefense	(79.6)	(74.0)	(83.5)	(89.3)	(92.2)	(91.2)	(99.9)	(108.8)	(120.6)	(130.9)	(140.8)	(144.2)
Transfer payments	346.3	351.1	372.2	393.1	409.3	430.9	461.1	504.5	510.7	603.4	651.5	689.5
Domestic ("to persons")	(339.8)	(342.4)	(360.7)	(380.6)	(399.4)	(420.7)	(449.6)	(490.5)	(536.1)	(593.7)	(636.1)	(673.7)
Foreign	(6.5)	(8.7)	(11.5)	(12.5)	(9.9)	(10.2)	(11.6)	(14.0)	(-25.4)	(9.7)	(15.4)	(15.8)
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	86.2	91.5	98.6	108.3	103.4	108.4	115.8	128.3	146.9	168.5	195.4	213.7
Net interest paid	89.6	107.5	125.2	130.5	133.6	143.8	160.5	175.1	183.1	188.0	189.5	200.3
Subsidies less current surplus of Government						,						
enterprises	16.8	23.0	21.6	22.1	24.9	28.9	27.6	23.9	23.1	25.2	32.9	30.7
Wage disbursements less accruals	0.4	-0.1	0.1		-0.1	0.1		_*	•			
Total expenditures	829.2	875.3	952.9	1,017.6	1,051.0	1,098.5	1,164.5	1,249.5	1,310.9	1,429.6	1,516.4	1,570.6
Deficit (-)	- 182.8	163.6	- 175.9	- 203.9	- 151.9	- 143.3	114.3	- 159.9	- 196.1	-267.8	- 275.5	- 234.0

*\$50 million or less

Indirect business tax and nontax accruals are composed of excise taxes, customs duties, royalties, fines, and other receipts.

Contributions for social insurance differ from the corresponding budget category primarily because: (1) the NIPAs include Federal employer contributions for employee retirement in this category as a Government receipt, while the budget offsets the contributions against outlays as undistributed offsetting receipts; (2) the NIPAs include premiums for social insurance programs including Part B of medicare as Government receipts, which the budget also nets against outlays; and (3) the NIPAs include imputations for Federal employees' unemployment insurance and workers' compensation.

#### **Federal Sector Expenditures**

The table entitled "Federal Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts, 1983–1994" shows expenditures in the six major NIPA categories, which are very different from the budget categories.

Purchases of goods and services include the goods and services purchased by the Federal Government, including employee compensation. This category is divided into defense and non-defense components.

Transfer payments is the largest expenditure category. Domestic transfer payments are mainly for income security programs, such as social security and medicare. Foreign transfer payments include grants to foreign governments and payments under social security and other similar programs to individuals living abroad. In 1991, foreign transfers were negative, reflecting contributions from foreign governments for Desert Storm.

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments are designed to help finance a range of programs. Grants are for income security, capital expenditures for infrastructure, and other purposes.

Net interest paid is the interest paid by the Government on its borrowing, less interest received on its lending.

Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises consists of two elements: (1) subsidy payments for resident businesses (including farms); and (2) the current surplus (or deficit) of "Government enterprises", such as the Postal Service, which are business-type operations of Government that usually appear in the budget as public enterprise revolving funds. NIPA subsidies do not include the imputed credit subsidies estimated as part of credit reform in the budget. Rather, loans and guarantees are categorized as financial transactions and are excluded from the NIPAs.

Wage disbursements less accruals is an adjustment that is necessary when wages are earned in a different period than they are paid.

### Differences in the Estimates

Since the introduction of the unified budget in January 1968, NIPA receipts have exceeded budget receipts in each year, due principally to the imputed employer

### RELATIONSHIP OF THE BUDGET TO THE FEDERAL SECTOR, NIPA

(In billions of dollars)

					Act	ual					Estim	ate
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
RECEIPTS	1				i							İ
Unified budget receipts	600.6	666.5	734.1	769.1	854.1	909.7	990.7	1,031.3	1,054.3	1,090.5	1,145.7	1,251.3
ployee retirement (grossing)	28.3	29.7	32.3	33.7	35.4	38.7	41.2	44.2	48.2	54.3	57.5	59.5
Other netting and grossing	9.5	11.6	13.0	10.6	11.1	14.1	15.1	17.5	19.8	22.3	24.9	28.1
Timing adjustments	9.2	5.2	-1.2	2.7	•	<b>~5.1</b>	4.2	-1.8	-5.8	-3.5	14.7	-0.1
Geographic exclusions	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.8	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.1	•	0.2	-0.2	-0.1			
NIPA receipts	646.4	711.7	777.0	813.8	899.1	955.1	1,050.1	1,089.6	1,114.9	1,161.8	1,240.9	1,336.6
EXPENDITURES												
Unified budget outlays	808.4	851.8	946.4	990.3	1,003.9	1,064.1	1,143.2	1,252.7	1,323.0	1,380.9	1,467.6	1,515.3
ployee retirement (grossing)	28.3	29.7	32.3	33.7	35.4	38.7	41.2	44.2	48.2	54.3	57.5	59.5
Other netting and grossing	9.5	11.6	13.0	10.6	11.1	14.1	15.1	17.5	19.8	22.3	24.9	28.1
Lending transactions	-16.0	-11.7	-31.9	-14.3	-0.5	-3.5	-3.8	-10.2	-14.4	-19.4	-24.5	-25.9
Deposit insurance and other financial												
transactions	-2.3	-3.6	-0.9	-3.2	-2.9	-12.5	-19.4	-57.2	-63.4	-1.8	-3.9	2.7
Defense timing adjustment	•	0.3	-0.2	2.8	4.0	3.2	-7.3	4.9	5.6	2.0	4.0	0.8
Other timing adjustments	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-0.7	4.1	-0.3	0.8	4.2	0.3	0.2		
Payments to U.S. territories	-4.8	-5.1	-5.3	-5.4	-5.4	-5.6	-6.0	-6.5	-7.3	-7.6	-7.9	-8.3
Bonuses on outer continental shelf								5.5				
land leases	7.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.4
Other	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1	1.8	-0.4	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1
NIPA expenditures	829.2	875.3	952.9	1,017.6	1,051.0	1,098.5	1,164.5	1,249.5	1,310.9	1,429.6	1,516.4	1,570,6

^{*\$50} million or less

contributions for employee retirement. NIPA expenditures have usually been higher than budget outlays for the same reason. However there are two components of budget outlays that are sometimes sufficiently large to overwhelm the grossing adjustments. These are financial transactions and payments to U.S. territories. Budget outlays were greater in 1990 and 1991. With the enactment of credit reform, effective in 1992, lending activity with the public as recorded in the budget has been treated in a way that is closer to the NIPA treatment. Disbursement and repayment of loans now occur outside the budget as in the NIPAs, and only imputed credit subsidies will remain as budget outlays.

However, this narrowing of differences in lending activity is likely to be overwhelmed, at least in the short run, by large increases in other financial transactions, principally outlays for the resolution of failed financial institutions.

Since 1968, the unified on-budget plus off-budget surplus or deficit has exceeded the Federal surplus or deficit as measured in the NIPAs in all but three years. In 1991, the unified budget deficit was \$269.5 billion, while the NIPA deficit was \$196.1 billion.

Additional details will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Department of Commerce publication, Survey of Current Business.

### COMPARISON OF ACTUAL TO ESTIMATED TOTALS FOR 1992

The following three parts of this section compare the actual total receipts, outlays, and the deficit for 1992 with the current services baseline estimates shown in the 1992 Budget in February 1991. The fourth part shows additional details for this comparison for mandatory and related programs, and the final part has a reconciliation of the actual receipts, outlays, and the deficit totals for 1992 previously published by the Department of the Treasury and those in this budget.

#### Receipts

Receipts in 1992 were \$1,090.5 billion, which is \$71.9 billion less than the February 1991 baseline estimate of \$1,162.3 billion. As shown in the table, this decrease was the net effect of legislative, administrative and regulatory changes; economic conditions that differed from what had been expected; and different collection patterns and effective tax rates than had been assumed.

Policy differences.—The Tax Extension Act of 1991 and the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 were the only major laws enacted in 1991 that affected 1992 receipts. These two laws, together with several trade agreements, increased 1992 receipts by a net \$3.6 billion. Changes in Federal individual income tax withholding tables, which became effective March 1, 1992, reduced 1992 receipts by \$14.4 billion. Administrative actions that affected reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve, and regulatory changes that affected the timing of the payment of payroll taxes by small businesses and the allocation of research and experimentation expenditures between domestic and foreign operations, reduced 1992 receipts by an additional \$0.4 billion. On net, legislative, administrative and regulatory changes reduced 1992 receipts by \$11.2 billion.

Economic differences.—Differences between the economic assumptions upon which the original receipts estimates were made and actual economic performance

accounted for a net decrease in 1992 receipts of \$34.6 billion. Substantial reductions in wages and salaries relative to what had been assumed in the 1992 budget, were in large part responsible for the shortfalls in individual income taxes and social insurance taxes and contributions of \$18.0 billion and \$12.2 billion, respectively. Lower than expected imports reduced customs duties by \$1.7 billion and lower than previously assumed increases in the value of assets reduced estate and gift taxes by \$0.4 billion. Lower than anticipated interest rates reduced deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve system, which are classified as miscellaneous receipts, by \$3.0 billion.

Technical reestimates.—Different collection patterns and effective tax rates than had been assumed in February 1991 were in large part responsible for the shortfalls in individual and corporation income taxes of \$20.1 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively. These shortfalls were attributable in large part to the difficulty in accurately assessing the effect of the interaction of various legislated tax changes on taxpayer behavior and the timing of collections. Increased deposits of earnings of the Federal Reserve, attributable to higher-than-expected asset values on securities denominated in foreign currencies, accounted for most of the \$5.7 billion increase in miscellaneous receipts.

### Outlays

Outlays for 1992 were \$1,380.9 billion. This was \$66.4 billion lower than the initial current services baseline estimate of \$1,447.2 billion, which was included in the original 1992 budget transmitted to the Congress in February 1991.

Major causes of the change.—The following table distributes the \$66.4 billion decrease in outlays among discretionary and mandatory programs and net interest, and also according to four reasons for the changes:

#### COMPARISON OF ACTUAL 1992 RECEIPTS WITH THE FEBRUARY 1991 BASELINE ESTIMATES

(In billions of dollars)

	February 1991 estimate	Legislative, administrative, and regulatory changes	Different economic conditions	Technical factors	Net change	Actual
Individual income taxes	527.2	~13.2	-18.0	-20.1	-51.3	476.0
Corporation income taxes	102.8	0.7	0.9	-4.1	-2.5	100.3
Social insurance taxes and contributions	428.1	1.6	-12.2	-3.8	-14.4	413.7
Excise taxes	47.7	_*	-0.3	-1.8	-2.1	45.6
Estate and gift taxes	13.3	_	-0.4	-1.8	-2.1	11.1
Customs duties	19.3	_*	-1.7	-0.2	-1.9	17.4
Miscellaneous receipts	23.9	-0.2	-3.0	5.7	2.6	26.5
Total	1,162.3	-11.2	-34.6	-26.1	-71.9	1,090.5

^{*\$50} million or less.

## COMPARISON OF ACTUAL 1992 OUTLAYS WITH THE FEBRUARY 1991 BASELINE ESTIMATES (Outlays in billions)

	February 1901 estimate	Policy	Cap adjust- ments and Desert Shield/Desert Storm	Economic conditions	Technical reestimates	Total changes	Actual
Discretionary:							
Defense	295.8	−2.6 −0.3	17.3	_	-8.0	6.8	302.6
Nondefense	231.7	-0.3	3.7	•	-1.7	1.7	233.4
Subtotal, discretionary	527.5	-2.9	21.0	•	-9.6	8.5	536.0
Mandatory:							
Deposit insurance	88.1	-0.4	_	_	-85.1	-85.5	2.6
Other	626.4	5.7	-4.9	-3.0	18.6	16.5	642.8
Subtotal, mandatory	714.4	5.4	-4.9	-3.0	-66.5	-69.0	645.4
Net interest	205.3	2.2		-11.3	3.3	-5.9	199.4
Total 1992 outlays	1,447.2	4.7	16.1	-14.3	-72.8	-66.4	1,380.9

*\$50 million or less.

(1) policy changes; (2) cap adjustments and Desert Shield/Desert Storm; (3) economic conditions; and (4) technical estimating differences, a residual.

Policy changes are the result of actions by the Congress or the Administration that change spending levels, primarily through higher or lower appropriations or changes in authorizing legislation. For 1992, policy changes increased outlays \$4.7 billion relative to the initial baseline. Outlays for discretionary programs were \$2.9 billion less than estimated in the initial baseline, largely due to lower defense appropriations. (Discretionary programs are those generally subject to control by annual appropriations.)

Outlays for mandatory programs were \$5.4 billion higher than estimated initially due to changes in policy, largely as a result of increases of \$8.2 billion for unemployment compensation, partially offset by decreases in other programs. (Mandatory programs are mostly formula benefit or entitlement programs not normally controlled by annual appropriations.) Policy changes for net interest reflect primarily debt service on policy outlay and receipt changes.

Cap adjustments and Desert Shield/Desert Storm increased outlays \$16.1 billion above the initial baseline estimate. The Department of Defense had gross outlays of \$17.5 billion for Desert Shield/Desert Storm, \$17.3 billion more than initially estimated, including other cap adjustments. Desert Storm/Desert Shield outlays were partially offset by \$4.9 billion in contributions from other countries. Other cap adjustments resulting from legislation and other adjustments increased outlays \$3.7 billion. (Discretionary caps were enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and are discussed in the chapter entitled "Budget Enforcement Act Preview Report.")

Economic conditions that differed from those forecast in February 1991 resulted in an estimated net outlay decrease of \$14.3 billion. Higher than forecast unemployment rates increased outlays for unemployment compensation \$1.3 billion above the initial estimate. This was more than offset by lower inflation than ini-

tially forecast, which decreased outlays for programs with automatic cost-of-living adjustments, such as social security and Federal retirement benefits, and by lower interest rates than initially forecast, which decreased net interest outlays.

Technical estimating differences and other changes account for a net decrease of \$72.8 billion. The major decreases were for deposit insurance (\$85.1 billion), because some outlays expected to occur in 1992 will occur in later years; and national defense (\$9.6 billion), because of slower than expected disbursements. These and other decreases were partially offset by increases primarily in mandatory programs, including medicare and medicaid, which were \$10.2 billion higher than initially estimated due to technical reestimates.

### Deficit

The preceding two parts discussed the differences between the baseline estimates in the February 1991 budget for 1992 and the actual amounts of Federal Government receipts and outlays. This part combines these effects in order to show the net impact of these differences on the deficit.

As shown in the following table, the baseline deficit for 1992 was initially estimated to be \$284.9 billion. The actual deficit was \$290.4 billion, \$5.5 billion more than the initial baseline estimate. Receipts were \$71.9 billion less than the initial estimate, and outlays were \$66.4 billion less than the initial estimate. The table shows the distribution of the changes according to the categories in the preceding two sections.

Policy changes, largely decreases in receipts, increased the deficit \$15.8 billion, and changes for Desert Shield/Desert Storm and other cap adjustments increased the deficit by \$16.1 billion.

Economic conditions that differed from what was initially assumed in February 1991 accounted for an estimated \$20.3 billion increase in the deficit. The loss of \$34.6 billion in receipts was partially offset by a decrease of \$14.3 billion in outlays. Technical estimating and other differences decreased the deficit by an

(									
	February 1991 estimate	Changes							
		Policy	Cap adjust- ments and Desert Shield/Desert Storm	Economic conditions	Technical reestimates	Total changes	Actual		
Receipts	1,162.3 1,447.2	-11.2 4.7	 16.1	-34.6 -14.3	-26.1 -72.8	-71.9 -66.4	1,090.5 1,380.9		
Deficit	-284.9	-15.8	-16.1	-20.3	46.8	-5.5	-290.4		

### COMPARISON OF ACTUAL 1992 DEFICIT WITH THE FEBRUARY 1991 BASELINE ESTIMATE (In billions of dollars)

estimated \$46.8 billion. A decrease of \$26.1 billion in receipts, which increased the deficit, was more than offset by a decrease of \$72.8 billion in outlays, which decreased the deficit.

# Comparison of the Actual and Estimated Outlays for Mandatory and Related Programs for 1992

This part compares the original 1992 outlay estimates for mandatory and related programs under current law in the 1992 Budget (February 1991) with the actual outlays. Mandatory and related programs are programs with spending generally controlled by authorizing legislation rather than by annual appropriations. Outlays for these programs depend on eligibility criteria established in law, such as social security and medicare benefits for the elderly, agricultural price support payments to farmers, or deposit insurance for banks and thrift institutions. This category also includes net interest outlays and undistributed offsetting receipts.

A number of factors may cause differences between the amounts estimated in the budget and the actual outlays. For example, legislation may change benefit rates or coverage; the actual number of beneficiaries may differ from the number estimated; or economic conditions (such as inflation or interest rates) may differ from what was assumed in making the original estimates.

The following table shows the differences between actual outlays for these programs in 1992 and the amounts originally estimated in the 1992 Budget, based on laws in effect at that time. (The list of programs is similar to the list in the chapter entitled, "Current Services Estimates," which provides the estimates through 1998.)

Actual outlays for mandatory and related programs in 1992 were \$844.9 billion, which is \$74.9 billion less than the initial estimate of \$919.8 billion, based on existing law in February 1991.

Outlays for mandatory programs were \$684.7 billion in 1992, \$69.0 billion less than estimated in February 1991.

Mandatory human resources programs, which are almost entirely income transfers, accounted for 98 percent

of all mandatory program outlays in 1992. Actual outlays for these programs were \$20.2 billion higher than originally estimated. This increase was the net effect of legislative action, differences between actual and assumed economic conditions, differences between the anticipated and actual number of beneficiaries, and other technical differences. The largest increases were for unemployment compensation (\$12.0 billion) and medicaid (\$7.9 billion). The increase for unemployment compensation was largely due to higher than originally assumed unemployment rates as well as legislation that extended unemployment benefits; the increase for medicaid was largely due technical reestimates.

Outlays for other mandatory programs were \$13.1 billion, \$89.2 billion less than originally estimated. The largest decrease was for deposit insurance, which decreased \$85.5 billion, because some outlays expected to occur in 1992 are now expected to occur in later years.

Outlays for net interest were \$199.4 billion or \$5.9 billion lower than the original estimate. This decrease was largely the effect of lower than expected interest rates.

## Reconciliation of Differences with Final Amounts Published by Treasury for 1992

The last table in this section provides a reconciliation of the actual receipts, outlays, and deficit totals published by the Department of the Treasury in the "Final Monthly Treasury Statement" (October 28, 1992) and those published in this budget. The deficit total for 1992 in this budget is higher than previously reported by the Department of the Treasury by \$195 million. The differences are due to misclassifications and reporting errors by the agencies that were not found in time to be included in the report issued previously by the Department of the Treasury.

## COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED OUTLAYS FOR MANDATORY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

(In billions of dollars)

	February 1991 estimate	Actual	Change
Mandatory programs:			
Human resources programs:			
Education, training, employment, and social services Health:	13.3	11.5	-1.8
Medicaid	59.9	67.8	7.9
Other	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Total health	63.8	71.5	7.7
Medicare	114.2	116.2	1.9
Income security:	1	1	
Retirement and disability	64.3	62.5	-1.8
Unemployment compensation	25.0	37.0	12.0
Food and nutrition assistance	27.1	29.5	2.4
Other	39.2	39.8	0.6
Total, income security	155.7	168.8	13.1
Social security	286.0	285.1	-0.9
Veterans benefits and services:	1		
Income security for veterans	17.3	17.3	•
Other	1.2	1.2	•
Total veterans benefits and services	18.5	18.5	•
Total mandatory human resources programs	651.5	671.7	20.2
Other mandatory programs:			
Agriculture	12.0	11.0	-1.0
Deposit insurance	88.1	2.6	-85.5
Other functions	2.1	-0.6	-2.7
Total other mandatory programs	102.2	13.1	-89.2
Total mandatory programs	753.7	684.7	-69.0
Interest on the public debt	303.5	292.3	-11.2
Interest received by trust funds	-77.2	-77.8	-0.6
Other interest	-21.0	-15.1	5.9
Total net interest	205.3	199.4	-5.9
Employer share, employee retirement	-36.6	-36.8	-0.2
Rents and royalties on the outer continental shelf	-2.7	-2.5	0.2
Total undistributed offsetting receipts	-39.3	-39.3	_*
Total outlays for mandatory and related programs under current law	919.8	844.9	-74.9

^{*\$50} million or less.

### **RECONCILIATION OF FINAL AMOUNTS FOR 1992**

(In millions of dollars)

	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit (-)
Totals published by Treasury in Final Monthly Treasury Statement ¹	1,091,692	1,381,895	-290,204
Adjustments, net:			1
Department of Defense-Civil	3	10	-7
Department of Energy		93	-93
Department of Health and Human Services	-668	-629	-40
Department of Justice	-24	-24	
Department of Transportation	14	-51	64
Department of the Treasury	-556	-485	-71
Department of Veterans Affairs		157	-157
Small Business Administration		187	-187
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board:			
Outlays		24	-24
Offsetting receipts		-24	24
National Endowment for the Humanities	1	1	
Postal Service		-220	220
Railroad Retirement Board		-76	76
Miscellaneous reporting differences		1	_1
Total, adjustments, net	-1,230	-1,035	-195
Totals in the budget	1,090,462	1,380,860	-290,398

¹ Published October 28, 1992.

### RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

The Congress usually provides budget authority, which is generally in the form of appropriations, before Federal agencies can obligate the Government to make outlays.

Some new budget authority is available through permanent appropriations under existing law. This consists mainly of trust fund receipts, which in most trust fund programs are automatically appropriated under existing law; interest on the public debt, for which budget authority is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation enacted in 1847; and the authority to spend offsetting collections credited to appropriation or fund accounts. Budget authority for the medicare, railroad retirement, and unemployment insurance trust funds was changed by statute in 1990, so that it equals estimated obligations of the funds rather than the funds' receipts. Conforming changes were made administratively in 1991 for many other trust fund accounts subject to obligation limits or benefit formulas, including the military and civil service retirement trust funds.

The remaining new budget authority is made available annually through the appropriations process.

Not all of the new budget authority for 1994 will be obligated or spent in that year: 1

- Budget authority for most trust funds comes from the authority of these funds to spend their receipts. Any balances remain available to these trust funds indefinitely in order to finance benefits and other purposes specified by law.
- Budget authority for most major construction and procurement projects covers the entire cost estimated when the projects are initiated, even though work will take place and outlays will be made over a period extending beyond the year for which the budget authority is enacted. There are some exceptions to this legal requirement, notably for water resource programs.
- Budget authority for large portions of the subsidized housing programs is equal to the Government's estimated obligation to pay subsidies under contracts, which may extend for periods of up to 20 years.

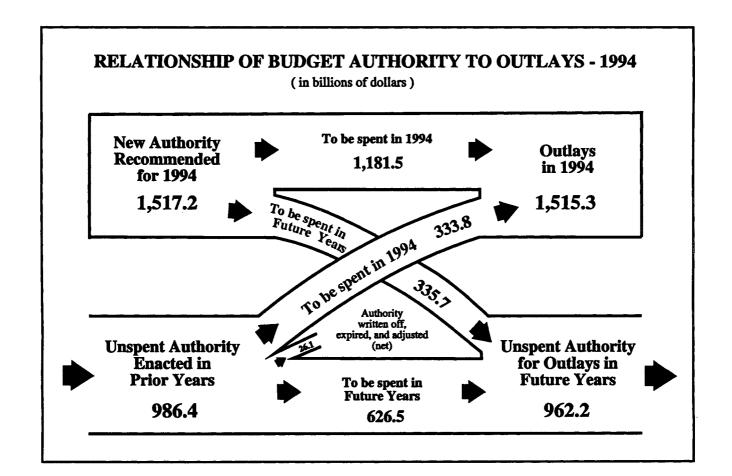
- Budget authority for most other long-term contracts also covers the estimated maximum obligation of the Government.
- Budget authority for most education and job training activity is appropriated for school or program
  years that begin with the fourth quarter of the
  fiscal year. Most of these funds result in outlays
  in the year after the year of appropriation.
- Government enterprises are occasionally given budget authority for standby reserves that will be used only in the event of special circumstances.

As a result of these factors, a substantial amount of budget authority carries over from one year to the next. Most of this is earmarked for specific uses and is not available for new programs. A small part may never be obligated or spent, primarily the amount for contingencies that do not occur or reserves that never have to be used.

To be consistent with the redefinition of budget authority by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the unobligated balances of special trust funds were reduced as of the end of 1992 to the extent that they are precluded from obligation by a provision of law (such as a benefit formula or limitation on obligations). The amounts precluded from obligation remain earmarked for the purposes of the funds. This change in budget treatment resulted in a \$402 billion reduction in unspent authority as of the end of 1992.

As shown in the following chart, \$333.8 billion of the outlays in 1994 (22 percent of the total) will be made from budget authority enacted in previous years. At the same time, \$335.8 billion of the new budget authority proposed for 1994 (22 percent of the total amount proposed) will not lead to outlays until future years. Thus, although outlays in 1994 are, coincidentally, very nearly equal to budget authority for that year (99.9 percent), the total budget authority for a particular year is not useful for the analysis of that year's outlays, since it combines various types of budget authority that have different short-term and long-term implications for budget obligations and outlays.

¹This subject is also discussed in a separate OMB report, "Balances of Budget Authority," which can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service shortly after the budget is transmitted.



### DISCRETIONARY PROPOSALS BY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

(In millions of dollars)

Appropriations Subcommittee	1993 Enacted		1993 Proposed ¹		1994 Proposed		Change: 1993 Enacted to 1994 Proposed	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Domestic Discretionary								
Agriculture and Rural Development	12,505	12,186	13,054	12,355	11,872	12,206	-632	19
Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary	16,168	17,077	16,804	17,385	16,759	17,496	590	419
Defense	221	137	221	137		75	-221	-62
District of Columbia	688	698	716	726	705	705	17	7
Energy and Water Development	9,968	10,026	10,110	10,059	10,385	9,748	416	-278
Interior and Related Agencies	12,793	13,247	13,538	13,863	13,385	13,837	592	590
Labor, HHS, and Education	63,436	64,529	68,424	66,759	64,420	67,822	984	3,293
Legislative	2,275	2,387	2,275	2,387	2,642	2,635	367	248
Transportation and Related Agencies	12,621	34,432	13,545	34,957	12,766	37,368	145	2,937
Treasury-Postal Service, and General Government	11,387	12,232	11,544	12,340	11,336	11,991	-51	-241
Veterans Affairs, HUD, Independent Agencies	66,627	67,671	70,963	68,768	63,631	72,231	2,996	4,560
Allowances			***************************************		-838	-747	-838	-747
investment programs					16,417	5,773	16,417	5,773
Total, Domestic Discretionary	208,689	234,622	221,195	239,737	223,480	251,140	14,791	16,518
International Discretionary			-					
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,573	1,777	1,573	1,777	1,548	1,566	-25	-212
Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary	5,712	5,593	5,956	5,870	5,830	5,793	119	201
Foreign Operations ²	13,819	14,207	13,833	14,217	14,178	13,928	359	-279
Labor, HHS, and Education	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Total, International Discretionary	21,115	21,588	21,373	21,875	21,567	21,298	452	- 290
Defense Discretionary				•				
Defense	252,586	270,459	252,597	270,466	241,911	256,162	-10,674	-14,297
Energy and Water Development	12,067	11,664	12,067	11,664	11,536	11,505	-531	-159
Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary	796	753	796	753	458	514	-338	-239
Military Construction	8,484	8,785	8,484	8,785	9,594	8,985	1,111	200
Veterans Affairs, HUD, Independent Agencies	361	382	361	382	336	367	~25	-15
Investment Programs					331	170	331	170
Total, Defense Discretionary	274,293	292,043	274,304	292,050	264,166	277,704	- 10,127	- 14,340
Total Discretionary, non-investment	504,098	548,253	516,873	553,662	492,466	544,199	- 11,632	4,055
Total Discretionary, investment programs					16,748	5,943	16,748	5,943
Total Discretionary	504.098	548,253	516.873	553,662	509,214	550,142	5.116	1,888

¹⁹⁹³ proposed includes enacted appropriations plus supplementals proposed in the 1994 budget.
2 Amounts for Foreign Operations exclude \$12,063 million in 1993 budget authority for the increase in the U.S. quota for the International Monetary Fund.

#### **OFF-BUDGET FEDERAL ENTITIES**

The Federal Government has used the unified budget concept as the foundation for its budgetary analysis and presentation since the 1969 budget. This concept was developed by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts in 1967. It calls for the budget to include all the Federal Government's programs and all the fiscal transactions of these programs with the public.

Since 1971, however, a number of off-budget Federal entities have been created. Off-budget Federal entities are federally owned and controlled, but their transactions are excluded from the budget totals by law. When a Federal entity is off-budget, its receipts, outlays, and deficit or surplus are not included in budget receipts, budget outlays, or the budget deficit; and its budget authority is not included in the totals of budget authority for the budget. The off-budget entities conduct the same types of programs as those entities included in the budget.

The two social security trust funds, old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance, were moved

off-budget in 1985, and the Postal Service fund was removed from the budget in 1989. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 excludes these entities from the deficit targets and other sequester calculations except for the administrative expenses of social security. Other entities were off-budget in earlier years but were moved onto the budget under subsequent law.

The following table compares the total Federal Government receipts, outlays, and deficit with the amounts that are on-budget and off-budget. Social security is classified as off-budget for all years, in order to provide consistent comparisons over time. The much smaller Postal Service transactions are classified as off-budget starting in 1989. Entities that are now on-budget are classified as on-budget for all years. In 1994 the off-budget receipts are an estimated 27 percent of total receipts, and the off-budget outlays are an estimated 18 percent of total outlays.

#### COMPARISON OF TOTAL, ON-BUDGET, AND OFF-BUDGET TRANSACTIONS 1

- IV		Receipts			Outlays		}	Surplus or deficit (-)	
Fiscal Year	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget
1970	192.8	159.3	33.5	195.6	168.0	27.6	-2.8	-8.7	5.9
1971	187.1	151.3	35.8	210.2	177.3	32.8	~23.0	-26.1	3.0
1972	207.3	167.4	39.9	230.7	193.8	36.9	-23.4	-26.4	3.1
1973	230.8	184.7	46.1	245.7	200.1	45.6	-14.9	-15.4	0.5
1974	263.2	209.3	53.9	269.4	217.3	52.1	-6.1	-8.0	1.8
1975	279.1	216.6	62.5	332.3	271.9	60.4	-53.2	-55.3	2.0
1976	298.1	231.7	66.4	371.8	302.2	69.6	~73.7	-70.5	-3.2
TQ	81.2	63.2	18.0	96.0	76.6	19.4	-14.7	-13.3	-1.4
1977	355.6	278.7	76.8	409.2	328.5	80.7	-53.7	-49.8	-3.9
1978	399.6	314,2	85.4	458.7	369.1	89.7	-59.2	-54.9	-4.3
1979	463.3	365.3	98.0	503.5	403.5	100.0	-40.2	-38.2	-2.0
1980	517.1	403.9	113.2	590.9	476.6	114.3	-73.8	-72.7	~1.1
1981	599.3	469.1	130.2	678.2	543.1	135.2	79.0	-74.0	~5.0
1982	617.8	474.3	143.5	745.8	594.4	151.4	-128.0	-120.1	-7.9
1983	600.6	453.2	147.3	808.4	661.3	147.1	-207.8	-208.0	0.2
1984	666.5	500.4	166.1	851.8	686.0	165.8	185.4	-185.7	0.3
1985	734.1	547.9	186.2	946.4	769.6	176.8	-212.3	-221.7	9.4
1986	769.1	568.9	200.2	990.3	806.8	183.5	-221.2	-238.0	16.7
1987	854.1	640.7	213.4	1,003.9	810.1	193.8	-149.8	-169.3	19.6
1988	909.0	667.5	241.5	1,064.1	861.4	202.7	-155.2	-194.0	38.8
1989	990.7	727.0	263.7	1,143.2	932.3	210.9	-152.5	-205.2	52.8
1990	1,031.3	749.7	281.7	1,252.7	1,027.6	225.1	-221.4	-278.0	56.6
1991	1,054.3	760.4	293.9	1,323.8	1,082.1	241.7	-269.5	-321.8	52.2
1992	1,090.5	788.0	302.4	1,380.9	1,128.5	252.3	-290.4	-340.5	50.1
1993 estimate	1,145.7	833.9	311.8	1,467.6	1,200.4	267.2	-322.0	-366.5	44.5
1994 estimate	1,251.3	913.1	338.1	1,515.3	1,235.9	279.4	-264.1	-322.8	58.7
1995 estimate	1,327.7	972.3	355.3	1,574.4	1,283.9	290.5	-246.7	-311.5	64.8
1996 estimate	1,412.9	1,037.5	375.3	1,624.6	1,325.3	299.3	-211.7	-287.8	76.1
1997 estimate	1,476.1	1,084.3	391.9	1,690.1	1,380.8	309.3	~214.0	-296.6	82.6
1998 estimate	1,530.5	1,121.0	409.5	1,781.0	1,461.6	319.4	-250.4	-340.6	90.1

¹ Off-budget transactions consist of the social security trust funds for all years and the Postal Service fund as of 1989.

#### REDUCTIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

On February 10, 1993, the President issued Executive Order 12837, which requires Executive Branch departments and agencies to reduce administrative expenses. The Executive Order instructs agencies to achieve savings that are calculated as fixed percentage reductions from the amounts of administrative expenses made available for 1993 adjusted for inflation: three percent in 1994, six percent in 1995, nine percent in 1996, and fourteen percent in 1997–1998.

Estimates of the amounts of administrative expenses made available for 1993 were taken from object classification data for contractual services and supplies provided in support of the January 1993 budgetary statement. Expenses for which agencies receive reimbursement from the public or other government agencies were excluded from the baseline, as were expenditures that are programmatic in nature. The reduction percentages were applied against this baseline, and the

savings included in each agency's approved budget to-

The table below, "Administrative Expense Savings", shows the 1993 base and 1994–1998 savings for non-defense, Executive Branch agencies. Defense agencies (e.g., Department of Defense, portions of Department of Energy and Federal Emergency Management Agency) are subject to the administrative expense reduction, but the savings were included in the calculation of their agency totals rather than being separately calculated.

During the coming year, both the administrative expense base and the reductions will be reviewed to ensure that consistent definitions and methodologies have been applied across the government. Agencies have been asked to ensure that administrative expenses are tracked so that more detailed information can be presented in the 1995 Budget.

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE SAVINGS 1**

		Savings					
Agency	1993 base	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994-1998 total
Cabinet Agencies:							
Agriculture	2,161	-67	-137	-210	~335	-343	-1,092
Commerce	610	-19	-39	-59	-95	-97	-308
Education	62	-2	-4	-6	-10	-10	-31
Energy	4,477	-138	-283	-435	-694	-711	-2,262
Health and Human Services	4,569	-142	-293	-453	-726	-747	-2,360
Housing and Urban Development	203	-6	-13	-20	-31 [	-32	-102
Interior	1,304	-40	-82	~127	-202	-207	-659
Justice	1,112	-34	-70	~108	~172	-177	-562
Labor	338	-10	-21	-33	-52	-54	-171
State	926	-29	-59	-90	~143	~147	-468
Transportation	953	-29	-60	-93	~148	-151	-482
Treasury	1,851	-57	-117	-180	-287	~294	~935
Veterans Affairs	454	-14	-29	-44	-70	-72	-229
Other Agencies:			]	ŀ	1		
ACTION	13	_*	l –1 l	-1 \	-2	-2	-7
Agency for International Development	198	-6	-13	-19	-31	-32	-100
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	18	-1	] -1	-2	-3	-3	-9
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	12	_•	] -1 }	-1 ]	-2	-2	-6
Corps of Engineers	173	-5	-11	-17	~27	-28	-88
Environmental Protection Agency	261	-8	-16	-25	-40	-41	~132
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	22	-1	-1	-2	-3	-3	-11
Executive Office of the President	36	-1	-2	-4	-6	-6	-18
Federal Communications Commission	14	_*	-1	-1 (	-2	-2	-7
Federal Emergency Management Agency	16	-1	_1	-2	-3	-3	-8
General Services Administration	83	<b>−</b> 3	-5	-8	-13	-13	-42
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,288	_ <b>4</b> 0	-81	-125	-200	-205	-651
National Archives and Records Administration	36	-1	-2	-4	-6	6	-18
National Gallery of Art	16	_*	-1	-2	-2	-3	-8
National Labor Relations Board	12	_*	-1	-1	-2	-2	-6
National Science Foundation	27	-1	-2	-3	-4	-4	-14
Nuclear Regulatory Commission				-17	-27	-27	-71
Office of Personnel Management		-1	-2	-3	-5	-5	-17
Peace Corps		-3	<u>-</u> 6	-10	-16	-16	-51
Railroad Retirement Board		_1	-1	-2	-3	-3	_9

# ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE SAVINGS 1—Continued

		Savings					
Agency		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994-1996 total
Securities and Exchange Commission Small Business Administration Smithsonian Institution United States Information Agency All other agencies	72 62 141 272 128	-2 -2 -4 -8 -4	-5 -4 -9 -17 -8	-7 -6 -14 -26 -12	-11 -10 -22 -42 -20	-12 -10 -22 -43 -20	-37 -31 -71 -138 -65
Total, Executive Branch	22,334	- 681	-1,400	-2,171	- 3,466	-3,556	- 11,275

¹ Non-defense, Executive Branch agencies only.

# Progress Report: High Risk Areas for Management Improvement

#### PROGRESS REPORT: HIGH RISK AREAS FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

The High Risk Program focuses attention and resources on eliminating major risks confronting Federal agencies and programs. High risk areas are those weaknesses that warrant the personal attention of the agency head and the Congress to ensure correction. OMB compiles the List and publishes it in the President's budget in order to assure attention to these matters and to provide a tool for public accountability.

As agencies make progress in correcting high risk areas, they are removed from the List. And as new problems emerge, areas are added to the List. At the beginning of 1993, the List includes 104 high risk areas. For the 93 high risk areas that have been on the List throughout 1992, OMB assessed agency progress in correcting high risk areas. The following is a progress report (originally published in January 1993) on agency efforts to correct high risk areas.

OMB's assessment of agency progress is presented in column 3, "Assessment." The assessment codes are: (1) Significant progress; (2) Active efforts underway to improve progress; (3) Reservations about adequacy of progress and/or plans; (A) Added to High Risk List; and (D) Deleted from High Risk List.

Information on 1993 management investments to correct high risk areas is displayed in columns 4 and 5. Management investments are the critical, marginal amounts of funding needed to ensure that the corresponding program funding is spent efficiently and effectively. Column 4 (1993 Request) represents the management investment as requested in the 1993 President's Budget. Column 5 (1993 Enacted) represents the management investment following Congressional action.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investm Correct Hi Area (In th of doll	igh Risk lousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA) and Rural Development Administration (RDA) Loan Programs: High total delinquencies (\$10.1B) and high delinquency rates (18.3%) in 1992.	FmHA has taken the following steps to improve credit management: (i) improving underwriting through a second level review of new loans; (ii) expanding the use of contract appraisals; and (iii) contracting for a study of centralized servicing of its single family housing portfolio. FmHA developed an agency-wide Strategic Business Plan in June 1992 that provides guidance on improving credit quality and management of its loan portfolio.  Next steps: FmHA will in 1993 (i) determine a course of action for implementing centralized servicing of its single fam-	2	8,764	8,764
There are \$55B in outstanding FmHA and RDA loans. At risk: up to \$10.1B in delinquent loans.	ily housing portfolic; (ii) review and implement State Plans for improved underwriting and appraisals; and (iii) initiate an Information Systems Plan (ISP) to guide FmHA automation efforts. Modest resources will be needed to implement single family housing centralized servicing.			l
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS): Food Stamp Coupon illegal trafficking for cash, drugs and weapons.  1993 Budget includes \$23B for Food Stamp Program. At risk: est. \$100M in benefits diverted annually.	In 1992, FNS (i) initiated an update of information on authorized retailers (completion in December 1993) and a test case under the Program Fraud Civil Reflecties Act (PFCRA) to allow USDA to levy civil damages against retailers (completion in mid-1993); (ii) continued evaluation of the use of electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems; (iii) implemented program integrity modifications enacted by Congress in the 1990 Food Stamp legislation; and (iv) began hiring and training 12 new staff investigators and 5 new EBT analysts.  Next steps: FNS will (i) procure equipment to enhance trafficking investigations; (ii) continue the PFCRA pilot process to determine feasibility of full program implementation; and (iii) update the Retailer Policy handbook. Enforcement action improvements require continued increased funding for investigative and program staff.		5,750	5,750
Federal Crop Insurance: overpayment of claims.  Federal Crop Insurance has a \$1B annual operating level. At risk: \$100M in losses paid to reinsurance companies.	FCIC has implemented a new strategy to strengthen management oversight and monitoring of reinsured companies. This includes: (i) on-site review and reporting of financial activity of reinsurance companies; (ii) systematic operational reviews of policy premiums and indemnities, as well as compliance with Standard Reinsurance Agreement requirements; and (iii) expansion of computer capabilities to perform review of claims data. FCIC reports a reduction in claims overpayments from 26 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1991.		0	0

# **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps A		Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
	Next steps: Continue monitoring reinsurance companies. USDA OIG is conducting an audit of program improvements; report scheduled for issuance by April 1993. No additional resources needed.				
FmHA, Rural Rental Housing Program (Multi-family loans and Rental Assistance): Multi-family housing (MFH) program lacks adequate oversight and internal controls.  Outstanding MFH loans total \$10.3B, with \$22M delinquent in 92. At risk: annual losses of approximately \$35M (fraudulent construction and maintenance) and \$79M (interest credit and rental assistance payments).	ing, centralization of the MFH program in the State offices, amended regulations, and new legislation. In 1992, FmH4 (i) conducted financial analysis training for its National Office Staff and 800 field employees; and (ii) proposed regulations to (a) strengthen loan underwriting and auditing procedures; (b) regire project reserve accounts be deposited in supervised bank accounts; and (c) limit profit layering, subsidy layering and other activities associated with Identities of Interest problems. Two legislative initiatives were enacted in 1992: rural housing vouchers, and increased equity contributions.				

# **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
DOC computer site security weak.  1993 budget provides \$514M for ADP. At risk: assurance that this investment and DOC data are protected from loss.	DOC has developed a methodology for preparing ADP security plans for all sensitive and classified systems. Operating units identified 1,100 sensitive and classified systems, and submitted over 700 security plans. Implementation of each plan is monitored by DOC using a PC-based system and on-site verifications. DOC has an active computer security awareness program. As a result, operating units now routinely scan foreign diskettes for malicious software before use, avoiding the loss of data and time to recover damaged systems and files. Also, incidents of computer hacking have been detected and promptly reported and investigated by the Secret Service.  Next steps: (i) Continue to monitor security plan implementation (including on-site verification). (ii) Initiated, beginning	1	1,500	0	
,	in January 1993, an annual assessment of each bureau's security program. Failure to receive funding in 1993 required DOC to reallocate funds from other programs.				
DOC financial systems are seriously outdated, fragmented, inadequately controlled, and costly and difficult to maintain.  DOC financial systems process \$38 annually. At risk: assurance that these funds are being accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	In 1992, (i) two DOC bureaus implemented cross-servicing arrangements for accounting support from other agencies; (ii) accounting services contract awarded to provide assistance to DOC financial organizations in improving data quality; and (iii) two bureaus prepared 1991 financial statements in accordance with OMB guidance. However, milestone dates for the Department-wide financial system implementation have been slipping due to cuts in the President's 1993 budget request and changes in strategy resulting from them.  Next steps: (i) Complete the evaluation of use of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers core accounting system as DOC-wide system. (ii) Define requirements for travel, procurement, and real and personal property. (iii) Produce 1992 fi-	2	5,200	1,000	
	nancial statements for all DOC CFOs Act reporting entities. Department-wide financial system improvements in 1994 require funding.				
National Weather Service's (NWS) National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): Major systems acquisition problems delaying NWS modernization.  1993 budget provides \$128.6 M for procurement of NWS systems. At risk: \$50-60M in additional annual operating expenses if	NOAA has experienced contract cost overruns, missed deadlines, and contract disputes in its efforts to replace technically obsolete and costly-to-maintain weather systems with those that can analyze and predict destructive weather patterns. In 1992, contract disputes were settled and deadlines are now being met. Contract management problems have been mitigated by the establishment, in 1991, of the Systems Program Office which has consolidated the design, procurement and acceptance of new systems. This Office's effectiveness is measured by the fact that NOAA installed 14 tri-agency Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) systems, and activated 131 tri-agency Automated Field Operations and Services (ASOS) units. All are performing well.	2	2 2,230	2,230	
acquisition costs are not controlled.	Next steps: In 1993, (i) award Advance Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) development contract; (ii) acquire supercomputer for National Meteorological Center; and (iii) operate prototype Weather Forecast Office in 1993. Funds will be required in 1994 to continue contract management improvements.				
NOAA: Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) technical development problems.  1993 budget provides \$118M for GOES. At risk: the loss of weather estimating capability.	NOAA must overcome the technical development problems affecting GOES-NEXT satellites (under contract to NASA), which have caused increased costs, schedule slippage, and the potential for reduced satellite capacity. Contractor delays resulted in rescheduling launch from 1990 to 1994. In 1992, NOAA closely monitored NASA and GOES contractors to ensure satellite performance and definitive launch date; only limited performance compromises necessary to minimize schedule delay and cost increases were accepted. By providing Government financed expertise to contractors, the Department was able to minimize the effects of poor planning and overall poor effort by the manufacturers of the GOES instruments. GOES—I spacecraft proceeding through testing process without major problems; the program is on schedule to launch in 1994.	2	(1)	(1)	

# **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps		Progress to Date and Next Steps		Investr Correct H Area (in the of doi	ligh Risk housands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted		
	Next steps: Full use of Meteostat 3 implemented by January 1993 (Meteostat 3 is the first step toward a long-term U.SEuropean relationship for backup capabilities.) NASA will complete qualification testing of GOES-4 spacecraft and the qualification testing of flight instruments by June 1993. Funds will be required in 1994 to continue to monitor systems qualifications and launch of the satellite.					

(1) included above.

# **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investme Correct Hi Area (In the of doll	gh Risk ousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
DOD and Services: Supply operations inad- equate, weakening effective management of inventories.  DOD supply inventory almost \$80B in 1992. At risk: \$100M in potential loss or theft.	DOD's actions in 1992 to implement its first Inventory Reduction Plan (IRP), issued in May 1990, include: (i) 57 directives integrated into a single directive that resolves policy conflicts and reduces redundancy; (ii) new provisioning standards to control entry of new items into the inventory; (iii) issuance of contract modifications/terminations when "buy" requirements are changed (22% of active contracts canceled in 1992); and (iv) direct vendor delivery to reduce inventory investment and distribution costs at DOD storage depots. Depot consolidations (now under the Defense Logistics Agency) have been slowed because final actions are needed on repositioning of stocks and on development of a migratory accounting system.	2	2 39,100	39,100
	Until reforms are fully operational (expected in 1997), components continue to be affected by (i) excess retail inventories; (ii) unneeded purchases not being canceled; (iii) earlier than needed purchases; and (iv) excessive lead times resulting in unnecessary procurements.			
	Next steps: Implementation of the DOD IRP is scheduled to continue through 1997. DOD projects end of year inventory levels (in constant 1990 dollars) of \$74B (1993), \$62B (1995) and \$55B (1997). Funds will be required in 1994 to support depot consolidations and related activities.			
DOD and Service information technology development and ADP security deficient.  The \$9.5B DOD Information Technology budget for 1993 includes \$2.5B for development and modernization. At risk: use of old and inefficient processes, and unauthorized access or misuse of sensitive Defense data.	Corporate Information Management (CIM) system designed to improve the business process and eliminate redundant information systems. Accomplishments in 1992 include: (i) planning for standardization of 7 functional area systems (finance, medical, human resources, reserve affairs, procurement, material, and intelligence); (ii) selection of 7 financial migration systems; (iii) identification of 5 logistics migration systems; (iv) establishment of Center for Software Reuse; (v) start-up of Center for Data Administration; (vi) definition of Technical Reference model in support of open systems; and (vii) implementation of a pilot project for purchase of information technology commodities. Use of the Major Automated Information System Review Council (MAISRC) process, to vet new program requirements will identify potential duplication and lead to consolidation of efforts or expansion of CIM into new business areas.  DOD has developed a comprehensive strategy to address weaknesses. This strategy includes (i) development of more specific implementation plans; (ii) upgraded ADP security; and (iii) development of adequate ADP equipment and property accountability records. Security measures are being implemented in compliance with P.L. 100–235, and OMB and National Institute of Standards and Technology guidance.  Next steps: Ongoing Defense Management Report initiatives involving CIM should produce \$36B in savings and efficiencies by 1997. To meet these budget goals, CIM must be institutionalized in DOD, effective funding controls put in place, and the role of the Office of Secretary of Defense and the military services clearly defined. The CIM initiatives, including improved ADP security, will continue to be monitored under the Program for Priority Systems (PPS) by the Office of Management and Budget. Resources will be needed in 1994 to continue the development of necessary information systems.		594,400	594,400
DOD and Service contract administration controls over DOD property in private contractor possession inadequate.	DOD has implemented procedural changes and an automated validation process that controls contractor access to DOD Activity Address Codes to correct previously reported problems associated with unauthorized contractor access to the DOD supply system. DOD is implementing an electronic plant clearance system for disposing of surplus contractor inventory. Systems testing is underway.	2	N/A	N/A
\$77.1B in property and facilities in possession of DOD contractors. At risk: \$17M in potential loss or theft.	Next steps: Install Plant Clearance Automated Reutilization Screening System (PCARSS) on the following schedule: test plant clearance and re-test reprogrammed system (April 1993); and begin deployment of system (June 1993). No additional resources are required.			
DOD and Service controls over contracted advisory and assistance services (CAAS) inadequate or non-existent.  CAAS contracts estimated at \$1.5B annually. At risk: \$15M in potential fraud or waste.	In February 1992, DOD implemented new procedures that (i) strengthen management controls and procedures for the use of CAAS resources; (ii) better define CAAS for identification and reporting purposes; (iii) require an annual assessment of component internal management controls; (iv) require component sponsored CAAS training; and (v) require an annual assessment to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisitions) of component implementation of CAAS policy and procedures. In April 1992, DOD distributed a "Guide to Contracted Advisory and Assistance Services," to help users of contractor support services better understand the procedures for acquiring and using CAAS. DOD funding for CAAS has been reduced from \$1.6 billion in 1989 to \$1 billion in 1993.	1	N/A	N/A

# **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
	Next steps: (i) DOD will monitor component execution of the management improvements. (ii) DOD is also working closely with OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy to implement a new Government-wide policy letter on management oversight of all nonpersonal services contracting (including CAAS). No additional resources are required in 1994.	_			
DOD and Service financial accountability for real and personal property is inadequate.  DOD inventory estimated at \$706B. At risk: \$800M in potential lost or stolen property.	The Department must develop a single departmental accounting system to control, track, and value all real and personal property for financial reporting purposes, and then reconcile accounting data with supporting logistics systems. In 1992, DOD centralized finance and accounting functions in the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). To improve the quality of real and personal property data, DOD has made systems and procedural changes to facilitate preparation of financial information statements required by the Chief Financial Officers Act; and established an office to coordinate accurate valuation and accounting among procurement, logistics, and accounting functions. Through the CIM initiative, DOD has completed data and process models, but has not selected a migratory accounting system. GAO and Inspector General audits continue to illustrate serious weaknesses in DOD's financial systems. Due to the severity of systems problems, DOD must implement near term actions in addition to moving toward long term improvements.		28,000	28,000	
	Next steps: DFAS to (i) select migratory accounting system in April 1993; (ii) develop standards and reporting procedures for valuing assets; (iii) implement migratory accounting system (1996); and (iv) finalize requirements and systems design for the CIM financial management module (1997). There is a continuing need to provide funds in 1994 to fund system upgrades.				

# **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
ED student financial aid program manage- ment: Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) and other SFA program abuses, fraud, and significant management weaknesses.	Higher Education Act (HEA) reauthorized with new program integrity provisions; 179 schools with default rates of 35% or higher identified, 139 closed or rendered ineligible; guaranty agency data used to prevent defaulters from getting new loans; guaranty agency operations under review; Office of Postsecondary Education reorganized. Default costs went down from \$3.6B in 1991 to \$2.8B in 1992 for reasons not related to default rates, which have not declined.	3	38,800	21,529	
1993 appropriation includes \$12.9B for stu- dent aid programs. At risk: Capacity to re- duce projected annual \$2.9B in defaults to an acceptable level.	Next steps: (i) Issue HEA regulations; (ii) continue default initiative, including legislative proposal to correct statutory language related to appeals; (iii) implement legislative authority to garnish wages; (iv) continue intensive monitoring of guaranty agencies and lenders; and (v) award National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) contract to improve information systems. Resources required in 1994 for monitoring, oversight, NSLDS, and default initiative.				
ED inability to produce reliable financial reports due to inadequate financial systems.  \$31B in loan subsidies, grants and administrative costs supported by these systems. At risk: whether (i) information for reporting and effective management of these programs is reliable, and (ii) investments in new systems are worthwhile.	ED is redesigning its financial systems to address two major weaknesses: (i) the inability of the core accounting system to produce reliable financial statements due to incorrect information in subsystems which provide data to the core system; and (ii) obsolete and incompatible ADP platforms in support of major elements of core financial systems. In 1992, the Department continued correction of prior year data in the accounting and payment systems, and expanded the project to a broader examination of functional and data requirements, as well as a review of the required ADP platform, for upgrading or replacing core financial systems. The redesign effort will address reconciling both platform and coordination issues in the management of ED's financial systems.  Congress reduced the President's 1993 S&E request. ED allocated the cuts and decided that programmatic issues were more important than management reform.  Next steps: (i) Complete analysis of functional and data requirements during 1993 as a basis for detailed work plan for core financial systems redesign. (ii) Continue cleanup of data in both core and major subsystems. (iii) Develop modules to summarize subsystem data to feed core accounting system. Design progress requires funding in 1994 and future years.		8,100	1,248	
ED-Wide Audit Follow-Up and Internal Controls: Audit follow-up improvements needed. Internal control process not identifying material weaknesses.  Internal Controls: 1993 budget is over \$31B. At risk: assurance that these funds are effectively monitored.  Audit Follow-Up: ED receives audit reports with monetary findings of \$500M annually. At risk: up to 20% if audit follow-up is not timely and effective.	Internal control problems have been sufficiently corrected to warrant removal from the High Risk List; audit follow-up will remain on the List.  Internal Controls: ED internal control process is now identifying material weaknesses. In 1992, (i) Management Audit Committee created to increase program office accountability; (ii) inter-office committee of top managers established to monitor progress and lead improvements in internal controls; and (iii) annual training provided to senior and mid-level managers.  Audit Follow-up: ED is developing a validation strategy for follow-up on audits of ED grantees. In 1992, audit follow-up training was provided; and audit tracking was improved by issuing regular reports from the automated Common Audit Resolution System (CARS). However, new audit follow-up problems have emerged, including an increase in the number of audits overdue for resolution.	1	3,600	3,500	

#### **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
	Next steps: (i) Incorporate grantee audit validation procedures in Audit Resolution Systems handbook. (ii) Increase accountability through inter-office monitoring committees. (iii) Improve tracking by expanding CARS. (iv) Develop policies on prioritizing audits and on documentation needed to close out audits. ED will also need to develop plans to expand the capacity of their audit resolution system due to the increased number of grantee audits mandated by recent statutory and OMB policy changes. Resources will be required for this purpose in 1994.				
ED-Wide Program Monitoring: compliance and performance monitoring inadequate.  1993 Department budget is over \$31B. At risk: assurance that these funds are being spent effectively.	The Department-wide Monitoring and Performance Measures Team (MPMT) is charged with developing a comprehensive monitoring strategy and performance measurement system. The MPMT reflects ED's plan to expand program monitoring beyond compliance issues to measure program performance. In 1992, the Department, with the assistance of the National Academy of Public Administration, developed draft performance measures for a pilot ED program. The draft measures are now being reviewed by the MPMT. ED also issued a draft discretionary grant monitoring directive. The MPMT is now working to resolve comments on the draft.  Congress' cut of President's 1993 request allowed ED to increase overall FTE only by 100. Due to the need to put substantial resources into improving the GSL Program, ED did not fully fund this requirement.  Next steps: (i) Develop performance measures for up to 5 pilot programs. (ii) Issue final discretionary grant monitoring directive. (iii) Develop directive on formula grants monitoring. ED will require resources for on-site monitoring in 1994.	2	14,200	8,090	
ED-Wide Computer Security: security of computer systems inadequately reviewed.  ED uses computer systems to award and disburse over \$30B in financial assistance annually. At risk: integrity and confidentiality of some data maintained in computer systems, and assurance of the security of funds processed and monitored through ED systems.	15 of 17 planned security reviews of major financial computer systems were completed by December 1992 (however, one review did not meet OMB Circular A-130 requirements). To date, none of these reviews have identified material weaknesses or nonconformances in ED computer systems. Some non-material weaknesses have been identified, and ED has initiated corrective action. Other steps being taken by ED include: (i) an ADP Security Manual update; and (ii) development of an ADP technical controls handbook detailing security procedures for local and wide area networks. Next steps: (i) Complete reviews of remaining major financial computer systems. This requires continued budgetary support in 1994. (ii) Continue correction of non-material weaknesses identified in reviews.		400	396	

# **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Reconfiguration of DOE Nuclear Weapons Complex: Weapons complex must be reconfigured as policy decisions are made on reducing the nuclear weapons arsenal.  The 1993 budget includes \$6.5 billion for nuclear weapons-related programs. At risk: nuclear deterrence capabilities.	The DOE nuclear weepons production complex contains aging facilities that will require increased maintenance and upgrades if operations are to continue. In FY 1992, DOE (i) completed its Non-nuclear Consolidation Plan; (ii) conducted a power ascension test of the K reactor at Savannah River; (iii) completed the implementation plan for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for the reconfigured complex; (iv) indefinitely deferred construction of a new production reactor; (v) resumed plutonium operations at Building 559 at Rocky Flats; (vi) completed operational readiness review for Building 707 at Rocky Flats; (vii) completed a Nuclear Weapons Complex Reconfiguration Study that was submitted to Congress and released to the public; and (viii) began an environmental assessment for consolidation or non-nuclear manufacturing facilities on an accelerated schedule.  Next steps: (i) Prepare and complete environmental assessments for consolidation of non-nuclear facilities and reconfiguration of the nuclear weapons complex. (ii) Publish in a Record of Decision DOE's final decision regarding course of action, degree of consolidation, and sites for accomplishing the mission of the nuclear weapons complex referred to as "Complex-21". Increased resources will be required in FY 1994 (within a decreasing total for all nuclear weapons-related activities).		175,360	175,360	
Environmental compliance: DOE faces large and complex environmental cleanup problems at many of its facilities.  The 1993 budget includes \$5.5B for cleanup activities. At risk: potential long-term adverse impacts to workers, the public or the environment; and failure to compty with external environmental regulations and/or agreements.	Progress has been made in ascertaining levels of compliance and altering DOE's culture to meet changing objectives. However, resolving this issue will be a long-term and costly effort. In 1992, DOE (i) completed nine additional tiger team reviews, bringing the total to 35; (ii) developed a risk-based priority system to help ensure that funding decisions reflect a national strategy and are technically defensible; (iii) conducted environmental training workshops at Headquarters and most field sites; (iv) implemented a self-assessment program continually to evaluate the performance of DOE and contractor line management; and (v) developed a detailed action plan to address cost control, cost estimating and overhead cost allocation recommendations made in the 1992 Interagency Review Group report.	2	50,800	50,800	

# **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Correct H Area (in th	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
	Next steps: (i) Continue implementing the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (ERWM) Five-Year Plan.  (ii) Implement recommendations of the Interagency Review Group. (iii) Issue Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the ERWM program. (iv) Reduce risk of accidental release of radioactivity from underground tanks at Hanford site. (v) Expand environmental training to all levels of DDE. (vi) Continue resolution of mixed waste and materials issues with the EPA. (vii) Continue to work with regulators to negotiate, and where necessary, renegotiate realistic schedules and commitments that reflect risk-based priorities. Continued substantial resources will be needed in 1994.				
Nuclear safety: Safety deficiencies exist at some DOE nuclear facilities.  The 1993 budget includes \$1.3B to address health and safety risks (both nuclear and non-nuclear). At risk: protection of DOE workers, the public and the environment.	A new safety culture must be implemented through all levels of the Department and with the contractors that operate DOE facilities. Tiger team reviews have been completed at DOE's 20 nuclear production and processing facilities and corrective actions are underway for problems identified. In 1992, DOE (i) continued the implementation of a self assessment program to evaluate the performance of DOE and contractor line management; (ii) initiated a comprehensive plan to establish a new baseline for nuclear safety; and (iii) published safety enforcement procedures and the first set of rules establishing nuclear safety requirements for DOE contractors in the Federal Register.  Next steps: (i) Development of a safety and health five-year plan which identifies nuclear safety milestones and resource requirements. (ii) Study of the feasibility of improving accounting controls through establishing a budget coding system for nuclear safety activities across all program areas. (ii) Completion of a comprehensive epidemiological database better to define the magnitude of health and safety problems, estimate costs of corrective action, and establish a new baseline for nuclear safety. (iv) Completion of the nuclear safety standards upgrade project. (v) Implementation of approved plans to correct safety deficiencies. Resources will continue to be required in 1994.	2	13,375	13,37	
Nuclear Waste Storage & Disposal: Nuclear waste storage and disposal capability is inadequate.  The 1993 budget includes \$577.6M for this program area. At risk: timely availability of storage and disposal of nuclear waste at a Federal facility.	Recent legislation allows DOE to begin the experimental program at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WiPP) in New Mexico to demonstrate compliance with disposal requirements for radioactive transuranic wastes. These tests will be initiated following the adoption of rules governing the permanent storage of radioactive waste by the EPA. DOE has renewed in earnest the site characterization of the candidate repository site for spent fuel and high level radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, and the State of Nevada recently provided DOE with the requisite permits to proceed with this characterization effort. Cost estimates for the characterization of Yucca Mountain have increased. DOE must address concerns regarding the significant budgetary growth proposed for the M&O contractor at the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM). Despite progress at Yucca Mountain, important management issues remain. These are: (i) NRC regulations and policy are not sufficiently specific to enable DOE management to draw conclusions about the licensability of the repository, thus limiting management effectiveness; and (ii) receipts are not permanently appropriated, so management cannot properly budget for multi-year projects. Additionally, decisions on building a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility remain open.	2	18,300	18,300	
	Next steps: (i) Address Yucca Mountain management issues described above and describe progress in the mid-year report to DMB. (ii) Continue negotiations among nuclear waste negotiator, State, local, and tribal governments to identify a volunteer candidate site for Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) for spent nuclear fuel or develop an alternative for interim storage of civilian radioactive waste. Increased resources will likely be required in 1994.				
Reimbursable work: DOE reimbursable work controls need improvement.  The 1993 budget includes \$3.2B in apportionment authority for this function. At risk: work accepted fulfills competitive contracting standards and meets DOE's mission.	DOE has implemented pricing procedures to address concerns that departmental pricing practices do not recover all allocable costs. However, DOE needs to ensure that DOE reimbursable work programs do not represent attempts by other Federal agencies to avoid the Competition in Contracting Act. In 1992, DOE (i) established a Work for Others (WFO) steering committee; (ii) established minimum requirements for information to be provided by sponsoring organizations and DOE contractors prior to acceptance of reimbursable work; and (iii) completed reimbursable work reviews at major DOE sites (no significant problems identified.)  Next steps: Complete departmentwide review of the reimbursable work program and implement resulting corrective ac-	2	286	286	
Contract/Project Management: Weaknesses exist in contract and project management for contractor operated DOE facilities.  The 1993 budget includes \$17B for DOE contracting. At risk: assurance that contract funds are being spent efficiently and effectively.	tions. Limited resources required in 1994.  DOE has (i) established an Office of Contractor Management and Administration and designated a Contracts Management Officer and a Property Management Officer at each field office; (ii) developed a program for conducting on-site reviews of contractor business management systems; (iii) implemented a work authorization control system at selected sites; and (iv) re-established its Energy Systems Acquisition Board to improve line management communication and ensure that projects are managed on schedule and within budget. Most field offices and M&O contractors have conducted business management self-assessments and developed corrective action plans. DOE has begun a program to recruit top public and private sector project managers and increase training on managing large and complex projects.	2	3,500	3,500	
	Next steps: (i) Implement project managers certification program. (ii) Implement formal change control process for major construction projects and major systems acquisitions. (iii) Negotiate improved accountability requirements to be included in management contracts for DOE labs. Resources will continue to be required in 1994.				

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investm Correct Hi Area (In th of doll	igh Risk ousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA): Medicare program data systems inadequate to track costs and usage.	In 1992, HCFA prepared, on a timely basis, the required monthly management report which tracks Medicare costs and usage through beneficiary entitlement, utilization, and claims history data drawn from the Common Working File.  HCFA and OMB used the reported information for Medicare program management; future refinements will be made as necessary. DELETED FROM HIGH RISK LIST.	D		
HCFA: Medicaid management systems inad- equate to predict Medicaid costs.  1993 projected cost of Medicaid program is \$82.6B. At risk: ability to estimate Medic- aid costs accurately. Misestimates have been as high as 10 percent of outlays.	HCFA has made important progress in developing systems to produce better information for Medicaid budget estimates. HCFA has developed an automated system for tracking changes to State Medicaid plans. HCFA is programming the Budget Pressures Reporting System (BPRS), which will monitor issues effecting Medicaid budgets, such as court cases and proposed State legislation. HCFA actuaries are developing a Medicaid Budget Forecasting System (MBFS) to provide State level Medicaid budget estimates for key States. In May 1992, States were requested to submit documentation and financial data to implement the Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider Specific Tax Amendments of 1991.	2	410	410
	Next steps: (i) Make BPRS and MBFS fully operational. (ii) Publish volume two of first annual State Medicaid plan system report. (iii) Incorporate information from BPRS into mid-session review projections for the 1994 Medicaid Budget. Some resources will be required to maintain these systems in 1994.			:
HCFA: Medicare making payments which should be made by other insurers.  1993 projected cost of Medicare program is \$132B. At risk: \$600M-18 annually in payments by Medicare that should have been covered by other insurers.	HCFA has been attempting to identify Medicare beneficiaries who have other health insurance through a data match with SSA and IRS records. Where the data match for tax years 1987-1989 identified Medicare beneficiaries with other insurance, HCFA has: (i) updated beneficiary files to prevent further inappropriate payments; and (ii) sent mistaken payments reports to contractors instructing them to begin the recovery process. HCFA has completed a plan for an initial enrollment questionnaire and has begun contracting process. Despite HCFA action, there have been delays in contracting for the initial enrollment questionnaire and recovering mistaken payments identified through the data match.	2	82,000	91,700
	Next steps: HCFA will (i) continue data match for 1990-1994 tax years; (ii) continue recovery and prevention activities based on data match; (iii) evaluate effectiveness of recovery procedures; and (iv) implement initial enrollment questionnaire. These activities, particularly the data match and recovery efforts, require 1994 funding.			
Indian Health Service (IHS): insufficient fi- nancial controls and inattention to man- agement led to weaknesses in IHS pro- grams: IHS was paying higher than Medi- care rates for contract health services, had not established effective methods to identify and bill third party payers, and the IHS scholarship program had high de- fault rates.	IHS strategy has been fully to involve the Director and senior staff; build management's ability to detect weaknesses and monitor performance; and charge Total Quality Management teams with authority to make corrections. In 1992, IHS tested a rate quote concept in pilot sites, and completed a first draft of a rate quote manual. Pricing data are now routinely available to IHS physicians. Seventy-two percent of high volume providers now offer IHS services at rates lower than or equal to Medicare. IHS has established business offices in all 76 IHS operated service units and begun using automated billing software. IHS has eliminated the backlog of default cases in the scholarships program and brought the default rate down to 1.2%. New material weaknesses continue to be identified.  Next steps: IHS will focus on (i) correcting weaknesses in contract health program by expanding the rate quote pilot and implementing new software systems; and (ii) developing effective corrective actions and performance measures for newly identified material weaknesses in cash advances, the Alcoholism program, and procurement. Increases in	1	9,011	2,255
particular risk: \$318M funding for contract health services.	funds and FTE for the IHS program operations account are required in 1994.			

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Section 8 Financial Systems: HUD's existing systems inadequate to verify tenant information in Section 8 subsidy programs and accurately forecast funding needs for expired Section 8 contracts that are renewed.  The 1993 budget includes \$14B for low-income housing assistance. At risk: assurance that funds are used for eligible re-	HUD is developing a new financial management system, CFS/TRACS, Phase I, to control tenant certification, payment processing, program budgeting and funds control. The system will eventually be re-engineered to function as the "Subsidies System" outlined in HUD's Five Year Financial Systems Integration Plan. (See high risk area "Departmental Financial Systems.") HUD is: (i) making progress with systems development; (ii) testing the first TRACS software release; and (iii) is beginning to collect tenant data with selected volunteer owners/Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). While CFS/TRACS verification of contract data has been delayed, the HUD CFO Office indicates the delay will not negatively affect HUD's overall progress.  Next steps: (i) Complete Discrepancy Resolution Plan. (ii) Develop Department-wide standards/policies to resolve contract discrepancies identified during data collection. (iii) Implement software releases of CFS/TRACS scheduled for		3,472	3,472
cipients, and that there is adequate fund control for over \$100B in long-term con- tractual funding commitments, serving 3 million families.	1993. Continued funding will be required in 1994.			

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
HUD Departmental Financial Systems: HUD lacks an integrated financial management system and existing systems suffer from inefficiencies, incompatibilities, and internal control problems.	In November 1991, HUD adopted a financial management systems integration plan that recommended replacing ap- proximately 100 existing financial and mixed systems with nine integrated financial systems. Efforts are underway on three of the integrated financial systems: subsidies (see Section 8 high risk area), core accounting, and mort- gage insurance. In 1992 the Core Accounting Project Team was formed and a plan was developed. Also, HUD or- ganized a Management Oversight Committee to begin planning for a Mortgage Insurance System, and a contractor is in place to develop a strategic plan.	3	16,728	16,726	
1993 Budget includes \$16.7M for implementation of the HUD Financial Systems Integration Plan.At risk: assurance that financial systems will provide accurate, timely,	Historically, HUD schedules for the development and implementation of financial systems have slipped. Recent progress is at best modest, but in keeping with the current schedule.				
and useful financial information to man- age \$160B in HUD insurance, guaran- tees, subsidies, loans and grants.	Next steps: HUD will (i) complete core accounting functional requirements; (ii) purchase an off-the-shelf core account- ing software package; and (iii) by October 1993 convert Community Planning and Development to the new core ac- counting system. Continued funding will be required in 1994.				
FHA: Single Family Property Disposition controls and oversight of extensive contracted support services with area management brokers (AMBs) are inadequate.	This high risk area consists of 5 material weaknesses related to automated systems support and the procurement and administration of extensive contract support services ranging from property management to sales closings. Program management has reported completion of corrective actions on all weaknesses pending verification reviews. In the case of systems support and controls over closing agent activities, the OIG verified that the SAMS system and other corrective actions provided were adequate.	1	0	0	
1992 property disposition sales proceeds were \$3.2B. At risk: assurance that HUD recovers all net sales proceeds from AMBs.	Next steps: Perform verification review of three remaining material weaknesses in 1993 and determine the proper allocation of field resources needed effectively to monitor contractor activities. Verification reviews may indicate that additional resources are needed in 1994.			<u> </u>	
Section 8: Moderate Rehabilitation program overpaid developers, lenders, and Public Housing Authorities.	Due to inadequate controls and oversight, Public Housing Authorities (PHAs), developers, and lenders obtained excessive subsidy payments. Department has terminated program and is recalculating rents to determine excess subsidies paid. HUD has collected approximately \$300 million of the estimated \$400M in overpayments. For inventory of non-colnsured projects, over \$30 million in excess subsidies has been identified; collection, in the form of repay-	D	***************************************		
Program terminated. At risk: \$70 million in overpayments and \$30 million in excess subsidies.	ment agreements between owners and PHAs, is underway. During 1992, HUD conducted verification review of the collection process with satisfactory results. DELETED FROM HIGH RISK LIST.				
	Next steps: Department of Justice is litigating based on HUD's authority to recover estimated \$70 billion in excess subsidies for coinsured Moderate Rehabilitation projects. HUD will continue to track until cases are settled and/or funds are repaid.				
FHA: Single Family Mutual Mortgage Insur- ance (MMI) fund equity may not be suffi- cient to cover losses resulting from ad- verse economic conditions. \$300B in insurance in-force in 1992. At risk: \$1.4B in estimated losses in 1993.	FHA's 1991 independent annual actuarial study projected the MMI fund to have an economic value of \$380 million at the end of 1992. This is the first time the annual actuarial study showed a positive economic value. Although the fund's estimated capital ratio of 0.1 percent did not meet the 1992 target of 1.25 percent that was mandated for the MMI fund in the National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) of 1990, over \$1 billion is being contributed to fund capital annually. The study reported that if the reforms enacted in NAHA remain in place, the fund can meet the statutory 2 percent capital ratio target for the year 2000. While the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 repealed some HUD reforms designed to strengthen the MMI Fund (e.g., the 57 percent financing limit on closing costs), it did not affect other key reforms of NAHA, namely the risk-based premium structure and the financing limit of 97.75 percent of value.	3	100	350	
	Next steps: In 1993, HUD will review options to ensure actuarial soundness and determine next steps. Additional fund- ing may be necessary in 1994 to implement strategies to strengthen the MMI fund to meet the required ratio.				
GNMA: Title I Manufactured Housing and Home Improvement loans made by FHA have excessive claims against GNMA's mortgage-backed securities program. GNMA has suffered losses due to poor underwriting practices, collateral depreciation, and limited (10%) FHA indemnification.	The Title I loan portfolio real estate underwriting procedures should be strengthened. In 1992, HUD implemented regulations (i) establishing higher qualification standards for dealers and lenders; (ii) requiring greater lender oversight of dealers; (iii) strengthening loan collateral positions; (iv) increasing down payments; (v) requiring site inspections; and (vi) encouraging more efficient foreclosure procedures. Also in 1992, HUD's verification review of the claims processing improvements had satisfactory results. However, many portfolios have defaulted to GNMA and approximately \$100M in additional defaults are anticipated due to poor underwriting procedures in effect prior to implementation of new regulations.				
\$3B in manufactured home loans outstand- ing; \$2B in Improvement loans outstand- ing. At risk: estimated 1.5% of outstand- ing guaranteed loans in GNMA portfolio.	Next steps: In 1993, HUD will evaluate existing underwriting and servicing guidelines for GNMA issuers/servicers and review options for enhanced monitoring and enforcement procedures. GNMA will perform actuarial analysis of the portfolio, including premium structure. Additional funding in 1994 may be necessary for enhanced monitoring of GNMA contractors.				
Public and Indian Housing (PIH): Public Housing Modernization project grants in- adequately administered by Public Hous- ing Authorities.	HUD is revising policy directives, training field staff in new procedures, and developing automated systems to address Public Housing Authority (PHA) grant management problems. In 1992, the Public Housing Management Assessment Program (PHMAP) was developed; PHMAP is an automated system that monitors PHA performance. Through PHMAP, troubled PHAs will be identified, and HUD will be able to target corrective actions and provide technical assistance. Ultimately, unused modernization funds can be deobligated and reallocated. This high risk area is being		15		
\$3.1B in new budget authority in 1993. At risk: \$6.9B backlog of funds not yet obligated by grantees (including 1992).	merged with new high risk area described below, "Public Housing Authority (PHA) Management." MERGED WITH NEW HIGH RISK AREA.				

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
	·		1993 Request	1993 Enacted
FHA: Multifamily Loan Servicing is inad- equate, resulting in excessive growth in acquired properties and assigned notes, and noncompliance with housing quality standards.  \$44B of insurance in force. \$7.4B in inven- tory as of 1992. At risk: \$4.8B reserve for claim losses, and housing quality for low- and moderate-income beneficiaries.	Inadequate multifamily loan servicing has resulted in high levels of foreclosures and note assignments. Since 1987, the number of units in multifamily property inventory has grown from 160,000 to 392,000 in 1992 (145 percent). In 1992, HUD issued revised policies and instructions on loan servicing and workout, and a new Multifamily Property Disposition Management Handbook to program staff. In spite of these efforts, the multifamily inventory continues to rise. HUD has asked for statutory relief from subsidy requirements which impede the sale of acquired property. Congress has neither granted the statutory relief, nor appropriated the subsidies needed to sell acquired property.  Next steps: In 1993, HUD will initiate interim integration of multiple multifamily note processing systems into one system and provide OMB a plan to improve loan servicing and property management and disposition. This plan will help determine 1994 funding requirements.			-
Public Housing Authority (PHA) Manage- ment: PHAs are mismanaged; 43 PHAs have been identified as "troubled", ac- counting for 20% of PHA units. PHAs administer 70–80% of HUD appropria- tions. At risk: assurance that funds are used for intended purposes.	Recent Inspector General reports have stated that many PHAs are not effectively managed. This results in: (i) vacant units while low-income housing waiting lists continue to grow; (ii) units that do not pass inspection guidelines for safety and sanitation, and (iii) uncollected rents. HUD has developed the Public Housing Manage-ment Assessment Program (PHMAP), a database for measuring performance and assessing risk of each PHA so that HUD can intervene appropriately. In 1992, HUD began implementation of PHMAP. ADDED TO HIGH RISK LIST.  Next steps: In 1993, HUD will continue to implement PHMAP, identify troubled PHAs, and institute corrective actions. Also in 1993, part of the modernization set-aside of \$5.5 million will be provided specifically to troubled PHAs for technical assistance contracts. Continued funding may be necessary for PHMAP implementation and technical assistance in 1994.			

# **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Bureau of Land Management (BLM): inadequate oil and gas inspection to verify onshore production and usage.  \$500M in revenues are received annually. At risk: \$50-70M in losses due to improper	BLM is implementing a nationwide inspection and enforcement (I&E) strategy. In 1992, BLM: (i) held I&E training courses for managers, and nation-wide workshops; (ii) conducted alternative management control reviews; and (iii) revised and distributed an updated I&E strategy. Concerns remain regarding the effectiveness of the revised I&E strategy on field office performance; slippage of self-imposed program targets; and lack of senior management oversight to ensure effective implementation at the Bureau level.	3	3,500	1,348
production verification.	The congressional cut of the President's 1993 request means that BLM will be able to hire only an additional 20 oil and gas inspectors rather than the 47 FTE requested.			
	Next steps: During 1993, BLM needs to (i) demonstrate substantial progress at field office level in implementing its revised l&E strategies; (ii) meet self-imposed program targets; (iii) achieve senior management support of revised l&E strategy; and (iv) refine and support DOI's budget request for increased l&E staff in 1994.			
Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA): lack of financial management controls and grant oversight, weak technical assistance program for insular areas.  OTIA 1993 budget is \$340M. At risk: \$30M due to improper use of grant funds.	OTIA grant oversight is insufficient; insular governments lack adequate local management controls. In 1992, DOI (i) prepared a report, Improving Financial Management in the Territories, the result of a joint DOI/OMB review team; (ii) added one staff person with financial management and grants administration expertise; (iii) issued guidelines and reporting formats to field staff to improve grant and financial monitoring; and (iv) signed a Memorandum-of-Understanding with the Army Corps of Engineers to provide on-site technical assistance in support of infrastructure grants management in the territories. OTIA has made good progress in strengthening its own operations and procedures regarding this high risk area; but until overall policy issues (including the status of the territories) are determined, systemic changes cannot be accomplished.		1,800	1,785
•	Next steps: (i) Provide grants administration training for OTIA field and Headquarters staff and insular areas staff. (ii) Complete agreements with each insular area regarding completion of audit resolution agreements. (iii) Complete baseline evaluations of financial management control systems for insular governments. (iv) Form joint working group with American Samoa to address recent GAO report recommendations on financial management. (v) Reach policy decisions on future status of the territories. Continued funding required in 1994.			
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): seriously defi- cient financial systems and controls.  The program level in BIA is over \$2B in 1992 budget authority. At risk: loan pro- grams of \$15 million annually, guarantee subsidies of \$8 million annually and \$60 million in irrigation and power revenues.	A special improvement team, along with BIA accountants, successfully installed a new core accounting system, reconciled cash with Treasury, and produced accurate external reports. Significant progress was made on the core system in 1991 and 1992. Now, more work is needed on subsidiary systems, e.g., irrigation, power, and loan collections. BIA is experiencing problems with program managers reacting late to reports showing over-expenditure of internal budget limits. Concerns also exist regarding inadequate documentation of processes supporting the new system. The Department's Inspector General has serious concerns about the ability of BIA to maintain the system after the improvement team withdraws.		1,810	1,810

# **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
	Next steps: BIA and improvement team to develop desk procedures immediately, and finalize plan to transfer systems support back to BIA by the end of 1993. Further work to design subsystems to support irrigation, power, and loan collections also needs to be undertaken during 1993. OMB will monitor readiness of BIA to operate systems. Completion of the design and installation of new subsystems is dependent upon the level of 1994 funding. DOI OIG to audit Anti-Deficiency review conducted by improvement team.			
BIA: inability to account for and reconcile Indian Trust Funds.  There are \$2B in Indian Trust Funds. At risk: \$5.3M in potential losses due to mismanagement.	During 1992, BIA's effort to reconcile and audit Indian trust funds became questionable and an OMB-Interior SWAT team increased oversight and management of the project. In June 1992, BIA was directed to restart the reconcilitation project for tribal trust funds and to establish Federal-tribal representative working groups to address problems in (i) land records management, (ii) fractionated heirship on reservation land, and (iii) individual Indian monies reconcilitation. DOI-BIA prepared draft Indian Trust Funds Strategic Plan. Concerns remain about BIA's ability to implement the corrective actions contained in the strategic plan and to maintain senior management commitment to the improvement program.	3	9,800	6,700
	The congressional cut of the President's 1993 budget request means that BIA will be able to hire only an additional 20 FTE rather than the 40 FTE requested. There will be resulting delays in BIA's Office of Trust Funds Management reorganization and systems development.			
	Next steps: During 1993, DOI and BIA will: (i) complete reconcilitation of tribal judgment accounts; (ii) begin reconcili- ation of tribal non-judgment accounts; (iii) perform special purpose procedures reviews on 5 tribes' accounts; (iv) begin reconcilitation of trust fund finance and investment systems; (v) develop and advertise a contract for an inde- pendent entity to certify reconcilitation work; and (vi) publish the Indian Trust Funds Strategic Plan. Additional re- sources will be required in 1994.			
BIA: longstanding deficiencies in the management of BIA School Facilities and BIA Dam Safety.  1993 Budget includes \$92M for these programs. At risk: health and safety of the affected Indian communities.	During 1992, BIA took action on both dam safety and school facilities. For dam safety, BIA (i) revised operation and maintenance procedures manual, (ii) contracted with the Bureau of Rectamation for pre-construction safety evaluations of dams, and (iii) assigned responsibility to program managers for maintaining each dam. For school facilities, BIA (i) prepared facilities remedial action plan, (ii) established a "hot line" to report safety violations, and (iii) received additional funding in 1993 for major buildings repair. Concerns remain about BIA's ability to implement the actions in the dam safety and school facilities plans. Additional 1993 funding provided by Congress will support new BIA school construction.	3	24,200	35,505
	Next steps: Dam safety: (i) Complete safety evaluations of dams; (ii) establish periodic maintenance of dams in program operations, and (iii) assess improvements in dam operations and maintenance. School facilities: (i) complete implementation of all items in facilities remedial action plan; (ii) DOI/BIA review of facilities and operations; and (iii) begin systematic replacement and repair program (1994 funding required).			

# **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investm Correct Hi Area (In the of doll	igh Risk nousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Departmental debt collection information systems inadequate to support management of litigation and collection activity on an estimated \$13 billion inventory.  There could be more than \$13 billion (1991 estimate) in pending civil debts or claims in Justice inventory, including approximately \$6 billion in receivables referred to DOJ by other agencies. At risk: non-collection of up to 5% of total (representing potential additional collections from improved management information).	of financial litigation claims in all DOJ components and produce periodic reports on the status of claims by agency, program, and type of claim. DOJ issued a request for proposals for a systems development contract on August 31, 1992. The projected contract award date is June 10, 1993. Congressional cuts, however, make it difficult for DOJ to award the contract in 1993.  Next steps: (i) Resolve 1993 budget shortfall (OMB is requesting user agencies to provide some portion of needed funds). (ii) Award the systems development contract in June 1993. (iii) Provide funding for system development and maintenance in 1994 and beyond.	1	5,307	2,977

# **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investm Correct H Area (In the of doi:	igh Risk nousands lars)
Departmental asset forfeiture information systems inadequate to ensure program integrity or achieve full revenue-generating potential of the asset forfeiture program.	The Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture (EOAF) has lead responsibility for the development and implementation of a centralized Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS). CATS is a multi-agency system that will integrate asset seizure and forfeiture information of all Federal agencies participating in the Justice Asset Forfeiture Program. In 1992, detailed systems design was completed, and system testing and equipment acquisition were begun.	2	Request . 28,970	20,500
Seized asset forfeiture inventory valued at \$1.8 billion at end of 1992. At risk: \$25–30 million annually in increased revenues and cost savings (made possible through improved management information).	Congressional cuts to 1993 funding will have minimal effect on implementation, due to (i) changes in the Asset Forfeit- ure Fund statute providing permanent indefinite authority to use Fund monies for ADP systems, and (ii) the avail- ability of \$3 million in prior year funding.	·		
	Next steps: CATS will be implemented nationwide in 1993. Key steps in 1993 include telecommunications network analysis, software development, data base conversion, and equipment acquisition. The system should be in place in the first sites by April 1993. Implementation costs in 1994 may be covered by permanent indefinite authority to use Fund monies for ADP systems.			
Executive Office of the US Trustees (EOUST): Need to increase oversight to prevent fraud, misappropriation, and breach of fiduciary standards by private trustees.  Estimated amount in bankruptcy accounts is \$26B. No risk to Federal funds, but private funds are subject to potential loss or fraud.	The EOUST must increase staff, upgrade financial analysis training, and increase audit coverage to address demands of a bankruptcy caseload that has increased 82% since expansion of the program in 1986. EOUST has: (i) improved its regulatory framework for supervising private trustees; (ii) acquired additional resources (200 FTE) provided for in the 1993 budget; (iii) issued tougher oversight policies issued for private trustees; and (iv) reamped EOUST training programs to provide financial analysis capability of staff. Overall effectiveness of the program could be strengthened by the development of a performance measurement system for assessing program accomplishments against short and long term goals and objectives. Congressional cuts in 1993 will result in less oversight of private trustees than planned. However, new lees have been authorized that will mitigate the effects of reduced funding.	n- o- ed ildi it-	70,916	57,221
nauu.	Next steps: (i) Hire new staff provided by the 1993 budget. (ii) Increase criminal enforcement activities. (iii) Increase the number of audits. (iv) Contract for risk analysis to ensure that vulnerabilities are assessed and adequate safe-guards are provided in the Automated Case Management System. Additional funding will be required in 1994.	:		
Bureau of Prisons (BOP) overcrowding af- fects safety and security.  The 1993 budget provides over \$2B for BOP. At risk: the safety and security of prison staff, inmates, and surrounding communities.	The BOP must reduce prison overcrowding to ensure safe and secure conditions for community, staff, and inmates through new construction and modernization of prisons. Inmate population in the Federal Prison System is 46% over rated capacity as of November 12, 1992, a reduction from the 70% originally reported. Since 1989, the capacity of BOP has increased by 18,000 beds. BOP plans to spend nearly \$3B to add approximately 43,000 beds in the next four years. The plan must be monitored because inmate population may increase faster than capacity due to increased level of criminal litigation in the judicial system.  Funding for new construction in 1993 will increase capacity by 3,672 beds; plan projects achieving design capacity of 88,800 by end of 1995.	1	295,858	295,858
<u>.</u>	Next steps: Resolution of this high risk area is predicated on effectively using the \$1.8B in unobligated balances made available in 1993 and previous budgets. Delays in obligating these funds were caused by community opposition and/or environmental impact studies.		:	
BOP. Not all prisons comply with fire and/or hazardous waste disposal codes.  The 1993 budget provides \$20M over 3	All immediate life and health-safety risks due to hazardous waste have been corrected. BOP has now completed Life Safety Surveys of fire code violations for all 48 institutions previously cited. Sixty percent of the 120 fire code violations were corrected. As a precaution, BOP will survey the remaining 20 institutions. Training of safety personnel in hazardous waste management is underway.	1	19,544	19,544
years for corrective actions needed. At risk: possible environmental damage, personal injury, fines, or court action if compliance is not achieved.	Next step: Completion of all fire safety corrective actions by September 1994. Additional funds required for 1994.			
BOP: Inadequate staff to operate and manage prisons.  The 1993 budget provides \$1.8B in total operating expenses for BOP. At risk: the safety and security of prison staff, inmates, and surrounding communities.	The ability to recruit, develop, and retain sufficient staff was constrained by inadequate pay scales, lack of career development potential, and inconsistent planning and recruiting efforts. Special salary rates implemented for correctional officers and psychologists. 83 special salary rates tables established affecting 3000 positions. Retention and hiring of staff increased in 1982 because of the pay reforms instituted in January 1991. The ratio of correctional officers to prisoners has been reduced from 1:3.9 in 1990 to 1:3.2 in 1992 (Goal is 1:3). However, high cost areas continue to show high vacancy rates.	1	15,222	15,222
matos, and surrounding communities.	Next steps: (i) Assess recruitment techniques (September 1993). (ii) Reorganize staff training and development. (iii) Increase local recruitment advertising over next several years. Resources will be required in 1994.	l		
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS): Poor management controls and inadequate financial system.  Accounting system processes \$972M annually. At risk: assurance that funds are accounted for in an accurate and timely	In 1992, INS (i) implemented a new internal control planning process involving top management; (ii) developed an Automated Information Systems Tactical Plan; and (iii) developed a Strategic Financial Management Improvement Plan. INS is using the Department's Distributed Budget Module (DBM) in HQ and 3 field offices. Concems remain over system implementation issues, and some milestone dates have stipped. Data integrity is improving on a gradual basis. A new fee analysis branch was established to institutionalize the review of costs, revenues, fees, and the rate-making process for the Immigration Fees accounts on an ongoing basis.	2	4,053	0
fashion.	Congressional cuts in 1993, which would have resulted in delays, have been offset by reprogramming funds from other areas.			
	Next steps: (i) Complete reconciliation of prior year accounts. (ii) Implement DBM in remaining offices. (iii) Implement an Acquisition Control and Tracking System and Debt Collection System. (iv) Complete requirements analysis for financial management system. 1994 funding will be required.			<u> </u>

# **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS): Inadequate financial management system; nonconformances in fund control and asset value reporting.	In 1992, USMS (i) implemented the Department's Distributed Budget Module; (ii) developed a plan that addresses financial system requirements and business practices; and (iii) converted to the National Finance Center payroll/personnel system. Congressional cuts in 1993 will slow implementation of the financial system improvements.	2	3,380	500
Accounting system processes \$1B annually. At risk: assurance that funds are ac- counted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	Next steps: (i) Conversion to the Department's Financial Management Information System (FMIS) is targeted for completion by the end of 1994; this requires 1994 funding. (ii) Continued development of Departmental FMIS modules for general ledger, collections and receivables, obligations, travel, and drafts/payments is necessary to meet specific USMS requirements.			
USMS and INS: Shortage of detention facilities.  The 1993 budget provides \$7.4M for construction. At risk: ability to meet demands of increasing prisoner population.	The facilities available to house prisoners in the custody of U.S. Marshals and INS are overcrowded or unavailable. Detention resources are continually outdistanced by the dramatic growth in the prisoner population. Since 1990, the resolution of the problem is being addressed through a multi-year Federal detention strategy involving USMS, INS, and BOP for the 280 Federal court cities throughout the country. As of June 1992, 6,917 detention spaces have been acquired at 117 Federal court cities through the cooperative agreement program (CAP) with states. USMS's 11 CAP projects will acquire 302 more detention bed spaces in 1992; BOP detention construction projects funded through 1992 will provide 7,300 more detention bed spaces in 17 Federal court cities. The pace at which the plan is implemented will depend on the availability of budget resources.	2 7,4	7,417	7,417
	Next steps: USMS will continue to pursue agreements with State and local governments. The Federal Detention Plan is updated annually on the basis of anticipated long term needs of the participating agencies. At the end of July 1992, daily population exceeded 19,711 and is currently growing at a rate of 23% over the previous year. At this rate, population will exceed the rate at which additional bed spaces can be acquired. Additional funds required in 1994.			
Departmental: Inadequate security over De- partmental ADP sites and systems.  At risk: effectiveness of litigation action and law enforcement programs as a result of	DOJ now has a program of sustained oversight to reduce the risk from loss, misuse or unauthorized access to the Department's sensitive information in its computer systems. DOJ has initiated a broad spectrum of corrective ac- tions: computer security training, audits and security compliance reviews, risk assessments and contingency plan- ning, and damage assessments from unauthorized release of information stored or processed on computers.	2	N/A	N/A
taw enforcement programs as a result of loss or unauthorized access to sensitive information, as well as control of financial assets.	Next steps: (i) DOJ will complete reviews of component security plans by July 1993. (ii) DOJ will work with Drug Enforcement Agency to implement an agency-wide computer security program that addresses deficiencies identified by GAO and IG audits. (iii) USMS will complete risk analysis on its ADP systems by June 1993. (iv) U.S. Attorney Offices will be equipped with a secure communications system by October 1993. Resources will be required in 1994 for training and compliance reviews.			

#### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Employment and Training Administration (ETA): Federal equity in real property held by State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) at risk due to inadequate Federal oversight and guidance on acquisition, use, and disposition of real property.  Fair market value (FMV) is \$1B. At risk: up to 10% of FMV.	In November 1992, DOL published a draft General Administrative Letter (GAL) to State grantees which outlines real property requirements. The GAL emphasizes the withdrawal of delegations of prior approval authority, and establishes accounting standards for rent vs. depreciation vs. acquisition costs.  Next steps: (i) Publish final GAL after consideration of public comments. (ii) Publish directive to regional offices outlining system responsibilities and tracking requirements. (iii) Evaluate State compliance with requirements on acquisition, use, and disposition of SESA real property. (iv) Reconcile initial real property inventory data base with SESA records. (v) Request States formally to certify DOL's equity in SESA real property.	2	413	346	
DOL financial systems and operations inadequate.  DOL systems processed over \$7B in grant expenses during 1992. At risk: accurate and timely accounting and cash management for these funds.	DOL implemented a new core accounting system in 1990. Significant progress was reported in the 1993 budget because the core accounting system produced external financial statements for 1991. However, significant year-end adjustments had to be made due to inadequate controls over accounting and reporting of grant information. In 1992, two major subsystems—grants management and assets management—were designed, tested and put in operation within most of the Department.  Next steps: DOL needs to (i) complete implementation of the grants management system in the Employment and Training Administration; and (ii) design interface requirements between that system, the HHS-Payment Management system (used to advance funds to grantees), and the departmental core accounting system. During 1993, additional funds were reallocated internally by DOL to support these projects. Resources will be required in 1994 to maintain these improvements. The non-automated processes and controls which underlie the financial management of the grant programs throughout the Department also need careful review and revision.		1,200	1,546	

# **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued**

High Rísk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Correct H Area (In th	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA): Single Audit Act (SAA) not effective in safe- guarding JTPA Federal funds.	1991 DOL IG review recommended government-wide approach to SAA issues. Unitateral action by DOL in this area is not feasible.	N/A			
At risk: assurance that \$1.9B in JTPA grants is effectively audited.	The President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) is conducting a study of SAA governmentwide and published a draft report in February 1993. The General Accounting Office (GAO) is conducting a SAA review that will address accounting for funds passed through grant recipients to subrecipients (a central issue in SAA coverage of JTPA funds). The GAO anticipates issuing a draft report in late 1993. This item will be re-evaluated on a governmentwide basis after PCIE and GAO findings are available.				
JTPA: Inconsistent monitoring and implementation of JTPA grantee systems and financial controls.	Congress has passed the Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992. These amendments, which were based on a DOL legislative proposal, address JTPA cost classification, procurement policy, and on-the-job training processes. The amendments significantly strengthen JTPA monitoring requirements and program accountability. Implementing regulations were published in late December. DOL published a technical assistance guide on program monitoring,	2	9,352	9,352	
1993 budget includes \$1.9B for JTPA grant- ee operations. At risk: assurance that these funds are spent appropriately.	and model monitoring instruments were provided to JTPA grantees. This high risk area has been expanded to in- clude all JTPA grantee operations, and not just JTPA procurement.				
This is an expansion of the 1993 Budget high risk area on JTPA Service Delivery Area procurement practices.	Next step: Monitor grantee compliance with new regulations. DOL will need appropriate funding to work with JTPA grantees to implement changes and assure compliance.			!	
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA): Oversight of pension plans inadequate.	DOL submitted a legislative proposal to (i) repeal the limited scope exemption for certain pension plan audits, and (ii) establish triennial peer reviews of independent Public Accountants (IPAs) who audit pension plans.	1	3,178	2,178	
PWBA oversees private pension plans with assets of \$2.2 trillion. At risk: pensions guaranteed by the Federal Government valued in billions of dollars.	PWBA (i) implemented a "grace period" for submission of late annual reports—4,000 late reports were filed; (ii) issued 620 letters rejecting inadequate annual pension plan reports (Form 5500); (iii) assessed \$32.2M in fines for submission of inadequate audit reports; (iv) conducted 1,700 in-house reviews of accountant's reports and 39 on-site reviews of IPA audit work papers; and (v) made 60 referrals to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and State boards of accountancy. PWBA also worked closely with the AICPA in developing additional technical guidance for pension plan auditors.	s- e- uts			
	Congress' cut of \$1 million from the President's 1993 request will slow development and maintenance of the information system used to aid monitoring of pension programs.				
	Next steps: Review audits received to analyze the impact of the revised AICPA audit guide on pension plan audits. Based on this review, PWBA may recommend further changes to the audit guide. 1993 levels will fund 20 additional field investigatory staff. Appropriate 1994 funding will be requested.				

#### **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investm Correct Hi Area (In th of doll	igh Risk nousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Foreign Buildings Office: Rehabilitation and maintenance of real property overseas is inadequate.  1993 budget for FBO is \$570M. At risk: the health, safety, and security of employees at overseas posts due to building deterioration.	Department is continuing to implement initiatives consistent with its 5-year plan for rehabilitation and maintenance. In 1992, (i) a survey to determine worldwide maintenance staffing needs was completed; (ii) a 5-year maintenance plan and guidelines were provided to all posts; and (iii) a reinspection program was initiated to keep facilities data current. Maintenance assistance centers in Washington and Europe have done work at over 80 posts. Eight facilities rehabilitation projects are under construction; four more are in the survey/design stage. State's plan includes development of a computerized database on facilities.  Next steps: Continue to implement 5-year plan initiatives. Continued budgetary support is needed in 1994.		125,758	125,758
Consular Affairs: Inadequate controls over visa processing increase vulnerability to illegal immigration and diminish the integrity of the U.S. visa.  1993 budget for visa processing is \$134M. At risk: potential for visa fraud.	The Department is designing and implementing control systems, and improving visa issuance processes, to make it more difficult for fraud to occur. Progress has been made through: (i) management and automation improvements (machine readable visas—MRVs—now installed at 37 posts); (ii) improvements to name check systems; (iii) distribution of anti-fraud materials; and (iv) training. An IG audit of the MRV program is to be issued in early 1993.  Next steps: (i) Develop procedures for anti-fraud unit at new immigrant visa central facility in early 1993. (ii) Install MRV at 15 posts in 1993. Funding will be required in 1994 for MRV installations.	1	6,800	11,900

# **DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investm Correct Hi Area (In th of doll	gh Risk ousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Departmental management of the overseas security program, including ADP security, is inadequate.  1993 budget for the overseas security program is \$150M. At risk: assurance that this investment is adequately protecting U.S. personnel, information and property should	Thirty-seven interagency security standards have been developed for overseas posts to counter the threat from terror- ism, human intelligence, technical intelligence, and orime. As standards are implemented, funding priority for secu- rity improvements goes to posts facing the highest threat levels. All standards have been implemented to address the terrorism/crime threat, and necessary improvements are being made through physical security projects. Counter- intelligence standards have been implemented; and posts will be reassessed every two years. Implementation of technical intelligence standards is to be achieved by end of 1993. Concerns remain that serious ADP security vulnerabilities at unclassified mainframes have not been systematically addressed.  Next steps: (i) Continue physical security projects. (ii) On ADP security, implement standards at highest threat posts	2	12,768	13,173
abroad.	by September 1993, and address domestic security standards. 1994 funding will be required to support physical se- curity projects.			
Departmental long-standing ADP operational deficiencies are not being systematically addressed.  1993 budget for worldwide ADP operations is \$17.9M. At risk: assurance that this investment provides efficient and continuous ADP operations.	Department lacks long-term strategy for addressing ADP vulnerabilities. Backup mainframe computer center activated June 1992, but is being used to meet operational requirements because the capacity at the Departmental mainframe has been exceeded. Acquisition of new mainframe is one year behind schedule (thus making it impossible to use the full amount of the President's 1993 request). Issuance of policy on information systems is two years behind schedule. Department has falled to address adequacy of backup capabilities for overseas regional administrative centers, and lacks a strategy to test contingency plans. IG audit of mainframe procurement to be issued in early 1993.	3	3,871	150
ous ADF operations.	Next steps: Award contract for new mainframe by June 1993; funding for mainframe acquisition would be required. Department must develop long-term plan to resolve operational problems.			
Departmental accounting and financial sys- tems have many weaknesses and do not meet standard requirements. A substantial amount of information essential to finan- cial statement production is unrecorded, and a number of subsidiary accounting systems are not interfaced with the core	State has (i) implemented enhancements to improve its Central Financial Management System's stability, integrity, and response time, and (ii) completed a study of the Overseas Financial Management System so as to develop a detailed improvement plan. Reorganization of the CFO's Office has focused more attention on financial management and strengthened efforts to improve financial systems and operations, but the problems are serious and long-standing. Some progress is being made. The financial systems planning process is underway, but it requires coordination with other Departmental information systems initiatives.	2	10,640	6,910
system.  Total 1993 appropriations for Department	Congress' cuts of the President's 1993 request will result in fewer short-term improvements to financial systems.  Next steps: During 1993, (f) reduce the number of accounting and disbursing systems from six to three and the num-			
are \$5.21B. At risk: assurance that these funds are being accounted for in an accurate, timely, and useful fashion.	ber of payroll systems; from three to two; (ii) complete an Information Strategy Plan for integration and standardization of financial systems; and (iii) refine future funding requirements for systems improvements based on this plan.			
Departmental controls over worldwide dis- bursing and cashiering are inadequate.  Over \$5B disbursed annually by Department disbursing officers worldwide. At risk:	Overall strategy is to improve disbursing through stronger management from Washington of overseas financial oper- ations, centralization of disbursing operations, and strengthened controls over cashiering. Good progress made on disbursing problems; disbursing functions for 6 of 22 officers have been centralized, with remainder on track; rec- onciliation of foreign currency bank accounts at RAMC Mexico and RAMC Bangkok nearing completion. New cash- iering policies issued, but implementation must be aggressively pursued.	2		159
\$50M, representing funds unreconciled with Treasury.	Next steps: (i) Prepare detailed plan for creation of Office of Cash Management under CFO by June 1993. (ii) Establish system to increase accountability of cashiers and disbursing officers.			
Departmental vulnerabilities exist in current hardware and software technology for selected information systems.	State is heavily dependent on proprietary computer systems and software for financial, consular, personnel, and administrative functions. A significant portion of these proprietary computer systems are vulnerable to failure in the next few years. The Department intends to develop and implement a strategy to migrate to an information systems environment that meets government standards for open systems. Significant concerns exist over the adequacy and scope of the plans, and the ability of the Department to implement them effectively. ADDED TO HIGH RISK LIST.	A		
is becoming vulnerable to failure in the next few years. At risk: worldwide sys- tems could suffer from significant down- time and even failure, due to inadequate vendor support.	Next steps: Develop in 1993 a master plan for migration, with supporting detail (including standards, priorities, and resource implications).			

# **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investri Correct H Area (In the of dol	ligh Risk housands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Departmental financial systems are numerous, fragmented, and non-standard.  DOT financial systems process over \$30B in outlays annually. At risk: assurance that funds are being accounted for in an accurate, timely, and useful fashion.	DOT is (i) correcting immediate problems in accounting, personnel, payroli, and procurement systems; (ii) establishing standards and developing a strategic systems plan for future modernization; and (iii) fully implementing an integrated systems environment. In 1992, DOT implemented its DAFIS core accounting system at the Maritime Administration—DAFIS is now installed in 7 out of 10 offices and administrations; and completed the conceptual design plan for an Integrated Personnel/Payroll System (IPPS). Significant progress was reported in the 1993 budget because the DAFIS implementations were accomplishing significant consolidation of core accounting system support. However, some accounting weaknesses in DAFIS remain, and significant work on longer-term strategies and plans for integrating subsidiary systems and providing more useful cost information has been delayed due to Congress' cuts in the President's 1993 request.	2	6,213	3,668
	Next steps: Complete (i) installation of DAFIS for remaining three offices by July 1993, and (ii) detailed design for IPPS during 1993. Implementation of IPPS and other systems enhancements will require resources in 1994.			·
Federal Transit Administration (FTA): Inadequate grants management oversight.  At risk: FTA has over \$35B in active grants. At risk: \$300-500M.	FTA must improve oversight of grantees' adherence to Federal requirements. In 1992, FTA: (i) received additional staff support (31 FTEs); and (ii) implemented recommendations of the Administrator's Task Force Report on program management oversight. These recommendations included (i) a risk assessment for early identification of problem grantees needing assistance and closer monitoring, (ii) a more comprehensive Triennial Review process, and (iii) targeting of contractor support funds for oversight activities. FTA is also working to revise audit guidance to comply with Federal requirements. FTA has already taken short term steps to separate project oversight from program management activities. Additional resources provided by Congress in 1993 will be used to fund new contractor support activities.	2	24,977	28,368
	Next steps: During 1993, FTA will (i) continue organizational and functional changes to focus on and improve program oversight; (ii) increase the use of funds to hire contractors to perform procurement, management, financial, and safety reviews and audits; (iii) work with OMB to improve audit guidance; and (iv) recruit appropriate oversight staff. Funds will be required in 1994 to provide staffing and contractor support in the discretionary and formula grant programs.			
Federal Aviation Administration: major sys- tems acquisition procedures inadequate.  FAA procurement plans are estimated at \$8.2B over the next 15 years. At risk: in- creased costs because of poor contract administration.	FAA has developed an internal management control plan to identify and focus on major acquisition weaknesses, and an acquisition plan policy which includes provisions for contract award, administration, modification, and approval by senior management. Program offices must now justify and validate requirement needs at four successive phases from concept to production. FAA has also organizationally separated acquisition review and oversight from acquisition operations.  Next steps: DOT will conduct a Procurement Management Review of FAA contract administration activities and con-	5	5,500	5,50
doministration.	tract modifications. Mission needs statements will be improved to include appropriate quantitative, analytical support by implementing a structured mission analysis process which will be closely tied to the budget process. Mission needs will be revalidated throughout the life cycle, operations requirements will be developed, and improvements in performance resulting from acquisitions will be measured. Acquisition policies will be revised and updated. Requirements determination, specification development, and pre-production testing processes will be improved through formation of Quality Action Teams. Additional training will be implemented, including a 20-week course for some project managers. Existing funds will be used to finance corrective actions.			
U.S. Coast Guard: major systems acquisition procedures inadequate.  USCG procurement plans are estimated at the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the pa	In 1992, USCG conducted internal management control reviews on major systems acquisitions. These found that im- provements are needed to protect source selection information and improve invoice processing. Mission justification now includes detailed cost estimates that are adequately supported and include all costs. Hands-on training in pro- curement management reviews and accountability is being improved.	2	15	15
\$1.5B over the next 5 years. At risk: increased costs because of poor contract administration.	Next steps: In 1993, continue to improve the mission analysis and mission needs process (closely tied to the budget process), both at USCG and DOT. Mission needs will be revalidated through acquisition life cycle, and improvements in performance resulting from acquisitions will be measured through a structured process every year. Policy will be updated and revised as needed, and a system for correcting procurement errors will be developed. Program managers will continue to be trained at the Defense System Management College, and Warrant Officers assigned to field units with oversight responsibilities. A followup system to track procurement deficiency corrective actions will be developed.			
Federal Aviation Administration: Inadequate management of spare parts at field activities.	The FAA must (i) improve management of spare parts at field activities; (ii) reduce inventory holding costs; (iii) take timely disposition action on excess and inactive materials; and (iv) centralize inventory management. FAA has issued revised guidelines to improve inventory management and has developed a supply site management plan.	A		***************************************
At risk: \$130.7M of spare parts at field facilities.	Next steps: Planned actions are to complete a phased inventory of field stock exceeding the threshold cost. Funds will be required in 1994 to complete implementation of the new inventory system and to conduct inspections of field facilities. ADDED TO THE HIGH RISK LIST.			
U.S. Coast Guard: Inadequate logistical support for spare parts at field activities.  At risk: \$93.6 M of a \$346.7 M on-hand inventory representing excess inventory.	The Coast Guard needs to implement internal control objectives and techniques sufficient to minimize its inventory cost for spare parts. Necessary corrective actions include implementation of the new Aeronautical Maintenance Management Information System (AMMIS). AMMIS is intended to improve planning, tracking and accounting capability. ADDED TO THE HIGH RISK LIST.	A		
топшту тарговатину вхоява личенилу.	Next steps: Introduction of the AMMIS system is scheduled for 1993 with full implementation in 1995. Funds will be required in 1994 to (i) provide advanced logistics management training, (ii) finance AMMIS, and (iii) complete the reorganization of the warehouse.			

# **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps A	Assessment	Investm Correct H Area (in th of dol	igh Risk nousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Department: Inadequate Department Information Systems Security (ISS)  Annual Investment of nearly \$38 for Information technology.	Security efforts have not kept pace with improved technology to safeguerd information systems. Security improvements are needed to safeguerd information systems for grant management, funds control, and management and safety of the of the Department's operational systems (e.g., Air Traffic Control Systems). DOT must develop a comprehensive security plan, and revise existing policy, issue procedural guidance, and perform security oversight reviews. ADDED TO THE HIGH RISK LIST.	A		
	Next steps: (i) Completed revisions to existing policy statements (March 1993); (ii) complete four oversight reviews (September 1993); and (iii) issue guidance in support of ISS policy (September 1995). Funds will be required in 1994 for staffing and training.			

# **DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Internal Revenue Service (IRS): strategy for collecting and resolving Accounts Receivable (ARI) is inadequate.  IRS Accounts Receivable \$71B (current estimated collectible value is \$28B). Collections totaled \$24B in 1992. At risic at least \$28B in collectible receivables; \$43B estimated allowance for collectible accounts	Since IRS collections have not kept pace with the growth in unpaid tax debt, significant Federal revenues may be lost. In 1992, the IRS: (i) set targets for AR and other functions and began quarterly performance reviews with OMB and Treasury; (ii) eliminated duplicate penalties from AR and initiated a pilot to eliminate erroneous accounts; (iii) began a feasibility study of the use of private collection agencies to resolve unworked, lower priority accounts; (iv) undertook a series of efforts to accelerate contact with delinquent taxpayers, including an accelerate doubtic pilot; and (v) modified its installment agreement and offer-in-compromise policies to permit more flexibility and increased collections. During the year, installment agreements have increased 47%; collections from installment agreements have increased 24%; and offers-in-compromise submitted by taxpayers have increased twofold.	2	16,217	15,641
estimated allowance for doubtful accounts needs to be reconciled and closed out.	Next steps: Accounts receivable will be elevated to be an integral part of the Servicewide Compliance 2000 Strategy and related plan. In 1993, the IRS will conduct a private collection agency pilot and expand nationwide its pilot to eliminate emoneous accounts from AR. For 1994, if the private collection agency pilot proves feasible, legislation is needed to fund referral of unworked, low-priority cases to private collection agencies out of a portion of the proceeds. Continued funding of AR improvements will be needed in 1994.			
Customs Service: Inadequate collecting/ac- counting systems for revenues on im- ports.  \$20 billion collected annually. At risk: control of revenues, including tracking of \$880M in posted receivables.	A new core accounting system, Asset Information Management System (AIMS), was implemented to provide general ledger, funds control, and budget execution capabilities. Interfaces between AIMS and Customs administrative and revenue subsystems will provide improved data accuracy. Customs still needs to improve accounting for protested amounts and revenue collection—through the Automated Commercial System (ACS) and its interfaces with AIMS. A system for mail entry of collections was implemented in 1992 to enhance control over receivables. Congress' cut of the President's 1993 request will delay improvements to ACS, and interfaces between Customs subsystems and AIMS.	2	1,668	0
	Next steps: Customs reallocated \$4.5M from other activities to (i) continue the redesign of the protest module in ACS; (ii) continue work on ACS and its interfaces with AIMS (needed to support accountability of revenues); (iii) begin work on the cost accumulation capabilities in phase II of AIMS; and (iv) improve data integrity through efforts to develop interfaces between Customs subsystems and AIMS. Additional resources will be needed for this effort in 1994.			
Departmental: Financial system coordination is inadequate.  Treasury is investing \$81 million in financial systems development in 1993. At risk: systems developed by bureaus may not support departmental financial management initiatives.	Treasury has improved system oversight by establishing the Office of Financial Systems and Reports, and issuing Treasury Directive 32-02, "Approval of Financial Management System," which requires departmental review and approval for systems. Efforts are underway to implement the recommendations of the department-wide studies on integration of financial systems and financial report filing procedures. The Financial Management Systems Advisory Committee was established to ensure consistency in the design and enhancement of financial management systems. This committee will initiate efforts to determine department-wide financial management system require-ments. The first three priorities will be travel, procurement, and revenue systems. Treasury continues to make progress in further reducing the variety and number of financial management systems by implementing the Federal Financial System (FFS) software at three additional bureaus (IRS, USCS, and FLETC). Current efforts will result in half of the bureaus using FFS by 1993 (accounting for 83% of Treasury's total budget authority).		170	170
	Next steps: Treasury (i) is allocating additional funds (\$320,000) to this project in 1993, (ii) will oversee installation of FFS software at ATF, and (iii) will develop plans for establishing a departmentwide financial management system. Additional resources will be required in 1994 to improve systems oversight.			
Customs, Operations and Maintenance Ac- count, Air and Marine Interdiction Pro- grams lack adequate internal controls. Interdiction Operations and Maintenance ac- counts in 1993 totalled \$138M. At risk:	Customs identified problems accounting for prior year unobligated balances in this program. Corrective actions to address these problems are underway. Last summer, Customs hired the accounting firm of KPMG Peat Marwick to review the account balances of the air/marine program, and they are now completing their work. Recommendations of Treasury's own study team will be implemented to improve the account's internal controls. Finally, the Inspector General will review results of both efforts. ADDED TO HIGH RISK LIST.	A		

# **DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	investm Correct H Area (in th of doll	gh Risk ousands
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA): Compensation and pension benefit over- payments.  1993 budget includes \$16.5B for compensa- tion and pension benefits. At risk: \$185M in overpayments to beneficiaries annually.	The integrity of claimants' income reporting for compensation and pension benefit entitlement purposes requires validation of claimants' income reports. OfG sampling of wage matches and audits have disclosed over \$53 million in overpayments and over 6,000 cases referred for further investigation. Following passage of authorizing legislation, VA obtained income data to perform income verification matches, and undertook matches with IRS and SSA. System now fully operational. With 43,000 cases completed thus far, 7,600 (18%) resulted in termination or reduction of benefits, and 35,400 required no adjustment.  Next steps: Continue case-by-case validation of overpayments in remaining cases, which are the most difficult; and	1	8,357	8,357
	complete post-implementation evaluation.			
Departmental audit followup systems inadequate.  Audit reports received with monetary findings of \$350M annually. At risk: up to 15% if audit followup is not pursued aggressively.	All corrective actions and milestone dates for improvement of audit followup system deficiencies completed as planned. Independent assessment (December 1991) of revised system conducted by Commerce Department peer review group, which found that VA met all existing OMB and IG Act requirements. DELETED FROM HIGH RISK LIST.	D	372	372
Veterans Health Administration (VHA): Drug inventory controls inadequate. Medical centers and nursing homes dispense large quantities of drugs. Scattered local systems provide poor controls.	VA has expanded this High Risk area to address the larger issue of overall medical inventory controls (1991 GAO report had indicated that security and accountability for controlled substances at some medical centers were insufficient to detect and deter the diversion of lower scheduled controlled substances). VA decision to convert to a unit dose (rather than ward stock system) has resulted in the conversion by the end of 1992 of 25 of 46 medical centers (85% of all beds). Field facilities have been surveyed to assess compliance with new requirements for the control over addictive drugs.	1	6,962	6,962
Drugs and medical supply inventories in VA hospitals replenished at rate of \$450M a year. At risk: \$68M in potential loss of drugs in inventory due to waste, theft or loss.	Next steps: (i) Implement VA task force recommendations to improve employee accountability for pharmaceutical security. (ii) Procure and install bar code readers at all facilities to implement the maintenance of a perpetual medical supply inventory system (requires additional 1994 funding). (iii) In 1995, conduct post-implementation evaluation of new system's effectiveness.			
VHA: Health care facilities construction planning process lacks design and performance standards.	Facilities Program is developing an overall systemic approach to construction planning to improve efficiency and effectiveness, based on facility planning standards. Construction planning models have been developed and tested, and are now in use in all field facilities. IG has concerns about the effect of a recent reorganization and the absence of eligibility data by service area as an analytical element in the construction planning model.	1	0	0
1993 budget provides \$493M for facility con- struction. At risk: \$50M in additional un- necessary costs, cost overruns, or facili- ties exceeding actual needs.	Next step: Conduct post-implementation evaluation. No 1994 funding required.			
Departmental internal management controls program weak.	CFO has assumed responsibility for program and put in place key elements for a potentially effective program. Implementation of automated management control system to monitor and manage information on corrective actions, required reviews, etc., is scheduled in 1993.	2	290	290
VA budget exceeds \$33.5B. At risk: assurance that funds and operations are adequately protected against fraud, waste and abuse.	Next steps: (i) Implement action plans to effect improvements in the Department's programs and promote integrity of operations; and (ii) ensure effectiveness of automated system. Continued funding required in 1994.			
VHA: Physician screening inadequate.  1993 budget included \$14.6B for Veterans Health Services. At risk: inadequate assurance that VA patients are treated by qualified physicians.	Policies and procedures have been developed and implemented including cross-checks of key data, certifications of State medical boards, and a template folder for securing and filing standard reference data on physicians by VA centers. All milestones, and validation of corrective actions through on-site reviews in regional offices, have been completed. Other internal controls have been established to ensure long-term viability of corrective actions. OIG audit report (September 1992), surveying 20 medical centers, Headquarters and 4 regional offices, found substantive compliance with new procedures and concluded that physician screening was no longer a material weakness. DELETED FROM HIGH RISK LIST.	D	0	0

# **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Agency financial system does not provide reliable data or support accounting for receivables.  Accounts receivable, as of September 1992, were \$238M. At risk: assurance that	Enhancements to the core financial accounting system have been implemented to improve accountability, general ledger control, and accounts receivable accounting. Efforts are now underway to implement general ledger reconcilitation. Modifications to the accounts receivable module are in progress. These will provide needed capabilities to record receivables, interest due, and collections. Additional improvements are needed to improve the accuracy of accounts receivable.	2	20	20
these funds are accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	Next steps: Complete general ledger data reconciliation, and revise policy and procedures for recording financial trans- actions in the system in 1993. EPA will reallocate an additional \$94,000 in 1993 for system enhancements to pro- vide better support for determining and collecting accounts receivable. No additional funding is required for 1994.			

# **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Continued**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
		!	1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Superfund: Program lacks adequate controls to ensure timely cleanup of National Priorities List (NPL) sites and consistent management of the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contracts.  1993 Budget includes \$1.574B for Superfund. At risk: environmental safety, and assurance that contract funds are being spent efficiently and effectively.	EPA reports correction of the over fifty problem areas identified in the 1989 Management Review of the Superfund Program. Regarding accelerating cleanup of NPL sites, in 1992, EPA: (i) implemented pilot projects for standardizing the remedial planning process; (ii) established policy allowing remedial design to begin prior to entry of the consent decree involving potentially responsible parties; and (iii) established aggressive cleanup targets through the year 2000. For ARCS contract management, EPA: (i) established regional management teams to review the ARCS award fee process; (ii) established policy for the distribution of work between the Army Corps of Engineers and ARCS; (iii) completed an ARCS level of effort capacity projection model; (iv) established requirements for independent government cost estimates; and (v) created an on-line database to track ARCS obligations and expenditures.  Next steps: In 1993, action items to accelerate cleanup include (i) developing guidance to standardize the remedial planning process; (ii) developing procedures to expand the flexibility of design contracts; and (iii) implementing policy to permit remedial design to begin prior to entry of the consent decree and improve accounting. For ARCS contract management, action items include (i) developing guidance for establishing independent cost estimates; (ii) issuing final design scoping guidance and revised cost estimating tools; (iii) streamlining the award fee process; and (iv) conducting an evaluation of quality of program management and remedial work. No additional resources will be required in 1994.		5,450	5,450	
Agency Contract Management: persistent, widespread problems in contract management.  1993 budget includes \$1.28 for contracting. At risk: environmental safety, and assurance that contract funds are being spent efficiently and effectively.	EPA has established a task force to review and determine the scope of its management problems, and published a report, "Contract Management at EPA: Managing Our Mission," (June 1992). The report delineates problems and recommends actions. As part of its reexamination of contract management practices, EPA (i) has established Senior Procurement Officials within each office and region; (ii) has required contract training for all SES employees; and (iii) is reexamining resource allocations for contract management.  Next steps: Implement corrective actions in the following areas: (i) organizational standing of agency procurement functions; (ii) agency oversight of contractor cost and performance; (iii) management and program accountability, (iv) resource allocation, and (iv) procurement training. Additional resources may be required in 1994.	A			

# NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
NASA financial accounting systems are out- dated, labor intensive, and not integrated agencywide; weak funds control over con- tractors.  NASA systems process \$15B annually. At	NASA's financial accounting systems do not comply with the requirements of OMB Circular A-127 for a single, standard, integrated agency system. Decision to meet the need for strong financial controls made by top management. Development of a standard, integrated NASA Accounting and Financial Information System (NAFIS) to replace nine installation and six agencywide systems now underway. Functional requirements documents and system/software specifications completed. Preliminary design review completed October 1992.	2	13,679	13,679
risk: assurance that these funds are being properly accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	Next steps: (i) Design work to be completed by July 1993. (ii) Coding and testing to be completed by October 1994. (iii) Installation at NASA Centers to begin in September 1995 (requires continued budgetary support).			
NASA contract and subcontract administra- tion and oversight inadequate.  92 percent of NASA's annual budget spent on contractors (\$13.5B in 1993). At risk: \$200-500M, representing potential over- payments to contractors through erro- neous or fraudulent billings.	Inadequate oversight over prime contractors has resulted in overpriced subcontracts with excessive profits. Insufficient review of mission support contractors and subcontractors has caused vulnerability to mission failure and financial loss. Aggressive corrective action plan developed following OMB/NASA review team report. NASA has taken key actions to (i) improve training and staffing, and step-up contract audit requests to the Defense Contract Audit Agency; (ii) establish a new contract management division to monitor corrective actions; (iii) implement the first phase of a new Defense Logistics Agency billing system to ensure accountability for contract audits; and (iv) install an improved system of oversight and controls to identify contract management problems earlier and more effectively. Authorized ceilings for NASA procurement offices have been increased by 45 FTE to date (despite an agencywide hiring freeze).	1 8,17	8,171	8,171
	Next steps: (i) Continue expansion of contract management training program. (ii) Complete implementation of new procedures for validating DoD billings at NASA centers. (iii) Complete staffing augmentation plans at all NASA centers by the end of 1993. (iv) Validate effectiveness of final corrective actions through a full cycle of Procurement Management Surveys at all NASA centers by 1994. Additional funding is required in 1994.			
NASA environmental management and pollution cleanup need priority attention.  Since 1988, over \$100M has been spent on environmental cleanup. At risk: health and	The lack of a cohesive agencywide plan and approach has resulted in non-uniform programs at NASA Centers. These have in many cases not fully addressed all components of the environmental program. NASA has developed an environmental remediation program and has made progress in the identification of hazardous waste sites, and the implementation of a multi-year program for site characterization and cleanup. ADDED TO HIGH RISK LIST.	A		***************************************
safety of NASA employees and the pub- lic.	Next steps: NASA now needs to (i) identify potential hazardous waste sites; (ii) implement an agencywide environmental strategy; (iii) establish a NASA Environmental Management Council; and (iv) complete environmental self-assessments at major facilities. Funding will be required in 1994 to implement NASA's environmental strategy.			

# AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
AID financial management systems and operations are inadequate.  Total obligations processed by AID/Washington operations are over \$4B annually. At risk: assurance that these funds are being accounted for in an accurate, timely, and useful fashion.	AID's strategy includes developing a new primary accounting system and instituting management improvements in payments operations. In the systems area, AID completed analyses of 5 of 8 business areas identified in the Financial Management Strategic Information Systems Plan (FMSISP), and completed a cost/benefit analysis for system design alternatives. To improve payments operations, AID reduced centrally-managed advances, and implemented electronic certification.  Next steps: In systems development, (i) analyze the remaining three business areas in the FMSISP, and (ii) evaluate specific system alternatives. Future funding needs will be based on this evaluation. In payments operations, (i) intro-	2	3,830	3,791
	duce additional desk procedures, (ii) conduct project officer training, and (iii) perform management control reviews.			
AID audit coverage of contractors and grant- ees is inadequate.  AID has not obtained adequate audit cov- erage of overseas projects amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. At risk: potential misuse of funds by contractors and grantees.	AID's new Audit Management and Resolution Program (AMRP), when fully implemented, will ensure appropriate audit coverage of recipients of AID funds. Specific responsibilities have been assigned to missions, the Office of Procurement, AID bureaus, and the IG. Guidance on implementing AMRP was finalized in April 1992. The joint OMB/AID SWAT Team report made additional recommendations relating to contracting and audit.  Next steps: Implement SWAT Team recommendations: (i) revised policy guidance on project assistance; (ii) strengthened internal control process as it relates to grant and contract audits; (iii) maintenance of a comprehensive inventory of required audits; and (iv) a shift of primary responsibility for scheduling audit coverage from the IG to the Office of Procurement. Plans call for the IG to assess the effectiveness of AMRP one year after the program is implemented. Appropriate 1994 funding is required to implement SWAT Team recommendations.	2	800	840
AID automated systems which contain sen- sitive information are not adequately pro- tected against disasters.  1993 budget for information resources man- agement is approximately \$20M. At risk: assurance that this investment and AID data are adequately protected from loss due to disasters.	AID is implementing both technical and procedural improvements to protect its ADP systems. In 1992, AID: (i) implemented and tested long-term disaster recovery service for all mainframe functions, including payroll and personnel processing; (ii) opened an off-site tape storage facility; (iii) installed anti-viral software; (iv) published new policies on password management and classified processing; and (v) conducted risk analyses for three basic systems platforms.  Next steps: (i) Evaluate whether adequate action is being taken to implement recommendations made in risk analysis reports. (ii) Revise AID Handbook to include new security policies. (iii) Implement necessary changes to recovery service as regular testing continues. 1994 funding is required to improve network security.	1	889	456
AID cannot provide assurance that its pro- grams are being properly monitored, and that it is meeting appropriate standards for accountability.	Several recent reviews of AID operations have helped AID better define its management improvement objectives, including improved program monitoring and oversight. In July 1992, an AID/OMB SWAT Team issued 30 recommendations to strengthen AID's management of staff, projects and programs. AID developed an action plan to carry out these recommendations.	2	7,000	7,877
Total 1993 AID budget is approximately \$7.3B. At risk: assurance that these funds are being spent efficiently and effectively.	Next steps: Continue to (i) implement SWAT Team recommendations relating to personnel, contracting, audit and eval- uation; (ii) concentrate programs in fewer countries; and (iii) focus country programs on fewer objectives. Implemen- tation of SWAT Team recommendations will require appropriate staff and contractual funding in 1994.			

# FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
		1993 Request		1993 Enacted
Inadequate financial systems and property controls.  FCA processed over \$136M in collections for themselves and the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation during 1992. At risk lack of adequate controls places all of these resources at risk.	FCA financial systems are not integrated, lack fundamental controls, and do not conform with OMB core requirements. Progress reported in 1992 was inadequate. Progress previously reported in 1991 was overstated by FCA. Further in-house development is doubtful, and FCA is exploring external options for buying accounting services. Project managers were replaced during 1992. OMB assessment is that 1993 management plans are unrealistic.  Next steps: OMB and Treasury team will perform an on-site review to determine most appropriate strategy and provide technical assistance to develop strategic plan. 1994 funding requirements unknown.		310	310

# FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps Assessment	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Internal control program is not fully developed and implemented.  1993 new budget authority for FEMA is \$827M, including flood and crime programs. At risk: assurance that these funds are adequately protected against fraud, waste and abuse.	FEMA is currently revamping its entire Management Control Program to address significant weaknesses identified by the FEMA Inspector General, OMB and FEMA's Office of Financial Management (OFI). This will be a long term effort (as reflected in FEMA's 5-Year Financial Management Plan).  In 1992, FEMA (i) centralized activity by delegating to the newly appointed CFO responsibility for day-to-day administration and operation of the Management Control Program; (ii) defined principles and responsibilities for management controls; (iii) issued Part I of an agency Handbook in draft (for use in 1993); (iv) conducted compliance testing in Headquarters and the ten regions in six financial areas; (v) documented specific weaknesses related to the Financial Management Program; and (vi) prepared reviews of individual assurance letters and supporting documentation. Although FEMA has made progress in 1992, agencywide implementation of the Management Control Program has not occurred. The 1993 Management Control Plan has not yet been developed.  Next steps: (i) The 1992 FMFIA report will document specific material weaknesses related to the Financial Management Program. (ii) In 1993, the CFO plans to prepare and implement an agencywide Management Control Plan. (iii) OFI is working on Part II of the Management Control Handbook, and training is planned for agency staff in 1993. Funding continues to be required in 1994.	3	350	300	
Financial Management Systems: FEMA fi- nancial/accounting systems are not inte- grated. They are a collection of independ- ently designed systems held together through a series of manual and auto- mated interfaces.  At risk: assurance that FEMA's investment in financial systems results in an inte- grated system that meets all CORE re- quirements, and provides accurate and useful financial information.	FEMA is currently addressing short term financial systems fixes (e.g., implementation of the U.S. Department of Education general ledger package). The necessary customizing of this package to bridge with other FEMA systems is almost complete; full implementation is planned for 1993. However, FEMA's maintenance of its financial management system and Education's general ledger package will be on an obsolete ADP platform. FEMA needs to address a longer term perspective for overcoming financial system deficiencies.  Next steps: FEMA plans to fully convert to the new General Ledger System in April 1993, and produce agency year end financial reports using the new system in September 1993. This requires continued budgetary support in 1994. FEMA also plans to address the longer term through (i) performing a data requirements analysis; (ii) evaluating available integrated financial management system software packages designed to meet Federal systems standards; and (iii) deciding on an ADP platform to allow the Financial Management System to be fully integrated into the FEMA Wide Area Network.		900	300	

# **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps		Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Information Resources Management Service (IRMS): Oversight of GSA major information systems. This encompasses policies and processes established by GSA's IRM oversight organization to enforce good systems life cycle management practices.  IRMS budget: \$99M. At risk: substantial investments in systems which may not perform as intended.	GSA has taken numerous actions to strengthen its quality assurance program. For example, GSA has incorporated, into the life cycle management of all major systems development efforts, key requirements and principles: top management involvement, experienced project managers, modularly designed and implemented systems, reliance on standards, and use of conventional technology. GSA must now address specific improvements in security, project management, and oversight controls and implementation. This approach will be demonstrated in specific applications, such as the Public Building Service Information Service (PBS(IS), to be completed in 1994.  Next steps: GSA IRMS needs to: (i) establish standards for technology throughout the agency, such as communications protocols and user interfaces; (ii) provide experienced project management assistance; and (iii) deliver common use cross-cutting applications to GSA organizations. Continued funding is required in 1994.		800	800	
Federal Supply Service (FSS) and Informa- tion Resources Management Service (IRMS): Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) susceptible to excessive prices and inad- equate central management of agency or- dering practices by GSA.	Under the MAS program, GSA provides Federal agencies with a simplified process for obtaining needed equipment, supplies and services at prices associated with volume buying. Evidence suggests, however, that the government may be paying excessive prices due to (i) problems with contractor data, (ii) agencies improperly using the schedule program, and (iii) lack of latitude given to agencies to choose the most cost-effective option. To ensure that the government receives price discounts resulting from both volume purchasing and ongoing competition, changes are needed in the overall policy governing the program and to the regulatory base upon which it is founded. ADDED TO HIGH RISK LIST.				
MAS program valued at \$5B annually. At risk MAS prices higher than those com- mercially available and higher goverment costs.					

# NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps		Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
NLRB: poor accounting system.  Accounting system processes \$162M annually. At risk: assurance that funds are being accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	was successful, but additional work on data, procedures, and documentation was needed. NLRB has completed actions on all recommendations made, except for two which are still in process.		0	22
NLRB in wentory system not reconcilable.  Capitalized property valued at \$618,000. At risk: assurance that these assets are adequately protected against loss and theft.  In 1991, NLRB prepared an inventory of capitalized property, reconciled with accounting system records, and implemented verification procedures between procurement and finance. In 1992, the OlG validated corrective actions made by NLRB in this area. DELETED FROM HIGH RISK LIST.				

# OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)	
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted
Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP): Inadequate internal control standards and oversight of insurance carrier operations.  FEHBP totalied \$17B in 1993. At risk: higher premium costs to employees and agencies as a result of excessive payments to carriers and providers.	Key problem areas identified: insurance contract administration, enrollment and premium reconcillation, administrative sanctions, audit resolution, and pricing of community rated plans. In 1992, (i) on-site reviews were Intensified; (ii) new regulations were issued; (iii) a pilot protect was undertaken to share data on enrollees between agencies and carriers; (iv) an administrative sanctions program was established; and (v) audit resolution problems were mostly solved. The insurance audit cycle was identified as a new problem area and key component for improving insurance sanctions are set of the insurance contract administrative and the sanctions are set of the sanctions.			

# PEACE CORPS

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps		Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
PC lacks an effective internal controls program at overseas posts.	PC (i) has implemented a program to review internal controls at overseas posts and ensure that problems are corrected; (ii) has improved management of overseas imprest funds; and (iii) is using additional 1993 funds to develop and implement new personal property management system.	2	125	324	
1993 budget for overseas operations is \$146M. At risk: assurance that these ex- penditures are adequately protected against fraud, waste and abuse.	Next steps: (i) Acquire equipment for new property management system by June 1993. (ii) Begin training users and implementing system by September 1993. No additional funding is required in 1994.				
Headquarters financial management system is antiquated.	PC (i) implemented a new headquarters financial management system, using an "off-the-sheff" software system, with no major problems; and (ii) identified desirable enhancements to the new system to make it more user-friendly and reduce the number of input errors.		300	660	
Accounting system expected to process \$218M in 1993. At risk: assurance that tunds are being accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion; inefficiencies may be as high as 5% of outlays.	Next steps: (i) Complete conversion of historical data from old to new system by the end of 1993. (ii) Evaluate options for improving the integration of overseas accounting with the headquarters system. (iii) Implement enhancements identified by users. OIG will review new system implementation. 1994 funds are needed to provide system support, enhancements and training.				

#### PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
PBGC: weaknesses exist in all major financial systems.  Poor controls exercised over \$790M premium income during 1992. At risk: proper billing of billions of dollars in insurance premiums.	Serious weaknesses have included: (i) premium subsystems unable to issue bills since 1988; (ii) inaccurate reporting of the actuarial liability included in financial reports (due to lack of proper supporting data systems); and (iii) an antiquated core accounting system which does not efficiently produce reports. In 1992, manual billings were issued for old overdue premiums and an RFP issued to purchase a modern billing and rosystem. Consultants have assisted PBGC analysts in implementing major improvements in computing and documenting actuarial liabilities. Substantial work remains to be done, particularly in current premium and core accounting systems which still are not functioning property.	2	4,874	4,874	
	Next steps: (i) A new premium system must be selected and customized. (ii) Requirements for PBGC's core financial system must be completed as the basis for addressing system weaknesses. Sustained progress is dependent upon hirring permanent and competent project leaders, as well as continuing management commitment. Continued improvements in the core accounting system and the new premium system require resources in 1994.				

# **RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
In 1990 OMB led a management review of RRB resulting in 42 findings and 104 recommendations. RRB and OMB negotiated a \$13.9 million 5-year "contract" to correct past problems. The plan linked specific reductions in backlogs and other problems with specific resource commitments. Through June 1992, RRB was ahead of schedule for reducing backlogs in 7 of the 8 identified categories, and on schedule for the eighth. Combined record correction and tax statement backlog reduced from 54,088 to 22,543 cases. RRB surpassed its 1992 goals in collections of past due monies through income tax refund offset and private collection agencies. RRB is also 6 months ahead of schedule in completing RRB/IRS reconciliations.  Next steps: Continue OMB and RRB implementation of the 5-year contract and funding commitments in 1994.			3,758	3,690	

# **SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

ment projects needs improvement.  1993 Budget includes \$23.5M for SEC computer systems development projects. At risk: assurance that this expenditure will result in systems that produce accurate, timely, and useful information.  SEC tacks a long term disaster recovery plan for computer operations.  At risk: assurance that SEC data are adequately protected, and agency can perform its mission in the event of a disaster.	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
ment projects needs improvement.  1993 Budget includes \$23.5M for SEC computer systems development projects. At risk: assurance that this expenditure will result in systems that produce accurate,			200	200	
plan for computer operations.  At risk: assurance that SEC data are adequately protected, and agency can perform its mission in the event of a disas-	SEC is developing and implementing a comprehensive computer disaster recovery plan. In 1992, a plan was approved which consists of a single facility with multiple sites. The agency leased a data operations center and installed a surplus EPA computer as their main computer (treeing an existing computer for use as backup). Congress' cut of the President's 1993 request resulted in OMB apportioning \$1.7M from excess fee collections to restore this activity to an appropriate level.  Next steps: Complete the conceptual design and system architecture for disaster recovery; and bring the second computer site on-line and test it. No additional development funding will be necessary in 1994.		3,700	1,900	

# SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

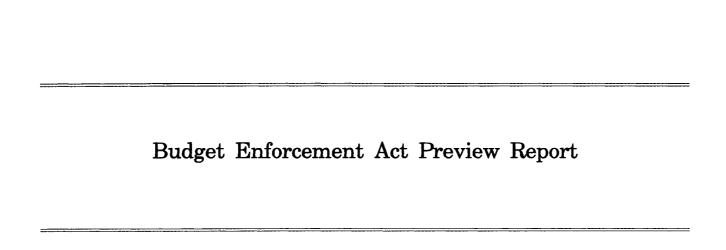
High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps		Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) management/liquidation activities inadequately supervised.  A variety of corrective measures have been instituted. These include (i) staffing realignments and (from 34 to 68 positions); (ii) improved internal control systems; (iii) regulation and policy issuan posed organizational changes. New staff have been trained and casework backdogs are being we greatly supervised.  1993 appropriation supports nearly \$200M in SBIC guarantees; outstanding preferred stock and guaranteed debentures total \$1.5B. At risk: \$518M, representing the size of the current liquidation portfolio.		1	750	750	
	Next steps: Program oversight and review and validation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) implementation planned for 1993. Continued S&E funding in 1994 will be required to maintain new positions and transferred examiners.				
Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) lack control over program income.  1993 appropriation is \$67M for SBDCs. At risk: assurance that appropriated monies are protected from fraud, waste and mis-	Due to restrictive language in its Congressional appropriations (1988-1992), SBA has been prohibited from publishing regulations and operating procedures with respect to SBDCs, and accordingly precluded from conducting adequate program oversight. SBA has, within its administrative discretion, corrected 4 of 5 related material weaknesses in the SBDC program. Newly enacted legislation (the Small Business Credit and Business Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1992) now requires SBA to submit proposed regulations for the SBDC program to Congressional committees by March 3, 1993. Regulations have been written which will define program income and set internal control and accounting guidelines.	2	0	60	
use by grantees.	Next steps: Congressional review of proposed regulations and lifting of restriction to enable SBA to publish the regula- tions. No additional resources required in 1994.				
Surety Bond Guaranty Program (SBGP) has weaknesses in its system of management control.  1993 level is \$1.5B for SBGP; outstanding share of bonds issued totals \$896M. At	SBA's strategy is to strengthen operating procedures, automated management information systems, and audit followup processes. A new claims tracking system has been designed and is now operational. On-site reviews are being conducted and some SOPs revised. Program staff has been reorganized and regional office workload assessed and analyzed. According to SBA, budgetary constraints have limited to some degree SBGP staff increases, program reviews and systems work.	2	230	230	
risk: \$24.4M in potential claims.	Next steps: SBA to (i) complete redesign of mainframe; (ii) continue on-site reviews; and (iii) complete revision and publication of remaining SOPs. Resources will be required in 1994 to address these needs.				

# **U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY**

High Risk Area	Progress to Date and Next Steps		Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
			1993 Request	1993 Enacted	
USIA financial management systems and operations are inadequate.  The USIA domestic core accounting system processes approximately \$960M of the \$1.2B appropriations total; the rest is processed through the Department of State's overseas accounting system. At risk: assurance that funds are being accounted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	In 1992, USIA (i) completed a Strategic 5-year Financial Management System Plan; (ii) implemented systems to account for personal property and real property; (iii) installed a commercial software package to support small purchasing and contracting activities; and (iv) implemented a new on-line, front-end, obligations system within the core accounting system.  Next steps: (i) Integrate accounts payable, accounts receivable and travel advance systems within the core accounting system. (ii) Develop an information systems architecture. (iii) Perform an analysis to determine whether to replace or upgrade the existing accounting system and identify future funding requirements.		1,500	1,500	

# UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

High Risk Area Progress to Date and Next Steps  Financial management controls weak and in. Despite being a small approx USSAH manages pearly \$150 million in funds some of which are the small personal	Progress to Date and Next Steps	Assessment	Investment to Correct High Risk Area (In thousands of dollars)		
		1993 Request	1993 Enacted		
Financial management controls weak and in- accurate financial data.  Over \$150M in funds managed. At risk: as- surance that financial transactions are ac- counted for in an accurate and timely fashion.	Despite being a small agency, USSAH manages nearly \$150 million in funds, some of which are the small personal accounts of resident veterans. To ensure a strong, accurate and timely financial management system, USSAH currently receives accounting cross-servicing from Treasury, Financial Management Service (FMS), for general ledger accounting and trust fund accounting using the accounts receivable subsystem. Congress' cut of the 1993 funding request has resulted in delay of the remaining corrective actions.  Next steps: Although most corrective actions have been taken, implementation of the inventory, procurement and member billing interfaces must be completed. Continued budgetary support is required in 1994. Independent validation of the new system is also required.		693	0	



#### BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT PREVIEW REPORT

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA) contains procedures designed to enforce the deficit reduction agreement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. The BEA divides the budget into two mutually exclusive categories: 1) discretionary programs, and 2) direct spending and receipts. For 1991 through 1995, the BEA limits discretionary spending and establishes a "pay-as-you-go" requirement that legislation changing direct spending and receipts must, in total, be at least deficit neutral.

This Preview Report discusses the status of discretionary, pay-as-you-go, and deficit sequestration based on current law as of March 1, 1993. In addition, it explains the differences between the OMB and CBO estimates of the discretionary caps and the maximum deficit amount. The OMB estimates use the economic and technical assumptions underlying the President's budget submission, as required by the BEA. The OMB Update Report that will be issued in August, and the Final Report that will be issued after the end of the Congressional session, must also use these economic and technical assumptions. Estimates in the Update Report and the Final Report will only be revised to reflect laws enacted since the Preview Report.

#### **Budget Enforcement Reform**

The BEA specifies budget enforcement procedures through 1995. The Administration proposes that certain budget enforcement provisions should be extended. Specifically, control over discretionary spending through caps should be continued through 1998 and pay-as-you-go enforcement should be extended through 2003.

#### **Discretionary Sequestration Report**

Discretionary programs are, in general, those that have their program levels established annually through the appropriations process. The scorekeeping guidelines accompanying the BEA identify accounts with discretionary resources. The BEA limits budget authority and outlays available for discretionary programs each year through 1995. Appropriations that cause either the budget authority or outlay limits to be exceeded will trigger a sequester to eliminate any such breach. There is no requirement that the full amount available under the discretionary limits be appropriated.

For 1991 through 1993, limits are specified for three categories of discretionary programs: defense, international, and domestic. The limits on each of these categories are enforced independently. Thus savings in one category cannot be used to increase spending in another. Similarly, a breach of a category limit will result only in a sequester in the category where the breach occurs. For 1994 and 1995, there are no separate categories for discretionary programs, and the caps

apply to total discretionary budget authority and outlays. The Administration proposes that the caps for 1996 through 1998 also apply to total discretionary budget authority and outlays.

Adjustments to the limits.—The BEA permits certain adjustments to the discretionary limits—also known as caps. On October 23, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget submitted the Final Sequestration Report required by the BEA. This report described adjustments permitted by the BEA as of the time the report was issued. The caps resulting from these adjustments are the starting points for this Preview Report. Included in this report are cap adjustments for differences between actual and projected inflation, reestimates of subsidy amounts under credit reform, and changes in concepts and definitions. The table entitled "Discretionary Spending Limits" shows the impact on the caps of these adjustments.

The discretionary caps enacted in the BEA reflect assumptions about inflation, as measured by the gross national product implicit price deflator. These assumptions are presented in the law for 1990 through 1993. The BEA requires an inflation adjustment if the actual rate of inflation for a year is different from the rate identified in the law for that year. Because the actual rate of inflation for 1992 was 2.9 percent, or 1.2 percentage points less than the 4.1 percent assumed in the BEA, a downward adjustment has been made to the discretionary caps for 1994 and 1995.

Certain changes to the caps affect specific accounts, and they produce adjustments only to the category limits in which these accounts are included. An adjustment previously was made to the caps for accounting changes made by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. The table below shows reestimates of these changes that result from better information on subsidy levels in credit programs.

Several cap adjustments represent changes in concepts and definitions resulting from legislative action that reclassified certain programs. These actions shifted programs between the mandatory (i.e., direct spending) category and the discretionary category. For instance, several 1993 appropriations bills included provisions that modified normally mandatory programs. Since funding controlled by appropriations action is considered discretionary, the effects of these provisions are recorded as adjustments to the caps. An example is an adjustment made for interim assistance to States for legalization of aliens. A downward cap adjustment was made since a 1993 appropriations bill increased 1994 and 1995 spending for this mandatory program.

Other adjustments to the limits.—The BEA identifies other adjustments to the discretionary caps that can be made only after appropriations have been enacted. These adjustments can be made to reflect appropriations action taken in all years from 1991 through 1995 and include the following:

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) funding: Funding for the IRS compliance initiative above the CBO baseline levels estimated in June 1990. The BEA specifies the amounts of these adjustments.
- Emergency appropriations: Funding for accounts that the President designates as emergency requirements and that the Congress so designates in statute. The caps estimated in this report assume enactment of the President's stimulus program, which was designated by the President as an emergency requirement.

In addition, the BEA provides special allowances for budget authority for 1992 through 1995, and for outlays in 1991 through 1995. The special budget authority allowances apply primarily to the international and domestic discretionary categories. The allowances are based on a percentage of the total adjusted discretionary limits for budget authority in 1991 through 1993. The outlays associated with the budget authority allowances are calculated based on spendout rates contained in the law. These outlays are subtracted from the outlay allowance, reducing the amounts otherwise available. In addition to the budget authority allowances for the international and domestic categories, there is a small budget authority allowance that can be applied to any of the three discretionary categories. The dollar amounts for the outlay allowances are specified in the BEA. In 1991 through 1993, the allowances are \$2.5 billion for defense, \$1.5 billion for international, \$2.5 billion for domestic; and, in 1994 and 1995, \$6.5 billion for total discretionary.

#### **DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS**

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
DOMESTIC						
Domestic limits, October 23, 1992 end-of-session report	BA OL	182,935 200,470	209,169 215,562	206,325 229,916		
Adjustments: 1992 inflation	BA				-1.823	-1.881
Credit reform:	OL	***************************************			-791	-1,515
Reestimates of credit reform subsidies	BA OL			***************************************	-132 -108	-135 -120
Statutory and other shifts between categories	BA OL			***************************************	-1,047 -821	-206 -23
Emergency appropriations (release of contingencies)	BA OL				48	56
Subtotal, domestic adjustments required for preview report	BA			***************************************	-3.002	-2.222
Subuta, consiste adjustinis required for provider report	OL.				-1,672	-1,602
Preview report domestic limits	BA OL	182,935 200,470	209,169 215,562	206,325 229,916		
Further adjustments to reflect enactment of the President's proposals: IRS funding	BA				187	188
Additional IRS funding proposed in the President's budget	OL BA				183 150	188 157
Stimulus proposals	OL BA			12,191	143	156
Special allowances	OL BA			4,995	5,696 1,605	1,865 1,605
Change to special allowance that would result from enactment of the President's Stimulus	OL				851	1,348
proposals	BA OL			12	12 10	12 11
Subtotal, further domestic adjustments	BA OL			12,203 5,001	1,954 6,883	1,962 3,568
Estimated end-of-session domestic limits	BA OL	182,935 200,470	209,169 215,562	218,528 234,917		•••••
INTERNATIONAL	01	200,470	210,002	234,517	***************************************	
International limits, October 23, 1992 end-of-session report	BA OL	21,245 20,296	22,191 19,840	35,081 20,601		
Adjustments: 1992 inflation	BA OL				-366 -105	-375 -151

# DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS—Continued

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Reestimates of credit reform subsidies	BA				2	i
	OL		***************************************	••••••	36	3
Subtotal, international adjustments required for preview report	BA OL				-364 -69	-373 -11
Preview report international limits	BA	21,245	22,191	35,081		
Special allowances	OL BA	20,296	19,840	20,601	1,268	1,26
·	OL				583	83
Change to special allowance that would result from enactment of the President's Stimulus proposals	BA OL			10 4	10 6	1
			***************************************			
Subtotal, further international adjustments	BA OL	***************************************	***************************************	10 4	1,278 589	1,27 84
Stimated end-of-session international limits	BA OL	21,245 20,296	22,191 19,840	35,091 20,605		
DEFENSE	\ \frac{1}{2}	20,200	10,010	20,000		***************************************
Defense limits, October 23, 1992 end-of-session report	BA OL	332,918 330,802	305,288 310,299	289,651 298,861	••••••	
Adjustments:	ВА				-2,026	-2,07
1992 inflation	OL.				-2,020 -881	-1,51
Desert Shield/Desert Storm outlay reestimates	BA OL		***************************************	***************************************	-1	-10
Subtotal, defense adjustments required for preview report	ВА				-2,026	-2,07
Cabical actions adjusticity (equity to provide report infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial infilial inf	ŌĹ				-882	-1,61
Preview report defense limits	BA OL	332,918 330,802	305,288	289,651		
	<u> </u>	330,002	310,299	298,861		
Further adjustments to reflect enactment of the President's proposals:  Stimulus proposals	ВА			6		
• •	OL.			4	1	
Estimated end-of-session defense limits	BA	332,918	305,288	289,657		
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY	OL	330,802	310,299	298,865		
Discretionary limits, October 23, 1992 end-of-session report	ВА	537,098	536,648	531,056	515,312	522,07
Adjustments required for preview report:	OL	551,568	545,701	549,378	539,877	542,28
Domestic	BA			,	-3,002	-2,2
international	OL BA			***************************************	-1,672 -364	-1,6 -3
IIIOII Iauulia	OL.				-69	-1
Defense	BA				-2,026	-2,0
	OL			***************************************	-882	-1,6
Subtotal, discretionary adjustments required for preview report	BA OL				-5,392 -2,623	-4,6 -3,3
Preview report discretionary limits	BA	537,098	536,648	531,056	509,920	517,3
	OL	551,568	545,701	549,378	537,254	538,9
Further adjustments for end-of-session report:  Domestic	ВА			12,203	1,954	1,9
	OL			5,001	6,883	3,50
International	BA OL			10	1,278	1,2
Defense	BA			6	589	<b>.</b>
	OL			4	1	
Estimated end-of-session discretionary limits	ВА	537,098	536,648	543,275	513,152	520,63
·	OL	551,568	545,701	554,387	544,727	543,36

The actual adjustments to the discretionary caps to be included in the final sequester report at the end of the current session of Congress cannot be determined until appropriations have been enacted. The "Discretionary Spending Limits" table shows the end-of-session adjustments that would result if the President's discretionary proposals were enacted. The President's request includes funding in 1994 for the IRS compliance initiative. Further, the Administration proposes to revise these amounts in budget enforcement reform legislation to be consistent with increased compliance initiative funding proposed in the budget.

Consistent with the BEA, the President's request assumes an increase in budget authority and outlays based on the special allowance formulas. The adjustment to total discretionary in 1994 would increase budget authority by \$2.9 billion and outlays by \$1.4 billion. In addition, about \$1.1 billion of the outlay allowance has been used by the special budget authority allowances calculated for 1992 and 1993. The remaining outlay allowance available in 1994 would be \$3.9 billion.

The President's budget proposals for discretionary programs are below the adjusted caps, as currently estimated, in 1994 and 1995. The table below displays the President's proposals excluding the discretionary investment proposals. The Administration believes that it is essential that the President's investment proposals be considered as part of the Administration's entire economic plan.

Sequester determinations.—Five days after enactment of an appropriations act, OMB must submit a report to Congress estimating the budget authority and outlays provided by the legislation for the current year and the budget year. These estimates must be based on the same economic and technical assumptions used in the most recent President's budget. In addition, the report must include CBO estimates and explain the differences between the OMB and CBO estimates. The OMB estimates are used in all subsequent calculations to determine whether a breach of any of the budget authority or outlay caps has occurred, and whether a sequester is required.

Compliance with the discretionary caps is monitored throughout the fiscal year. The first determination of whether a sequester is necessary for a given fiscal year occurs when the final sequestration report is issued after Congress adjourns to end a session—near the beginning of the fiscal year. The monitoring process begins again after Congress reconvenes for a new session. Appropriations for the fiscal year in progress that cause a breach in any of the category caps would, if enacted before July 1st, trigger a sequester in that category. When such a breach is estimated, a "within-session" sequestration report and Presidential sequestration order are issued. For a breach that results from appropriations enacted on or after July 1st, reductions necessary to eliminate the breach are not applied to the budgetary resources available in the current year. Instead, the corresponding caps for the following fiscal year are reduced by the amount of the breach.

A within-session sequester can only be caused by newly enacted appropriations. Reestimates of budget authority and outlays for already enacted funds cannot trigger a sequester. A within-session sequester for any of the three discretionary categories for 1993 is possible only if additional appropriations for 1993 are enacted. OMB reported in the Final Sequestration Report to the President and the Congress that enacted discretionary appropriations for 1993 were within the prescribed spending limits.

Sequester calculations.—If either the budget authority or outlay caps are exceeded in a discretionary category, an across-the-board reduction of sequestrable budgetary resources in that category would be required to eliminate the breach. The percentage reduction for certain special-rule programs would be limited to 2 percent. Once this limit is reached, the uniform percentage reduction for all other discretionary sequestrable resources in that category would be increased to a level sufficient to achieve the required reduction.

If both the budget authority and outlay caps are exceeded, a sequester would first be calculated to eliminate the budget authority breach. If estimated outlays still remained above the cap, even after applying the available outlay allowance, further reductions in budgetary resources to eliminate the outlay breach would then be required.

Comparison between OMB and CBO discretionary limits.—Section 254(d)(5) of the BEA requires an explanation of differences between OMB and CBO estimates for the discretionary spending limits. CBO assumes lower credit subsidy costs than does OMB,

#### **BUDGET PROPOSALS**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
President's discretionary proposals (excluding discretionary in-						
vestment proposals)	BA	492,466	493,504	495,155	493,248	503,671
	OL	544,199	539,064	531,110	517,682	525,867
Discretionary limits	BA	513,152	520,638			<b> </b>
	OL	544,727	543,365			
President's discretionary proposals below (-) the discretionary						
caps	BA	-20,686	-27,134			
	OL	-528	-4,301	***************************************	***************************************	

and, thus, has a significant decrease in the caps due to credit reestimates. OMB also assumes a slightly layer inflation adjustment than does CBO, due primarily to different outlay spendout rate estimates. Other differences are relatively small and are in the nature of technical estimating differences.

#### Pay-As-You-Go Sequestration Report

This section of the Preview Report discusses the enforcement procedures that apply to the remainder of the budget—direct spending and receipts. The BEA defines direct spending as budget authority provided by law other than appropriations acts, entitlement authority, and the food stamp program. Social security and the Postal Service are not subject to pay-as-you-go enforcement. Legislation specifically designated as an emergency requirement and legislation fully funding the Government's commitment to protect insured deposits are also exempt from pay-as-you-go enforcement.

The BEA provides that, as determined by specific provisions of the Act, direct spending and receipts legislation enacted beginning with the 102nd Congress should not increase the deficit in any year through 1995. If it does, and if it is not fully offset by other legislative savings, the increase must be offset by sequestration of direct spending programs. Under these provisions, net savings enacted for one fiscal year can be used to offset net increases in the subsequent year.

Sequester determinations.—The BEA requires OMB, within five days after enactment of direct spending or receipts legislation, to submit a report to Congress estimating the change in outlays or receipts for

each fiscal year through 1995 resulting from that legislation. The estimates must use the economic and technical assumptions underlying the most recent President's budget. These OMB estimates are used to determine whether the pay-as-you-go requirements have been met.

The cumulative nature of the pay-as-you-go process requires maintaining a "scorecard" that shows, beginning with the 102nd Congress, the deficit impact of enacted direct spending and receipts legislation and required pay-as-you-go sequesters. The pay-as-you-go Preview Report is intended to show how these past actions affect the upcoming fiscal year.

As of March 1, 1993, OMB had issued 141 reports on legislation affecting direct spending and receipts. Most of these (80 percent) either had no effect on the deficit or changed it by less than \$10 million in each year. Less than 10 percent of the pay-as-you-go legislation had a deficit impact greater than \$50 million in any one year.

The first table below shows OMB estimates for legislation enacted through March 1, 1993. In total, payas-you-go legislation has reduced the combined 1993 and 1994 deficits by \$3.6 billion. This balance of payas-you-go savings can be used to offset legislation that increases direct spending or reduces receipts in 1993 and 1994. Legislation that increases the combined 1993 and 1994 deficits by a greater amount will cause a sequester.

#### **Deficit Sequestration Report**

The BEA specifies maximum deficit amounts for 1991 through 1995 that reflect the on-budget current law

#### PAY-AS-YOU-GO LEGISLATION ENACTED AS OF MARCH 1, 1993

(In millions of dollars)

	Change in the Baseline Deficit				
	1993	1994	1995		
Revenue impact of enacted legislation	-5,127 2,450	-1,401 491	-1,337 534		
Total impact of enacted legislation	-2,676	-910	-803		

#### **MAXIMUM DEFICIT AMOUNTS**

	1994	1995
Current maximum deficit amounts	351.2	346.6
Current estimated deficit	349.5	344.9
Excess deficit	-1.7	-1.7
Memorandum: Current maximum defict amounts	351.2	346.6
End-of-session cap adjustments 1	7.5	4.4
Pay-as-you-go emergencies 2	2.3	-0.0
Related debt service	1.1	1.6
Subtotal	10.9	6.0
End-of-session maximum deficit amounts	362.1	352.7

¹ Assumes enactment of Presidential policy.
² The calculations required in the end-of-session report have the practical effect of adjusting the MDA for mandatoremergencies.

levels for direct spending and receipts, and the spending limits for discretionary programs. These deficit amounts reflect the economic and technical assumptions as of the time the BEA was enacted. For the 1992 and 1993 budgets, the BEA required OMB to adjust the maximum deficit amounts to reflect up-to-date economic and technical assumptions. The BEA gives the President the option of adjusting the maximum deficit amounts in 1994 and 1995. On January 21, the President chose to adjust the maximum deficit amount to reflect current economic conditions and technical assumptions. Since the President chose to make this adjustment in 1994, the BEA provides him with the same opportunity in 1995.

The "Maximum Deficit Amounts" table shows for 1994 and 1995 the current maximum deficit amounts and the current deficit estimates calculated using BEA

rules. The current deficit estimates are below the maximum deficit amounts by the amount of pay-as-you-go savings enacted and the associated debt service. Therefore, no sequestration is projected at this time. The table also shows adjustments to reach the end-of-session maximum deficit amounts. The adjustments are primarily for enactment of the President's stimulus package.

In its preview report, CBO estimates a maximum deficit amount for 1994 of \$345.1 billion, \$6.1 billion below the OMB estimate. CBO estimates a maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$354.2 billion, \$7.5 billion above the OMB estimate. As presented in the table entitled "Differences Between OMB and CBO Maximum Deficit Amounts," these differences are the result of the different technical assumptions used by OMB and CBO, primarily for receipts and deposit insurance.

#### DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OMB AND CBO MAXIMUM DEFICIT AMOUNTS

	1994	1995
OMB maximum deficit amounts	351.2	346.6
Differences: Receipts	-1.6	-4.9
Outlays:	-0.0	-0.2
Deposit insurance	-3.2	10.8
Other mandatory	0.7 -2.0	1.4 0.5
Total, Differences	-6.1	7.5
CBO maximum deficit amounts	345.1	354.2

# Current Services Estimates

#### **CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES**

The current services baseline is designed to show what receipts, outlays, deficits, and budget authority would be if no changes are made to laws already enacted. The baseline is not a prediction of the final outcome of the annual budget process, nor is it a proposed budget. Instead it is largely a mechanical application of estimating models to existing laws. By itself, the current services baseline commits no one to any particular policy, and it does not constrain the policy choices available. The commitments or constraints reflected in the current services estimates are inherent in the tax and spending policies contained in current law.

The current services baseline can be useful for several reasons:

- It warns of future problems, either for Government fiscal policy as a whole or for individual tax and spending programs.
- It provides a starting point for formulating the annual budget.
- It is a "policy-neutral" benchmark against which the President's budget and other budget proposals

- can be compared to see the magnitude of the proposed changes.
- It is the basis, under the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA), for determining the amount that would be sequestered from each mandatory account and the level of funding that would be available after sequestration.

The following table shows current services estimates of receipts, outlays, and deficits for 1992 through 1998. They are based on the economic assumptions described later in this chapter. The estimates are shown on a unified budget basis. 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 current services estimates by major component. These estimates assume that nondefense discretionary funding is held constant in real terms at the 1993 enacted level and that national defense discretionary funding is at the levels under President Bush's policies adjusted for economic reestimates, potential underfunding of defense pro-

#### **CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1992–1998**

	1992			Estin	nate		
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Receipts	1,090.5	1,149.1	1,215.2	1,284.3	1,350.7	1,398.0	1,454.0
Outlays:			-				
Discretionary	536.0	548.3	549.0	558.4	564.8	573.9	584.1
Mandatory:			1				
Deposit insurance	2.6	2.8	7.7	-1.1	-13.0	-10.7	-7.0
Medicaid	67.8	80.5	92.2	106.4	120.2	134.9	150.0
Federal retirement	75.7	78.3	82.7	84.7	88.6	93.5	96.8
Means-tested entitlements	74.5	82.8	89.6	95.0	97.2	104.1	109.2
Medicare	116.2	129.8	147.0	165.0	186.2	207.5	229.5
Social security	285.2	302.2	318.1	333.2	348.4	364.3	380.6
Unemployment compensation	37.0	32.6	24.4	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.3
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-39.3	-37.2	-38.0	-39.0	-40.1	-41.8	-43.9
Other	25.7	37.2	30.0	25.6	18.8	20.6	20.0
Subtotal, mandatory	645.4	709.1	753.8	793.6	830.2	896.4	959.5
Net interest	199.4	201.5	214.0	233.1	253.6	274.5	297.8
Total outlays	1,380.9	1,458.8	1,516.8	1,585.1	1,648.5	1,744.8	1,841.4
Deficit (~)	-290.4	-309.7	-301.6	-300.8	-297.8	-346.8	-387.4
On-budget	-340.5	-354.4	-360.2	-365.7	-373.8	-429.2	-477.4
Off-budget	50.1	44.7	58.6	64.9	76.0	82.4	90.0
MEMORANDUM							
With discretionary spending at BEA caps:							
Discretionary outlays	536.0	558.3	544.7	543.4	550.0	562.1	-574.8
Deficit (-)	-290.4	-320.1	-296.6	-283.0	-279.4	-330.5	-372.4
With discretionary spending at 1993 enacted level adjusted for inflation:			l	į	ŀ	Į.	
Discretionary outlays	536.0	548.3	554.5	568.2	580.2	594.2	609.7
Deficit (-)	-290.4	-309.7	-306.1	-308.5	-312.4	-367.2	-414.4

grams, and potential overestimates of savings from management reform.

Other assumptions about discretionary funding are plausible. For example, all discretionary funding could be held constant in real terms at the level enacted for 1993, or it could be equal to the discretionary cap levels set in the BEA through 1995 with adjustments for inflation thereafter. Total discretionary outlays and the deficit under each of these assumptions are shown as a memorandum in the table.

#### Conceptual Basis for Estimates

Receipts and outlays are divided into two categories that are important for calculating the current services estimates: 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.

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 supports, where the Government is legally obligated under certain conditions to make payments. Receipts and direct spending programs 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 level of receipts or benefits that must be collected or paid, and who must pay or who is eligible to receive benefits.

The current services baseline assumes that receipts and direct spending programs continue in the future as specified by current law. That is exactly what will occur without enactment of new legislation. The effects of legislation passed subsequent to March 1, 1993 are not included in the estimates.

Provisions of law providing spending authority and the authority to collect taxes or other receipts that expire under current law are usually assumed to expire as currently scheduled. However, the current services baseline assumes extension of two types of authority that, in fact, normally are extended in some form by Congress. Expiring provisions affecting excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund, such as airport and airway taxes, are assumed to be extended at current rates. In addition, direct spending programs that will expire under current law are assumed to be extended if their 1993 outlays exceed \$50 million. The budgetary impact of anticipated regulations and administrative actions that are permissible under current law are also reflected in the estimates.

Discretionary spending.—Discretionary programs differ in one important aspect from direct spending programs—Congress usually provides spending authority for 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. For this reason, the definition of current services for discretionary programs is somewhat arbitrary.

For 1993 the current services estimates for discretionary programs are equal to the enacted 1993 appropriations. In subsequent years, the baselines for defense and nondefense discretionary programs are constructed differently. For nondefense discretionary programs, funding is equal to the 1993 level adjusted for inflation. For defense programs, funding is equal to President Bush's policies adjusted for economic reestimates, potential underfunding of defense programs, and potential overestimates of savings from management reform.

#### **Economic Assumptions**

The current services estimates are based on the same economic assumptions as the President's budget, which are the same as those developed by the Congressional Budget Office.

The economy and the budget interact. Economic conditions significantly affect the estimates of tax receipts, unemployment benefits, entitlement payments that are automatically adjusted for changes in the 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, consumptions, savings, and investment.

Because of these interactions, it would be reasonable, from an economic perspective, to assume different economic paths for the current services baseline and the President's budget. However, this would diminish the value of the current services estimates as a benchmark for measuring proposed policy changes, because it would be very difficult to separate the effects of proposed policy changes from the effects of differences in economic assumptions. By using the same economic assumptions for current services and the President's budget, this potential source of confusion is eliminated.

The economic assumptions underlying the budget and the current services estimates are summarized in the following table. They are discussed in greater detail in the Economic Projections section.

#### **Major Programmatic Assumptions**

A number of programmatic assumptions must be made in order to calculate the baseline estimates. These include assumptions about the number of beneficiaries who will receive payments from the major benefit programs and annual cost-of-living adjustments in the indexed programs. The table on the following page shows caseload projections for the major benefit programs and other selected programmatic assumptions.

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

Receipts.—The table below shows baseline receipts by major source. Total receipts are projected to increase by \$66.1 billion from 1993 to 1994 and by \$238.8 billion

#### **ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS**

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	1991				Projections			
	actual	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1996
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):								
Levels, dollar amounts in billions:				ļ				
Current dollars	5.678	5.943	6,254	6,594	6.942	7.288	7.626	7.952
Constant (1987) dollars	4,821	4,918	5.054	5,204	5,354	5,497	5.628	5.740
Implicit price deflator (1987 = 100), annual average	117.8	120.8	123.8	126.7	129.7	132.6	135.5	138.5
Percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter:				1				100.0
Current dollars	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.1
Constant (1987) dollars	0.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Implicit price deflator (1987 = 100)	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Percent change, year over year:								
Current dollars	2.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.3
Constant (1987) dollars	-1.2	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0
Implicit price deflator (1987 = 100)	4.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Incomes, billions of current dollars:								
Personal income	4.828	5.050	5.308	5,617	5.952	6.282	6,602	6.913
Wages and salaries	2,812	2,912	3,055	3,226	3,404	3,576	3,737	3,891
Corporate profits before tax	335	376	432	457	480	509	534	551
Consumer Price Index (all urban): 1					•			
Level (1982–1984 = 100), annual average	136.2	140.3	144.6	148.5	152.5	156.6	160.9	165.2
Percent change, Q4/Q4	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Percent change, year/year	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Unemployment rate, civilian, percent: 2								
Fourth quarter level	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7
Annual average	6.7	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7
Interest rates, percent:								
91-day Treasury bills 3	5.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9
10-year Treasury notes	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4

¹CPI for all urban consumers. Two versions of the CPI are now published. The index shown here is that currently used, as required by law, in calculating automatic adjustments to individual income tax brackets.

³ Average rate (bank discount basis) on new issues within period.

## PROGRAMMATIC ASSUMPTIONS, 1993-1998

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Beneficiaries (annual average, in thousands):						
		ľ				l
Social security (OASDI):.	00.005					
Old age and survivors insurance	36,635	37,034	37,376	37,678	37,965	38,237
Disability insurance	4,963	5,238	5,480	5,699	5,924	6,156
Railroad retirement	845	828	808	785	761	736
Federal civil service retirement	2,212	2,249	2,272	2,296	2,322	2,351
Military retirement	1,739	1,769	1,793	1,815	1,838	1.861
Veterans compensation	2,500	2,503	2,502	2,495	2,482	2,469
Veterans pensions	909	864	824	790	760	735
Supplemental security income	5,362	5,926	6,369	6,684	6,969	7,225
Maintenance assistance (AFDC) 1	14,140	14,139	14,127	14,248	14,438	14,643
Food stamps	27.300	27.242	27,140	27,035	26,881	26,729
	32.633	34.046	35,350	36,368	37.628	
Medicaid	32,033	34,040	35,350	30,300	37,020	38,937
Medicare:	05.070	05.005	00.054	00.707	07.007	
Hospital insurance	35,078	35,685	36,251	36,767	37,227	37,633
Supplementary medical insurance	34,172	34,760	35,295	35,771	36,182	36,533
Automatic benefit increases (percent):				l		1
Social security and veterans pensions (January)	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Federal employee retirement (January)	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Food stamps (October)	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Unemployment rate (percent, annual average):			1			1
Total (civilian and military)	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7
. `.o	2.8	1				2.3
Insured ²	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3

¹ Average number of monthly cases.
2 This measures unemployment under State regular unemployment insurance as a percentage of covered employment under that program. It does not include recipients of extended benefits under that program.

#### **BASELINE RECEIPTS BY SOURCE**

(In billions of dollars)

	1992	1992 Estimate							
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
Individual income taxes	476.0	516.4	536.5	574.0	610.7	635.0	661.5		
Corporation income taxes	100.3	108.6	114.1	117.7	122.1	122.0	126.0		
Social insurance taxes and contributions	413.7	426.8	462.0	485.0	510.6	530.3	552.1		
On-budget	(111.3)	(115.0)	(123.9)	(129.8)	(135.4)	(138.6)	(142.8)		
Off-budget	(302.4)	(311.8)	(338.1)	(355.2)	(375.2)	(391.7)	(409.3)		
Excise taxes	` <b>45</b> .6	` 47.6	`48.7	` 49.7	`46.6	` 47.5	`48.5		
Other	55.0	49.7	53.9	57.9	60.7	63.3	65.9		
Total	1,090.5	1,149.1	1,215.2	1,284.3	1,350.7	1,398.0	1,454.0		
On-budget	(788.0)	(837.3)	(877.2)	(929.1)	(975.5)	(1,006.4)	(1,044.7)		
Off-budget	(302.4)	(311.8)	(338.1)	(355.2)	(375.2)	(391.7)	(409.3)		

from 1994 to 1998, largely due to assumed increases in incomes resulting from both real economic growth and inflation.

Individual income taxes are estimated to increase by \$20.1 billion from 1993 to 1994 under current law. This growth of 3.9 percent is primarily the effect of increased collections resulting from rising personal incomes. Individual income taxes are projected to grow at an annual rate of 5.4 percent between 1994 and 1998. These estimates reflect expiration of the current law limitations on itemized deductions and personal exemptions on December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1996, respectively. The estimates also reflect the expiration of the accelerated estimated tax payment rules, which were enacted under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991, and are scheduled to expire on December 31, 1996.

Corporation income taxes under current law are estimated to grow by \$5.5 billion or 5.1 percent from 1993 to 1994, in large part due to higher corporate profits. Corporation income taxes are projected to increase at an annual rate of 2.5 percent from 1994 to 1998. These estimates reflect expiration of the accelerated tax payment rules for large corporations, which were modified under the Tax Extension Act of 1991 and the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1992, and are scheduled to expire on December 31, 1996. The environmental tax on corporate taxable income, which is deposited in the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund, is assumed to expire on its scheduled expiration date of December 31, 1995.

Social insurance taxes and contributions are estimated to increase by \$35.1 billion between 1993 and 1994, and by an additional \$90.2 billion between 1994 and 1998. The estimates reflect assumed increases in total wages and salaries paid, scheduled increases in the social security taxable earnings base from \$57,600 in 1993 to \$68,700 in 1998, and increases in the medicare taxable earnings base from \$135,000 in 1993 to \$161,700 in 1998. The estimates also reflect expiration of the temporary unemployment surtax of 0.2 percent imposed on employers, which expires on December 31, 1996.

Excise taxes are estimated to increase by \$1.1 billion from 1993 to 1994, in large part due to increased eco-

nomic activity. They are estimated to decrease by \$0.3 billion from 1994 to 1998, however, in large part due to the expiration of the taxes on vaccines used to prevent certain diseases that expired on December 31, 1992, the 5 cents per barrel tax on domestic and imported crude oil during the summer of 1993, and the 2.5 cents per gallon tax on gasoline and special motor boat fuels that is deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury on September 30, 1995. Excise taxes deposited in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund, and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, which are all scheduled to expire on December 31, 1995, are assumed to be extended.

Other baseline receipts (estate and gift taxes, customs duties, and miscellaneous receipts) are projected to increase by \$16.3 billion from 1993 to 1998. The estimates of estate and gift taxes reflect the decline in the top estate and gift tax rate from 55 percent to 50 percent, effective for transfers occurring after December 31, 1992.

Outlays.—Current services outlays are estimated to be \$1,458.8 billion in 1993 and \$1,516.8 billion in 1994, a 4.0 percent increase. Between 1994 and 1998, they are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 5.0 percent. These increases occur mainly in entitlement and other mandatory programs, such as social security, medicare and medicaid, Federal employee retirement, and deposit insurance. Most of the changes in mandatory spending are due to changes in the number of beneficiaries, to automatic cost-of-living adjustments and other adjustments for inflation, and to the assumed pattern of spending to resolve insolvent commercial banks and savings and loan associations. Net interest payments to the public also increase substantially, mainly as a result of the increased borrowing by the Government that is estimated to occur over this period.

The following tables show current services outlays by function and by agency, respectively. The next table shows current services outlays for direct spending and related programs. A more detailed presentation of outlays (by function, subfunction, and program) appears at the end of this chapter.

## **CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION**

Fundan	1992	Estimate						
Function	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
National defense:								
Department of Defense—Military	286.9	277.2	269.8	269.2	269.2	270.8	272.8	
Other	11.5	13.4	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.7	
International affairs	16.1	18.1	19.0	19.2	19.6	20.1	20.6	
General science, space and technology	16.4	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	18.9	19.4	
Energy	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	
Natural resources and environment	20.0	21.3	21.3	22.8	23.6	23.8	23.6	
Agriculture	15.2	21.8	16.7	14.8	14.3	14.0	14.6	
Commerce and housing credit	10.1	9.7	13.6	3.9	-10.5	-9.3	-6.9	
On-budget	(9.5)	(8.0)	(12.0)	(2.6)	(-9.8)	(-8.2)	(-5.5)	
Off-budget	(0.7)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(−0.7)	( <del>-</del> 1.1)	(−1.4)	
Transportation	33.3	36.4	37.1	37.9	`38.8	`40.1	`41.0	
Community and regional development	6.8	9.2	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	
Education, training, employment, and social services	45.2	51.8	51.6	51.5	47.8	52.8	54.5	
Health	89.5	104.9	118.0	132.8	147.6	163.7	180.1	
Medicare	119.0	132.7	150.0	168.0	189.5	210.9	233.1	
Income security	197.0	205.5	211.0	220.1	228.2	239.5	248.6	
Social security	287.6	304.8	320.7	335.9	351.2	367.1	383.5	
On-budget	(6.2)	(6.0)	(6.5)	(6.9)	(7.0)	(7.2)	(7.4)	
Off-budget	(281.4)	(298.8)	(314.2)	(329.0)	(344.1)	(359.9)	(376.1)	
Veterans benefits and services	34.1	35.5	37.9	37.8	37.4	39.6	41.0	
Administration of justice	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.8	17.5	17.7	18.3	
General government	12.9	14.7	14.0	14.8	14.4	14.7	15.1	
Net interest	199.4	201.5	214.0	233.1	253.6	274.5	297.8	
On-budget	(223.1)	(228.4)	(243.6)	(265.9)	(290.3)	(316.0)	(344.5)	
Off-budget	(-23.6)	(-27.0)	(-29.5)	(-32.9)	( <del>-</del> 36.7)	(~41.4)	(-46.7)	
Undistributed offsetting receipts:	''	\ ' '	, , , ,	`,	( ,	,,	,,	
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-30.7	-28.5	-28.5	-29.5	-30.1	-31.2	-32.7	
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)		-6.4	-6.7	-7.1	-7.6	-8.1	-8.7	
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-2.5	-2.3	-2.8	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-39.3	-37.2	-38.0	-39.0	-40.1	~41.8	-43.9	
On-budget	(~33.2)	(~30.8)	(-31.2)	(-31.9)	(-32.5)	(-33.6)	(-35.2)	
Off-budget	(-6.1)	(-6.4)	`(-6.7)	`(-7.1)	`(-7.6)	`(-8.1)	`(~8.7)	
Total	1,380.9	1,458.8	1,516.8	1,585.1	1,648.5	1,744.8	1,841.4	
On-budget	(1,128.5)	(1,191.7)	(1,237.3)	(1,294.7)	(1,349.4)	(1,435.6)	(1,522.1)	
Off-budget	(252.3)	(267.1)	(279.5)	(290.3)	(299.1)	(309.2)	(319.3)	

## **CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY AGENCY**

A	1992	Estimate						
Agency	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Cabinet Agencies:								
Agriculture	56.4	66.5	62.3	62.2	63.2	63.6	64.3	
Commerce	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	
Defense	286.6	277.3	270.1	269.4	269.4	271.0	273.1	
Education	26.0	30.5	30.5	29.9	25.6	29.8	30.7	
Energy	15.5	17.5	17.5	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.2	
Health and Human Services	538.8	590.6	641.6	690.3	742.3	800.1	857.5	
On-budget	(257.3)	(291.8)	(327.4)	(361.3)	(398.1)	(440.2)	(481.4)	
Off-budget	(281.4)	(298.8)	(314.2)	(329.0)	(344.1)	(359.9)	(376.1)	
Housing and Urban Development	24.5	25.3	27.5	29.4	30.1	30.3	30.8	
Interior	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	
Justice	9.8	10.6	10.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.5	
Labor	47.2	42.8	34.7	34.4	34.7	35.3	35.9	
State	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	
Transportation	32.5	35.9	36.6	37.5	38.4	39.6	40.5	
Treasury	293.0	301.5	320.6	347.7	374.9	402.0	432.1	
Veterans Affairs	33.9	35.3	37.7	37.6	37.2	39.4	40.8	
Major Agencies:	ŀ	ŀ						
Corps of Engineers, Military Retirement and Other Defense	28.3	29.5	30.7	32.0	33.2	34.4	35.7	
Environmental Protection Agency	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	
Executive Office of the President	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	
Funds Appropriated to the President	11.1	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.3	
General Services Administration	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Judicial Branch	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	
Legislative Branch	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	14.0	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.2	
National Science Foundation	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	
Office of Personnel Management	35.6	37.2	38.8	40.1	43.8	47.0	49.5	
Postal Service	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.4	
Railroad Retirement Board	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
Small Business Administration	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
All Other Agencies	9.5	9.6	15.4	7.2	- 4.2	- 1.9	2.2	
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-117.1	-119.0	- 124.9	- 130.0	- 136.3	- 143.3	- 151.1	
On-budget	(-87.4)	(-85.6)	(-88.6)	( <del>-</del> 90.0)	(-92.0)	(-93.7)	(-95.7	
Off-budget	(-29.7)	(-33.3)	(-36.3)	(-40.0)	(-44.3)	(-49.6)	( <del>-</del> 55.4	
Total	1,380.9	1,458.8	1,516.8	1,585.1	1,648.5	1,744.8	1,841.4	
On-budget	(1,128.5)	(1,191.7)	(1,237.3)	(1,294.7)	(1,349.4)	(1,435.6)	(1,522.1	
Off-budget	(252.3)	(267.1)	(279.5)	(290.3)	(299.1)	(309.2)	(319.3	

#### **OUTLAYS FOR DIRECT SPENDING AND RELATED PROGRAMS**

	1992			Estim	ate		
	actual*	11993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
luman resources programs:							
Social Security	285.2	302.2	318.1	333.2	348.4	364.3	380.6
Medicare:	00.0		404.7	440.4	400.0	407.0	440.0
Hospital Insurance	80.8 48.6	90.2 54.6	101.7 62.7	113.4 71.3	126.3 81.0	137.8 91.6	148.8 103.5
Supplementary Medical Insurance	-13.2	-15.1	-17.4	-19.8	-21.0	-21.9	-22.7
Subtotal, medicare	116.2	129.8	147.0	164.9	186.2	207.5	229.5
Health:	110.2	120.0	1	100	100.2	207.0	220.0
Medicaid	67.8	80.5	92.2	106.4	120.2	134.9	150.0
FEHB and other	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.1	6.8
Subtotal, health	71.5	85.2	97.2	111.4	125.5	141.1	156.8
Income security:							
General retirement and disability:							
Railroad retirement	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Other	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subtotal, general retirement and disability	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Federal Employee retirement and disability:			}				
Civilian employees retirement	33.9	34.9	36.4	37.7	41.2	43.6	45.4
Military retirement	24.5	25.6	26.8	27.9	29.0	30.2	31.3
Other	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Subtotal, federal employees retirement and disability	57.5	59.6	62.4	64.9	69.5	73.0	76.0
Unemployment compensation	37.0	32.6	24.4	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.3
Food and nutrition assistance:			1				ļ
Food stamps	21.8	23.5	24.5	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.2
Child nutrition and special milk	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.9 1.5	8.5 1.6	9.1 1.6	9.7 1.6
Other	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subtotal, food and nutrition assistance	29.5	31.8	33.4	34.6	35.9	37.2	38.5
Other income security:						Ì	1
Supplemental security income	17.2	21.2	24.7	25.2	25.1	29.3	31.3
Family support payments	15.1	15.8	16.0	16.5	16.9	17.4	18.0
Earned income tax credit	7.3 0.1	8.4 0.1	9.5 0.1	12.9 0.1	13.5	14.1	14.9
Ou 101			<del> </del>	<del></del>			
Subtotal, other income security	39.8	45.5	50.3	54.6	55.6	60.9	64.2
Subtotal, income security	168.8	174.5	175.6	183.0	189.9	200.1	208.0
Veterans' benefits and services:	40.0			444			
Compensation	12.6	13.1 3.6	14.6	14.0	13.3 3.1	14.6	14.8 3.6
Pensions Other	3.7 2.2	2.2	3.6 2.4	3.3 2.5	2.5	3.3 2.6	2.7
		<del> </del>	<del></del>	<del></del>		20.4	<del> </del>
Subtotal, veterans benefits and services	18.5	18.8	20.6	19.8	18.8	20.4	21.2
Education, training, employment, and social services:	2.0	4.9	3.9	3.1	_10	1.8	1 40
Guaranteed student loans Other	3.2 8.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	-1.8 9.8	10.2	1.9
Subtotal, education, training, employment, and social services	11.5	14.1	13.3	12.5	8.0	12.0	12.5
Subtotal, human resources programs	671.7	724.7	771.8	825.0	876.8	945.3	1,008.7
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0,1.,	/24.1	//1.0	02.5.0	0,0.0	340.0	1,000.7
Other mandatory programs: Agriculture:		1					
Farm price supports (CCC)	9.7	17.1	12.2	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.3
Other	1.3	0.3		-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
Subtotal, agriculture	11.0	17.4	12.2	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.6
Commerce and housing credit:						-	
Deposit insurance	2.6	2.8	7.7	-1.1	-13.0	-10.7	-7.0
Other	4.3	3.2	2.2	1.1	-1.5	-2.9	-4.3
Subtotal, commerce and housing credit	7.0	6.0	9.9	-0.1	-14.6	-13.6	-11.3

## **OUTLAYS FOR DIRECT SPENDING AND RELATED PROGRAMS—Continued**

	1992			Estin	nate		
	actual	11993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Other functions	-5.0	-1.8	-2.2	-2.5	-1.6	-2.7	-3.6
Subtotal, other mandatory programs	13.0	21.6	19.9	7.6	-6.6	-7.2	~5.3
Undistributed offsetting receipts:  Employer share, employee retirement	-36.8 -2.5	-34.9 -2.3	-35.2 -2.8	-36.6 -2.4	-37.7 -2.4	-39.4 -2.4	-41.4 -2.4
Subtotal, undistributed offsetting receipts	-39.3	-37.2	-38.0	-39.0	-40.1	-41.8	-43.9
Subtotal, mandatory programs	645.4	709.1	753.8	793.3	830.2	896.4	959.5
Net interest:  Interest on the public debt	292.3 -77.8 -15.1	294.6 -81.8 -11.3	311.5 -86.1 -11.4	334.0 -91.0 -9.9	358.5 -96.2 -8.7	383.6 -101.5 -7.5	411.6 -107.2 -6.7
Subtotal, net interest	199.4	201.5	214.0	233.1	253.5	274.5	297.8
Total, outlays for direct spending and related programs	844.9	910.5	967.8	1.026.6	1.083.7	1,170.9	1.257.3

Budget authority.—The following two tables show current services estimates of budget authority and outlays by function and by agency respectively.

#### **CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION**

Function	1992			Estim	nate		
ruidoi	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
National defense:							•
Department of Defense—Military	282.1	258.9	260.8	262.6	262.7	268.6	277.0
Other	12.9	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.5	15.9
nternational affairs		30.7	32.1	32.6	33.3	34.1	35.1
General science, space and technology	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.7
Energy		4.0	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7
Natural resources and environment		20.9	22.0	23.2	23.5	24.1	24.0
Agriculture	22.4	20.4	16.3	14.8	13.4	13.9	13.7
Commerce and housing credit		60.7	21.7	10.2	7.2	5.5	8.9
On-budget		(56.2)	(18.3)	(8.2)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(4.4
Off-budget		(4.5)	(3.3)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(4.4
Transportation		40.3	41.2	41.6	42.1	44.6	45.9
Community and regional development		8.2	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2
Education, training, employment, and social services	l l	51.4	52.1	52.4	48.6	53.6	55.2
Health		108.5	115.1	133.8	149.2	165.2	181.5
Medicare		134.7	149.9	168.0	189.7	210.9	233.0
Income security		211.7	214.3	223.5	238.0	250.1	258.2
Social security		306.5	322.2	337.3	352.6	368.7	385.1
On-budget		(6.0)	(6.5)	(6.9)	(7.0)	(7.2)	(7.4
Off-budget		(300.6)	(315.7)	(330.5)	(345.6)	(361.4)	(377.7
Veterans benefits and services	1 '	35.4	36.8	38.0	38.8	39.7	41.2
Administration of justice		15.1	15.8	16.3	17.4	17.9	18.5
•		14.2	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.9	15.4
General government		201.5	214.0	233.1	253.6	274.5	297.8
Net interest						1	
On-budget	1 2:	(228.4)	(243.6)	(265.9)	(290.3)	(316.0)	(344.5
Off-budget	(-23.6)	(-27.0)	(-29.5)	(-32.9)	(-36.7)	(-41.4)	(-46.7
Undistributed offsetting receipts:	00.7	20.5	20.5		20.4		00.7
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)		-28.5	-28.5	-29.5	-30.1	-31.2	-32.7
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)		-6.4	-6.7	-7.1	-7.6	-8.1	-8.7
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	–2.5	-2.3	-2.8	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	39.3	-37.2	-38.0	-39.0	-40.1	-41.8	-43.9
On-budget		(-30.8)	(-31.2)	(-31.9)	(-32.5)	(-33.6)	(-35.2
Off-budget	1	(-6.4)	(-6.7)	(-7.1)	(-7.6)	(-8.1)	(-8.7
Total	1,466.6	1,517.0	1,534.3	1,608,7	1,691,9	1,792.9	1,896.0
On-budget		(1,245.3)	(1,251.6)	(1,316.2)	(1,388.7)	(1,480.2)	(1,569.3
Off-budget	, , ,	(271.7)	(282.7)	(292.5)	(303.2)	(312.7)	(326.7

## **CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY**

Agency	1992			Estim	ate		
Agoncy	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cabinet Agencies:							
Agriculture	66.3	67.4	66.8	67.0	66.8	68.4	68.3
Commerce	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Defense	281.9	259.1	261.0	262.9	263.0	268.9	277.2
Education	28.8	30.4	30.1	30.1	26.0	30.2	31.1
Energy	17.2	17.2	17.8	18.4	18.8	19.4	20.0
Health and Human Services	559.6	597.6	640.3	692.6	744.5	802.3	859.7
On-budget	(276.3)	(297.0)	(324.6)	(362.1)	(398.9)	(440.8)	(482.0
Off-budget	(283.4)	(300.6)	(315.7)	(330.5)	(345.6)	(361.4)	(377.7
Housing and Urban Development	25.0	26.3	25.9	27.1	34.5	36.2	36.2
Interior	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.1
Justice	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.6
Labor	48.2	43.5	35.6	35.3	35.5	36.0	36.6
State	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4
Transportation	36.2	39.8	40.8	41.1	41.6	44.2	45.4
Treasury	295.7	302.3	321.8	348.7	375.9	403.1	433.2
Veterans Affairs	33.9	35.2	36.6	37.8	38.6	39.5	40.9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30.9	33.2	30.0	37.0	30.0	39.3	40.5
Major Agencies:						24.5	
Corps of Engineers, Military Retirement and Other Defense	28.4	29.4	30.7	32.0	33.2	34.5	35.7
Environmental Protection Agency	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6
Executive Office of the President	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal Emergency Management Agency	4.8	0.8	0.9	.0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Funds Appropriated to the President	13.4	23.6	23.9	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.7
General Services Administration	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Judicial Branch	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Legislative Branch	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.6	16.0	16.4
National Science Foundation	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Office of Personnel Management	35.8	39.3	39.7	41.8	46.1	49.1	51.6
Postal Service	2.2	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.9	0.8	4.4
Railroad Retirement Board	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Small Business Administration	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
All Other Agencies	45.4	58.0	21.0	12.3	9.7	9.5	10.0
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-117.1	<b>– 119.0</b>	- 124.9	<b>– 130.0</b>	<b>– 136.3</b>	- 143.3	- 151.1
On-budget	(~87.4)	(-85.6)	(-88.6)	(-90.0)	(-92.0)	(-93.7)	( <b>∽9</b> 5.7
Off-budget	(-29.7)	(∸33.3)	(−36.3)	(-40.0)	( <del>`-44</del> .3)	(-49.6)	(−55.4
Total	1,466.6	1.517.0	1,534,3	1,608.7	1.691.9	1,792.9	1.896.0
On-budget	(1,210.8)	(1,245.3)	(1,251.6)	(1,316.2)	(1,388.7)	(1,480.2)	(1,569.3
Off-budget	(255.8)	(271.7)	(282.7)	(292.5)	(303.2)	(312.7)	(326.7

Current Services Outlays and Budget Authority by Function and Program.—The following tables present current services budget authority and outlays, respectively, in function order, with subfunction and program level detail.

## CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM

1992 actual						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
282,127	258,859	260,777	262,638	262,717	268,606	276,986
11,980	12,067	12,403	12,732	13,057	13,390	13,731
964	1,831	1,896	1,957	2,016	2,076	2,142
295,070	272,757	275,076	277,327	277,790	284,072	292,859
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2 216	9 770	2 000	2 007	4 001	4 100	4,309
		-,				204
						1.695
						1,740
	***					761
			· · · · ·			369
						168
						258
						148
						-340
-494	-403	-389	-389	-366	-357	-345
6,655	7,125	7,740	7,839	8,366	8,689	8,969
3,979	3,395	3,486	3,577	3,666	3,758	3,852
3,228	2,690	2,762	2,834	2,905	2,978	3.052
141	93		120			130
-374	-414				1	-303
-291	-191	-252	-267	-228	-184	-204
6.682	5.572	5,687	5.848	6.011	6.258	6,526
	-,		0,010			
						2,569
						640
						1,565
188	186	191	198	204	210	217
4,063	4,299	4,444	4,580	4,713	4,850	4,991
1.084	1.190	1.232	1.271	1.309	1.349	1,389
						250
17	18	19	19	19	20	20
1,303	1,428	1,477	1,522	1,566	1,612	1,659
641	777	772	771	775	701	811
						13,688
J 320	12,000	· ·	· '	i i	•	13,000
2 169	1 242					-1.040
	1,240					1,040
	_1 670		-621			-427
-151	-1,070	-102	-104	-106	-404 -108	-427 -110
		-				<u> </u>
<b></b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		.,			12,921
21,227	30.736	32.067	32.626	33,254	34,053	35,066
	11,980 964 295,070 3,216 1,516 1,486 670 280 148 198 198 198 198 198 198 141 -374 -291 6,685 3,979 3,228 141 -374 -291 6,682 2,031 539 1,305 188 4,063 1,305 188 4,063 1,303 641 326 2,168 53 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 -515 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18 1,303 1,428  641 777 326 12,063  2,168 1,243 53 -515 -1,670 -151 -100 2,523 12,312	11,980         12,067         12,403           964         1,831         1,896           295,070         272,757         275,076           3,216         3,770         3,880           180         185           1,516         1,493         1,534           1,486         1,533         1,575           670         670         688           280         325         334           148         148         152           198         220         227           117         133         136           -483         -945         -583           -494         -403         -389           6,655         7,125         7,740           3,979         3,395         3,486           3,228         2,690         2,762           141         93         117           -374         -414         -427           -291         -191         -252           6,682         5,572         5,687           2,031         2,174         2,280           539         560         577           1,305         1,379         1,416 <tr< td=""><td>11,980         12,067         12,403         12,732           964         1,831         1,896         1,957           295,070         272,757         275,076         277,327           3,216         3,770         3,880         3,987           180         185         190           1,516         1,493         1,534         1,574           1,486         1,533         1,575         1,616           670         670         688         706           220         325         334         342           148         148         152         156           198         220         227         235           117         133         136         139           -483         -945         -583         -717           -494         -403         -389         -389           6,655         7,125         7,740         7,839           3,979         3,395         3,486         3,577           3,228         2,690         2,762         2,834           141         93         117         120           -374         -414         -427         -416</td><td>11,980         12,067         12,403         12,732         13,057           964         1,831         1,896         1,957         2,018           295,070         272,757         275,076         277,327         277,790           3,216         3,770         3,880         3,987         4,091           180         185         190         194           1,516         1,493         1,534         1,574         1,613           1,486         1,533         1,575         1,616         1,656           670         670         688         706         724           280         325         334         342         351           148         148         152         156         160           198         220         227         235         242           117         133         136         139         142           -483         -945         -583         -717         -443           -494         -403         -389         -389         -366           6,655         7,125         7,740         7,839         8,366           3,979         3,395         3,486         3,577         <td< td=""><td>11,980</td></td<></td></tr<>	11,980         12,067         12,403         12,732           964         1,831         1,896         1,957           295,070         272,757         275,076         277,327           3,216         3,770         3,880         3,987           180         185         190           1,516         1,493         1,534         1,574           1,486         1,533         1,575         1,616           670         670         688         706           220         325         334         342           148         148         152         156           198         220         227         235           117         133         136         139           -483         -945         -583         -717           -494         -403         -389         -389           6,655         7,125         7,740         7,839           3,979         3,395         3,486         3,577           3,228         2,690         2,762         2,834           141         93         117         120           -374         -414         -427         -416	11,980         12,067         12,403         12,732         13,057           964         1,831         1,896         1,957         2,018           295,070         272,757         275,076         277,327         277,790           3,216         3,770         3,880         3,987         4,091           180         185         190         194           1,516         1,493         1,534         1,574         1,613           1,486         1,533         1,575         1,616         1,656           670         670         688         706         724           280         325         334         342         351           148         148         152         156         160           198         220         227         235         242           117         133         136         139         142           -483         -945         -583         -717         -443           -494         -403         -389         -389         -366           6,655         7,125         7,740         7,839         8,366           3,979         3,395         3,486         3,577 <td< td=""><td>11,980</td></td<>	11,980

## CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

Malor mindres and amount	1992			Estin	nate		
Major missions and programs	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
50 General science, space and technology:							
251 General science and basic research:							
National Science Foundation programs	2,591	2,692	2,766	2,839	2,911	2,984	3,00
Department of Energy general science programs	1,459	1,482	1,524	1,565	1,606	1,647	1,69
DoD general science programs	75			***************************************			••••••
Subtotal, General science and basic research	4,125	4,174	4,290	4,404	4,516	4,631	4,74
252 Space flight, research, and supporting activities:							
Research and program management		1,313	1,380	1,437	1,493	1,550	1,6
Space flight control and data communications		5,086	5,223	5,359	5,493	5,630	5,7
Construction of facilities		475	488	500	513	526	5
Other		6,173 15	6,339	6,504 16	6,667 17	6,833 18	7,0
			<del> </del>		17	10	
Subtotal, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	<b></b>	13,062	13,446	13,817	14,182	14,557	14,9
Total, General science, space and technology	. 17,324	17,236	17,737	18,222	18,699	19,189	19,6
70 Energy:							
271 Energy supply:							
Research and development		3,434	3,930	3,974	4,079	4,186	4,2
Naval petroleum reserves		-180	-272	-277	-258	-229	-2
Federal power marketing		-8	-516	-212	-255	-177	-1
Tennessee Valley Authority		1,521 -176	978	1,832	1,419	1,094	1,0
Uranium enrichment		277	285	293	300	308	
Nuclear waste fund receipts		-417	-375	-540	-577	-586	
Subsidies for nonconventional fuel production		-41	2	-6	-7	-8	
Rural electric and telephone		250	233	239	246	252	4
sotopes		5	5	5	5	6	_
Credit liquidating accounts		-1,480	-1,480	-1,504	-1,439	-1,593	-1,7
Subtotal, Energy supply	. 4,789	3,184	2,790	3,805	3,513	3,255	3,1
272 Energy conservation	. 511	563	579	595	610	626	6
274 Emergency energy preparedness	. 282	60	191	197	202	207	2
276 Energy information, policy, and regulation:							
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	.   23	21	22	22	401	414	
Other energy programs		214	226	235	245	254	2
Subtotal, Energy information, policy, and regulation	. 513	235	247	258	646	668	6
Total, Energy	. 6,095	4,043	3,808	4,854	4,970	4,756	4,6
00 Natural resources and environment:							
301 Water resources:	ŀ		•	ļ	Į.	ŀ	}
Corps of Engineers		3,921	4,019	4,174	4,504	4,510	4,
Bureau of Reclamation		931	934	1,010	1,032	1,046	1,
Other		295	305	315	324	333	
Offsetting receipts	-399	-432	-383	-461	-678	-596	
Subtotal, Water resources	4,768	4,715	4,876	5,037	5,182	5,293	5,4
302 Conservation and land management: Forest Service	. 2,926	2,899	2,877	2,962	3.046	3,125	3,
Management of public lands (BLM)		930	966	999	1,032	1,065	1,
Mining reclamation and enforcement		301	309	318	327	337	''
Conservation reserve program		1,579	1,768	1,852	1,916	1,927	1,
Other conservation of agricultural lands		860	1,321	1,399	956	987	;
Other		360	374	386	398	410	'
Offsetting receipts		-2,629	-2,815	-2,481	-2,460	-2,523	<b>−2</b> ,
Subtotal, Conservation and land management	. 4,652	4,298	4,800	5,436	5,214	5,327	4,
303 Recreational resources:							
Federal land acquisition	. 296	256	293	301	308	315	] ;
Urban park and historic preservation funds		37		39	40	41	
Operation of recreational resources		2,402	2,458	2,563	2,635	2,721	2

# CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1992			Estim	nate		
major tinoencia ani progratia	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Offsetting receipts	121	-211	-152	-157	-161	-165	-170
Subtotal, Recreational resources	2,690	2,484	2,637	2,746	2,822	2,912	2,997
304 Pollution control and abatement:							
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,591	2,694	2,799	2,886	2,971	3.058	3.148
Hazardous substance superfund		1,574	1,621	1,667	1,712	1,758	1,805
Oil pollution funds (gross)		183	186	189	192	195	199
Water infrastructure financing		2,550	2,619	2,687	2,754	2,823	2,894
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund	75	75	77	79	81	83	-,11
Superfund recoveries and other	184	-214	-275	-275	-275	-275	-27
Subtotal, Pollution control and abatement	6,605	6,862	7,028	7,234	7,436	7,643	7,856
306 Other natural resources:							
Program activities		2,569	2,652	2,741	2,828	2,918	3,011
Offsetting receipts	16	-16	-16	-17	-17	-18	-18
Subtotal, Other natural resources	2,575	2,553	2,636	2,724	2,811	2,900	2,993
Total, Natural resources and environment	21,290	20,913	21,977	23,178	23,464	24,076	24,022
0 Agriculture:							
351 Farm Income stabilization:	]		ļ		· [	I	
Commodity Credit Corporation	16,635	15,796	11,919	10,792	9,731	9,814	9,500
Crop insurance	583	596	567	583	598	614	63
Agricultural credit insurance		494	491	506	521	536	55
Emergency food assistance program	165	165	169	174	178	183	18
Other	727	763	742	764	786	808	830
Credit liquidating accounts		-80	-370	-873	-1,320	-1,067	-1,16
Subtotal, Farm income stabilization	19,651	17,734	13,519	11,946	10,494	10,887	10,53
352 Agricultural research and services:							
Research programs	1,169	1,136	1,176	1,213	1,249	1,286	1,324
Extension programs		425	437	448	460	471	48
Marketing programs		187	188	189	192	193	19
Animal and plant health programs		461	479	496	512	528	54
Economic intelligence		253	263	273	282	291	30
Other programs and unallocated overhead		324	336	347	358	368	38
Offsetting receipts		-120	-117	-114	-113	-110	-10
Subtotal, Agricultural research and services	2,725	2,665	2,762	2,851	2,938	3,027	3,12
Total, Agriculture	22,376	20,399	16,282	14,797	13,432	13,915	13,65
0 Commerce and housing credit:				<del></del>			
371 Mortgage credit:			j			j	
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)			*	***************************************			
Mortgage credit (FHA)		268	313	323	334	344	35
Rural housing programs		1,157	1,120	1,154	1,187	1,221	1,25
Federal housing enterprise oversight and other							
Credit liquidating accounts	3,230	1,538	1,091	770	303	-124	-74
Subtotal, Mortgage credit	4,514	2,962	2,523	2,247	1,824	1,442	86
372 Postal Service:	1		ļ			J	
Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget)	511	161	164	167	170	173	170
Postal Service (Off-budget)	2,198	4,509	3,320	2,027	1,943	790	4,44
Subtotal, Postal Service	2,709	4,669	3,484	2,194	2,113	963	4,62
On house	(544)	(464)	(104)	(467)	(470)	(470)	/47
On-budget Off-budget	1	(161) (4,509)	(164) (3,320)	(167) (2,027)	(170) (1,943)	(173) (790)	(17) (4,44)
373 Deposit insurance:							
Resolution Trust Corporation Fund	25,000	28,000			1		
			F 011	Ean	************		***************************************
Bank Insurance Fund		3,015	5,011	538 1,359	318	42	
							284
FSLIC Resolution Fund	10,059	2,428	1,181				20
FSLIC Resolution Fund		17,000	6,672	1,101	310	42	

# CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (In millions of dollars)

				Estim	orte		-
Major missions and programs	1992 actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Discretionary	31	34	35	37	38	40	4
Subtotal, Deposit insurance		50,476	12,900	3,034	356	82	32
376 Other advancement of commerce:							
Small and minority business assistance	762	640	662	683	703	724	74
Science and technology		414	428	442	455	469	48
Economic and demographic statistics		347	362	375	388	401	419
Payments to copyright owners		290	340	375	380	390	40
Regulatory agencies		326	343	357	372	384	39
International trade and other business promotion		366	434	447	573	589	60
Credit liquidating accounts		252	174	65	9	9	9
Subtotal, Other advancement of commerce	2,575	2,634	2,743	2,743	2,879	2,965	3,057
Total, Commerce and housing credit	46,759	60,742	21,650	10,219	7,172	5,451	8,872
On-budget	(44,561)	(56,233)	(18,330)	(8,192)	(5,229)	(4,661)	(4,42)
Off-budget		(4,509)	(3,320)		(1,943)		(4,446
Oir-budget	(2,190)	(4,509)	(3,320)	(2,027)	(1,545)	(790)	(4,44
0 Transportation:							
401 Ground transportation:							
Highways		21,021	21,197	21,146	21,126	21,143	21,67
Highway safety		395	429	436	442	451	46
Mass transit		3,867	3,993	3,918	3,843	5,894	6,04
Railroads	1	988	1,070	1,095	1,145	1,172	1,20
Regulation (ICC)		44	46	47	48	50	5
Offsetting receipts	42	-60	-62	-64	-65	-66	-6
Subtotal, Ground transportation	23,290	26,255	26,672	26,578	26,540	28,643	29,359
402 Air transportation:	1				1	- 1	
Airports and airways (FAA)	8,887	9,168	9,507	9,815	10,116	10,427	10,748
Aeronautical research and technology		1,254	1,295	1,334	1,372	1,410	1,45
Payments to air carriers	39	39	39	39	39	39	3
Subtotal, Air transportation	10,043	10,461	10,840	11,187	11,526	11,876	12,23
403 Water transportation:						ļ	
Marine safety and transportation	3,264	3,199	3,322	3,435	3,550	3,669	3,80
Ocean shipping	1 '	152	154	160	163	166	17
Panama Canal Commission			1	5	4	2	
Offsetting receipts		-98	-105	-103	-40	-41	-4
Subtotal, Water transportation	3,320	3,253	3,372	3,496	3,678	3,796	3,930
407 Other transportation:							
Miscellaneous programs	291	324	351	354	364	375	38
Offsetting receipts	-14	-37	-37	-39	-39	-40	-4
Subtotal, Other transportation	277	288	314	315	325	335	34
Total, Transportation		40,257	41,199	41,577	42,069	44,649	45,87
50 Community and regional development:							
451 Community development:				1		ļ	
Community development block grants	3,419	4,025	4,134	4,241	4,347	4,456	4,56
Community investment program		500	514	527	540	554	56
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	9	14	15	15	15	16	1
Other	360	322	362	374	391	401	41
Subtotal, Community development	3,788	4,861	5,024	5,157	5,293	5,426	5,56
452 Area and regional development:							
Rural development	659	661	678	697	715	734	75
Economic development assistance		232	239	245	252	258	26
Indian programs	1,529	1,526	1,562	1,525	1,534	1,565	1,59
Appalachian Regional Commission		195	200	205	210	215	22
Tennessee Valley Authority		135	141	146	151	156	16
Credit liquidating accounts		523	413	298	273	228	25

# CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1992 actual	1	1	Estin			
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Offsetting receipts	-340	-568	467	-402	-361	-361	
Subtotal, Area and regional development	3,285	2,704	2,766	2,714	2,774	2,795	2,8
53 Disaster relief and insurance:							
Small business disaster loans	858	159	163	167	171	176	1
Disaster relief	4,178	292	300	308	315	323	. ;
Other	187	151	167	172	178	183	
Credit liquidating accounts			107		170	100	
Subtotal, Disaster relief and insurance	5,223	601	630	647	664	682	*
Total, Community and regional development	12,296	8,167	8,419	8,518	8,731	8,903	9,
Education, training, employment, and social services:							
01 Elementary, secondary, and vocational education:		1				i	
	4 570	4 504	4 570	4.040	4.054	4.005	
School improvement programs	1,578	1,531	1,572	1,613	1,654	1,695	1
Compensatory education	6,706	6,709	6,890	7,069	7,246	7,427	7
Special education	2,855	2,966	3,046	3,125	3,203	3,283	- 3
Impact aid	834	750	770	790	810	830	
Vocational and adult education	1,443	1,481	1,521	1.561	1,599	1,639	1
	493	517	534	550	565	581	
Indian education programs							
Other	321	152	249	255	261	268	
Subtotal, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	14,230	14,106	14,582	14,963	15,339	15,724	16
02 Higher education:		1					
Student financial assistance	6,928	7,549	7,753	7,955	8,150	8,354	8
Family education loan program	2,652	2,161	2,314	2,504	2,741	2,901	
Higher education	827	838	860	883	905	927	
Federal direct loan program		10	41 }	<b>6</b> 6	65	71	
Other	281	303	303	319	330	343	
Credit liquidating accounts (Family education loan program)	1,477	2,874	1,617	738	-4,268	-925	
Subtotal, Higher education	12,166	13,735	12,889	12,464	7,923	11,670	12
03 Research and general education aids	2,082	2,121	2,143	2,216	2,278	2,345	2
Ad Tartula and another and							
04 Training and employment:	4 544	4 000	4.540	4 000	4 740	4.005	
Training and employment services	4,511	4,390	4,510	4,629	4,746	4,865	4
Trade adjustment assistance	72	75	76	76	75	75	
Older Americans employment	395	390	401 (	411	421	432	
Payments to States for AFDC work programs	1.000	1.000	1,100	1,300	1,000	1,000	
Federal-State employment service	1,201	1,181	1,215	1,247	1,279	1,312	
Other	73	76	79	82	85	88	
Subtotal, Training and employment	7,252	7,112	7,381	7,745	7.606	7,772	
05 Other labor services	894	933	973	1,009	1,043	1,079	
606 Social services:	034	300	3/3	1,003	1,040	1,075	
Social services.  Social services block grant	2.800	2,800	2,800	2.800	0.000	2,800	
				,	2,800	,	:
Community services block grant	437	441	453	465	476	488	
Rehabilitation services	2,077	2,183	2,251	2,279	2,340	2,403	
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance	2,614	2,924	2,995	3,332	3,683	4,055	
Children and families services programs	3,898	3,659	3,760	3,860	3,958	4,059	
Aging services program		839	862	884	907	929	
Domestic volunteer programs	199	202	208	215	221	227	
Interim assistance to States for legalization		1				ÇE1	
		311	812	135		40	
Other social services	15	15	15	16	16	16	
Subtotal, Social services	12,041	13,373	14,156	13,985	14,401	14,978	15
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	48,665	51,380	52,124	52,383	48,591	53,568	58
Health:							
i51 Health care services:	l	i	ļ				
Medicaid grants	69,766	82,596	89,060	106,379	120,231	134,922	150
			607	680	737	772	,,,,
Health insurance earned income credit	41× 1						
Health insurance earned income credit	2 504	513					
Health insurance earned income credit Federal employees' health benefits Coal miners retirees health benefits	2,504	4,149 207	3,458 292	4,181 251	5,074 247	5,689 243	•

# CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

Make missions and assessed	1992			Estim	ate		
Major missions and programs	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Substance abuse and mental health services Other health care services	1,931 3,764	2,039 4,196	2,095 4,304	2,150 4,432	2,204 4,554	2,260 4,651	2,31 4,71
Subtotal, Health care services	80,087	95,562	101,744	120,060	135,093	150,642	166,63
552 Health research and training:	0.007	40.000	10.000	10.010	44.000	44 404	44.70
National Institutes of Health	8,927	10,332 210	10,630   216	10,918 221	11,202 227	11,494 232	11,79 23
Clinical training	362 1,159	344	370	377	371	366	36
Other research and training	254	267	277	286	295	304	31
Subtotal, Health research and training	10,703	11,153	11,492	11,802	12,095	12,396	12,70
554 Consumer and occupational health and safety:	470	400	540	500	550	570	-
Food safety and inspection	473	490	513	533	552	573	59
Other consumer safety	800	828	886	918	949	981	1,0
Occupational safety and health	490	493	513	531	549	567	- 58
Subtotal, Consumer and occupational health and safety	1,764	1,811	1,912	1,982	2,050	2,121	2,19
Total, Health	92,554	108,526	115,148	133,845	149,238	165,158	181,53
70 Medicare:							
571 Medicare: Hospital insurance (HI)	92,489	91,811	102,959	114,667	127,917	139,276	150,28
	54,342	56.268	64,340	73,082	82,805	93,527	105,46
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)		,		-19,761			
Medicare premiums and collections	-13,233	-13,381	-17,352		-21,016	-21,881	-22,74
Total, MedicareF	133,599	134,698	149,948	167,988	189,706	210,922	233,0
600 Income security: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security):			ļ				
Railroad retirement	4,427 1,392	4,652 1,371	4,764 1,391	4,761 1,353	4,761 1,313	4,694 1,267	4,71 1,21
Other	170	190	204	220	236	253	2
Subtotal, General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social security)	5,989	6,214	6,360	6,334	6,309	6,214	6,19
602 Federal employee retirement and disability:							
Civilian retirement and disability programs	33,540	35,176	36,627	37,971	41,433	43,843	45,6
Military retirement	24,557	25,591	26,789	27,914	29,029	30,172	31,3
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)	190	288	293	296	296	295	2
Federal employees life insurance fund	14	12	2	15	18	19	
Subtotal, Federal employee retirement and disability	58,301	61,067	63,711	66,197	70,775	74,330	77,2
603 Unemployment compensation	39,534	34,887	26,765	26,172	26,168	26,443	26,8
604 Housing assistance:	i					I	
Subsidized housing	6,578	8,779	9,016	9,250	9,481	9,718	9,9
Renewal of Section 8 contracts	7,585	6,926	6,278	7,342	14,450	15,709	15,1
Public housing	2,500	2,332	2,369	2,405	2,465	2,527	2,5
Supportive housing program	150	150	154	158	162	166	1
Emergency shelter grants	73	50	51	53	54	55	
Home investment partnerships program	1,500	1,060	1,089	1,117	1,145	1,173	1,2
Shelter plus care	111	267	274	281	288	295	3
Community partnerships against crime	165	175	180	184	189	194	1
HOPE grants	361 [	661	679	696	714	732	7
Rural housing assistance	398	399	410	421	431	442	4
Other housing assistance	325	214	310	320	330	340	3
Subtotal, Housing assistance	19,746	21,013	20,809	22,227	29,709	31,351	31,2
605 Food and nutrition assistance:	00.050	07.004	00 505	20.440	90.004	04 550	90.0
Food stamps	22,650	27,064	29,535	30,140	30,864	31,552	32,2
	1,002	1,040	1,091	1,133	1,133	1,133	1.1
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico	6,191	6,841	7,452	8,024	8,617	9,191	9,8

## CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

Major missions and programs	1992			Estin	ate		
major inspects and programs	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Other nutrition programs	1,015	1,211	1,112	1,035	1,052	1,069	1,08
Subtotal, Food and nutrition assistance	33,459	39,016	42,127	43,346	44,755	46,112	47,513
609 Other income security:	l 1						
Supplemental security income (SSI)	18,488	23.347	27.086	27,700	27,739	32,097	34,28
Family support payments	15,460	15,695	15,916	16,528	16,954	17,474	18,05
Earned income tax credit (EITC)	7,345	8,396	9,506	12,907	13,515	14,114	14,86
Refugee assistance	411	381	392	402	412	422	43
Low income home energy assistance	1,500	1,346	1,437	1,475	1,436	1,472	1,50
Payments to states for day-care assistance	825	893	917	941	964	988	1,01
Other	259	161	168	171	175	179	18:
Recovery of SSI overpayments	-668	-680	-860	-905	-910	-1,065	-1,16
Subtotal, Other income security	43,618	49,539	54,562	59,218	60,286	65,681	69,186
Total, Income security	200,649	211,736	214,333	223,495	238,002	250,131	258,196
D Social security:							
551 Social security:	]				ļ		
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)	257,685	272,005	284,685	297,219	309,734	322,617	335,68
Disability insurance (DI)	31,846	34,512	37,547	40,122	42,906	46,037	49,42
Interfund transactions	1	_*					
Total, Social security	289,532	306,517	322,233	337,341	352,640	368,654	385,116
On-budget	(6,167)	(5,953)	(6,547)	(6,871)	(7,034)	(7,211)	(7,43
Off-budget	(283,365)	(300,565)	(315,686)	(330,471)	(345,606)	(361,444)	(377,680
) Veterans benefits and services: 701 Income security for veterans:							-
Compensation	12,531	13,018	13,647	13,995	14,304	14,587	14.85
•	3,667	3,509		3,334	3,303		
Pensions  Burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance	105	116	3,396 117	119	121	3,281 123	3,64 12
National service life insurance trust fund	1,494	1,455	1,399	1,373	1,332	1,280	1,23
	38	33	25	35	36	36	3
All other insurance programs	-424	-377	-322	-309	-300	-291	-25
ilisulance program receipts	<del> </del>						
Subtotal, Income security for veterans	17,412	17,754	18,261	18,547	18,796	19,017	19,64
702 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:		l			}		
Readjustment benefits (GI Bill and related programs)	635	814	947	1,212	1,309	1,386	1,45
Post-Vietnam era education	-19	-13	-10	-6			
All-volunteer force educational assistance trust fund	-16	-103	-101	-120	-107	-100	-8
Other	_*	1	1	1	1	2	
Subtotal, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	600	700	839	1,088	1,203	1,287	1,36
703 Hospital and medical care for veterans:							
Medical care and hospital services	13,626	14,643	15,274	15,830	16,371	16,931	17,51
Medical administration, research, and other	281	314	328	340	352	364	37
Construction	710	684	702	721	739	757	77
Third-party medical recoveries	-216	-100	-49	168	-76	-20	2
Fees and other charges for medical services	-144	-355	-473	-530	-375	-456	-40
Subtotal, Hospital and medical care for veterans	14,256	15,185	15,782	16,529	17,011	17,576	18,27
704 Veterane hausing							
704 Veterans housing:	175	107	100	447	110	440	44
Loan guaranty	175	137	120	117	116	116	11
Direct loans	1	6	7	7	7	7	-
Guaranty and indemnity	581	489	505	505	508	505	50
Credit liquidating accounts	57	112	163	100	42	19	••••••
Subtotal, Veterans housing	815	745	794	730	672	647	63
							ļ
705 Other veterans benefits and services:							1

# CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1992 actual			Estin			
	acrua	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Non-VA support programs	90	92	95	98	101	103	106
Subtotal, Other veterans benefits and services	1,070	1,037	1,081	1,119	1,157	1,196	1,236
Total, Veterans benefits and services	34,152	35,421	36,756	38,013	38,839	39,723	41,151
50 Administration of justice:							
751 Federal law enforcement activities:							
Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI, FinCEN, OCDE)	3,110	3,212	3,464	3,590	3,691	3,810	3,934
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigations (ATF)	347	368	385	399	413	428	443
Border enforcement activities (Customs and INS)	3,299	3,260	3,386	3,525	3,427	3,539	3,659
Customs and INS fees	-1,152	-1,288	-1,372	-1,458	-722	-742	-760
Protection activities (Secret Service)	504	509	530	548	566	584	603
Other enforcement	582	644	671	695	718	742	767
Subtotal, Federal law enforcement activities	6,690	6,706	7,063	7,300	8,094	8,362	8,640
752 Federal litigative and judicial activities:							
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,317	2,525	2,597	2,683	2,767	2,854	2,94
Federal judicial activities	2,449	2,563	2,671	2,767	2,860	2,957	3,05
Representation of indigents in civil cases	351	357	367	376	386	395	40
Other	14	14	14	15	15	16	16
Subtotal, Federal litigative and judicial activities	5,130	5,459	5,649	5,840	6,028	6,222	6,423
753 Federal correctional activities	2,101	2,035	2,168	2,244	2,317	2,394	2,472
754 Criminal justice assistance	872	856	878	903	928	953	980
Total, Administration of justice	14,793	15,055	15,758	16,286	17,367	17,931	18,515
900 General government:							
801 Legislative functions	2,137	2,114	2,202	2,282	2,361	2,442	2,527
802 Executive direction and management	212	248	253	261	269	278	286
•							
803 Central fiscal operations: Collection of taxes	6,680	7,112	7,420	7,696	7,964	8,241	8,529
Other fiscal operations	343	199	250	291	328	371	403
Other listed Operations		100					
Subtotal, Central fiscal operations	7,022	7,310	7,670	7,987	8,292	8,613	8,932
804 General property and records management:							
Federal buildings fund	169	662	351	365	380	395	410
Property and other receipts	-27	-44	−37	-46	-46	-46	-46
Records management	153	166	170	174	179	183	188
Other	214	203	208	214	220	228	235
Subtotal, General property and records management	508	987	692	707	733	760	787
805 Central personnel management	171	439	186	193	200	207	214
806 Conoral numbers fiscal esciptores							
806 General purpose fiscal assistance: Payments and loans to the District of Columbia	376	664	685	703	720	737	757
Payments to States and counties from Forest Service receipts	336	366	396	328	311	314	329
Payments to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act	432	431	518	507	529	548	565
Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities.	153	104	52	56	57	60	61
Payments in lieu of taxes	104	104	107	110	112	115	118
Payments to territories and Puerto Rico	211	223	230	239	244	251	256
Other	281	278	275	270	266	263	258
QUE			<del> </del>				
Subtotal, General purpose fiscal assistance	1,893	2,170	2,262	2,212	2,237	2,289	2,343
808 Other general government:						400	
Compact of free association	163	161	142	143	146	130	133
Territories	115	112	105	107	109	111	114
Treasury claims	794	609	599	599	599	594	594
Civil liberties public education fund	500	500	100				
Presidential election campaign fund	30	148	29 153	29 159	29 164	29 170	177
Other	111						
Subtotal, Other general government	1,712	1,561	1,127	1,037	1,048	1,034	1,045

# CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued

	1992			Estin	nate		
Major missions and programs	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
809 Deductions for offsetting receipts	-524	677	-691	-700	-710	-710	-710
Total, General government	13,131	14,152	13,702	13,978	14,430	14,912	15,425
900 Net interest: 901 Interest on the public debt	292,330	294,583	311,513	334,038	358,518	383,579	411,745
902 Interest received by on-budget trust funds: Civil Service retirement and disability Military retirement Medicare Other on-budget trust fund interest	-22,383 -9,017 -11,770 -11,023	-23,653 -9,630 -12,194 -9,357	-25,014 -10,534 -12,252 -8,713	-26,144 -11,676 -11,608 -8,755	-27,393 -12,966 -10,308 -8,821	-28,427 -14,338 -8,337 -8,974	-29,435 -15,972 -5,949 -9,184
Subtotal, Interest received by on-budget trust funds	-54,193	-54,834	-56,513	-58,183	-59,488	-60,076	-60,540
903 Interest received by off-budget trust funds	-23,637	-26,967	-29,542	-32,859	-36,714	-41,423	-46,677
908 Other Interest: Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank Interest on refunds of tax collections Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation Interest received from direct loan financing accounts Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts Other	-14,716 3,253 2,328 97 -97 -804 -5,087	-11,490 2,595 2,328 287 -586 -564 -3,884	-10,545 2,720 2,328 551 -1,023 -730 -4,710	-9,774 2,869 2,328 750 -1,460 -890 -3,756	-8,543 3,032 2,328 907 -1,894 -995 -3,576	-7,226 3,144 2,328 1,037 -2,332 -1,030 -3,453	-6,302 3,251 2,328 1,178 -2,807 -1,050 -3,303
Subtotal, Other interest	-15,025	-11,314	-11,409	-9,934	-8,741	-7,531	-6,705
Total, Net interest	199,475	201,469	214,049	233,063	253,575	274,549	297,823
On-budgetOff-budget	(223,112) (-23,637)	(228,436) (-26,967)	(243,591) (-29,542)	(265,922) (~32,859)	(290,289) (-36,714)	(315,972) (-41,423)	(344,500) (-46,677)
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts: 951 Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-30,680	-28,494	-28,473	-29,500	-30,082	-31,234	-32,727
952 Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	-6,101	-6,373	-6,731	-7,125	-7,601	-8,128	-8,722
953 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-2,498	-2,299	-2,758	-2,352	-2,383	-2,396	-2,449
Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts	-39,280	-37,165	-37,962	-38,977	-40,066	-41,758	-43,898
On-budgetOff-budget	(-33,179) (-6,101)	(-30,793) (-6,373)	(-31,231) (-6,731)	(-31,852) (-7,125)	(~32,465) (~7,601)	(~33,630) (~8,128)	(-35,176) (-8,722)
Total	1,466,635	1,517,039	1,534,304	1,608,734	1,691,904	1,792,855	1,895,991
On-budgetOff-budget	(1,210,811) (255,824)	(1,245,305) (271,734)	(1,251,571) (282,733)	(1,316,220) (292,514)	(1,388,669) (303,234)	(1,480,172) (312,683)	(1,569,264) (326,726)

^{* \$500} thousand or less.

Make and drawn Area	1992			Estin	nate		
Mejor missions and programs	1992 actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
050 National defense:							
051 Department of Defense—Military	286,892	277,178	269,779	269,175	269,194	270,752	272,820
053 Atomic energy defense activities	10,619	11,684	12,215	12,590	12,937	13,237	13,575
054 Defense-related activities	839	1,768	1,881	1,942	1,998	2,058	2,123
Total, National defense	298,350	290,610	283,875	283,707	284,130	286,047	288,517
150 International affairs:							
151 International development and humanitarian assistance:							
Agency for International Development	2,912	3,070	3,485	3,732	3,909	4,032	4,120
Enterprise for the Americas Initiative	4 447	104	129	155	177	195	199
Multilateral development banks	1,447	1,368	1,588	1,683	1,666	1,678	1,594
Food aid	1,349	1,737	1,563	1,604	1,644	1,685	1,72
Refugee programs	671	658	683	701	718	737	75
Voluntary contributions to international organizations	270	330	350	357	357	360	367
State Department narcotics assistance	134	146	150	152	156	160	164
Peace Corps	196	215	228	234	242	249	25
Other programs	aea l	011	500	46	-55	-53	<del>-6</del>
Credit liquidating accounts	-353	-911	-523	-590	-459	-377	-350
Offsetting receipts	-494	-403	-389	-389	-366	-357	-34
Subtotal, International development and humanitarian assistance	6,133	6,316	7,266	7,592	7,989	8,309	8,43
152 International security assistance:							
Foreign military financing	4,399	4,636	3,657	3,518	3,522	3,599	3,680
Economic support fund	2,938	3,170	3,098	3,028	3,009	3,025	3,063
Other programs	218	153	122	125	130	124	127
Foreign military credit sales repayment	-374	-414	-427	~416	-455	-420	-300
Credit liquidating accounts	310	359	368	-125	-228	-184	-204
Subtotal, International security assistance	7,490	7,905	6,818	6,130	5,977	6,143	6,370
153 Conduct of foreign affairs:							
State Department salaries and expenses	2,029	2,145	2,238	2,319	2,396	2,473	2,55
Foreign buildings	382	427	509	577	636	654	672
United Nations programs	1,336	1,399	1,416	1,452	1,489	1,526	1,56
Other programs	147	183	194	196	202	208	219
Subtotal, Conduct of foreign affairs	3,894	4,155	4,358	4,544	4,723	4,861	5,003
154 Foreign information and exchange activities:							
U.S. Information Agency	1,052	1,155	1,220	1,259	1,298	1,337	1,37
Board for International Broadcasting	210	282	286	291	281	244	250
Other programs	18	18	19	20	19	20	20
Subtotal, Foreign information and exchange activities	1,280	1,455	1,524	1,569	1,599	1,600	1,64
155 International financial programs:	1						
Export-Import Bank	124	411	499	614	710	757	77
International monetary fund	-686	11	13	19	19	19	1:
Exchange stabilization fund	-2,345	-1,000	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,10
Foreign military sales trust fund (net)		130	310	470	320	-30	-5
Other programs	355	42	-13	-57	-25	17	10
Credit liquidating accounts Offsetting receipts		-1,264 -100	-534 -102	-451 -104	-526 -106	-412 -108	-379 -110
					<del></del>		
Subtotal, International financial programs	-2,689	-1,769	-927	-609	-708	-857	-83
Total, international affairs	16,107	18,061	19,040	19,226	19,579	20,057	20,61
250 General science, space and technology:							
251 General science and basic research:	i		1		ļ :		
National Science Foundation programs	2,249	2,753	2,744	2,784	2,866	2,928	3,00
Department of Energy general science programs	1,263	1,416	1,502	1,550	1,591	1,632	1,67
DoD general science programs		13	2	1			
Subtotal, General science and basic research	3,571	4,183	4,248	4,335	4,457	4,560	4,670
252 Space flight, research, and supporting activities:							
Research and program management	1,465	1,306	1,374	1,433	1,488	1,545	l 1,60

# CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1992 actual		1	Estin		1945 T	
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Space flight control and data communications	5,118	5,031	5,124	5,271	5,414	5,555	5,0
Construction of facilities	409	459	484	488	497	508	
Research and development	5,834	6,045	6,250	6,417	6,580	6,744	6,9
Other	12	15	16	16	17	18	
Subtotal, Space flight, research, and supporting activities	12,838	12,856	13,248	13,625	13,995	14,371	14,7
Total, General science, space and technology	16,409	17,039	17,496	17,960	18,452	18,930	19,4
Energy:							
71 Energy supply:					ı		
Research and development	3,432	3,648	3,749	3.958	4,009	4,027	4,
Naval petroleum reserves	-278	-184	-270	-282	-261	-239	_
Federal power marketing	-10	225	-513	-254	-388	-286	_
Tennessee Valley Authority	1,374	1,226	835	919	939	724	
Uranium enrichment	-275	-78					*************
Nuclear waste program	327	280	282	289	297	304	
Nuclear waste fund receipts	-567	-417	-375	-540	-577	-586	-
Subsidies for nonconventional fuel production	132	96	98	35	26	23	
Rural electric and telephone	45	128	165	191	200	219	
isotopes	8	5	5	5	5	6	
Credit liquidating accounts	-961	-570	-906	-1,143	-1,265	-1,498	-1
Subtotal, Energy supply	3,226	4,357	3,069	3,178	2,986	2,694	2
72 Energy conservation	468	516	538	581	597	612	
74 Emergency energy preparedness	319	360	356	368	265	204	
75 Energy information, policy, and regulation:							
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	50	12	14	16	394	407	
Other energy programs	437	172	208	51	56	59	
Carol oliotyy programs			200				
Subtotal, Energy information, policy, and regulation	486	184	222	67	450	466	
Total, Energy	4,499	5,416	4,186	4,195	4,297	3,977	3,
Natural resources and environment:							
01 Water resources:						ŀ	
Corps of Engineers	3,731	3,939	3.993	4,146	4,473	4,489	4
Bureau of Reclamation	984	1,174	910	982	1,013	1,026	i
Other	243	353	329	325	317	335	
Offsetting receipts	-399	-432	-383	-461	-678	-596	
· ·							
Subtotal, Water resources	4,559	5,033	4,849	4,992	5,125	5,253	5
02 Conservation and land management:	0.050	0.050	0.004	0.044	0.000	0.400	
Forest Service	2,850	2,856	2,861	2,944	3,029	3,108	3
Management of public lands (BLM)	936 i 293	977   264	954   320	992 331	1,025	1,059	1
	1,669	1,781	1,839	1,852	366	326	1
Conservation reserve program	821	890	928	1,245	1,916 1,330	1,927 1,080	
	359	364	374	382	387	399	
Other Offsetting receipts	-2,347	-2,629	-2,815	-2,481	-2,460	-2,523	-:
Subtotal, Conservation and land management	4,581	4,504	4,460	5,265	5,593	5,375	
·	1,001	7,007	7,700	3,200	0,000	3,573	
03 Recreational resources: Federal land acquisition	313	278	270	269	272	279	
Urban park and historic preservation funds	38	43	46	43	40	40	
Operation of recreational resources	2,148	2,437	2,490	2,542	2,601	2,673	2
Offsetting receipts	-121	-211	-152	-157	-161	-165	
Subtotal, Recreational resources	2,378	2,547	2,653	2,697	2,751	2,826	2
04 Pollution control and abatement:			-,		-,	-,	
Regulatory, enforcement, and research programs	2,373	2,612	2,777	2,876	2,973	3,028	3
Hazardous substance superfund	1,291	1,599	1,631	1,696	1,702	1,713	1
Oil pollution funds (gross)	108	176	183	187	191	1,713	'
Water infrastructure financing	2,421	2,397	2,422	2,582	2,679	2,716	2
	£1761	2,001	-,7	4,002	2.010	2.7101	

Males relectors and supposes	1992			Estin	sate		
Major missions and programs	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Superfund recoveries and other	184	-214	-275	-275	-275	-275	-275
Subtotal, Pollution control and abatement	6,075	6,646	6,814	7,144	7,350	7,459	7,597
306 Other natural resources:							
Program activities	2,447	2,556	2,566	2,688	2,783	2,867	2,959
Offsetting receipts	–16	-16	-16	-17	-17	-18	-18
Subtotal, Other natural resources	2,432	2,541	2,549	2,672	2,766	2,850	2,941
Total, Natural resources and environment	20,025	21,271	21,326	22,771	23,585	23,763	23,564
50 Agriculture:							
351 Farm income stabilization:	1					ŀ	
Commodity Credit Corporation	9,742	17,134	12,239	10,642	10,519	9,985	10,30
Crop insurance	954	867	901	957	978	1,002	98
Agricultural credit insurance		498	490	508	520	535	55
Emergency food assistance program		167	169	174	178	182	18
Other		504	568	576	585	592	68
Credit liquidating accounts		-18	-370	-870	-1,321	-1,262	-1,14
Subtotal, Farm income stabilization	12,666	19,153	13,997	11,986	11,459	11,035	11,55
352 Agricultural research and services:							
Research programs	1,068	1,103	1,153	1,177	1,214	1,250	1,28
Extension programs		424	420	443	455	466	47
Marketing programs		186	180	186	191	194	20
Animal and plant health programs		498	473	493	509	525	54
		250	254	267	274	278	28
Economic intelligence		311	331	343	354	365	37
Other programs and unallocated overhead	1.1.1	-120	-117	-114	-113	-110	-10
·	·	2,653	2,696	2,795	2,883	2,970	3,06
Subtotal, Agricultural research and services	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>		<del>                                     </del>		
Total, Agriculture	15,205	21,805	16,693	14,782	14,342	14,005	14,62
O Commerce and housing credit:			İ				
371 Mortgage credit:		ł	-		1	1	
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-3	_
Mortgage credit (FHA)	207	249	303	323	333	343	35
Rural housing programs		1,008	1,071	1,125	1,165	1,205	1,24
Federal housing enterprise oversight and other		· -•		-1	_•	_*	
Credit liquidating accounts		1,213	341	-423	-1,146	-2,041	-3,19
Subtotal, Mortgage credit	4,320	2,466	1,712	1,020	348	-496	-1,59
372 Postal Service;	\ <del></del>						
Payments to the Postal Service fund (On-budget)	511	161	164	167	170	173	17
Postal Service (Off-budget)		1,627	1,574	1,269	-675	-1,109	-1,37
Subtotal Postal Service		1,788	1,738	1,436	-505	-936	-1,19
On-budget	(511)	(161)	(164)	(167)	(170)	(173)	(17
Off-budget	1 3(	(1,627)				(-1,109)	(-1,37
On Maryot	(666)	(1,027)	(1,01.7)	(1,200)	( 5.5,	( 1,100)	( 1,01
373 Deposit insurance:					i		
Resolution Trust Corporation Fund	8,953	-3,940	-4,324	-7,268	-8,286	-3,707	-1,34
Bank Insurance Fund	3,666	4,009	2,974	4	-3,275	-4,674	-4,53
FSLIC Resolution Fund	8,469	3,837	1,332	1,359	222	-184	18
Savings Association Insurance Fund	292	-909	7,881	4,986	-1,490	-1,961	-1,1
National Credit Union Administration		-203	-167	-193	-206	-219	-23
Other mandatory		-7	1 -	2	-1	-2	
Discretionary	94	50	65	66	68	69	
Subtotal, Deposit insurance	2,518	2,839	7,754	-1,044	-12,969	-10,677	-6,96
376 Other advancement of commerce:							
Small and minority business assistance		690		679	692	713	7:
Science and technology		325		364	436	454	44
Economic and demographic statistics		436	361	378	371	416	41
Payments to copyright owners		290	340	375	380	390	40
Regulatory agencies	1					377	39

International Trade and other business promotion   2251   338   335   376   556   552     Credit ligidating accounts   134   101   24   -45   -62   -91     Subtolal, Other advancement of commerce   2,111   2,567   2,413   2,479   2,868   2,781     Total, Commerce and housing credit   10,118   9,800   13,817   3,800   -10,458   -9,328     On-budget   (659)   (1,627)   (1,574)   (1,289)   (-675)   (-1,109)     400 Treasportation:   410   410   410   410   410   410   410     Highway Saldy   3,837   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857   3,857	Major missions and programs	1992 ectual	autual Transport							
Credit Biudiating accounts   134   101   24   -45   -62   -91		actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
Total, Commerce and housing credit  Ch-budget  Ch-budget  (RA59) (RA59) (RA59) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50) (RA50)	•							54 -9		
Ch-budget	Subtotal, Other advancement of commerce	2,111	2,567	2,413	2,479	2,668	2,781	2,87		
Off-budget (659) (1,627) (1,574) (1,299) (-675) (-1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,109) (1,10	Total, Commerce and housing credit	10,118	9,660	13,617	3,890	-10,458	-9,328	-6,89		
Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Marie   Mari	On-budget	(9,459)	(8,032)	(12,043)	(2,621)	(-9,783)	(-8,219)	(-5,51		
	Off-budget	(659)	(1,627)	(1,574)	(1,269)	(-675)	(-1,109)	(-1,37		
Highways safety	•									
Highway safety	·	1								
Miss transit         3,867         3,867         3,867         3,861         3,822         4,077           Regulation (DC)         40         44         46         47         48         50           Offsetting receipts         -42         -60         -92         -64         -65         -68           Subbotal, Ground transportation         20,347         22,296         22,910         23,306         23,661         24,411           402 Air transportation:         8,155         8,779         8,860         9,235         9,599         9,919           Airports and airways (FAA)         8,155         8,779         8,860         9,235         9,599         9,919           Agroundular research and technology         1,122         1,221         1,221         1,222         1,359         1,398           Peyments to air carriers         35         43         39         40         41         43           Subtotal, Air transportation         3,167         3,416         3,365         3,449         3,537         3,642           Ocean shipping         38         435         423         380         437         36         425         383         37         3,642         3537         3,642	and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t	1 ' 1		,				19,3		
Railroads						1 1		3		
Rogulation (ICC)	Mass transit	3,667	3,567	3,674	3,846	3,823	4,077	4,2		
Offseting receipts	Railroads	908	779	1,001	1,084	1,011	1,035	1,0		
Offseting receipts	Regulation (ICC)	40	44	46	47	48	50			
402 Air transportation: Airports and airways (FAA) Aeronaufical research and technology Payments to air carriers 1,122 1,221 1,284 1,322 1,359 1,398 Payments to air carriers 355 433 3940 41433 Subtotal, Air transportation 9,313 10,044 10,184 10,598 10,990 11,359 403 Water transportation: Marine safety and transportation Marine safety and transportation 3,167 3,416 3,385 3,449 3,537 3,542 309 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 300 310 31			-60	-62	-64	-65	-66	-		
Airports and airways (FAA)	Subtotal, Ground transportation	20,347	22,296	22,910	23,306	23,661	24,411	25,0		
Aeronaufical research and fechnology Payments to air carriers  \$\frac{1}{35}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{39}\$ 40 \$\frac{1}{41}\$ 410,588 \$\frac{1}{403}\$ 10,084 \$\frac{1}{403}\$ 10,084 \$\frac{1}{401}\$ 10,184 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 10,588 \$\frac{1}{403}\$ 10,980 \$\frac{1}{403}\$ 11,359 \$\frac{1}{403}\$ 43 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 410,184 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 10,588 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 10,588 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 10,588 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 10,588 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 3,385 \$\frac{3}{40}\$ 3,577 \$\frac{3}{40}\$ 3,577 \$\frac{3}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{40}\$ 36 \$\frac{1}{	402 Air transportation:									
Aeronautical research and technology   1,122   1,224   1,325   1,359   1,398   Payments to air carriers   35   43   39   40   41   43   43   44   44   43   43   39   40   41   43   43   44   44   44   44   44	Airports and airways (FAA)	8.155	8,779	8.860	9.235	9.589	9.919	10,2		
Payments to air carriers   35   43   39   40   41   43		1 ' 1				1 1		1,4		
Marine safety and transportation:   Marine safety and transportation	••	1 ' 1						•,,•		
Marine safety and transportation         3,167         3,416         3,365         3,449         3,537         3,642           Ocean shipping         369         435         423         360         370         358           Panama Canal Commission         3         6         -3         3         3         *           Clfsetting receipts         -109         -98         -105         -103         -40         -41           Subtotal, Water transportation         3,430         3,746         3,680         3,708         3,870         3,959           407 Other transportation:         258         332         342         355         362         373           Offsetting receipts         -14         -37         -37         -39         -39         -40           Subtotal, Other transportation         244         296         305         317         322         333           Total, Transportation         33,333         36,381         37,079         37,929         38,844         40,062           50 Community and regional development:         451 Community development block grants         3,090         3,150         3,845         4,338         4,229         4,288           Community development block grants	Subtotal, Air transportation	9,313	10,044	10,184	10,598	10,990	11,359	11,7		
Marine safety and transportation         3,167         3,416         3,365         3,449         3,537         3,642           Ocean shipping         389         435         423         360         370         358           Panama Canal Commission         3         6         -3         3         3         *           Offsetting receipts         -109         -98         -105         -103         -40         -41           Subtotal, Water transportation         3,430         3,746         3,680         3,708         3,870         3,959           407 Other transportation:         258         332         342         355         362         373           Offsetting receipts         -14         -37         -37         -39         -39         -40           Subtotal, Other transportation         244         296         305         317         322         333           Total, Transportation         33,333         36,381         37,079         37,929         38,844         40,062           50 Community and regional development:         451 Community development block grants         3,090         3,150         3,845         4,338         4,329         4,288           Community development block grants	AN3 Water transportation:									
Cosan shipping	•	2 167	2416	2 205	2 440	2 527	0.040			
Panama Canal Commission		1		,		.,,,,		3,7		
Offsetting receipts   -109   -98   -105   -103   -40   -41	•••	)					358	2		
Subtotal, Water transportation   3,430   3,746   3,680   3,708   3,870   3,959		1 - 1			_		-			
407 Other transportation:	Offsetting receipts	-109	-98	-105	-103	-40	-41			
Miscellaneous programs         258         332         342         355         362         373           Offsetting receipts         -14         -37         -37         -39         -39         -40           Subtotal, Other transportation         244         296         305         317         322         333           Total, Transportation         33,333         36,381         37,079         37,929         38,844         40,062           50 Community and regional development:         451 Community development block grants         3,090         3,150         3,645         4,338         4,329         4,288           Community investment program         200         395         516         529           Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation         60         183         214         165         100         16           Other         492         481         419         360         387         399           Subtotal, Community development         3,643         3,814         4,479         5,258         5,332         5,232           452 Area and regional development:         240         463         554         612         664         688         Economic development assistance         169         239	Subtotal, Water transportation	3,430	3,746	3,680	3,708	3,870	3,959	3,9		
Offsetting receipts	407 Other transportation:									
Subtotal, Other transportation   244   296   305   317   322   333     Total, Transportation   33,333   36,381   37,079   37,929   36,844   40,062     So Community and regional development:	Miscellaneous programs	258	332	342	355	362	373	3		
Total, Transportation 33,333 36,381 37,079 37,929 38,844 40,062 50 Community and regional development:  451 Community development block grants 3,090 3,150 3,645 4,338 4,329 4,288 Community investment program 200 395 516 529 Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation 60 183 214 165 100 16 Other 492 481 419 360 387 399 Subtotal, Community development 3,843 3,814 4,479 5,258 5,332 5,232 452 Area and regional development:  Rural development 240 463 554 612 664 688 Economic development 31,399 1,499 1,552 1,509 1,502 1,533 Appalachian Regional Commission 135 136 161 195 202 207 Tennessee Valley Authority 95 138 127 140 143 149 Credit liquidating accounts 616 722 397 323 261 209 Offsetting receipts 518 Use 149 1,558 2,595 2,656 2,696 2,700 453 Disaster relief and insurance:  Small business disaster loans 183 494 358 213 195 191	Offsetting receipts	-14	-37	-37	-39	-39	-40			
Sociation   Community and regional development:	Subtotal, Other transportation	244	296	305	317	322	333			
451 Community development block grants   3,090   3,150   3,645   4,338   4,329   4,288	Total, Transportation	33,333	36,381	37,079	37,929	38,844	40,062	41,0		
Community development block grants         3,090         3,150         3,645         4,338         4,329         4,288           Community investment program         200         395         516         529           Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation         60         183         214         165         100         16           Other         492         481         419         360         387         399           Subtotal, Community development         3,643         3,814         4,479         5,258         5,332         5,232           452 Area and regional development:         240         463         554         612         664         688           Economic development assistance         169         239         272         279         284         274           Indian programs         1,399         1,499         1,552         1,509         1,502         1,533           Appalachian Regional Commission         135         136         161         195         202         207           Tennessee Valley Authority         95         138         127         140         143         149           Credit liquidating accounts         616         722         397         323										
Community development block grants         3,090         3,150         3,645         4,338         4,329         4,288           Community investment program         200         395         516         529           Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation         60         183         214         165         100         16           Other         492         481         419         360         387         399           Subtotal, Community development         3,643         3,814         4,479         5,258         5,332         5,232           452 Area and regional development:         240         463         554         612         664         688           Economic development assistance         169         239         272         279         284         274           Indian programs         1,399         1,499         1,552         1,509         1,502         1,533           Appalachian Regional Commission         135         136         161         195         202         207           Tennessee Valley Authority         95         138         127         140         143         149           Credit liquidating accounts         616         722         397         323	451 Community development:	į l								
Community investment program         200         395         516         529           Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation         60         183         214         165         100         16           Other         492         481         419         360         387         399           Subtotal, Community development         3,643         3,814         4,479         5,258         5,332         5,232           452 Area and regional development:         240         463         554         612         664         688           Economic development assistance         169         239         272         279         284         274           Indian programs         1,399         1,499         1,552         1,509         1,502         1,533           Appalachian Regional Commission         135         136         161         195         202         207           Tennessee Valley Authority         95         138         127         140         143         149           Credit liquidating accounts         616         722         397         323         261         209           Offsetting receipts         -340         -568         -467         -402         -361		3,090	3,150	3,645	4.338	4.329	4.288	4,3		
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation         60         183         214         165         100         16           Other         492         481         419         360         387         399           Subtotal, Community development         3,643         3,814         4,479         5,258         5,332         5,232           452 Area and regional development:         240         463         554         612         664         688           Economic development assistance         169         239         272         279         284         274           Indian programs         1,399         1,499         1,552         1,509         1,502         1,533           Appalachian Regional Commission         135         136         161         195         202         207           Tennessee Valley Authority         95         138         127         140         143         149           Credit liquidating accounts         616         722         397         323         261         209           Offsetting receipts         -340         -568         -467         -402         -361         -361           Subtotal, Area and regional development         2,315         2,629         2								5		
Other         492         481         419         360         387         399           Subtotal, Community development         3,643         3,814         4,479         5,258         5,332         5,232           452 Area and regional development:         Hural development         240         463         554         612         664         688           Economic development assistance         169         239         272         279         224         274           Indian programs         1,399         1,499         1,552         1,509         1,502         1,533           Appalachian Regional Commission         135         136         161         195         202         207           Tennessee Valley Authority         95         138         127         140         143         149           Credit liquidating accounts         616         722         397         323         261         209           Offsetting receipts         -340         -568         -467         -402         -361         -361           Subtotal, Area and regional development         2,315         2,629         2,595         2,656         2,696         2,700           453         Disaster relie					1			`		
After and regional development:   Rural development   240   463   554   612   664   688     Economic development assistance   169   239   272   279   284   274     Indian programs   1,399   1,499   1,552   1,509   1,502   1,533     Appalachian Regional Commission   135   136   161   195   202   207     Tennessee Valley Authority   95   138   127   140   143   149     Credit liquidating accounts   616   722   397   323   261   209     Offsetting receipts   -340   -568   -467   -402   -361   -361     Subtotal, Area and regional development   2,315   2,629   2,595   2,656   2,696   2,700     453 Disaster relief and insurance:   Small business disaster loans   183   494   358   213   195   191								3		
After and regional development:   Rural development   240   463   554   612   664   688     Economic development assistance   169   239   272   279   284   274     Indian programs   1,399   1,499   1,552   1,509   1,502   1,533     Appalachian Regional Commission   135   136   161   195   202   207     Tennessee Valley Authority   95   138   127   140   143   149     Credit liquidating accounts   616   722   397   323   261   209     Offsetting receipts   -340   -568   -467   -402   -361   -361     Subtotal, Area and regional development   2,315   2,629   2,595   2,656   2,696   2,700     453 Disaster relief and insurance:   Small business disaster loans   183   494   358   213   195   191	Subtotal, Community development	3,643	3,814	4,479	5,258	5,332	5,232	5,3		
Rural development       240       463       554       612       664       688         Economic development assistance       169       239       272       279       284       274         Indian programs       1,399       1,499       1,552       1,509       1,502       1,533         Appalachian Regional Commission       135       136       161       195       202       207         Tennessee Valley Authority       95       138       127       140       143       149         Credit liquidating accounts       616       722       397       323       261       209         Offsetting receipts       -340       -568       -467       -402       -361       -361         Subtotal, Area and regional development       2,315       2,629       2,595       2,656       2,696       2,700         453 Disaster relief and insurance:       58       183       494       358       213       195       191										
Economic development assistance   169   239   272   279   284   274     Indian programs   1,399   1,499   1,552   1,509   1,502   1,533     Appalachian Regional Commission   135   136   161   195   202   207     Tennessee Valley Authority   95   138   127   140   143   149     Credit liquidating accounts   616   722   397   323   261   209     Offsetting receipts   -340   -568   -467   -402   -361   -361     Subtotal, Area and regional development   2,315   2,629   2,595   2,656   2,696   2,700     453 Disaster relief and insurance:   Small business disaster loans   183   494   358   213   195   191		240	463	554	612	RRA	RRA	7		
Indian programs										
Appalachian Regional Commission       135       136       161       195       202       207         Tennessee Valley Authority       95       138       127       140       143       149         Credit liquidating accounts       616       722       397       323       261       209         Offsetting receipts       -340       -568       -467       -402       -361       -361         Subtotal, Area and regional development       2,315       2,629       2,595       2,656       2,696       2,700         453 Disaster relief and insurance:       5mall business disaster loans       183       494       358       213       195       191	Indian arrarame	1 300						1,5		
Tennessee Valley Authority						1				
Credit liquidating accounts         616         722         397         323         261         209           Offsetting receipts         -340         -568         -467         -402         -361         -361           Subtotal, Area and regional development         2,315         2,629         2,595         2,656         2,696         2,700           453 Disaster rellef and insurance:         5mall business disaster loans         183         494         358         213         195         191	•••									
Offsetting receipts       -340       -568       -467       -402       -361       -361         Subtotal, Area and regional development       2,315       2,629       2,595       2,656       2,696       2,700         453 Disaster relief and insurance:       5mall business disaster loans       183       494       358       213       195       191						1 1		1		
Subtotal, Area and regional development       2,315       2,629       2,595       2,656       2,696       2,700         453 Disaster relief and insurance:       358       213       195       191	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1						1		
453 Disaster relief and insurance:         Small business disaster loans       183       494       358       213       195       191										
Small business disaster loans	Subtotal, Area and regional development	2,315	2,629	2,595	2,656	2,696	2,700	2,7		
UNSASTRET FRIENT								1		
Other			2,526	1,342		309	317	3		

Major missions and programs	1992	Estimate						
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Credit liquidating accounts	-294	-535	-370	-276	-229	-188	-15	
Subtotal, Disaster relief and insurance	881	2,714	1,486	894	677	593	56	
Total, Community and regional development	6,838	9,157	8,560	8,808	8,705	8,524	8,58	
00 Education, training, employment, and social services: 501 Elementary, secondary, and vocational education:								
School improvement programs	1,502	1,702	1,805	1,593	1,611	1,650	1,69	
Compensatory education	6,159	6,878	6,642	6,847	7,051	7,229	7,4	
Special education	2,243	2,762	3,446	3,186	3,146	3,196	3,2	
Impact aid	795	854	788	810	812	826	8	
Vocational and adult education	1,079	1,309	1,416	1,513	1,557	1,596	1,6	
Indian education programs Other	407 217	501 260	523   266	539 1 263	555   256	571 261	5 2	
Subtotal, Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	12,402	14,265	14,887	14,752	14,988	15,328	15,7	
502 Higher education:								
Student financial assistance	7,071	7,542	7,900	8,153	8,388	8,623	8,8	
Family education loan program	1,732	2,171	2,162	2,282	2,487	2,660	2,7	
Higher education	718	808	843	853	881	903	9	
Federal direct loan program		10	29	54	63	66		
Other	225	368	290	290	285	309	3	
Credit liquidating accounts (Family education loan program)	1,522	2,750	1,761	876	-4,172	-837		
Subtotal, Higher education	11,268	13,649	12,985	12,508	7,931	11,725	12,1	
503 Research and general education aids	1,996	2,135	2,175	2,214	2,269	2,332	2,4	
504 Training and employment:	)				]			
Training and employment services	4,281	4,535	4,185	4,430	4,609	4,729	4,8	
Trade adjustment assistance	65	71	74	76	76	75		
Older Americans employment	398	376	392	402	412	422	4	
Payments to States for AFDC work programs	594	833	849	930	992	1,000	1,0	
Federal-State employment service	1,064	1,201 69	1,196   75	1,229 80	1,261 82	1,294   85	1,3	
Subtotal, Training and employment	6,479	7,085	6,772	7,147	7,433	7,606	7,7	
505 Other labor services	884	920	958	994	1,030	1,065	1,1	
506 Social services:								
Social services block grant	2,708	2,845	2,803	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,8	
Community services block grant	442	447	449	460	472	484	4	
Rehabilitation services	1,992	2,207	2,241	2,270	2,325	2,386	2,4	
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance	2,505	2,946	2,965	3,277	3,553	3,914 (	4,2	
Children and families services programs	3,870	4,170	3,721	3,808	3,907	4,007	4,1	
Aging services program		574	838	876	898 217	921 224	9	
Domestic volunteer programs	194 501	199 357	205 564	211 135			_	
Interim assistance to States for legalization	8	22	18	18	16	16	***************************************	
Subtotal, Social services	12,221	13.767	13,805	13,856	14,189	14,751	15,3	
Total, Education, training, employment, and social services	45,250	51,821	51,581	51,470	47,840	52,807	54,4	
550 Health:	-							
50 ricalui: 551 Health care services:								
Medicaid grants	67,827	80,511	92,229	106,379	120,231	134,922	150,0	
Health insurance earned income credit	418	513	607	680	737	772		
Federal employees' health benefits		3,538	3,665	3,669	3,897	4,728	5,4	
Coal miners retirees health benefits		207	292	251	247	243	:	
Indian health	1,558	1,806	1,905	1,959	2,015	2,074	2,	
Substance abuse and mental health services	1,778	1,936	2,036	2,102	2,159	2,214	2,	
Other health care services	3,188	4,047	4,065	4,249	4,391	4,498	4,	
Subtotal, Health care services	77,719	92,557	104,799	119,289	133,678	149,451	165,4	
552 Health research and training:	0 070	0 157	10.199	10.622	10.070	11 276	44.1	
National institutes of Health	8,376	9,157 116	10,132 287	10,623 237	10,970 227	11,276 232	11,	

Major missions and programs	1992		Estimate					
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Clinical training	320	341	360	369	364	359	35	
Substance abuse and mental health research	1,086	674	223	74	24	8		
Other research and training	240	264	266	273	281	290	299	
Subtotal, Health research and training	10,021	10,552	11,269	11,576	11,867	12,166	12,47	
·	10,021	10,002	11,200	11,070	11,007	,	12,17	
554 Consumer and occupational health and safety:	466	490	500	531	551	571	59	
Food safety and inspection	792	829	894	916	946	977	1,01	
Occupational safety and health	499	490	509	527	544	562	58	
·					0.044	·		
Subtotal, Consumer and occupational health and safety	1,757	1,809	1,903	1,974	2,041	2,110	2,18	
Total, Health	89,497	104,919	117,971	132,839	147,586	163,728	180,102	
i70 Medicare:								
571 Medicare:								
Hospital insurance (HI)	81,971	91,545	103,039	114,804	127,748	139,312	150,373	
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	50,285	56,232	64,292	72,995	82,771	93,510	105,452	
Medicare premiums and collections	-13,232	-15,099	-17,352	-19,761	-21,016	-21,881	-22,742	
Total, Medicare	119,024	132,678	149,979	168,038	189,503	210,940	233,083	
							*****	
600 Income security: 601 General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social secu-								
rity): Railroad retirement	4,505	4,577	4,598	4,587	4,561	4,513	4,500	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	1,457	1,435	1,399	1,358	1,316	1,271	1,220	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	-654	-789	-624	-598	-569	-536	-50	
Other	175	181	196	211	226	242	260	
Subtotal, General retirement and disability insurance (excluding social se-								
Curity)	5,483	5,405	5,569	5,559	5,533	5,490	5,47	
<b>34.1.</b> ))						5,100		
602 Federal employee retirement and disability:								
Civilian retirement and disability programs	34,001	34,943	36,483	37,824	41,286	43,685	45,48	
Military retirement	24,491	25,591	26,789	27,914	29,029	30,172	31,32	
Federal employees workers' compensation (FECA)	207	250	230	238	244	252	25	
Federal employees life insurance fund	-1,126	-1,070	-1,037	-1,024	-1,009	-998	-98	
Subtotal, Federal employee retirement and disability	57,572	59,714	62,465	64,953	69,550	73,111	76,07	
603 Unemployment compensation	39,466	34,853	26,850	26,257	26,253	26,529	26,90	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,						
604 Housing assistance:	12 642	10 202	14146	14.000	14 007	14 550	4404	
Subsidized housing	13,642 1,510	13,393	14,146 4,112	14,939	14,887 5,850	14,556	14,24 7,80	
Renewal of Section 8 contracts	2,301	3,082 2,527	2,537	5,011 2,429	2,482	6,790 2,536	2,59	
Public housing	69	2,327	101	135	136	162	18	
Supportive housing program	71	70	58	59	53	54	5	
Emergency shelter grants  Home investment partnerships program	3	276	757	1,032	1,178	1,117	1,13	
		10	43	71	1,170	128	1,13	
Shelter plus care	37	210	179	178	183	187	19	
HOPE grants		80	220	375	477	574	64	
Rural housing assistance	368	419	465	487	501	512	52	
Other housing assistance	913	1,030	1,159	979	997	1,017	1,03	
Subtotal, Housing assistance	18,914	21,182	23,777	25,695	26,842	27,633	28,57	
605 Food and nutrition assistance:		00 500	04.540	05.440	05.007	00.500	07.04	
Food stamps	21,804	23,503	24,518	25,119	25,837	26,528	27,21	
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico	996	1,043	1,091	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,13	
Child nutrition and special milk	6,146	6,810	7,373	7,948	8,540	9,115	9,72	
Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) Other nutrition programs	2,545 1,131	2,840 1,093	2,942 1,066	3,008 1,034	3,082 1,050	3,159 1,068	3,23 1,08	
Subtotal, Food and nutrition assistance	32,622	35,288	36,989	38,240	39,643	41,003	42,39	
,		JJ,200	30,303	50,240	00,040	71,000	72,03	
609 Other income security:	10.445	23,444	27,086	27,700	27,739	32,097	34,28	
Supplemental equirity income (SSI)								
Supplemental security income (SSI)	19,445 15,104	15,768	16,020	16,500	16,928	17,441	18,02	

	1992 Estimate								
Major missions and programs	actual	1993	1994	1998					
Refugee assistance	381	388	389	397	406	415	4:		
	1,142	1,040	2.048			1.548			
Low income home energy assistance			,-	1,534	1,516		1,5		
	450	412	979	1,057	1,014	969	90		
Other	152	261	164	169	173	178	10		
Recovery of SSI overpayments	-668	-680	-860	-905	-910	-1,065	-1,10		
Subtotal, Other income security	42,901	49,029	55,333	59,358	60,380	65,697	69,18		
Total, Income security	196,958	205,472	210,982	220,063	228,203	239,464	248,6		
50 Social security:							·····		
651 Social security:	i l		I		ŀ	ľ			
	256,289	270,112	283,501	296.052	308,547	321,394	334,4		
Old-age and survivors insurance (OASI)									
Disability insurance (DI)	31,295	34,641	37,224	39,862	42,615	45,712	49,0		
		***************************************					***************************************		
Total, Social security	287,585	304,753	320,725	335,913	351,162	367,106	383,5		
On-budget	(6,166)	(5,953)	(6,547)	(6,871)	(7,034)	(7,211)	(7,4		
Off-budget	(281,418)	(298,801)	(314,179)	(329,043)	(344,129)	(359,895)	(376,0		
0 Veterans benefits and services:	1	1	l		l	1			
701 Income security for veterans:			,						
Compensation	12,637	13,115	14,558	13,992	13,297	14,564	14,8		
Pensions	3,666	3,550	3,643	3,336	3,074	3,283	3,6		
Burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance	105	116	125	119	113	123	1		
National service life insurance trust fund	1,329	1,157	1,201	1,236	1,265	1,270	1,2		
All other insurance programs	-18	18	38	35	51	68	.,-		
	-424	-377	-322	-309	-300	-291	-2		
Insurance program receipts			-322			-291			
Subtotal, Income security for veterans	17,296	17,578	19,243	18,409	17,498	19,017	19,6		
702 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:									
	746	004	1 100	1 010	4 000	4 270	4.4		
Readjustment benefits (GI Bill and related programs)		824	1,182	1,210	1,269	1,372	1,4		
Post-Vietnam era education	55	39	39	39	.38	33			
All-volunteer force educational assistance trust fund	-16	-103	-101	-120	-107	-100	-		
Other	-2	•	1	1	1	1			
Subtotal, Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	783	759	1,121	1,130	1,201	1,306	1,3		
703 Hospital and medical care for veterans:									
Medical care and hospital services	13,567	14,410	15,105	15,666	16,205	16,759	17,3		
Medical administration, research, and other	254	309	324	336	348	360	,		
Construction	629	682	705	699	701	720	7		
	-216	-103	-50	168	-76	-20	'		
Third-party medical recoveries							-4		
Fees and other charges for medical services	-144	-355	-473	-530	-375	-456			
Subtotal, Hospital and medical care for veterans	14,091	14,943	15,610	16,340	16,803	17,364	18,0		
704 Veterans housing:									
Loan guaranty	175	137	119	117	116	115			
Direct loans	l 1	2	3	4	5	7			
Guaranty and indemnity	581	489	504	505	508	505			
Credit liquidating accounts	140	427	247	162	98	71	`		
•									
Subtotal, Veterans housing	898	1,055	873	788	727	699			
705 Other veterans benefits and services:							!		
Cemeteries, administration of veterans benefits, and other	955	1,028	969	1,005	1,036	1,071	1,		
Non-VA support programs	111	102	101	98	100	103	.,		
Subtotal, Other veterans benefits and services	1,065	1,130	1,071	1,103	1,136	1,173	1,		
Total, Veterans benefits and services	34,133	35,466	37,918	37,770	37,365	39,559	40,		
50 Administration of justice:									
751 Federal law enforcement activities:	1	ľ				ļ			
	2 000	2004	أعموه	3,590	3,661	3,767	3.		
Criminal investigations (DEA, FBI, FinCEN, OCDE)	3,006	2,991	3,246						
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigations (ATF)	336	370	383	398	412	426			
Border enforcement activities (Customs and INS)	3,199	3,459	3,320	3,489	3,428	3,518	3,		
Customs and INS fees	-1,152	-1,288	-1,372	-1,458	-722	-742	-		
Protection activities (Secret Service)	497	508	514	537	554 i	572			

# CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs	1992		Estimate						
	actual	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
Other enforcement	577	625	658	687	713	737	762		
Subtotal, Federal law enforcement activities	6,462	6,665	6,749	7,242	8,046	8,278	8,554		
752 Federal litigative and judicial activities:									
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,383	2,465	2,608	2,697	2,747	2,833	2,92		
Federal judicial activities	2,329	2,561	2,655	2,723	2,803	2,900	3,00		
Representation of indigents in civil cases Other	329 13	357 14	365 15	375 11	384 13	394 15	403		
					-				
Subtotal, Federal litigative and judicial activities	5,054	5,397	5,643	5,806	5,948	6,141	6,341		
753 Federal correctional activities	2,114	2,268	2,539	2,738	2,576	2,367	2,44		
754 Criminal justice assistance	795	965	751	997	903	927	952		
Total, Administration of justice	14,426	15,294	15,682	16,783	17,473	17,713	18,292		
800 General government:									
801 Legislative functions	2,124	2,227	2,214	2,285	2,342	2,420	2,503		
802 Executive direction and management	188	238	251	267	257	265	273		
803 Central fiscal operations:									
Collection of taxes	6,396	7,126	7,367	7.681	7,931	8,208	8,494		
Other fiscal operations	216	238	247	311	341	378	392		
Subtotal, Central fiscal operations	6,612	7,363	7,614	7,992	8,272	8,586	8,887		
804 General property and records management:									
Federal buildings fund	314	1,066	688	1.207	231	250	16 ⁻		
Property and other receipts	-27	-44	-37	-46	-46	-46	-40		
Records management	226	310	212	167	172	176	180		
Other	179	317	216	224	226	229	23		
Subtotal, General property and records management	692	1,649	1,078	1,553	583	609	53		
805 Central personnel management	206	162	171	192	198	205	21:		
806 General purpose fiscal assistance:									
Payments and loans to the District of Columbia	367	674	685	703	720	737	75		
Payments to States and counties from Forest Service receipts	338	358	388	345	315	314	32		
Payments to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act	432	431	518	507	529	548	569		
Payments to States and counties from Federal land management activities	145	108	56	56	57	60	6.		
Payments in lieu of taxes	101	104	107	110	112	115	118		
Payments to territories and Puerto Rico	205	223	230	239	244	251	250		
Other	278	279	275	270	266_	263	250		
Subtotal, General purpose fiscal assistance	1,865	2,177	2,259	2,228	2,242	2,288	2,33		
808 Other general government:									
Compact of free association	160	161	142	143	146	130	133		
Territories	109	114	106	106	109	112	113		
Treasury claims	792	609	599	599	599	594	594		
Civil liberties public education fund	500 148	500 7	100	23	185	A	***************************************		
Presidential election campaign fundOther	74	170	167	158	164	4 170	170		
Subtotal, Other general government	1,782	1,561	1,113	1,029	1,203	1,009	1,010		
809 Deductions for offsetting receipts	-524	-677	-691	-700	-710	-710	-710		
Total, General government	12,945	14,701	14,010	14,846	14,388	14,673	15,052		
•				.,	,				
900 Net interest: 901 Interest on the public debt	292,330	294,583	311,513	334,038	358,518	383,579	411,74		
902 Interest received by on-budget trust funds:									
Civil Service retirement and disability	-22,383	-23,653	-25,014	-26,144	-27,393	-28,427	-29,43		
Military retirement	-9,017	-9,630	-10,534	-11,676	-12,966	-14,338	-15,97		
Medicare	i –11,770	-12,194	l –12,252	-11,608	-10,308	-8,337	l –5,94		

# CURRENT SERVICES OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Major missions and programs 1993 1995 -11,023 -9,357 -8,713 Other on-budget trust fund interest ..... -8,755 -8,821 -8.974 -9,184 -54,193 -54,834 -56,513 Subtotal, Interest received by on-budget trust funds ...... -58,183 -59,488 -60,076 -60,540 903 Interest received by off-budget trust funds .... -23,637 -26,967 -29,542 -32,859 -36,714 -41,423 -46,677 908 Other interest: Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank ... -14.716 -10,545 -11.490-9.774 -6,302 -8.543-7.2263,251 2,328 Interest on refunds of tax collections 2.720 2.869 3.032 3,144 3.253 2,595 2,328 2.328 2,328 2.328 2,328 Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation 2.328 Interest paid to loan guarantee financing accounts 97 287 551 750 907 1,037 1,178 Interest received from direct loan financing accounts .. -97 -586 -1,023 -1,460-1,894-2,332 -2,807 Interest on deposits in tax and loan accounts ..... -804 -564 -730 -890 -995 -1,030 -1,050 -5,123 -3,891 -4,710 -3,756 -3,576 -3,453 -3,303 Subtotal, Other interest ..... -15,061 -11,321 -11,409 -9,934 -8,741 -7,531 -6,705 Total, Net interest .. 199,439 201,461 214,049 233,063 253,575 274,549 297,823 (223,076)(228, 428)(243,591)(265, 922)(344,500)On-budget (290, 289)(315,972)(-23,637)(-26,967)(-29,542)(-32,859)(-36,714)(-41,423)(-46,677)Off-budget .... 950 Undistributed offsetting receipts: 951 Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget) -30,680 -28,494 -28,473 -29,500 -30,082 -31,234 -32,727 -6,101 -6,731 -7,125 -7,601 952 Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget) ..... -6,373 -8,128 -8,722 -2,758 -2,396 -2,449 953 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf . -2,498-2,299 -2,352-2,383 -39.280 -37.165 -37.962 -38,977 -40.066 -41.758 -43,898 Total, Undistributed offsetting receipts ..... (-30,793)(-31,231)(-31,852)(-32,465)On-budget .. (-33,179)(-33,630)(-35, 176)(-7,601) (-7,125) (-8,128)Off-budget ... (-6,101)(-6.373)(-6,731)(-8,722)1,380,860 1,458,799 1,516,806 1,585,076 1,648,504 1,744,817 1,841,395

(1,128,521)

(252,339)

(1,191,711)

(267,088)

(1,237,326)

(279,480)

(1,294,748)

(290,328)

(1,349,366)

(299, 139)

(1,435,582)

(309,235)

(1,522,079)

(319,316)

On-budget

Off-budget ..

^{*\$500} thousand or less.