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MUCH OF THE POLITICAL DEBATE ON THE BUDGET HAS BEEN BASED ON INSIDE-THE-WASHINGTON D.C. - BELTWAY JARGON. THAT JARGON JUST HIDES THE BASIC ISSUES.

LET ME TRY TO SIMPLIFY IT.

- o AMERICA MUST HAVE A REAL AND SIGNIFICANT DEFICIT REDUCTION BUDGET TO GET THIS ECONOMY MOVING.
- o THAT DEFICIT REDUCTION WILL BRING DOWN INTEREST RATES ON HOME PURCHASES, CAR LOANS, AND HELP CREATE NEW JOBS.
- o TO GET THESE RESULTS, THE BUDGET CANNOT BE SMOKE AND MIRRORS, OR BUSINESS AS USUAL. IT MUST BE REAL, ENFORCEABLE, AND PRESERVE OUR INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH.

-
- o AS ALWAYS, THE REAL PROBLEM HAS BEEN THE UNWILLINGNESS IN CONGRESS TO VOTE FOR HOLDING DOWN SPENDING.

LET ME MENTION ALSO, ONE THING THAT APPEALS TO ME ABOUT THE CURRENT SENATE PACKAGE IS THAT IT HOLDS THE LINE ON INCOME TAX RATES. ONE OF MY BIGGEST FEARS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT THE CONGRESS WILL CONTINUE TO PAY FOR ITS SPENDING HABITS BY RAISING INCOME TAXES ON EVERYBODY.

IN FACT, THE BUDGET SUMMIT HAS MOVED US IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION AND HAS BROUGHT US TO THE FINAL COUNTDOWN WEEK.

IN THE NEXT FIVE DAYS, CONGRESS HAS THE CHANCE -- HAS THE OBLIGATION -- TO ACT.

You can pick this package
apart but you cannot
put a better package
together.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Notes	Re: Demarest Notes Discussion Points on Budget Agreement. (1 pp.)	10/02/90	P-5	

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Date Closed: 12/17/2004	OA/ID Number: 04422
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OCTOBER 2, 1990

**DEMAREST NOTES
DISCUSSION POINTS ON BUDGET AGREEMENT**

congress and sequester cuts
less on partial gains
more on fiscal reform, spending cuts
less attack on Simon
Co-Chair

Positive Points -- President

1. Saved DoD from deep cuts
2. Strongest enforcement
3. Major and real
4. Didn't touch Social Security Colas, military or federal retirement
5. Held line on tax rates -- individual and corporate

Discussion Points -- Darman

1. Biggest deficit package ever
2. Toughest enforcement ever
3. Largest entitlement savings ever
4. Balanced and fair
5. Cannot do better
6. If this goes down, the economy goes down

Discussion Points -- Brady

1. Watched by the rest of the world
2. President has to govern an unruly Congress

Message to members:

1. Call on Republican loyalty -- we were at the table
2. No entitlement cuts physically connected
3. TEFFRA has no enforcement
4. Enforcement is in the bill -- "mini-sequesters"

Meeting Participants replies:

1. "Don't like -- Don't see how we can do better --Could have done a lot worse."
2. Sell it on macro basis
3. Remember you can't get at entitlements with a veto

Governor Sununu wisdom: "Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good."

"It's time we put the interest of the United States of America first."

-- President George Bush, September 30, 1990
Announcing the Bipartisan Budget Agreement

FACT SHEET

We must stop mortgaging the future of our children and their children. America needs a budget agreement. The public demands it. And, as President Bush said, this compromise meets the challenge of putting America first.

The five-year bipartisan budget compromise will boost America's long-term economic vitality. It will give small and medium-size business a shot in the arm, creating jobs. It will cut the projected federal deficit by half-a-trillion dollars. This will mean real and lasting spending cuts. And it will not raise individual income-tax rates, supporting future economic growth.

Our nation's economic problems are everyone's concern. So this agreement is, above all, fair. Everyone will have to make a sacrifice, but no one will have to bear the burden alone.

- o Social Security will not be touched.
- o Although the defense budget is cut by \$67 billion over three years (and more over five years), our men and women serving in the Persian Gulf region will still get the backing they deserve to defend themselves and accomplish their mission.
- o The agreement's new incentives for economic growth include:
 - New incentives to increase domestic exploration and development of oil and gas resources -- to free America from dependence on foreign oil.
 - New tax incentives for the development of enterprise zones -- to create jobs and opportunity for those who need it the most.
 - Extension of the research and development tax credit, so America can continue to lead in science and industry.
 - And an increase in the earned-income tax credit.

- o The agreement will give a shot in the arm to America's job-generating small and mid-size companies:

And specifically for small businesses

- A thirty percent research and experimentation credit for ~~small businesses~~.

- ~~(An adjustment in the tax basis)~~ *Tax indexing* for individuals who buy stock in small ~~businesses~~. *corporations*

- A tax deduction for investment in small ~~businesses~~. *Corps*

- An expanded ability for small businesses to expense certain ~~(depreciable business property)~~. *scientific equipment*

- o The budget plan will also cut \$120 billion in government spending on entitlement and mandatory programs. Unlike other such agreements in the past, this is the first time **such cuts will be guaranteed in law. No more smoke and mirrors.** Savings will include:

- \$60 billion from Medicare.
- \$13 billion from Agricultural payments.
- \$4.2 billion in Postal-service reform.

- o The agreement will also produce \$182 billion in discretionary program savings, including cuts in defense outlays of \$67 billion over three years.

- o Again, these cuts were made without **caving in on raising individual income-tax rates.** The agreement calls for raising \$134 billion in five years. And we can raise this tax-revenue with these measures:

- A phased-in increase in the gasoline tax -- five cents a gallon the first year and another five cents the next year. This one measure alone will produce the greatest revenues.

- Increased taxes on alcohol and cigarettes, as well as selected luxury items.

- o The budget discipline of Gramm-Rudman will be extended for five years and the agreement includes substantial **budget-process reform:**

- Any new entitlement programs must meet hard and fast "pay as you go" provisions. This means that Congress will have to raise funds for any future entitlement, or cut an existing program.

-- All discretionary spending by Congress is capped for the next five years. (If Congress spends money it doesn't have -- a "mini-sequester" will cut it for them.) These cuts will last, because for the first time these cuts have teeth.

-- Any new tax cuts have to be matched by an equal increase in revenues.

-- This package will reform past credit programs that ignored huge liabilities to the American treasury; programs like S&L deposit insurance, student loan guarantees and HUD loan programs.

- o According to the terms of the agreement, the Congress has until October 19, 1990, to pass government appropriations bills consistent with the accord.

Congress must act, and act soon. We need measures to boost economic growth, and solve long-term problems. Most of all, this is our last best chance to get the federal budget deficit under control. We can meet the challenge through bipartisan leadership and quick and decisive action. No one will agree with all measures, but everyone will benefit in the long-run. We owe this much to our country, and to generations of Americans to come.

TALKING POINTS ON THE BUDGET AGREEMENT
BRIEFING DROP-BY -- OCTOBER 2, 1990

- o I met this morning with Republican members of the Congress, to underscore the necessity for **quick and decisive action** on the budget agreement through **bipartisan leadership** in both Houses. Again, I am **calling on Congress to act -- and act soon** -- on this vital legislation.
- o I understand ^{some} the Republicans ^{some} don't like certain aspects of this deal, and neither do the Democrats. As President, I **don't control the Congress** -- give me a Republican majority, and I would. But they're not going to do it exactly my way, so I've had to compromise. **Everybody's** had to compromise -- but we did it because **the country is at stake**. And that's the difference between **governing a nation and playing politics**. I was elected to govern.
- o As **business leaders**, you know the time had come to get our fiscal house in order. This compromise is a major step toward that goal. Let me tell you what the budget agreement will do: *and ag. industry leaders*
- o **OVERVIEW:** The five-year bipartisan budget compromise will boost America's **economic vitality** in the long run. It will give small and medium-size business a **shot in the arm** and **create jobs**.

The budget agreement raises the prospect of a **long-term healthy economy**, it raises the potential for **growth**, it raises America's ability to **compete** -- but it does not raise **personal income taxes**.

- o **GROWTH INCENTIVES:** The agreement includes:
 - incentives for domestic oil and gas development, to **free America from dependence on foreign oil**;
 - incentives for the development of enterprise zones, to **create jobs and opportunity**;
 - extension of the research and development tax credit; and to **maintain our competitiveness in the world market**.
- o **DOMESTIC CUTS:** Our agreement will cut the projected federal deficit by half-a-trillion dollars -- with \$120 billion in **real and lasting spending cuts** on entitlement and mandatory programs. These cuts have **teeth** -- for the first time, they will be **guaranteed in law**. **No more smoke and mirrors**.
- o **MILITARY CUTS:** Although the defense budget is cut by \$67 billion over three years -- and more over five years -- our brave men and women serving in the **Persian Gulf** will still get the **backing they deserve** to accomplish their mission.

Larry
Lindsay
- Boskin
5042

90% of
business?

2-year
expansion
of expensing
+ add'l expensing
for scientific
equipment

as per
Dif

By 1995, It will bring the budget deficit as a % of GNP to its lowest level since 1966.

gov't
spending

mini-sequester

- **BUDGET REFORM:** The budget discipline of Gramm Rudman will be extended for five years and the agreement includes **substantial budget process reform**. For the next five years, all discretionary spending by Congress is **capped**.
- This budget is **tough**, but it is **fair**. It is a **solid package** to boost economic growth and solve long term problems -- without having the burden fall entirely on any one group alone. The time has come to move **beyond partisan interests** and put **the interest of United States first**. *'broad' narrow*
- Most importantly, this budget agreement is our **last, best chance to get the federal budget deficit under control**. To all you armchair quarterbacks and backseat drivers out there, I say this: **You can pick this package apart, but you cannot put a better package together**.
- It's time for **action by the Congress**, and it's time to **end the talk**. With that said, I will end this statement and take your questions.

#

To: Speech Writers & Researchers

— FYI — Check your candidates on upcoming speeches.

House Roll Call on Budget Resolution

Associated Press

Following is the 254 to 179 roll call by which the House rejected the budget agreement this morning:

ALABAMA—Democrats: Beville, yes; Browder, no; Erdreich, yes; Flippo, yes; Harris, no. Republicans: Callahan, no; Dickinson, yes.

ALASKA—Republican: Young, yes.

ARIZONA—Democrat: Udall, yes. Republicans: Kolbe, yes; Kyl, no; Rhodes, yes; Stump, no.

ARKANSAS—Democrats: Alexander, no; Anthony, no. Republican: Robinson, yes; Hammer-schmidt, yes.

CALIFORNIA—Democrats: Anderson, yes; Bates, no; Beilenson, yes; Berman, no; Bosco, yes; Boxer, no; Brown, no; Condit, no; Del-lums, no; Dixon, no; Dymally, no; Edwards, no; Fazio, yes; Hawkins, no; Lantos, yes; Lehman, no; Levine, no; Martinez, no; Matsui, yes; Miller, no; Mineta, yes; Panetta, yes; Pelosi, no; Roybal, no; Stark, no; Torres, yes; Waxman, no. Republicans: Campbell, no; Cox, no; Dan-nemeyer, no; Dornan, no; Dreier, no; Gallegly, no; Herger, no; Hunter, no; Lagomarsino, no; Lewis, yes; Lowery, yes; McCandless, no; Moorhead, no; Packard, no; Pashayan, no; Rohrabacher, no; Shumway, yes; Thomas, no.

COLORADO—Democrats: Campbell, no; Schroeder, no; Skaggs, yes. Republicans: Brown, no; Hefner, no; Schaefer, no.

CONNECTICUT—Democrats: Gejdenson, yes; Kenna, yes; Morrison, no. Republicans: Johnson, yes; Rowland, no; Shays, yes.

DELAWARE—Democrat: Carper, yes.

FLORIDA—Democrats: Bennett, yes; Fascell, yes; Gibbons, yes; Hutto, no; Johnston, no; Lehman, yes; Nelson, yes; Smith, no. Republi-cans: Billakis, no; Goss, no; Grant, no; Ire-land, yes; James, no; Lewis, no; McCollum, no; Ros-Lehtinen, no; Shaw, yes; Stearns, no; Young, yes.

GEORGIA—Democrats: Barnard, no; Darden, yes; Hatcher, yes; Jenkins, no; Jones, no; Lew-is, no; Ray, yes; Rowland, yes; Thomas, yes. Republican: Gingrich, no.

HAWAII—Democrat: Mink, no. Republican: Saiiki, no.

IDAHO—Democrat: Stallings, no. Republican: Craig, no.

ILLINOIS—Democrats: Annunzio, no; Bruce, no; Collins, no; Costello, no; Durbin, no; Evans, no; Hayes, no; Lipinski, no; Poshard, no; Ros-tenkowski, yes; Russo, no; Sangmeister, no; Savage, no; Yates, no. Republicans: Crane, no; Fawell, no; Hastert, yes; Hyde, no; Madi-gan, yes; Martin, no; Michel, yes; Porter, yes.

INDIANA—Democrats: Hamilton, yes; Jacobs, no; Jontz, no; Long, no; McCloskey, no; Sharp, no; Visclosky, yes. Republicans: Burton, no; Hiler, no; Myers, no.

IOWA—Democrats: Nagle, yes; Smith, yes. Republi-cans: Grandy, yes; Leach, yes; Lightfoot, no; Tauke, no.

KANSAS—Democrats: Glickman, yes; Slattery, yes. Republicans: Meyers, yes; Roberts, yes; Whittaker, yes.

KENTUCKY—Democrats: Hubbard, no; Maz-zoli, no; Natcher, no; Perkins, no. Republi-cans: Bunning, no; Hopkins, no; Rogers, no.

LOUISIANA—Democrats: Boggs, yes; Hayes, no; Huckaby, no; Tauzin, no. Republi-cans: Baker, yes; Holloway, no; Livingston, yes; McCrery, no.

MAINE—Democrat: Brennan, no. Republican: Snowe, no.

MARYLAND—Democrats: Byron, yes; Cardin, yes; Dyson, no; Hoyer, yes; McMillen, yes; Mfume, no. Republicans: Bentley, no; Mo-rella, yes.

MASSACHUSETTS—Democrats: Atkins, no; Donnelly, no; Early, no; Frank, no; Kennedy, no; Markey, no; Mavroules, no; Moakley, yes; Neal, no; Studds, no. Republican: Conte, yes.

MICHIGAN—Democrats: Bonior, no; Carr, no; Conyers, yes; Crockett, not voting; Dingell, yes; Ford, no; Hertel, no; Kildee, no; Levin, yes; Traxler, yes; Wolpe, no. Republicans: Broom-field, no; Davis, no; Henry, no; Pursell, no; Schuette, no; Upton, no; Vander Jagt, yes.

MINNESOTA—Democrats: Oberstar, yes; Pen-ny, yes; Sabo, yes; Sikorski, yes; Vento, n. Republi-cans: Frenzel, yes; Stangeland, no; We-ber, no.

MISSISSIPPI—Democrats: Espy, no; Montgom-ery, yes; Parker, yes; Taylor, no; Whitten, no.

MISSOURI—Democrats: Clay, no; Gephardt, yes; Skelton, yes; Volkmer, no; Wheat, no. Republi-cans: Buechner, yes; Coleman, yes; Em-erson, no; Hancock, no.

MONTANA—Democrat: Williams, no. Republi-can: Marfenec, no.

NEBRASKA—Democrat: Hoagland, no. Republi-cans: Bereuter, no; Smith, yes.

NEVADA—Democrat: Bilbray, yes. Republican: Vucanovich, yes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Republicans: Douglas, no; Smith, no.

NEW JERSEY—Democrats: Dwyer, no; Guarini, no; Hughes, no; Pallone, no; Payne, no; Roe, no; Torricelli, no. Republicans: Courter, yes; Gallo, yes; Rinaldo, no; Roukema, no; Saxton, no; Smith, no.

NEW MEXICO—Democrat: Richardson, yes. Republicans: Schiff, yes; Skeen, yes.

NEW YORK—Democrats: Ackerman, yes; Downey, no; Engel, no; Flake, no; Hochbrueckner, no; LaFalce, yes; Lowey, no; Manton, yes; McHugh, yes; McNulty, yes; Mrazek, no; Nowak, no; Owens, no; Rangel, no; Scheuer, yes; Schumer, no; Serrano, yes; Slaughter, no; Solarz, yes; Towns, no; Weiss, no. Republi-cans: Boehlert, yes; Fish, yes; Gilman, no; Green, yes; Horton, yes; Houghton, yes; Lent, yes; Martin, yes; McGrath, no; Molinari, yes; Paxon, no; Solomon, no; Walsh, no.

NORTH CAROLINA—Democrats: Clarke, no;

Hefner, no; Jones, no; Lancaster, yes; Neal, no; Price, yes; Rose, yes; Valentine, yes. Republi-cans: Ballenger, no; Coble, no; McMillan, yes.

NORTH DAKOTA—Democrat: Dorgan, no.

OHIO—Democrats: Applegate, no; Eckart, no; Feighan, no; Hall, yes; Kaptur, yes; Luken, yes; Oaker, no; Pease, yes; Sawyer, yes; Stokes, no; Traficant, no. Republicans: DeWine, yes; Gillmor, yes; Gradison, yes; Kasich, no; Lu-kens, yes; McEwen, no; Miller, yes; Oxley, yes; Regula, no; Wylie, yes.

OKLAHOMA—Democrats: English, no; McCurdy, yes; Synar, no; Watkins, yes. Republi-cans: Edwards, no; Inhofe, no.

OREGON—Democrats: AuCoin, yes; DeFazio, no; Wyden, no. Republicans: D. Smith, no; R. Smith, no.

PENNSYLVANIA—Democrats: Borski, no; Coyne, no; Foglietta, yes; Gaydos, no; Gray, yes; Kanjorski, no; Kolter, no; Kostmayer, yes; Murphy, no; Murtha, yes; Walgren, no; Yatron, no. Republicans: Clinger, yes; Coughlin, yes; Gekas, yes; Goodling, yes; McDade, yes; Ridge, yes; Ritter, no; Schulze, no; Shuster, no; Walker, no; Weldon, no.

RHODE ISLAND—Republicans: Machtley, no; Schneider, no.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Democrats: Derrick, yes; Patterson, no; Spratt, yes; Tallon, yes. Republi-cans: Ravenel, no; Spence, no.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Democrat: Johnson, no.

TENNESSEE—Democrats: Clement, yes; Coop-er, yes; Ford, no; Gordon, yes; Lloyd, yes; Tan-ner, yes. Republicans: Duncan, no; Quillen, yes; Sundquist, yes.

TEXAS—Democrats: Andrews, yes; Brooks, no; Bryant, no; Bustamante, yes; Chapman, yes; Coleman, yes; de la Garza, yes; Frost, yes; Geren, no; Gonzalez, no; Hall, yes; Laughlin, no; Leath, yes; Ortiz, yes; Pickle, yes; Sar-palius, no; Stenholm, yes; Washington, no; Wilson, yes. Republicans: Archer, yes; Arme-y, no; Bartlett, yes; Barton, no; Combest, yes; DeLay, no; Fields, no; Smith, no.

UTAH—Democrat: Owens, yes. Republicans: Hansen, yes; Nielson, no.

VERMONT—Republican: Smith, yes.

VIRGINIA—Democrats: Boucher, no; Olin, yes; Payne, yes; Pickett, no; Siskiy, yes. Republi-cans: Bateman, yes; Bliley, no; Parris, no; Slaughter, no; Wolf, yes.

WASHINGTON—Democrats: Dicks, yes; Foley, yes (by tradition, the speaker seldom votes); McDermott, yes; Swift, yes; Unsoeld, no. Republi-cans: Chandler, yes; Miller, yes; Morris-son, yes.

WEST VIRGINIA—Democrat: Molohan, yes; Rahall, no; Staggers, no; Wise, no.

WISCONSIN—Democrats: Aspin, yes; Kasten-meier, no; Kleczka, no; Moody, no; Obey, no. Republicans: Gunderson, no; Petri, no; Roth, no; Sensenbrenner, no.

WYOMING—Republican: Thomas, no.

W. Post, 10/5/90

TALKING POINTS ON THE BUDGET AGREEMENT
PRESS CONFERENCE -- OCTOBER 2, 1990

- o ~~I have just met with Republican members of the Congress~~ ^{this morning} ~~and we agreed that we can have quick and decisive action on the budget agreement through bipartisan leadership in both Houses. I realize that there has been a lot of controversy about this compromise over the last 24 hours, but that is understandable -- like most compromises, it will not satisfy everyone. But again, I am calling on Congress to act -- and act soon -- on this vital legislation.~~ ^{to underscore the necessity for}

- o **OVERVIEW:** The five-year bipartisan budget compromise will boost America's economic vitality in the long run. It will give small and medium-size business a shot in the arm and create jobs.

The budget agreement raises the prospect of a long-term healthy economy, it raises the potential for growth, it raises America's ability to compete -- but it does not raise personal income taxes.

- o **GROWTH INCENTIVES:** The agreement includes:
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- o **BUDGET REFORM:** The budget discipline of Gramm Rudman will be extended for five years and the agreement includes substantial budget process reform. For the next five years, all discretionary spending by Congress is capped.

- o This budget is tough, but it is fair. It is a solid package to boost economic growth and solve long term problems -- without having the burden fall entirely on any one group alone. The time has come to move beyond special interests and put the interest of America first.
- o Most importantly, this budget agreement is our last, best chance to get the federal budget deficit under control. To all the armchair quarterbacks and backseat drivers out there, I say this: You can pick this package apart, but you cannot put a better package together.
- o It's time for action by the Congress, and it's time to end the talk. With that said, I will end this statement and take your questions.

#

THE BUDGET SUMMIT AGREEMENT: SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE ECONOMY PART II

(Updating *Backgrounder Update* No. 140, "The Budget Summit Agreement: Serious Damage to the Economy, Part I," and *Backgrounder* No. 787, "Rx for the Federal Deficit: The Four Percent Solution," October 1, 1990.)

After five months of negotiations, congressional and Administration budget negotiators produced an agreement which can be only described as deplorable. The package combines the largest first-year tax increase in America's history, dubious economic assumptions, phony spending cuts, and inadequate enforcement provisions. At a time when annual economic growth has collapsed to less than one percent, enactment of the agreement surely would throw the nation into recession. Among the most damaging provisions in the agreement are:

NEW TAXES

Tax revenues are already projected to increase by \$397.8 billion between 1990 and 1995, an average of \$80 billion in new money each year. Apparently this flood of new tax revenues is not enough to quench Capitol Hill's thirst. Thus Congress has demanded and obtained from the budget agreement \$133.8 billion in explicit tax increases over the next five years.

Major provisions include a 12 cents per gallon increase in gasoline taxes, 2 cents of which would be levied at the wholesale level, raising more than \$50 billion over five years. To make matters much worse, rather than using gas tax revenues for repair and construction of highways and bridges, the agreement undermines the integrity of the Highway Trust Fund by using half of the money for general government spending. This thus opens the sluice gates for future gas tax hikes simply to fund general revenue outlays. Not only is this bad economics, it raises the cost of travel for every American and undermines one of the nation's most prized characteristics: the easy mobility of Americans.

In addition, there are higher taxes on aviation. The air passenger ticket will jump by 25 percent. Domestic air cargo taxes and aviation fuel taxes also will increase by 25 percent. These taxes will take nearly \$12 billion from the travelling public. America is a large country with a highly mobile population. Increasing transportation costs has a particularly detrimental impact on the American economy because of the long distances goods are shipped. Consumers will be particularly hard hit, making it more expensive to visit family members and make business trips.

The package also increases tobacco, beer, wine, and alcohol excise taxes, raising \$10 billion over five years. What is most alarming about the kind of taxes being raised is that the agreement sets the precedent for a national sales tax by imposing a 10 percent tax on so-called luxury items, raising nearly \$2 billion. Exactly what constitutes a luxury is defined by Congress. It is certain that Congress will add new items to this list over time. The negotiators pulled a tried and true budget gimmick out of the hat. They claim that through stricter enforcement, the Internal Revenue Service can collect \$9.4 billion in new revenues.

In addition to a wide range of taxes on American businesses, the package also destroys the insurance nature of Medicare by raising the cap on income subject to the payroll tax from \$51,300 to \$73,000. Furthermore, the agreement undermines the protections in the tax code for home ownership, state and local taxation, and charitable deductions by restricting the use of itemized deductions.

The agreement contains more tax increases than meet the eye. In what surely must be a deliberate attempt by the White House and Congress to deceive the public, they are including several tax increases in the "spending cut" portion of the package. The monthly tax that senior citizens pay to Medicare will be increased, but the revenues generated by that change are counted as a spending cut. Seventeen different "fees" are to be increased, generating an additional \$14.2 billion in revenue for the government over the next five years, yet this money is to be counted as a spending cut. Nearly \$5.4 billion of the supposed five-year spending cuts are actually revenues being transferred to the general budget from the Postal Service, which is now off-budget, resulting in no real savings.

Worse still, the agreement contains an automatic tax increase provision by requiring that any future tax cuts be offset by tax increases. Had it been in effect, this provision would have prevented the enactment of Ronald Reagan's Economic Recovery and Tax Act in 1981. At the very least, this provision effectively eliminates any opportunity to pass tax-cut legislation to pull the economy out of the recession which the budget agreement will cause.

DUBIOUS ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

White House and congressional negotiators agreed to "cook the books" to minimize the obvious negative effects of the agreement. While most economists agree that the package will reduce economic growth, the budget summitters somehow make the assumption that enactment of the package will nearly double the rate of economic growth next year, from 0.7 percent to 1.3 percent, and almost triple growth in 1992, from 1.3 percent to 3.8 percent.

Herbert Hoover thought tax increases would strengthen the economy in 1930. He was wrong; a recession became a depression. More ominously, the budget agreement would push taxes to nearly 20 percent of Gross National Product (GNP). The only two occasions in peacetime that taxes reached 20 percent of GNP, in 1969 and 1981, the economy fell into recession the following year. A recession is the biggest enemy of the budget deficit: The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the deficit would increase by \$32 billion for each percentage point that the unemployment rate is higher than projected.

Negotiators have stated explicitly that they want the Federal Reserve Board to adopt an easy money policy in response to the agreement. Yet they ignore the inflationary impact of such a policy by assuming that the inflation rate, as measured by the GNP deflator, will fall to 2.8 percent by 1995. Since government spending is often tied to the price level, a more realistic inflation estimate

would expose how much spending will actually increase compared to what is claimed in the agreement.

Perhaps the most unrealistic element of the package is the assumption that interest rates will decline. More than \$64 billion of the alleged savings hinges on the interest rate on three-month Treasury bills falling to 4.2 percent and rates for 10-year Treasury notes dropping to 5.3 percent. Since interest rates normally rise and fall with changes in the inflation rate, this assumption has no credibility.

PHONY SPENDING CUTS

Negotiators are trying to sell the agreement as one of "shared pain." Other than the fact that the defense budget is projected to decline by \$8 billion, from \$300 billion this year to \$292 billion in 1993, there are absolutely no cuts in spending. Even excluding the costs of the deposit insurance bailout, total spending under the agreement will rise by more than \$220 billion over the next five years.

Since Congress has violated the spending limits in every previous budget agreement, it is a sure bet that spending actually will climb considerably more than the \$220 billion already projected. Once realistic interest rate and inflation rate projections are included, any hope of limiting spending increases to \$220 billion disappears. Furthermore, if a recession occurs, as many economists predict, spending on welfare and unemployment programs automatically will rise beyond currently projected levels.

INADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT

If history serves as a guide, the meager budget process reforms included in the agreement will fail to break the chronic cycle of tax and spend. Major reforms were completely rejected.

The package does not include a balanced budget amendment. The President was not granted a line-item veto. The current services budget, the feature that allows the negotiators to pretend they are cutting spending when outlays are actually rising, remains untouched. Minor revisions are made by the agreement to strengthen the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act. Yet even with these changes, the law can still be waived by the Rules Committee in the House and by 60 votes in the Senate.

CONCLUSION

In 1982, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) was enacted with the promise that every dollar of higher taxes would be accompanied by three dollars of spending cuts. The higher taxes became law, but spending actually increased by more than \$200 billion over the following three years. This week's proposed budget agreement makes TEFRA look good by comparison.

If enacted, the current agreement is almost certain to push the economy into a recession. What few savings exist on the spending side are almost wholly dependent on unrealistic economic assumptions. The budget agreement effectively repeals Reaganomics and will put an end to the economic prosperity America experienced during the 1980s.

Daniel J. Mitchell

John M. Olin Fellow in Political Economy



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON DC 20460

SEP 26 1990

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

NOTE TO DEB AMEND

Attached is a list of bad things that will happen to our programs if the 31.9% sequester goes into effect. This list is a part of our official communication to OMB so you can rely upon the fact that we will back the President up completely on any one of these claims.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to help.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lew Crampton".

Lew Crampton
Associate Administrator

Attachment

(Dollars in Millions)									
	<u>S&E</u>	<u>FIFRA</u>	<u>IG</u>	<u>LUST</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>AC&C</u>	<u>R&D</u>	<u>B&F</u>	<u>CG</u>
Nonfurlough Personnel:									
Hiring									
Freeze	\$34.2	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$0.2	\$8.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other payroll	15.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Training	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	28.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Expenses	114.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	29.4	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.0
Employee Furlough:	51.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Personnel	\$245.2	\$1.2	\$4.0	\$1.7	\$66.7	\$0.4	\$3.9	\$0.3	\$0.0
Contracts/ IAGS	\$83.9	\$1.8	\$7.0	\$1.3	\$421.5	\$119.4	\$47.2	\$4.6	\$0.0
Grants	1.9	0.1	0.1	21.3	13.6	145.6	25.4	0.0	662.0
Total CIGs	\$85.8	\$1.8	\$7.1	\$22.6	\$435.1	\$265.0	\$72.6	\$4.6	\$662.0
Total Savings	\$331.0	\$3.0	\$11.1	\$24.3	\$501.8	\$265.4	\$76.5	\$4.9	\$662.0

V. Programmatic Impacts

Reducing the Agency's budget by 31.9% would have severe programmatic impacts. The following are many of the programs that would not be able to be implemented or that would be largely curtailed.

- Implementation of the Clean Air Act, which is the top priority of the Agency and a priority of the President and Congress, would be severely curtailed. State/local grants for emissions monitoring would be reduced. This would limit the ability of states to enforce emissions standards, thus causing a deterioration in air quality, and could impact up to 1,100 state and local employees.
- Funding reduction would result in the Agency's inability to certify 1993 model automobiles for production, thus limiting domestic and foreign production and severely impacting employment in the auto industry and related industries.
- Ninety communities would be unable to construct wastewater treatment facilities due to reduction in State Revolving Fund construction grants, and a \$20 million reduction in SRF administration funds might affect hundreds of state or contract employees. In addition, funds for technical assistance to small systems would be reduced by 70%, which would impact the drinking water supply of approximately 20% of the population.

- The radiological emergency response team, capable of assisting in the event of a nuclear incident, could not be maintained.
- Due to reductions in Superfund activity, approximately 7 billion gallons of contaminated groundwater will go untreated, thereby threatening the drinking water systems of over 3 million people.
- Decreased funding would cause a significant reduction in technical assistance and training to states and communities for chemical accident emergency response plans. States and communities would be less prepared, thus potentially increasing the public's risk of exposure to dangerous chemicals.
- State cooperative agreements for LUST would be reduced by \$17 million, limiting the ability of states to monitor leakage of underground petroleum storage tanks. This would increase the risk of undetected leakage as well as result in RIFs at the state level.
- Funding reduction would reduce chemical review decisions, potentially allowing dangerous chemicals to remain in the marketplace.
- Funding reduction would eliminate State Asbestos Cooperative Agreements, and reduce compliance monitoring, potentially increasing exposure to dangerous levels of asbestos.
- Would reduce frequency of monitor ocean dumping, Great Lakes, atmospheric deposition, and fish and sediment toxics sampling.
- If sequestration occurs, 80 new remedial actions for lead under Superfund would not be initiated, thus worsening environmental conditions at these sites.
- Sequestration would have the following effects on RCRA programs:
 1. The sequestration would cause curtailment of current corrective actions and halt all new corrective actions. Further, discovery of violations would not be followed up with enforcement action.
 2. Regulations such as hazardous waste listings of refinery waste and landfill liner and leak detection would be delayed or cancelled.
 3. Development of standards for municipal combustion ash, mining, and oil and gas wastes would not be addressed.
- Further action on wetlands protection, a priority of the President, would be severely restricted.
- In addition to reductions to the drinking water and wastewater programs mentioned previously, EPA-State partnerships would deteriorate, thus slowing implementation of programs in the future even if funding is restored.
- Oil spill prevention measures such as Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) inspections for holding tanks and land transportation may not be possible.

- State cooperative agreements for PCBs would be reduced, resulting in reduction in compliance monitoring for storage facilities.
- The Agency's participation in the lead-in-paint program would be greatly reduced.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF FURLOUGH



The Department of Commerce will manage the furlough of employees under any sequestration as efficiently and compassionately as possible while complying with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

~~speakers & researchers.~~
~~Have this~~
~~one with~~
 SEE
 CARD
~~help~~
~~bits of great~~
~~crafting speeches!~~
~~Deb A~~

What is the effect of sequestration on The Department of Veterans Affairs?

It will not have any effect on our medical services, because they are protected by law. However, our benefits such as the processing of mortgages and GI bill educational benefits will be affected. In addition, our cemeteries will have to shut down at least two days a week. Burials would be held on alternate days.

The sequestration will cause a major disruption of our benefit program, especially the special personal contact the veteran has with the VA. However, we are properly protected from any adverse impact on our medical services.

As spoken by Edward Derwinski on Tuesday, September 26, 1990



**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500**

September 25, 1990

ONDCP Memorandum

**To: Deb Amend
From: Ben Banta
Subject: Effects of FY 1991 Sequester**

=====

Attached is a list of the various agencies and departments we are currently involved with and comments on each as sequestration occurs. Page 10g provides a concise financial summary on how sequestration will affect the war of drugs. As you know ONDCP is part of the White House and would be affected the same as you are.

I hope this memo will be of help to you. Please call should you have any questions. I can be reached at 467-9890.

attachment (8 pages)

MAJOR EFFECTS OF FY 1991 SEQUESTER
(All estimates are preliminary)

Drug Enforcement Administration:

- o Summary -- DEA's total reduction in budget authority would be approximately \$186 million. This would result in a loss of 1/3 of DEA's Special Agent strength at a time when drug law enforcement remains a high priority.
- o Furloughs -- Every DEA employee would be furloughed for 65 days. Approximate cut: \$76 million, close to 1,300 FTE, a over 600 Special Agent FTE.
- o Headquarters Operating Accounts -- Approximate cut: close to \$59 million. Each headquarters operating account would be reduced. This includes DEA training, information systems, the aviation and intelligence programs, EPIC, budgeting and accounting, facilities management, personnel, and technical operations. Reductions will require a dramatic decrease in services in all areas, elimination of travel, and cancellation of most contract activity. The cancellation of contracts may lead to monetary penalties which could exceed the monies saved.
- o Field Operations and PE/PI -- Approximate cut: \$22 million. Each DEA program operating account will be reduced. This includes State and local task forces, diversion control activities, intelligence collection, domestic marijuana eradication, Special Enforcement Operations and Programs, drug evidence analysis, and other domestic enforcement operations. Drastic reductions in DEA's support to the Andean initiative, an Administration priority, also will be required.
- o Hiring Freeze -- Overtime and performance awards would be eliminated. Approximate cut: \$16 million, over 230 FTE, including more than 60 Special Agent FTE.
- o Permanent Change of Duty Station (PCS) -- Approximate cut: \$7 million. This reduction could not only compromise the lives of Special Agents and their families if they cannot be relocated after threats, but also would seriously affect DEA's career development program for Special Agents.

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- o Summary -- The total reduction in budget authority would be approximately \$48 million. For FBI's drug enforcement budget decision unit only, this would result in a reduction of 255 Special Agent FTE and 189 support personnel FTE. These reductions would jeopardize FBI's ongoing drug trafficking investigations, HIDTA activities, intelligence gathering, NDIC support, and task force involvement. Specific effects in the drugs decision unit are highlighted below.
- o Furloughs -- Approximate cut: \$5 million. All drug enforcement personnel would be furloughed for 22 days during the first 7 pay periods. This would be a reduction of 71 Special Agent FTE and 55 support FTE.
- o RIF's -- Approximate cut: \$17 million. During the last three quarters of the fiscal year there would be a reduction-in-force (RIF) of 184 Special Agent FTE and 134 support FTE.
- o Nonpersonnel Funding Reductions -- Approximate cut: \$10 million.
- o Hiring Freeze and Elimination of Overtime -- Approximate cut: \$2 million.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

- o The Border Patrol program would furlough staff 24 days. Using the current on board strength of 4,397, this translates into a reduction of 289 FTE in the border patrol program.
- o INS estimates that it would realize 5,000 fewer seizures less per year from the reduction in the Border Patrol Program.
- o Air flights to patrol the border would be reduced from an average of 6 hours per day to 2 hours per day. Vehicles used to patrol the border would be used substantially less, but the extent of the decrease is unknown at this time.

Bureau of Prisons

- o The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) would eliminate training, administrative travel, equipment, and costs associated with prison management changes. Contract confinement would be cut by 3,000 beds, and a hiring freeze would be instituted immediately, preventing 3,000 new prison beds from being

activated. The hiring freeze and contract confinement would increase prison overcrowding from 70% above capacity to between 85% and 90% above capacity. All BOP staff, including guards, would be furloughed for 82 days, and inmate programs would be reduced by 32 percent, increasing inmate idleness.

Office of Justice Programs

- o State and local grants administered by the Bureau of Justice Programs under OJP would be reduced by \$176 million, or 40%, below the President's Budget request. Other OJP reductions would be taken in criminal justice research (\$5 million) and juvenile programs (\$2 million).

U.S. Customs Service

- o Investigative cases related to drug interdiction would be reduced or delayed and the number of new cases accepted would be restricted. Arrests and indictments could be reduced as much as 40 percent.
- o The air program would furlough pilots up to 75 days each. This would drastically reduce Customs capacity to respond to air smugglers, whose efforts are not curtailed by budget cuts. The marine program will conduct fewer patrols. Up to a 50 percent reduction in air and marine missions could occur.
- o Sharing with State and local governments could decline by as much as 50 percent.
- o Customs would significantly reduce container inspections and special enforcement "Blitzes and "Special Operations" would be eliminated.

U.S. Coast Guard

- o Only civilian personnel can be furloughed. Coast Guard personnel are exempted, as is military personnel. This means that the sequester would fall harder on equipment purchases.
- o The Coast Guard would defer purchase of helicopters and vessels that were to be procured to augment OPBAT and general drug program operations.
- o Coast Guard operations, especially drug patrols, would be greatly curtailed.

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Department of Defense post sequester impact statement *

- o Reduces in half the President's DoD interdiction and counterdrug efforts. Resultant amount is 32% lower than the FY 1990 level of effort.
- o The post sequester amount will likely force a slowdown of DoD's relatively young interdiction and counterdrug activities. Specifically, it may:
 - Reduce Operation TEMPO to below the FY 1990 level of effort;
 - Significantly scale back the prevention and education program;
 - Stretch out the detection and monitoring program over the next few years; and,
 - Eliminate both the Over-The-Horizon Backscatter radar system and the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and halt the procurement of the Southern Command's counterdrug management system.

* Post Sequester impact statement is an ONDCP estimate only. DoD would not speculate at this time.

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Bureau of International Narcotics Matters

- o A sequester would reduce the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters' (INM) FY 1991 budget from \$150 million to \$80 million.
- o This cut would make it either impossible to fund fully the Andean Strategy--the centerpiece of the President's international narcotics control policy--or cut deeply into non-Andean programs.

Agency for International Development (AID)

- o FY 1991 is the first year of significantly expanded economic aid for the Andean Strategy.
- o A sequester of Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance would virtually wipe out the economic assistance component of the Andean Strategy, precluding any possibility of ameliorating or even cushioning the potential negative economic impact of successful drug enforcement efforts.

Military Assistance

- o A sequester of the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) accounts would make it virtually impossible to provide vital military assistance to the Andes.
- o Military assistance is needed to create the favorable conditions under which host country police units can successfully pursue the goals of the anti-drug Andean Strategy.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

- o The ADMS Block Grant program would be reduced to approximately \$377.5 million, \$100 million below the 1990 base and \$200 million below the President's 1991 request. The funding cut would result in the reduction of 28,000 federally funded treatment equivalent slots.
- o Funding for grants administered by the Office of Treatment Improvement would be reduced to approximately \$50.4 million, \$21.3 million below the 1990 base and \$72 million below the President's 1992 request. Not only would the funding cut prevent the expansion of these activities in FY 1991, it would also result in drastically reducing the number of awards continued next year. These activities include grants

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for target cities, critical populations, and offender populations.

- o Funding for grants administered by the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention would be reduced to approximately \$85.5 million, \$35.5 million below the 1990 base and \$98.5 million below the President's 1991 request. Not only would the funding prevent the expansion of these activities in FY 1991, it would also result in drastically reducing the number of awards continued next year. These activities include grants for community partnerships, at-risk youth, and pregnant women.

Department of Education

- o Funding for the Drug Free Schools and Communities State grants would be reduced to approximately \$309.2 million, \$128.6 million below the 1990 base and \$178.6 million below the President's 1991 request. The funding cut would reduce the average per pupil funding from \$7.39 (1991 request) to slightly more than five dollars.

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**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET
FY 1991 SEQUESTER ESTIMATES**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Pres. Request	1991 * G-R-H Baseline	1991 Sequester Amount	1991 Post Sequester	Change 90 Est. -91 Seq.	FY 1991 Sequester v. Request
Office of National Drug Control Policy	\$4	\$37	\$67	\$39	\$12	\$26	(\$11)	(\$40)
Special Forfeiture Fund	0	109	128	114	37	77	(32)	(51)
Department of Justice								
DEA	543	549	700	574	186	388	(161)	(312)
FBI	210	141	172	147	48	100	(41)	(72)
Org. Crime Drug Enforce. Task Forces	0	215	330	224	73	151	(64)	(179)
Criminal Division	13	12	18	13	4	8	(4)	(10)
Tax Division	2	1	2	1	0	1	(0)	(1)
U.S. Attorneys	134	137	182	143	46	97	(40)	(85)
U.S. Marshals	124	154	201	161	52	109	(45)	(92)
Prisons								
* Buildings & Facilities	374	894	243	934	303	243	(651)	0
* Salaries & Expenses	409	603	796	630	204	426	(177)	(370)
* National Institute of Corrections	4	5	6	5	2	4	(1)	(2)
Support of Prisoners	72	111	135	116	38	78	(33)	(57)
INS	126	128	141	134	43	90	(38)	(50)
Office of Justice Programs	186	481	526	503	163	340	(141)	(186)
Forfeiture Fund	272	357	372	373	121	252	(105)	(120)
INTERPOL	1	1	1	1	0	1	(0)	(1)
	2,470	3,789	3,825	3,959	1,283	2,288	(1,501)	(1,537)
Department of the Treasury								
Customs	525	626	579	654	212	442	(184)	(137)
IRS	68	66	77	69	22	47	(19)	(30)
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	89	95	101	99	32	67	(28)	(34)
Secret Service	2	3	3	3	1	2	(1)	(1)
Federal Law Enforce. Training Ctr.	18	17	19	18	6	12	(5)	(7)
	703	806	779	843	273	570	(237)	(209)
Department of Transportation								
Coast Guard	634	675	732	705	229	477	(198)	(255)
Federal Aviation Admin.	8	22	31	23	7	16	(6)	(16)
Nat. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	2	6	10	6	2	4	(2)	(5)
	643	704	773	735	238	497	(206)	(276)
Department of State								
International Narcotics Matters	101	113	150	118	38	80	(33)	(70)
Agency for International Development	16	48	224	50	16	34	(14)	(190)
U.S. Information Agency	3	3	3	3	1	2	(1)	(1)
Military Assistance	22	131	151	137	44	93	(38)	(58)
	\$142	\$296	\$528	\$308	\$100	\$208	(\$87)	(\$320)

* FY 1991 G-R-H Baseline is derived as the FY 1990 Estimate, inflated by 4.5%

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NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET
FY 1991 SEQUESTER ESTIMATES

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Pres. Request	1991 * G-R-H Baseline	1991 Sequester Amount	1991 Post Sequester	Change 90 Est. -91 Seq.	FY 1991 Sequester v. Request
Department of Agriculture								
Agriculture Research Service	\$1	\$2	\$7	\$2	\$1	\$1	(\$1)	(\$5)
U.S. Forest Service	5	5	11	5	2	4	(1)	(8)
	7	7	18	7	2	5	(2)	(13)
Department of the Interior								
Bureau of Land Management	1	7	7	7	2	5	(2)	(2)
National Park Service	1	6	13	6	2	4	(2)	(8)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	11	15	17	16	5	11	(4)	(6)
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	1	1	1	0	1	(0)	(0)
Office of Ter. & Intnl. Affs.	0	1	2	1	0	1	(0)	(1)
	13	30	39	31	10	21	(9)	(18)
Department of HHS								
ADAMHA	716	1,197	1,376	1,251	405	846	(351)	(530)
Health Care Financing Admin.	140	170	190	178	4	174	4	(16)
Centers for Disease Control	20	25	30	26	8	18	(7)	(13)
Indian Health Service	19	33	33	34	1	34	1	1
Food & Drug Admin.	7	7	7	7	2	5	(2)	(2)
Human Development Services	30	30	36	31	10	21	(9)	(14)
Family Support Admin.	3	2	0	2	1	1	(1)	1
	935	1,464	1,672	1,530	431	1,099	(365)	(573)
Department of Defense	502	878	1,208	918	324	594	(284)	(614)
Department of HUD	8	98	150	102	33	69	(29)	(81)
Department of Education	376	562	618	587	190	397	(165)	(221)
Department of Labor	39	72	88	75	24	51	(21)	(37)
Department of Veterans Affairs	242	271	300	283	6	278	7	(22)
ACTION	10	9	10	9	3	6	(3)	(3)
District of Columbia	0	27	27	28	9	19	(8)	(8)
U.S. Courts	209	324	403	339	110	229	(95)	(174)
TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET	\$6,301	\$9,483	\$10,631	\$9,908	\$3,086	\$6,433	(\$3,049)	(\$4,198)

* FY 1991 G-R-H Baseline is derived as the FY 1990 Estimate, inflated by 4.5%

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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Room 3442 - (202) 566-8773
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20020

The Service collects approximately \$27.5 billion per year from direct enforcement activities. Each day IRS furloughs its employees will result in a loss of approximately \$110 million in revenue. In addition, \$180 million received daily from taxpayers will be delayed in getting into the Treasury accounts.

Over 100,000 taxpayers who would daily contact the Service for general information and resolution of account issues would not receive service.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
20506

September 25, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID DEEMAREST

FROM: TORIE CLARKE - USTR

SUBJECT: EFFECTS OF SEQUESTRATION

Per your request, following are a few lines on the damaging effects of sequestration on USTR. These don't sound as dramatic as veterans denied medical care, but we tried. Let me know if you need anything else.

* Many critical negotiations have been and will continue to be curtailed or cancelled.

* Trade negotiators will be unable to compensate for international time zones because their computers will be shut down for twelve hours every day and the building will be closed every evening at 10:00 p.m.

* U.S. participation in the concluding session of the Uruguay Round global trade talks, which President Bush and the leaders of the other major industrial democracies have declared to be their highest trade priority, will be severely limited.

SEP 25 1990

TENTATIVE TWO-WEEK FURLOUGH PLANS

- PHS** IHS, CDC, NIH, ADAMHA, AHCPR and parts of OASH have no need to furlough during the first two weeks.
- FDA** Will take 2 days during first two weeks; these will possibly be scheduled for October 11 and October 12.
- HRSA** Will take 1.5 days during first two weeks; these will possibly be from noon on October 11 through October 12.
- OASH** Will take 2 days during first two weeks in certain areas; these will possibly be scheduled for October 11 and October 12.
- HCFA** Will take 1 day during first two weeks; this is scheduled for October 9 (Nationwide). After that, will take every other Friday, starting November 2, until 21 days are reached. Final notices are expected to be issued Wednesday, September 26.
- SSA** Will take the equivalent of 4 days during first two weeks, with 6 hour days on October 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 (9:00-3:30); and 5 hour days on October 10 and 11 (9:00-2:30). SSA will be closed all day on October 5 and October 12. Final notices are expected to be issued Thursday, September 27.
- FSA** Will take 2 days during first two weeks; these are scheduled for October 5 and October 12. After that, FSA will continue to furlough every Friday. Final notices are expected to be issued on Friday, September 28.
- HDS** Will take 3 days during first two weeks, closing all day October 5, 11 and 12. Final notices will be issued Friday, September 28.
- OS** OCA and ASPE's Policy Research have no need to furlough during the first two weeks. All other areas of OS will require between 1 and 2 days, with the exception of OGC which would possibly require 3 days. Furlough days have not yet been scheduled. Final notices are expected to be issued before Friday, September 28.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

AUG 24 1990

TO: The Secretary
 Through: US _____
 COS _____
 AS _____

FROM: *[Signature]*
 Assistant Secretary for
 Management and Budget

SUBJECT: Agency Plans for 1991 Sequester -- INFORMATION

In preparing for the FY 1991 sequester, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has requested plans describing how the Department would manage required reductions. Below are some of the funding actions which would be required under a 31.9 percent sequester. These actions assume a full-year sequester, which as we know is highly unlikely.

Public Health Service

- o Biomedical Research funded by ADAMHA and NIH would be reduced by \$3.5 billion (from a FY 1990 level of \$8.4 billion) resulting in a reduction of approximately 3,900 research project grants (from 22,602 in 1990) and 4,400 research trainees (from 13,125 in 1990). Those research grants funded would be subject to downward negotiations of up to 30 percent.
- o Drug Abuse treatment and prevention efforts would be severely curtailed. Treatment capacity would be reduced by over 30,000 slots. No new prevention demonstrations would be initiated and funding for ongoing projects would be cut by 30 percent.
- o State and local health agencies would lose over \$580 million in federal assistance, as a result of reductions in block grant funding.
- o FDA would have to severely curtail all its inspection and review operations, opening the possibility of contaminated blood and delaying review of new drug applications.
- o Reductions in CDC programs would result in no vaccinations for 1.6 million children, closure of 4 of the 11 STD Prevention and Training Centers, and elimination of lead poison screening for 22,000 children.

Health Care Financing Administration

- o Claims Processing Activities would be reduced, thereby creating a backlog of 261 million claims, delaying payments by 120 days, and preparing checks to providers on a monthly rather than a daily basis. Payment safeguard and productivity investment activities would also be cut.
- o State surveys would be reduced to 55 percent coverage for nursing homes and completely eliminated for all other facility types. State survey staff would be cut by approximately 33 percent.
- o All new research projects, such as Medicare fee schedule impact studies, would be cancelled; continuation projects, such as the long-term quality care study, would be reduced.

Social Security Administration

- o Cost-effective discretionary activities such as SSI redeterminations and overpayment collections would be eliminated.
- o Public information and discretionary mailings would be eliminated in association with reduced postage amounts.
- o ITS expenditures would be restricted to those activities required to avoid major service disruptions.
- o All overtime, discretionary promotions, contracts, grants and other acquisitions would be frozen.

Family Support Administration

- o Child Support Enforcement collections would be reduced by approximately \$1.3 billion. This would result in 180,000 children not having paternity established, issuance of 500,000 fewer support orders, location of 600,000 fewer absent parents, and a decline from 10.1 to 7.5 in the percentage of AFDC payments recovered through child support payments.

Office of Human Development Services

- o Head Start would be reduced by \$516 million from the FY 1990 level of \$1.55 billion. Approximately 185,000 fewer children would participate in Head Start in 1991 than in 1990. This is 305,000 fewer children than would have participated if the FY 1991 President's Budget level of \$1.9 billion were funded.

- o Approximately \$84 million would be reduced from the FY 1990 level of \$253 million for state grants for foster care, adoption and child protective services for at-risk children and families. A reduction of this magnitude would severely strain state child welfare systems.
- o Approximately \$248 million would be reduced from the FY 1990 level of \$747 million for AOA programs. This reduction would result in an approximate 32% reduction in supportive services to older individuals, and a decrease in meals for the elderly of 78 million from the 244 million meals served in FY 1990.
- o Social Services Block Grant funds would be reduced by \$893 million from the FY 1990 level of \$2.76 billion, causing major reductions in child care programs, homemaker services for the elderly and protective services for children.

Office of the Secretary

- o At least \$2.9 billion in savings to Departmental programs would be lost due to reduced audit efforts in the Office of Inspector General.
- o Approximately 50 planned research and evaluation projects would be postponed, delaying critical information in such areas as the homeless, elderly abuse and low income families.

In addition to these programmatic actions, in order to fully accomplish the required level of savings, the following number of furlough days would be required from each OPDIV:

	<u>Total Days for 1991*</u>	<u>Total Days per Pay Period*</u>
PHS	from 12 to 85	from .5 to 3.3
HCFA	from 8 to 24	from .3 to .9
SSA	from 85 to 98	from 3.3 to 3.8
FSA	from 58 to 78	from 2.2 to 3.0
HDS	from 76 to 87	from 2.9 to 3.4
OS	from 81 to 82	from 3.1 to 3.2

We are finalizing OPDIV plans and preparing to forward them to OMB on Monday, August 27.

* Ranges are due to application of the sequester across programs, projects and activities and varying assumptions concerning FY 1991 funding levels.

Department of Energy FY 1991 Sequester Plan Summary

Actions already taken to increase FY 1990 carryover balances:

- Department-wide freeze on hiring.
- Department-wide freeze on non-essential travel, training and overtime.
- Department-wide review of contractual actions to determine those which can be phased or otherwise delayed.

Fifteen Day Plan

Personnel Actions

Federal employees:

- OMB has indicated that unobligated balances will be made available and may be used to mitigate the impact of the sequester.
- Therefore no employees will need to be furloughed during the period October 1-15, 1990.

Contractor employees:

- DP would employ contractor staff 18,447 fewer days, the equivalent of laying off 1,677 persons for the entire fifteen day period.

Programmatic impacts

Restart of P and L Reactors delayed 1-2 months.

Full Year Plan

Personnel Actions

Federal employees:

- It would be necessary to furlough the equivalent of 900 staff years.

Contractor employees:

- Furlough/layoff over 52,000 contractor staff years.
- Because of contractual requirements, some contractors cannot furlough, but must lay off employees to achieve reductions.
- This great a loss of scientific expertise would adversely impact the Department's programs for many years in the future.

The following table indicates the organizations involved in furloughs:

	Federal FTEs	Contractor FTEs
Defense Programs	662	32,491
Energy Research	15	10,000
Environmental Management	100	7,000
Nuclear Energy	45	2,565
Civilian Radioactive Waste Management ...	25	484
Energy Information Administration	40	—
Hearings and Appeals	24	—
Intelligence	—	40
Total	896	52,574

Major Programmatic Actions/Impacts

Environmental Restoration and Waste Management

- Reductions will result in non-compliance with Resource Conservation Recovery Act and Toxic Substance Control Act storage requirements, non-compliance with Federal, state and county regulations, non-compliance with the Clean Air Act, delays in part B permits and RCRA closure plans at various facilities across the Department.
- Defer resolution of hydrogen buildup threat in storage tanks at Richland.
- Cannot implement required groundwater cleanup at Fernald.
- Monitoring and stabilization of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility at Idaho would fall below acceptable regulatory levels.
- Close operating facilities at Kansas City, Pantex, Mound and Y-12 because of non-compliance.
- Place WIPP in stand-by.
- Delay Savannah River Waste Processing Facility start-up two years.

Fossil Energy

- Reduce Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) oil acquisition to one-half of planned level.
- Postpone SPR capital improvements, major maintenance and distribution enhancements, resulting in some projects being delayed up to two years.
- In Naval Petroleum Reserves (NPR) the sequester of \$63 million will result in loss of \$90 million in revenues.
- Eliminate NPR development and exploration drilling.
- Reduction and stretch out of schedules for R&D efforts.

Conservation and Renewable Energy

- Reduce Weatherization grants by 38 thousand homes to a level of 82 thousand.
- Reduce Schools and Hospitals grants by 725 buildings to 1550 level.
- Reductions in R&D programs may cause some lab disruption because of consolidation of programs and moving funds out of labs that have a minor role in a given program.
- Greater emphasis upon cost-sharing and reimbursable work to leverage R&D funds.

Defense Programs

- Delay restart of K reactors 2 to 3 months, restart of P and L Reactors by one year and the Replacement Tritium Facility by three years, impacting tritium supplies.
- Unable to meet stockpile memorandum; no new weapons or stockpile improvement systems; weapons retirements also reduced.
- Resumption of Rocky Flats operations delayed.
- No underground testing at Nevada after the first quarter; complex to standby status.
- Delays at Idaho would significantly impact the ability to process spent naval fuel, thereby severely restricting the operating capability of the Navy's nuclear fleet.
- Reductions in verification and control preclude meeting commitments in support of arms control treaties and in support of ongoing treaty negotiations.
- Place Y-12 in standby.
- All constructions projects stretched out with schedule and cost impact.
- Over 4,000 employees at Los Alamos, Livermore and Sandia laboratories subject to Reductions in Force for the full year.
- In New Production Reactors — Reduced support to the two prime contractors prevents them from staffing up and results in one year delay in program.

Energy Research

- Shutdown of major facilities (HFIR/HFBR, AGS, LAMPF, and Bevalac).
- Running time at Fermilab and SLAC reduced by 75 percent.
- Significant reduction in SSC, Human Genome, Global Climate Change, Magnetic Fusion.
- All construction completions delayed by one year, e.g. CEBAF and RHIC.

Nuclear Energy

- FFTF, ETEC, ANL-W placed in stand-by.
- Defer IFR, Plant Life Extension programs.
- In Uranium Enrichment power reductions result in loss of \$650+ million in revenues, more than twice the amount of the sequester.
- Defer payment to TVA until FY 1992.
- Naval Reactors will reduce advanced plant and reactor development and eliminate servicing of four prototype reactors.

Departmental Administration

- Reduce contractual support to minimum operating levels.
- Eliminate funding for RERTR.
- Reduce employee awards to legally required levels.
- Use unobligated balance to minimize need for furloughs.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of
the Secretary

Office of
Public Affairs

Washington, D.C.
20250

SEPTEMBER 25, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO DEB AMEND, WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: *K* KELLY SHIPP, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS & PRESS SECRETARY
USDA *Crawford*

RE: IMPACT OF GRAMM/RUDMAN

In response to your request, the following is a brief description of the immediate effects of a sequester on USDA's meat inspection service.

A Gramm/Rudman-induced sequestration would require a four-day furlough of the 7,600 USDA field inspectors who inspect each animal going to slaughter and supervise the 356,000 industry-employed inspectors in meat packing and poultry processing plants.

If these inspectors were furloughed, there would be no meat inspected during the period of October 9 through October 12. Meat shortages at the retail level would occur immediately, with the very real possibility of not having any meat for purchase at all.

Ultimately, industry-wide losses could amount to as much as \$1 billion a day.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: J. BONNIE NEWMAN *Bonnie Newman*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Furlough Decision Notice

By written notice of August 30, 1990, you were notified of a proposal to furlough you.

This is to notify you that the White House Office has determined that a furlough will be necessary and that all of the reasons for the furlough, as stated in the notice of the proposal, remain valid. The procedures and conditions related to the furlough as proposed have been determined to be the most equitable means of implementing the furlough. Therefore, you will be required to be on a discontinuous furlough during the period beginning October 1, 1990 through December 28, 1990.

In accordance with the procedures and conditions outlined in the notice of proposal, as a full-time employee, you will be furloughed for no more than 176 hours between October 1, 1990 and December 28, 1990. Your maximum furlough hours will be 176 hours. This schedule is based on your regular work schedule of 80 hours per pay period. If you are a part-time employee the number of hours required for furlough will be prorated. You will be informed of the amount of furlough required prior to each pay period. To schedule your furlough days or to request Leave Without Pay (LWOP) in lieu of furlough, you should contact your supervisor.

When you are on furlough, you will be in a nonpay, nonduty status. During the furlough, you will not be permitted to serve as an unpaid volunteer, and must remain away from your workplace.

The attached Furlough Decision Notice requires your signature. Please sign it and submit it to the administrative contact in your office.

We recognize the difficult personal financial implications of any furlough no matter how limited its length. We will make every effort to keep you informed as additional information regarding this agency's funding level becomes available. If you have any questions concerning employee furloughs, please contact White House Personnel.

Attachment

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
FY 1991
FURLOUGH DECISION NOTICE

I acknowledge receipt of this Furlough Decision Notice.

Typed Name and Signature of Employee

Date



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

September 25, 1990

ONDCP Memorandum

To: Deb Amend
From: Ben Banta
Subject: Effects of FY 1991 Sequester

=====

Attached is a list of the various agencies and departments we are currently involved with and comments on each as sequestration occurs. Page 10g provides a concise financial summary on how sequestration will affect the war of drugs. As you know ONDCP is part of the White House and would be affected the same as you are.

I hope this memo will be of help to you. Please call should you have any questions. I can be reached at 467-9890.

attachment (8 pages)

MAJOR EFFECTS OF FY 1991 SEQUESTER
(All estimates are preliminary)

Drug Enforcement Administration:

- o Summary -- DEA's total reduction in budget authority would be approximately \$186 million. This would result in a loss of 1/3 of DEA's Special Agent strength at a time when drug law enforcement remains a high priority.
- o Furloughs -- Every DEA employee would be furloughed for 65 days. Approximate cut: \$76 million, close to 1,300 FTE, a over 600 Special Agent FTE.
- o Headquarters Operating Accounts -- Approximate cut: close to \$59 million. Each headquarters operating account would be reduced. This includes DEA training, information systems, the aviation and intelligence programs, EPIC, budgeting and accounting, facilities management, personnel, and technical operations. Reductions will require a dramatic decrease in services in all areas, elimination of travel, and cancellation of most contract activity. The cancellation of contracts may lead to monetary penalties which could exceed the monies saved.
- o Field Operations and PE/PI -- Approximate cut: \$22 million. Each DEA program operating account will be reduced. This includes State and local task forces, diversion control activities, intelligence collection, domestic marijuana eradication, Special Enforcement Operations and Programs, drug evidence analysis, and other domestic enforcement operations. Drastic reductions in DEA's support to the Andean initiative, an Administration priority, also will be required.
- o Hiring Freeze -- Overtime and performance awards would be eliminated. Approximate cut: \$16 million, over 230 FTE, including more than 60 Special Agent FTE.
- o Permanent Change of Duty Station (PCS) -- Approximate cut: \$7 million. This reduction could not only compromise the lives of Special Agents and their families if they cannot be relocated after threats, but also would seriously affect DEA's career development program for Special Agents.

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- o Summary -- The total reduction in budget authority would be approximately \$48 million. For FBI's drug enforcement budget decision unit only, this would result in a reduction of 255 Special Agent FTE and 189 support personnel FTE. These reductions would jeopardize FBI's ongoing drug trafficking investigations, HIDTA activities, intelligence gathering, NDIC support, and task force involvement. Specific effects in the drugs decision unit are highlighted below.
- o Furloughs -- Approximate cut: \$5 million. All drug enforcement personnel would be furloughed for 22 days during the first 7 pay periods. This would be a reduction of 71 Special Agent FTE and 55 support FTE.
- o RIF's -- Approximate cut: \$17 million. During the last three quarters of the fiscal year there would be a reduction-in-force (RIF) of 184 Special Agent FTE and 134 support FTE.
- o Nonpersonnel Funding Reductions -- Approximate cut: \$10 million.
- o Hiring Freeze and Elimination of Overtime -- Approximate cut: \$2 million.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

- o The Border Patrol program would furlough staff 24 days. Using the current on board strength of 4,397, this translates into a reduction of 289 FTE in the border patrol program.
- o INS estimates that it would realize 5,000 fewer seizures less per year from the reduction in the Border Patrol Program.
- o Air flights to patrol the border would be reduced from an average of 6 hours per day to 2 hours per day. Vehicles used to patrol the border would be used substantially less, but the extent of the decrease is unknown at this time.

Bureau of Prisons

- o The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) would eliminate training, administrative travel, equipment, and costs associated with prison management changes. Contract confinement would be cut by 3,000 beds, and a hiring freeze would be instituted immediately, preventing 3,000 new prison beds from being

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activated. The hiring freeze and contract confinement would increase prison overcrowding from 70% above capacity to between 85% and 90% above capacity. All BOP staff, including guards, would be furloughed for 82 days, and inmate programs would be reduced by 32 percent, increasing inmate idleness.

Office of Justice Programs

- o State and local grants administered by the Bureau of Justice Programs under OJP would be reduced by \$176 million, or 40%, below the President's Budget request. Other OJP reductions would be taken in criminal justice research (\$5 million) and juvenile programs (\$2 million).

U.S. Customs Service

- o Investigative cases related to drug interdiction would be reduced or delayed and the number of new cases accepted would be restricted. Arrests and indictments could be reduced as much as 40 percent.
- o The air program would furlough pilots up to 75 days each. This would drastically reduce Customs capacity to respond to air smugglers, whose efforts are not curtailed by budget cuts. The marine program will conduct fewer patrols. Up to a 50 percent reduction in air and marine missions could occur.
- o Sharing with State and local governments could decline by as much as 50 percent.
- o Customs would significantly reduce container inspections and special enforcement "Blitzes and "Special Operations" would be eliminated.

U.S. Coast Guard

- o Only civilian personnel can be furloughed. Coast Guard personnel are exempted, as is military personnel. This means that the sequester would fall harder on equipment purchases.
- o The Coast Guard would defer purchase of helicopters and vessels that were to be procured to augment OPBAT and general drug program operations.
- o Coast Guard operations, especially drug patrols, would be greatly curtailed.

Department of Defense post sequester impact statement *

- o Reduces in half the President's DoD interdiction and counterdrug efforts. Resultant amount is 32% lower than the FY 1990 level of effort.
- o The post sequester amount will likely force a slowdown of DoD's relatively young interdiction and counterdrug activities. Specifically, it may:
 - Reduce Operation TEMPO to below the FY 1990 level of effort;
 - Significantly scale back the prevention and education program;
 - Stretch out the detection and monitoring program over the next few years; and,
 - Eliminate both the Over-The-Horizon Backscatter radar system and the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and halt the procurement of the Southern Command's counterdrug management system.

* Post Sequester impact statement is an ONDCP estimate only. DoD would not speculate at this time.

Bureau of International Narcotics Matters

- o A sequester would reduce the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters' (INM) FY 1991 budget from \$150 million to \$80 million.
- o This cut would make it either impossible to fund fully the Andean Strategy--the centerpiece of the President's international narcotics control policy--or cut deeply into non-Andean programs.

Agency for International Development (AID)

- o FY 1991 is the first year of significantly expanded economic aid for the Andean Strategy.
- o A sequester of Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance would virtually wipe out the economic assistance component of the Andean Strategy, precluding any possibility of ameliorating or even cushioning the potential negative economic impact of successful drug enforcement efforts.

Military Assistance

- o A sequester of the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) accounts would make it virtually impossible to provide vital military assistance to the Andes.
- o Military assistance is needed to create the favorable conditions under which host country police units can successfully pursue the goals of the anti-drug Andean Strategy.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

- o The ADMS Block Grant program would be reduced to approximately \$377.5 million, \$100 million below the 1990 base and \$200 million below the President's 1991 request. The funding cut would result in the reduction of 28,000 federally funded treatment equivalent slots.
- o Funding for grants administered by the Office of Treatment Improvement would be reduced to approximately \$50.4 million, \$21.3 million below the 1990 base and \$72 million below the President's 1992 request. Not only would the funding cut prevent the expansion of these activities in FY 1991, it would also result in drastically reducing the number of awards continued next year. These activities include grants

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for target cities, critical populations, and offender populations.

- o Funding for grants administered by the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention would be reduced to approximately \$85.5 million, \$35.5 million below the 1990 base and \$98.5 million below the President's 1991 request. Not only would the funding prevent the expansion of these activities in FY 1991, it would also result in drastically reducing the number of awards continued next year. These activities include grants for community partnerships, at-risk youth, and pregnant women.

Department of Education

- o Funding for the Drug Free Schools and Communities State grants would be reduced to approximately \$309.2 million, \$128.6 million below the 1990 base and \$178.6 million below the President's 1991 request. The funding cut would reduce the average per pupil funding from \$7.39 (1991 request) to slightly more than five dollars.

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET
FY 1991 SEQUESTER ESTIMATES

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Pres. Request	1991 * G-R-H Baseline	1991 Sequester Amount	1991 Post Sequester	Change 90 Est. -91 Seq.	FY 1991 Sequester v. Request
Office of National Drug Control Policy	\$4	\$37	\$67	\$39	\$12	\$26	(\$11)	(\$40)
Special Forfeiture Fund	0	109	128	114	37	77	(32)	(51)
Department of Justice								
DEA	543	549	700	574	186	388	(161)	(312)
FBI	210	141	172	147	48	100	(41)	(72)
Org. Crime Drug Enforce. Task Forces	0	215	330	224	73	151	(64)	(179)
Criminal Division	13	12	18	13	4	8	(4)	(10)
Tax Division	2	1	2	1	0	1	(0)	(1)
U.S. Attorneys	134	137	182	143	46	97	(40)	(85)
U.S. Marshals	124	154	201	161	52	109	(45)	(92)
Prisons								
* Buildings & Facilities	374	894	243	934	303	243	(651)	0
* Salaries & Expenses	409	603	796	630	204	426	(177)	(370)
* National Institute of Corrections	4	5	6	5	2	4	(1)	(2)
Support of Prisoners	72	111	135	116	38	78	(33)	(57)
INS	126	128	141	134	43	90	(38)	(50)
Office of Justice Programs	186	481	526	503	163	340	(141)	(186)
Forfeiture Fund	272	357	372	373	121	252	(105)	(120)
INTERPOL	1	1	1	1	0	1	(0)	(1)
	2,470	3,789	3,825	3,959	1,283	2,288	(1,501)	(1,537)
Department of the Treasury								
Customs	525	626	579	654	212	442	(184)	(137)
IRS	68	66	77	69	22	47	(19)	(30)
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	89	95	101	99	32	67	(28)	(34)
Secret Service	2	3	3	3	1	2	(1)	(1)
Federal Law Enforce. Training Ctr.	18	17	19	18	6	12	(5)	(7)
	703	806	779	843	273	570	(237)	(209)
Department of Transportation								
Coast Guard	634	675	732	705	229	477	(198)	(255)
Federal Aviation Admin.	8	22	31	23	7	16	(6)	(16)
Nat. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	2	6	10	6	2	4	(2)	(5)
	643	704	773	735	238	497	(206)	(276)
Department of State								
International Narcotics Matters	101	113	150	118	38	80	(33)	(70)
Agency for International Development	16	48	224	50	16	34	(14)	(190)
U.S. Information Agency	3	3	3	3	1	2	(1)	(1)
Military Assistance	22	131	151	137	44	93	(38)	(58)
	\$142	\$296	\$528	\$308	\$100	\$208	(\$87)	(\$320)

* FY 1991 G-R-H Baseline is derived as the FY 1990 Estimate, inflated by 4.5%

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NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET
 FY 1991 SEQUESTER ESTIMATES

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Pres. Request	1991 * G-R-H Baseline	1991 Sequester Amount	1991 Post Sequester	Change 90 Est. -91 Seq.	FY 1991 Sequester v. Request
Department of Agriculture								
Agriculture Research Service	\$1	\$2	\$7	\$2	\$1	\$1	(\$1)	(\$5)
U.S. Forest Service	5	5	11	5	2	4	(1)	(8)
	7	7	18	7	2	5	(2)	(13)
Department of the Interior								
Bureau of Land Management	1	7	7	7	2	5	(2)	(2)
National Park Service	1	6	13	6	2	4	(2)	(8)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	11	15	17	16	5	11	(4)	(6)
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	1	1	1	0	1	(0)	(0)
Office of Ter. & Intntl. Afrs.	0	1	2	1	0	1	(0)	(1)
	13	30	39	31	10	21	(9)	(18)
Department of HHS								
ADAMHA	716	1,197	1,376	1,251	405	846	(351)	(530)
Health Care Financing Admin.	140	170	190	178	4	174	4	(16)
Centers for Disease Control	20	25	30	26	8	18	(7)	(13)
Indian Health Service	19	33	33	34	1	34	1	1
Food & Drug Admin.	7	7	7	7	2	5	(2)	(2)
Human Development Services	30	30	36	31	10	21	(9)	(14)
Family Support Admin.	3	2	0	2	1	1	(1)	1
	935	1,464	1,672	1,530	431	1,099	(365)	(573)
Department of Defense	502	878	1,208	918	324	594	(284)	(614)
Department of HUD	8	98	150	102	33	69	(29)	(81)
Department of Education	376	562	618	587	190	397	(165)	(221)
Department of Labor	39	72	88	75	24	51	(21)	(37)
Department of Veterans Affairs	242	271	300	283	6	278	7	(22)
ACTION	10	9	10	9	3	6	(3)	(3)
District of Columbia	0	27	27	28	9	19	(8)	(8)
U.S. Courts	209	324	403	339	110	229	(95)	(174)
TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET	\$6,301	\$9,483	\$10,631	\$9,908	\$3,086	\$6,433	(\$3,049)	(\$4,198)

* FY 1991 G-R-H Baseline is derived as the FY 1990 Estimate, inflated by 4.5%

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WHITE HOUSE

Wise

→ NO HEADLINE

The following are excerpts of the President's remarks on August 14, 1990:

"It is no secret to the American people that the congressional budget process has broken down. Over the last couple of decades we've seen the real problems of overspending. We've seen the stalemate in budgeting which is the result of internal congressional conflicts and a committee system that is so complex that not only have the hard decisions been postponed or avoided, but today nearly all budget decisions are fished..."

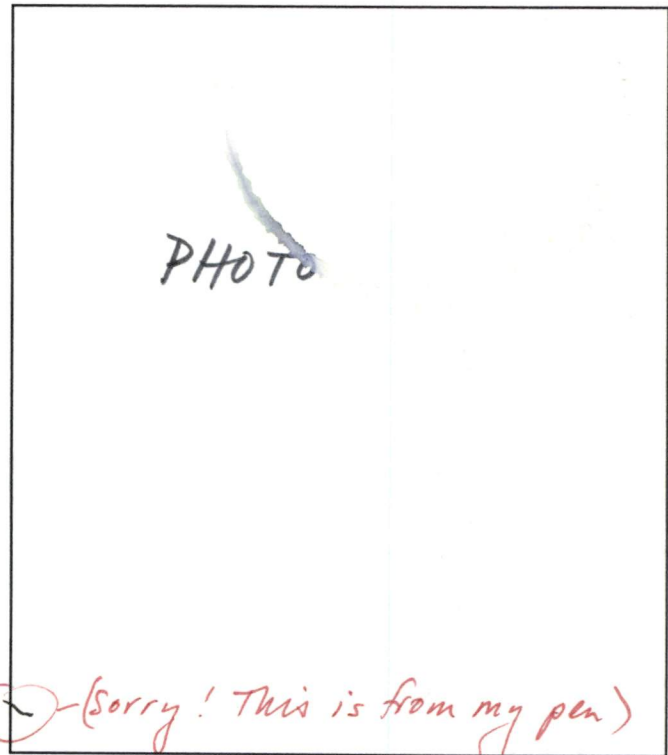
"... I took the initiative in May in calling on the Democratic congressional leaders to join me in a bipartisan summit on the budget. The success of this summit is essential to ensure the economic health of the nation, to resolve once and for all the deficit dilemma, and in doing so, to avoid the painful sequester cuts which will occur without an agreement."

"... I stand ready to work on this process as long as it takes to get a five-year package which solves the problem. I've postponed what I think was a very important September trip to Latin America so as to focus on this issue. There are, however, a number of specific realities to be noted:

-- First, it is the Congress that has the responsibility to pass a budget. While they have the power of the purse, like any President, I've got the power of the veto pen. And I will use that pen to veto any and every spending bill that busts the budget.

-- Second, if no agreement is reached, that means a sequester on October 1st of about \$100 billion. As painful as such deep cuts would be, I must uphold the law. I'm determined to manage them the best I can, knowing I've done all in my power to avoid them.

So the Democrats in Congress should know that if it comes to sequester, they will bear a heavy responsibility for the consequences.



-- Third, if the Congress really wants economic growth and increased government revenues, the place to start is not with tax increases, but with incentives for growth, investment and jobs. And again, I cite the capital gains area as one that would stimulate and be investment-oriented. (Continued on last page.)

NO HEADLINE

May 6 -- Taking the initiative, the President calls the bipartisan leadership of Congress to the White House to outline the two fundamental reasons for a budget summit:

- The economic growth and stability of the nation, and
- Avoiding sequestration, the across-the-board cuts in federal spending which will automatically take place on October 15, 1990, unless the government acts to cut the deficit.

May 15 -- Once again, the President meets with the Congressional budget negotiators at the White House to lay the groundwork for the summit meetings.

- Despite the Budget Summit negotiations and promises of good faith, it's business-as-usual on Capitol Hill. The House Appropriations committee begins action on appropriations bills with no apparent regard for current budget constraints, fiscal reality, or ongoing negotiations.

Early June -- The Administration's negotiators ask the Democrats for more of everything: more meetings, more progress and more work.

- Meanwhile, back in Congress, Democratic Committee Chairmen appeal to negotiators to protect their pet programs and pork barrel projects from any spending cuts.

June 20 -- The Administration cuts its budget to save over \$50 billion in 1991. Plans include new reductions in defense and entitlement programs.

June-July -- Predictably, more business-as-usual in Congress. Various House and Senate committees have passed new spending bills that bust the budget. These include:

- Child care bill: **\$20 billion over** the Administration request for 5 years.
- Farm bill: **\$7-9 billion over** the current law baseline for 5 years.
- Housing bill: **\$5 billion over** the Administration request for one year.
- AIDS prevention: **\$3-4 billion over** the Administration request for 5 years.
- Education bill: **\$916.8 million over** the Administration request for one year.

Democrat negotiators refuse to discuss spending cuts in advance of a Presidential commitment to discuss revenue increases.

June 26-28 -- The President meets with the bipartisan leadership and issues a statement clearly stating that he will consider tax revenue increases, among five other proposals.

- Focusing on taxes to the exclusion of every other proposal, Democrat party officials and Congressmen stage "read his lips" media blitz to highlight Presidential statement on revenue increases.
- Despite the President's statement that there would be "no preconditions," Senator Mitchell said that when it came to accepting a capital gains cut without an income tax increase, "There are certain points beyond which you cannot go."
- The Senate Budget Committee votes on a make-believe resolution that contains billions in make-believe savings.

July 5 -- Despite the Congressional recess, Administration negotiators and staff meet with Congressional staff to convene a special Task Force on credit reform proposals.

- Budget reform, one of the explicit goals of the summit, is thrown out the window when the Senate Budget Committee votes on a budget process reform bill that **weakens** the budget process.

July 16 -- Midyear budget revisions -- The Administration issues a complete update of the estimates of the budget deficit, revising the estimate to nearly \$169 billion.

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July 17 -- The House kills a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. Nearly all Republicans (169 of 174) support it, but a majority of Democrats (145 of 255) vote against it.

WHITE HOUSE

Will

The President & The Budget: "I Stand Ready to Work"

The following are excerpts of the President's remarks on August 14, 1990:

"It is no secret to the American people that the congressional budget process has broken down. Over the last couple of decades we've seen the real problems of overspending. We've seen the stalemate in budgeting which is the result of internal congressional conflicts and a committee system that is so complex that not only have the hard decisions been postponed or avoided, but today nearly all budget decisions are fished..."

"... I took the initiative in May in calling on the Democratic congressional leaders to join me in a bipartisan summit on the budget. The success of this summit is essential to ensure the economic health of the nation, to resolve once and for all the deficit dilemma, and in doing so, to avoid the painful sequester cuts which will occur without an agreement."

"... I stand ready to work on this process as long as it takes to get a five-year package which solves the problem. I've postponed what I think was a very important September trip to Latin America so as to focus on this issue. There are, however, a number of specific realities to be noted:

-- First, it is the Congress that has the responsibility to pass a budget. While they have the power of the purse, like any President, I've got the power of the veto pen. And I will use that pen to veto any and every spending bill that busts the budget.

-- Second, if no agreement is reached, that means a sequester on October 1st of about \$100 billion. As painful as such deep cuts would be, I must uphold the law. I'm determined to manage them the best I can, knowing I've done all in my power to avoid them.

So the Democrats in Congress should know that if it comes to sequester, they will bear a heavy responsibility for the consequences.

PHOTO

-- Third, if the Congress really wants economic growth and increased government revenues, the place to start is not with tax increases, but with incentives for growth, investment and jobs. And again, I cite the capital gains area as one that would stimulate and be investment-oriented. *(Continued on last page.)*

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BUDGET SUMMIT

May 6 -- Taking the initiative, the President calls the bipartisan leadership of Congress to the White House to outline the two fundamental reasons for a budget summit:

- The economic growth and stability of the nation, and
- Avoiding sequestration, the across-the-board cuts in federal spending which will automatically take place on October 15, 1990, unless the government acts to cut the deficit.

May 15 -- Once again, the President meets with the Congressional budget negotiators at the White House to lay the groundwork for the summit meetings.

- Despite the Budget Summit negotiations and promises of good faith, it's business-as-usual on Capitol Hill. The House Appropriations committee begins action on appropriations bills with no apparent regard for current budget constraints, fiscal reality, or ongoing negotiations.

Early June -- The Administration's negotiators ask the Democrats for more of everything: more meetings, more progress and more work.

- Meanwhile, back in Congress, Democratic Committee Chairmen appeal to negotiators to protect their pet programs and pork barrel projects from any spending cuts.

June 20 -- The Administration cuts its budget to save over \$50 billion in 1991. Plans include new reductions in defense and entitlement programs.

June-July -- Predictably, more business-as-usual in Congress. Various House and Senate committees have passed new spending bills that bust the budget. These include:

- Child care bill: **\$20 billion** over the Administration request for 5 years.
- Farm bill: **\$7-9 billion** over the current law baseline for 5 years.
- Housing bill: **\$5 billion** over the Administration request for one year.
- AIDS prevention: **\$3-4 billion** over the Administration request for 5 years.
- Education bill: **\$916.8 million** over the Administration request for one year.

Democrat negotiators refuse to discuss spending cuts in advance of a Presidential commitment to discuss revenue increases.

June 26-28 -- The President meets with the bipartisan leadership and issues a statement clearly stating that he will consider tax revenue increases, among five other proposals.

- Focusing on taxes to the exclusion of every other proposal, Democrat party officials and Congressmen stage "read his lips" media blitz to highlight Presidential statement on revenue increases.
- Despite the President's statement that there would be "no preconditions," Senator Mitchell said that when it came to accepting a capital gains cut without an income tax increase, "There are certain points beyond which you cannot go."
- The Senate Budget Committee votes on a make-believe resolution that contains billions in make-believe savings.

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July 26 -- Both sides agree to put budget plans on the table. The Administration and Republican negotiators develop a plan to produce \$50 billion savings in the first year and \$500 billion in savings over 5 years.

-- No plan from the Democrats.

-- Administration states and restates its willingness to exchange offers.

July 31 -- When in doubt, go back on recess. Unable and unwilling to come up with their own plan, Democrats propose to delay exchange until after the August recess. Eighty six days after the President called on Democrat leaders to work out a bipartisan budget solution, they had yet to offer one single proposal.

August 1 -- Enough is enough. The President announces he will veto each and every spending bill the Democrats write that busts the budget, and tells Republicans in Congress that when it comes to dealing with the Democrats, all bets are off.

Here's a Few Examples of What the \$100 billion Sequester Will Mean:

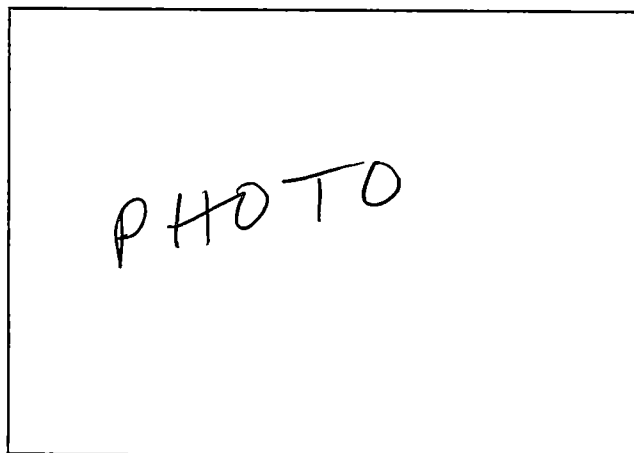
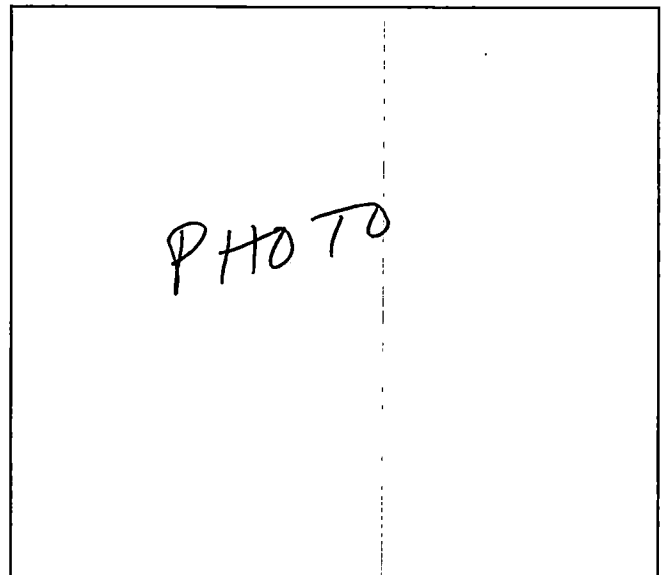
The following are just a few of the effects should a sequester order take place on October 15, 1990:

For defense, reductions of up to one million military personnel, about half the force, if military personnel are not exempted. And if military personnel are exempted, reductions-in-force or furloughs of up to 850,000 defense civilian employees along with a severe degradation of military force readiness.

For the Federal Aviation Administration, major cutbacks in air traffic controllers, extensive closure of facilities, the curtailment or removal from service of over 100 air traffic control towers, a substantial reduction in the number of flights, and an increase in traveler delays of 400 to 600 percent.

For Superfund, a halt in all new cleanups of toxic waste sites.

For INS, no new hiring of Border Patrol staff and building of new traffic checkpoints to intercept drug and alien smugglers.



For white collar crime, a drop of about 25 percent in completed investigations and about 1,000 fewer convictions. Prosecution of those who have perpetrated S & L institutions fraud would be slowed.

For student aid, the outright elimination of Pell grants to 1.2 million students and a 22 percent reduction of all other Pell grants to 2.2 million additional students.

For meat and poultry, the absence of inspection services for about 140 days, thus forcing the shutdown of many processing plants.

Business leaders, economists support President's call for budget action

"The President is right. He has gone more than halfway in attempting to get a budget compromise, and the Democratic congressional leadership has failed to respond in a responsible manner. The President is to be commended for announcing that he will veto all spending bills over his budget, and that he will accept a sequester if the Congress does not immediately come forward with a pro-growth budget."

-- Richard W. Rahn, Chief Economist,
U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"President Bush is right to reassert the necessity for a comprehensive deficit reduction agreement. With a \$100 billion sequestration order set for October 1, the U.S. is lashed to a fiscal time bomb. Defusing that bomb is as much the responsibility of Congress as it is of the President. In that context, the silence of Congressional budget negotiators is irresponsible."

-- Barry Rogstad, President,
American Business Conference.

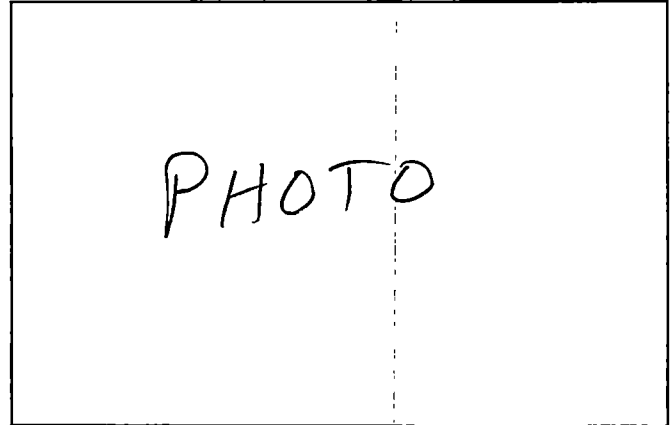
"As President Bush suggested, it is pure hypocrisy for Congress to proclaim its desire to reduce the deficit

'I Stand Ready to Work ...' (Continued from page one)

-- Fourthly, the Congress must recognize the utter failure of their budget process to control spending. It's got to be reformed. The process has to be reformed.

-- Fifth, our budget must maintain a defense posture consistent with the demands on American leadership in the world and in the dangers we face.

And finally, the Democratic leadership of Congress



while it passes appropriations bills which increase spending by 11 percent. Citizens for a Sound Economy agrees with President Bush that the budget deficit can be traced to congressional overspending and a budget process which has broken down."

-- Wayne Gable, President,
Citizens for a Sound Economy.

must understand that the American people expect them to get that job done, to come forward with concrete proposals to cut the deficit.

I and the members of my Administration stand ready to work with them in meeting these obligations. And I know that it's a complicated time for our country, but it is essential that the American people focus, as they are now on international matters, also focus on the domestic problems we face in terms of the budget. That's why I'm doing this today."

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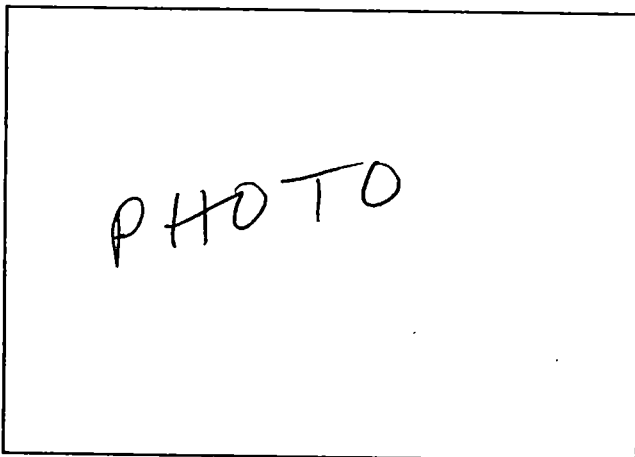
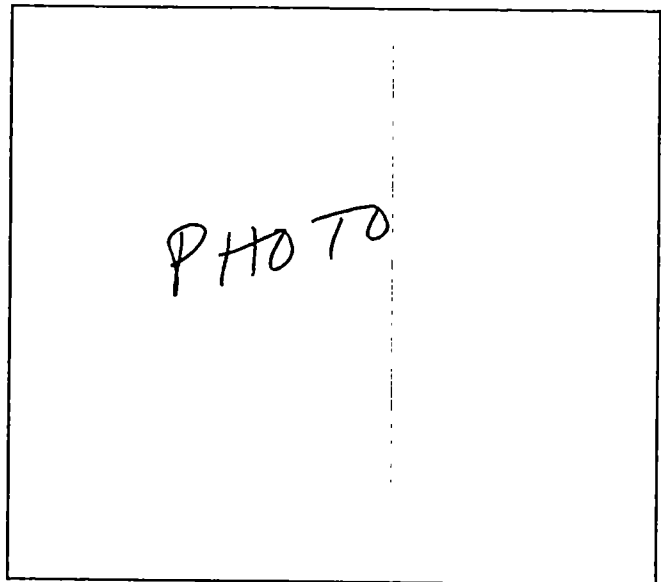
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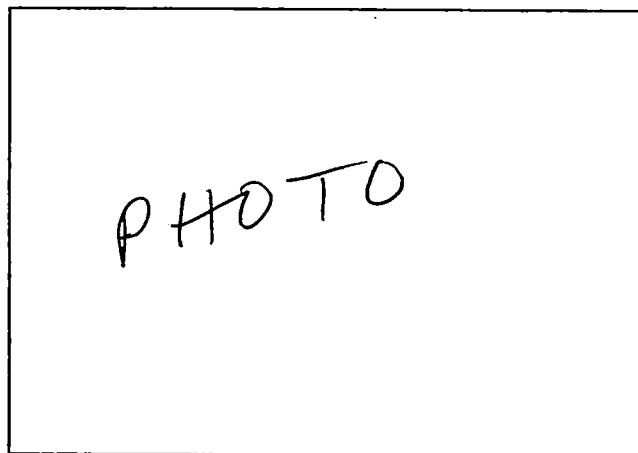
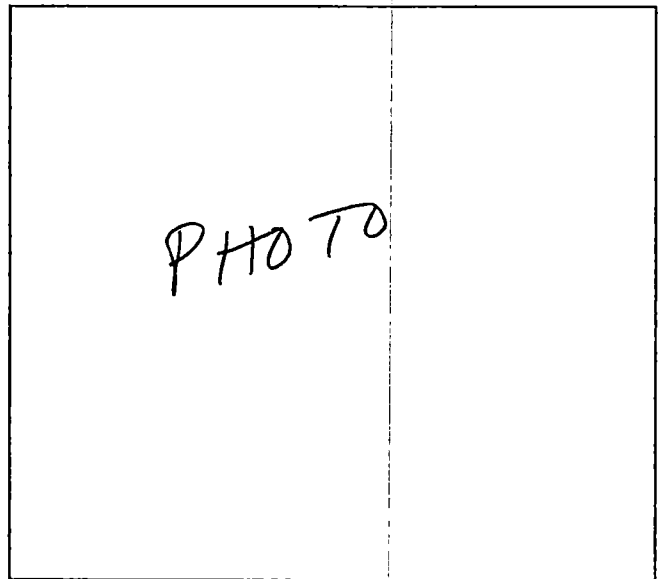
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Presidential Statement on Budget Negotiations

As the budget negotiators continue their meetings this afternoon, I want to make it clear to the American people that the goal of these negotiations is unchanged: we must fix the federal budget mess and the federal budget process mess once and for all.

A budget deficit agreement is necessary to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job opportunities. There are several tests this agreement must meet. I will insist on an agreement that really does promote economic growth. I will insist on an agreement that is fair, credible, and real -- and it must contain real spending cuts. And, I will insist on an agreement that addresses reform of the budget process itself.

I will not accept a temporary quick-fix that sweeps this problem under the rug. I will not accept a deal that fails to address in a fool proof way the government's deficits. We must have a five-year, \$500 billion plan that keeps our country strong, competitive, and puts us on the path to long-term economic health.

In the absence of a budget agreement, the law requires that sequester will begin in just over a week. We are now nine days and counting. A credible budget agreement will enable us to

prevent the unnecessary disruptions that come with the automatic spending cuts mandated by sequester.

Finally, some have suggested that we put off dealing with this issue until after the November elections. My answer to that is simple: No way. We must get this job done, and get it done now.

DEPARTURE STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER 19, 1990

Last night, the Congress took another step toward resolving the budget crisis by passing the Senate package, one which offers real hope of a sound budget agreement. There may be light at the end of the tunnel now, but I want to be sure it won't be an oncoming train. So I would like to make a few comments before Congress sends me a final version.

As I've said from the start, I am **determined to get a budget agreement that is good for America** -- cutting the budget deficit by \$500 billion over the next five years. And I am just as determined to continue **economic growth**. And that means serious deficit reduction so that **interest rates** can come down, enabling people to afford homes and cars, and allowing businesses to invest in new jobs. That means holding the line on higher income taxes for the working men and women of this country. This week, we saw some liberal Democrats in Congress try to pull a fast one on the American people -- by removing **indexing**. That may sound complicated, but the result is simple: higher income taxes on working Americans. I simply will not stand for this. I want an agreement that **protects the working families' budgets** from being ambushed by a Congress that can't control its own spending.

Make no mistake about it: I will hold the Congress' feet to the fire, and fight the tax-and-spend crowd to the end. I will only sign an agreement that makes real progress on reducing the deficit, with **enforceable spending restraints** that stick.

And finally, I want a **new budget process** that puts the **national interest -- not the special interests -- first**. Because I don't want the Congress to drag the American people through a process like this **ever again**.

I am waiting for an agreement I can sign, and the American people are waiting. **They deserve nothing less.**

#

For Words

George Bush's Communication Breakdown On the Budget

By MAUREEN DOWD

WASHINGTON

GEORGE BUSH liked Ronald Reagan. And he was so deferential, shrinking into the background in their meetings, that he created the illusion that, though an inch taller than Mr. Reagan, he was a much smaller man.

But Mr. Bush also had secret disdain for Mr. Reagan's White House. He was appalled by the manner in which the men around the Gipper treated the President like a prop and the White House like a set at M-G-M. He was repelled by the way the Reagan handlers, men like Michael Deaver and his own good friend James Baker, turned politics into an extension of public relations, exercising iron control over the theme of the day, the definition of the story, the coordination of sound bites and pictures, the concentration on a few simple goals in speeches.

As President, Mr. Bush rejected the public relations skills that Ronald Reagan had used so effectively, believing that it showed more integrity to run things in an ad hoc, defiantly unvarnished way.

But the chaos and confusion shrouding the White House during the budget debacle has raised questions in Republican circles about the efficacy of the Bush style: What good is integrity if your failure to offer a coherent strategy and message hurts your ability to push your agenda and rends your party? What good is it to strip governing of public relations if it allows your opponents to paint you as a protector of the rich and a politician of convenience?

In the era of the permanent campaign, is it wise to ignore the fact that politics and governing are two sides of the same coin? In the era of

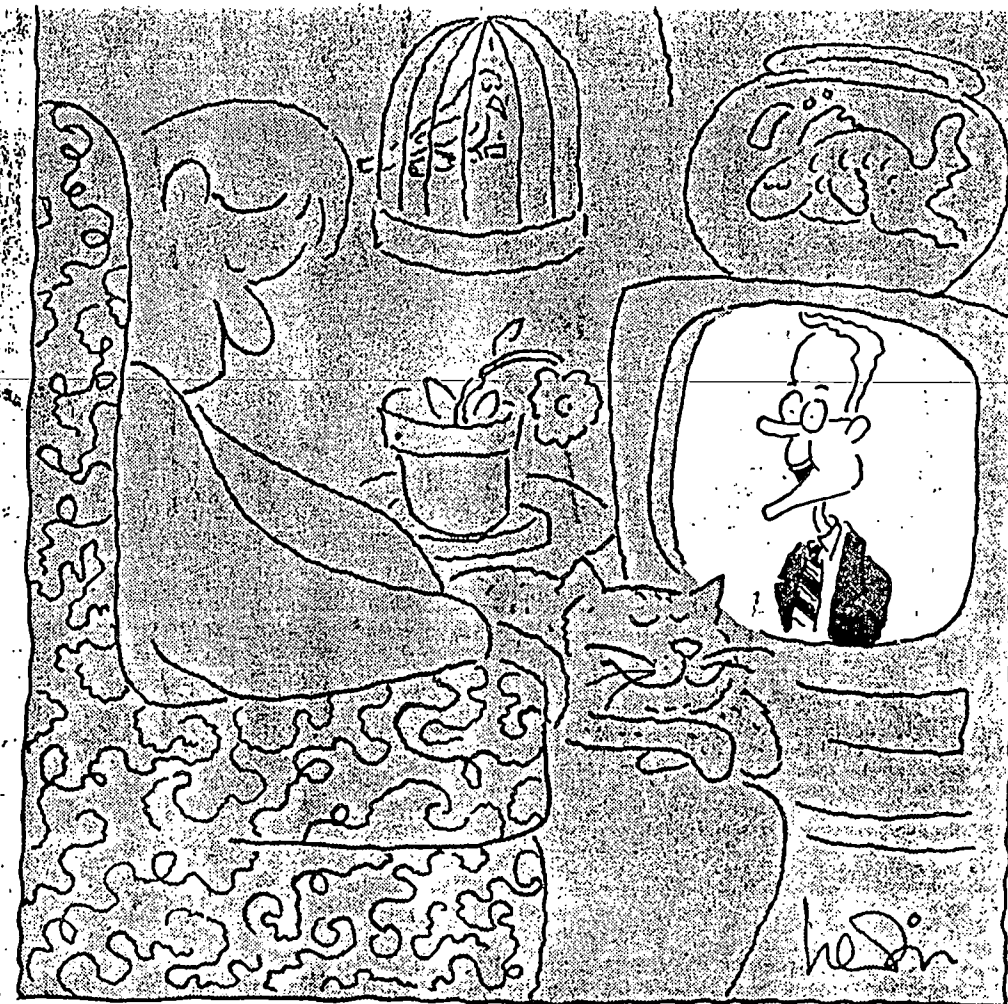
mass communications, is it smart to resist the notion — as President Bush does — that perception can quickly harden into reality?

The public relations blackout at the White House during its first domestic policy crisis has thrown Mr. Bush's expediency into sharp relief. Unlike Mr. Reagan, Mr. Bush does not have a set of core political convictions that he can fall back on when he gets in trouble. As he wavered on taxes and capital gains cuts, as he clung to the Democratic leadership and kept House Republicans at a distance, it was all too apparent to furious conservatives, among others, that for this President nearly everything is negotiable.

"He has lost control of the agenda not only because he's inept at imagery but because he has no program and no mandate," said Sidney Blumenthal, a writer for *The New Republic* and author of "The Permanent Campaign" and "Pledging Allegiance: The Last Campaign of the Cold War." "Bush may have contempt for the Reagan techniques he believes are illusory, but even if he tried to apply them, it would be hard to hide his hollow core."

President Bush's advisers explain his seeming confusion by saying that he has been striving to exercise a "consensus-style" of leadership that would bring both parties together to solve intractable problems. But a few weeks before an election is probably not the best time for a bipartisan approach.

Because Mr. Bush and his budget strategists, Chief of Staff John Sununu and Budget Director Richard Darman, had no Plan B ready in case their budget summit agreement failed, the Administration looked anchorless. Mr. Bush's failure to explain his flip-flops on various budget plans culminated in one



Distaste for public relations and lack of a Plan B lead to his first domestic policy crisis.

of the silliest moments of his Presidency: When he responded to reporters' questions about whether he was ready to give up on a capital gains tax cut by replying, as he joggled, "Read my hips!"

On the political trail on Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Bush talked tough about vetoing a new continuing resolution to keep the Government open this weekend. "Enough is enough," he said in Dallas, shaking a fist at Congress. "This Friday, time's up." But when the Senate sent the temporary spending bill to the White House

on Friday, the President signed it.

Mitch Daniels, a political director in the Reagan White House who remains close to the Bush White House, conceded that the Democrats had outmaneuvered the White House in creating the impression that the President was trying to "help his rich buddies" in the budget deal.

"The reaction against the so-called government-by-entertainment of the Reagan years is a healthy one, but I do think you can pay a price if you so consciously disregard the formation of public opinion that you leave yourself naked to your enemies," Mr. Daniels said. "For good motives, the Bush White House may have been too studiously indifferent to aggressively getting their story out."

Once the bipartisan deal fell apart, the Democrats swiftly united to criticize the Administration for its unwillingness to raise the tax rate on the wealthiest Americans. It was only late in the week, after several days of being called country-club names, that the Administration

roused itself to argue that the indexing measure in the House Democrats' budget plan would have put more of a burden on the middle class than the Senate plan that Mr. Bush supported.

"Bush is too scattershot, bouncing around from subject to subject, losing his voice because there's no coherency to his positions," said Michael McCurry, a Democratic strategist. "The bully pulpit is not an open microphone. You have to target it very carefully."

The White House contempt for clever communications is compounded by Mr. Bush's belief that he does not need to bring the public along with him as he forms his critical policies. "He does not understand the need to educate the public on big policy shifts," said a longtime Bush associate. "He thinks you should just spring it on them full-blown."

Mr. Bush has been faulted by his own allies for not making an early and persuasive case to the public about why he now believes bringing down the budget deficit is more im-

'Too scattershot,' says a Democratic strategist. 'There's no coherency to his positions.'

portant than keeping his no-new-taxes pledge. That would be tricky since it would involve explaining why he was willing to ignore the mounting deficit as a Vice President and a Presidential candidate. Mr. Bush assumed that everyone would suddenly agree that the deficit was the more important thing and would go along with an agreement that an elite group negotiated in secret.

His Own Party

When it became clear that in doing so Mr. Bush had fundamentally misread the mood of Congress and his own party, disgruntled Republicans began comparing him unfavorably with Ronald Reagan for the first time since he took office.

It is not that Republicans want to return to the kind of manipulation that existed in the Reagan White House, with Mr. Reagan offering scripted banter and standing wherever his aides laid the masking tape. They just think that Mr. Bush may have overcorrected.

"Using the art of persuasion to move people to your position is the noblest of political endeavors, not the cheapest," said John Buckley, a Republican consultant. "The Bush White House equates that with Michael Deaver. They should equate it with Benjamin Disraeli."

It was ironic, since Mr. Bush is far more obsessed with polls and press clippings than Mr. Reagan ever was, that he was so rigorous in rebuffing the very mechanisms that would have helped protect his image and promote his agenda when the inevitable first crisis hit.

But when the speechwriters had their privileges to eat at the White House mess taken away at the dawn of the Bush Administration, it was an omen that in this Administration, words were not going to count for as much. The passion of a Peggy Noonan was O.K. for a campaign, but not for governing.

For the first 20 months, with luck

Not Bush's Finest Hour

Continued from page 1

going his way and with the focus on exciting events abroad, it did not matter that President Bush seemed determined to be the Mediocre Communicator. It did not matter that he had a vacuum where his middle layer of White House expertise should have been, or that the jobs involving lobbying, imagery, communication, speechwriting and political strategizing had all been downgraded to near oblivion.

After President Bush and Mr. Sununu, there is a sheer drop in the ability of anyone to talk for the White House or act on Mr. Bush's behalf. When the Republican party chief, Lee Atwater, became ill, Mr. Sununu assumed that he could take on political strategizing himself. But as it turned out, no one was looking at the big picture.

The Plunge

None of this mattered until the budget deal collapsed and it became apparent to panicked Republicans that the White House had no fallback strategy. The crisis underscored the weaknesses in the Bush White House: the lack of any unified voice, the dearth of talented professionals making sure the White House point of view was represented in articles, the lack of any long-term or even short-term political strategy, the inability of Mr. Bush to articulate a persuasive case for his goals on television. All these problems combined to turn the President's stumble on the budget deal into a free-fall that set pundits talking about "the disintegration" of the Bush Presidency.

White House officials are trying to figure out how they can put their acts back together. Republicans hope Mr. Bush can be persuaded that paying attention to orchestrating strategy and showcasing the agenda is not the same as selling the Presidency like soap.

Roger Ailes, who was Mr. Bush's campaign media strategist, would certainly be available to help. Mr. Ailes is a firm believer that governing well requires a professional presentation to win the consent of the governed.

As he once put it: "The reality is that every successful politician in the history of the world had people around to make them look good. Who do you think told Caesar to wear the purple cape? Who do you think told him he needed six horses pulling a chariot instead of just four? Why do you think he rode through Rome denying he wanted to be king? Who do you think thought that up, him? C'mon!"

The NY Times

Sun. Oct. 21, 1990

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"Using the art of persuasion to move people to your position is the noblest of political endeavors, not the cheapest," said John Buckley, a Republican consultant. "The Bush White House equates that with Michael Deaver. They should equate it with Benjamin Disraeli."

It was ironic, since Mr. Bush is far more obsessed with polls and press clippings than Mr. Reagan ever was, that he was so rigorous in rebuffing the very mechanisms that would have helped protect his image and promote his agenda when the inevitable first crisis hit.

But when the speechwriters had their privileges to eat at the White House mess taken away at the dawn of the Bush Administration, it was an omen that in this Administration, words were not going to count for as much. The passion of a Peggy Noonan was O.K. for a campaign, but not for governing.

For the first 20 months, with luck

Distaste for public relations and lack of a Plan B lead to his first domestic-policy crisis.

of the silliest moments of his Presidency: When he responded to reporters' questions about whether he was ready to give up on a capital gains tax cut by replying, as he jugged, "Read my hips!"

On the political trail on Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Bush talked tough about vetoing a new continuing resolution to keep the Government open this weekend. "Enough is enough," he said in Dallas, shaking a fist at Congress. "This Friday, time's up." But when the Senate sent the temporary spending bill to the White House

on Friday, the President signed it. Mitch Daniels, a political director in the Reagan White House who remains close to the Bush White House, conceded that the Democrats had outmaneuvered the White House in creating the impression that the President was trying to "help his rich buddies" in the budget deal.

"The reaction against the so-called government-by-entertainment of the Reagan years is a healthy one, but I do think you can pay a price if you so consciously disregard the formation of public opinion that you leave yourself naked to your enemies," Mr. Daniels said. "For good motives, the Bush White House may have been too studiously indifferent to aggressively getting their story out."

Once the bipartisan deal fell apart, the Democrats swiftly united to criticize the Administration for its unwillingness to raise the tax rate on the wealthiest Americans. It was only late in the week, after several days of being called country-club names, that the Administration

roused itself to argue that the indexing measure in the House Democrats' budget plan would have put more of a burden on the middle class than the Senate plan that Mr. Bush supported.

"Bush is too scattershot, bouncing around from subject to subject, losing his voice because there's no coherency to his positions," said Michael McCurry, a Democratic strategist. "The bully pulpit is not an open microphone. You have to target it very carefully."

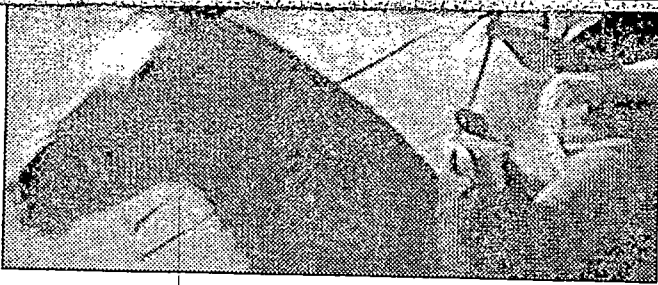
The White House contempt for clever communications is compounded by Mr. Bush's belief that he does not need to bring the public along with him as he forms his critical policies. "He does not understand the need to educate the public on big policy shifts," said a longtime Bush associate. "He thinks you should just spring it on them full-blown."

Mr. Bush has been faulted by his own allies for not making an early and persuasive case to the public about why he now believes bringing down the budget deficit is more im-

Continued on page 5

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Maddy

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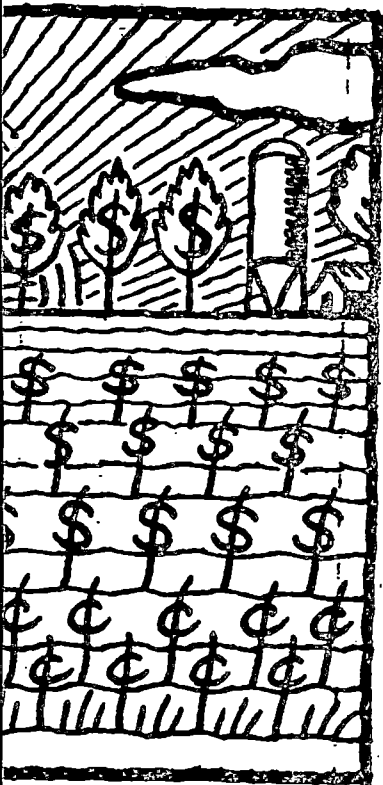


Wyoming

A refreshing change from men in a hurry, Mary Mead proceeds at a saunter in an ad for her gubernatorial campaign.

Rules

Make a Hit e Deficit



Bob Gale

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The new rule reducing the amount of acreage eligible for Government payments is a response to environmentalists and economists, even if it wasn't meant to be. Farmers could use freed-up land for new crops. They might also drop out of the programs in record numbers and plant from fence row to fence row as they did in the 1970's, causing the reappearance of costly surpluses.

Farm programs, in effect, have become an immense experiment with enormous implications for the Treasury, the food supply, farmers and the environment. "It is entirely possible," said Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska and a member of the conference committee, "that after all the criticism, these changes could generate new enthusiasm for farm programs."

drive farmers away from the programs and introduce a new level of uncertainty in grain supplies and prices. "All the farmers across the country are going to make the same hard decision this winter," said Jack Kintzle, a 46-year-old corn farmer from Coggon, Iowa, and president of the National Corn Growers Association. "The way I figure it now, if I stay in the program I'll lose money."

Since 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the first farm subsidy law, the foundation of farm policy has been an ever more complex contract between the Department of Agriculture and producers of corn, sorghum, wheat, rice and cotton. In exchange for setting aside land, typically 5 to 15 percent of his tillable acres, a farmer receives direct payment.

The payment is the difference between the market price and a higher target price set by the Government. This year, corn farmers are likely to receive 50 cents to 60 cents a bushel from the Government, the difference between the market price of \$2.10 to \$2.20 and the Government's \$2.75 target price. Wheat farmers will receive more than \$1 a bushel.

Through most of their history, the farm programs were a light burden for the Government. But in the last five years, farmers flocked to the programs, payments mounted and criticism from economists was fierce.

Environmentalists also urged changes in the programs, contending that they locked farmers into destructive cultivation patterns, such as planting the same crop year after year, that hurt the fertility of the soil, caused erosion and increasing amounts of fertilizers and pesticides.

Budget Deal: Not Bush's Finest Hour

Continued from page 1

going his way and with the focus on exciting events abroad, it did not matter that President Bush seemed determined to be the Mediocre Communicator. It did not matter that he had a vacuum where his middle layer of White House expertise should have been, or that the jobs involving lobbying, imagery, communication, speechwriting and political strategizing had all been downgraded to near oblivion.

After President Bush and Mr. Sununu, there is a sheer drop in the ability of anyone to talk for the White House or act on Mr. Bush's behalf. When the Republican party chief, Lee Atwater, became ill, Mr. Sununu assumed that he could take on political strategizing himself. But as it turned out, no one was looking at the big picture.

The Plunge

None of this mattered until the budget deal collapsed and it became apparent to panicked Republicans that the White House had no fallback strategy. The crisis underscored the weaknesses in the Bush White House: the lack of any unified voice, the dearth of talented professionals making sure the White House point of view was represented in articles; the lack of any long-term or even short-term political strategy, the inability of Mr. Bush to articulate a persuasive case for his goals on television. All these problems combined to turn the President's stumble on the budget deal into a free-fall that set pundits talking about "the disintegration" of the Bush Presidency.

White House officials are trying to figure out how they can put their acts back together. Republicans hope Mr. Bush can be persuaded that paying attention to orchestrating strategy and showcasing the agenda is not the same as selling the Presidency like soap.

Roger Ailes, who was Mr. Bush's campaign media strategist, would certainly be available to help. Mr. Ailes is a firm believer that governing well requires a professional presentation to win the consent of the governed.

As he once put it: "The reality is that every successful politician in the history of the world had people around to make them look good. Who do you think told Caesar to wear the purple cape? Who do you think told him he needed six horses pulling a chariot instead of just four? Why do you think he rode through Rome denying he wanted to be king? Who do you think thought that up, him? C'mon!"

July 26 -- Both sides agree to put budget plans on the table. The Administration and Republican negotiators develop a plan to produce \$50 billion savings in the first year and \$500 billion in savings over 5 years.

-- No plan from the Democrats.

-- Administration states and restates its willingness to exchange offers.

July 31 -- When in doubt, go back on recess. Unable and unwilling to come up with their own plan, Democrats propose to delay exchange until after the August recess. Eighty six days after the President called on Democrat leaders to work out a bipartisan budget solution, they had yet to offer one single proposal.

August 1 -- Enough is enough. The President announces he will veto each and every spending bill the Democrats write that busts the budget, and tells Republicans in Congress that when it comes to dealing with the Democrats, all bets are off.

Here's a Few Examples of What the \$100 billion Sequester Will Mean:

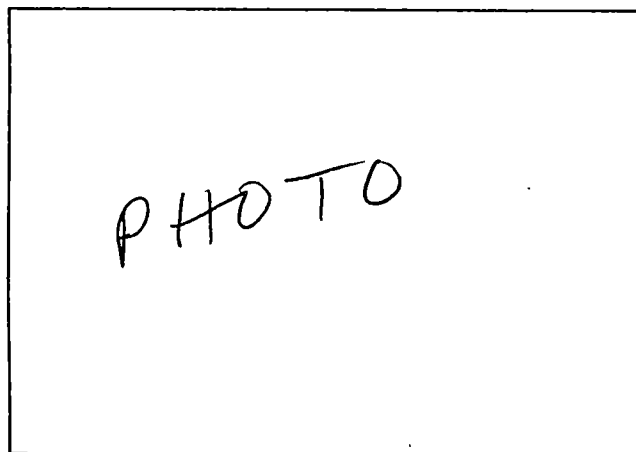
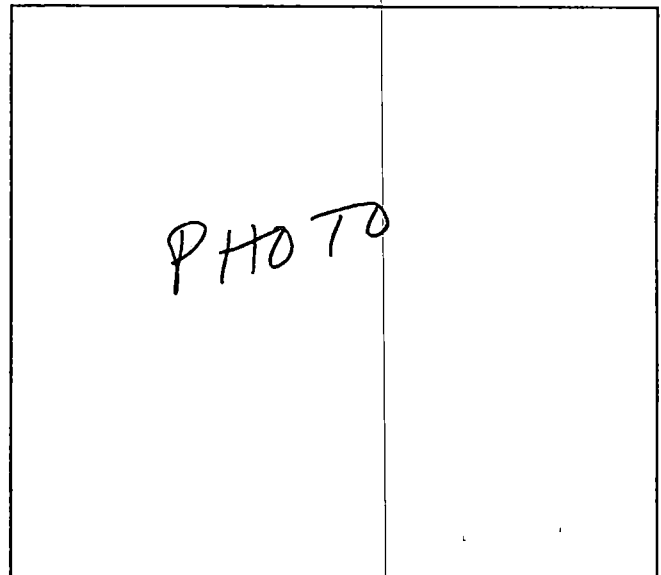
The following are just a few of the effects should a sequester order take place on October 15, 1990:

For defense, reductions of up to one million military personnel, about half the force, if military personnel are not exempted. And if military personnel are exempted, reductions-in-force or furloughs of up to 850,000 defense civilian employees along with a severe degradation of military force readiness.

For the Federal Aviation Administration, major cutbacks in air traffic controllers, extensive closure of facilities, the curtailment or removal from service of over 100 air traffic control towers, a substantial reduction in the number of flights, and an increase in traveler delays of 400 to 600 percent.

For Superfund, a halt in all new cleanups of toxic waste sites.

For INS, no new hiring of Border Patrol staff and building of new traffic checkpoints to intercept drug and alien smugglers.



For white collar crime, a drop of about 25 percent in completed investigations and about 1,000 fewer convictions. Prosecution of those who have perpetrated S & L institutions fraud would be slowed.

For student aid, the outright elimination of Pell grants to 1.2 million students and a 22 percent reduction of all other Pell grants to 2.2 million additional students.

For meat and poultry, the absence of inspection services for about 140 days, thus forcing the shutdown of many processing plants.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MID-SESSION REVIEW OF THE BUDGET

NOTICE:

Embargoed: There should be
no release of this document
until 9:00 a.m. (E.D.T.)
Monday, July 16, 1990

July 16, 1990

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GENERAL NOTES

1. All years referred to are fiscal years unless otherwise noted.
2. All totals in the text and tables include on-budget and off-budget spending and receipts unless otherwise noted.
3. Details in the tables and text may not add to totals because of rounding.

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Text of the letter transmitting the Mid-Session Review of the Budget



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 1990

Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Section 221 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 requires that the President transmit to the Congress a supplemental summary of the budget that was transmitted to the Congress earlier in the year. This supplemental summary of the budget, commonly known as the Mid-Session Review, contains:

- revised estimates of the budget receipts, outlays and budget authority for fiscal years 1990–1995;
- revised estimates of the baseline used under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to determine if automatic spending reductions are to be triggered;
- economic assumptions underlying the data;
- a summary of estimated outlays in each of the first four years after fiscal year 1991 that will be required under continuing programs that have a legal commitment for future years or are considered mandatory under existing law; and
- a summary of estimated outlays in future years from balances carried over from fiscal year 1991.

At the President's direction, I have the honor to transmit the required Mid-Session Review of the budget.

Respectfully yours,

Richard G. Darman
Director

Enclosure

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO THE HONORABLE DAN QUAYLE

INTRODUCTION

An annual Mid-Session Review of the Federal budget has been required since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Later legislation has expanded the information required to be included in the Mid-Session Review, most recently the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (commonly known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, or G-R-H).

Consistent with the amended law, this document, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget, updates budget baseline estimates for:

- changes in economic assumptions (described at page 2);
- changes in technical estimates of receipts and outlays (discussed at pages 4 and 6);
- enacted legislation (discussed at page 8); and
- changes in Presidential policy, which seeks major multi-year deficit reduction through prompt and responsible conclusion of the current Bipartisan Summit Negotiations on the Budget.

As required by law, the Mid-Session Review also updates the G-R-H baseline outlays, receipts, and deficit—in light of changed economic assumptions, technical reestimates, enacted legislation, promulgated regulations, and other policy actions (page 11).

The law also requires the Office of Management and Budget to calculate required sequester amounts—across-the-board cuts—as may be necessary to achieve the G-R-H targets. The initial report on required sequester amounts must be published officially on August 25. Because the likely sequester requirements are extraordinary this year, and because they are highly relevant to the current Budget Summit Negotiations, a preliminary view of possible sequester requirements is published here, in advance. The sequester outlook is at pages 17–38.

Clearly, the sequester alternative is unattractive. It is, therefore, all the more reason to seek to reach prompt agreement on a responsible, multi-year deficit reduction program.

I. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The economy has now completed 7½ years of continuous growth, extending the longest peacetime expansion on record. For the past 20 months the total unemployment rate has remained on a plateau of around 5¼ percent, the lowest level since early 1974. There are few signs that inflation is accelerating. Short-term interest rates are lower than they were a year ago, but long-term rates are slightly higher.

Although economic performance this year has been positive, the January budget assumed a more favorable outcome. Real growth has proved to be a little slower than forecast and inflation somewhat higher; interest rates moved up in the beginning months of the year. The economic assumptions underlying the Mid-Session Review incorporate this new information. The assumptions then move back toward the Administration's long-term, growth-oriented target path. These new assumptions have been developed jointly by the Council of Economic Advisers, the Treasury, and the Office of Management and Budget. They are presented at Table 1.

The Mid-Session Review projects a 2.2 percent increase in real GNP over the four quarters of 1990, compared with 2.6 percent projected in the January budget. Real growth in the first quarter was at a 1.9 percent annual rate.

The Mid-Session Review assumes growth in the second half of the year will be at a faster pace than during the first half. In the following five years, average real growth is assumed to be slightly above 3 percent annually, similar to the January budget assumption. This compares with a 40-year average real growth rate of 3.3 percent. The total unemployment rate is projected to average 5.6 percent in 1991, declining in subsequent years to 5.2 percent by 1995.

Prices rose more rapidly in the first quarter than anticipated in the January budget as unusual weather patterns drove up food and energy prices. The Consumer Price Index increased at an 8.2 percent annual rate and the GNP implicit price deflator at a 5.4 percent rate. Inflation in the second quarter was much more subdued: energy prices fell, food prices eased, and other prices rose slowly. As a result of higher inflation earlier this year, however, the Mid-Session Review projects a slightly faster rise in prices during 1990 than the January budget. The Consumer Price Index is now expected to increase 4.8 percent over the four quarters of 1990, compared with 4.1 percent in the January budget; the deflator is now projected to rise 4.5 percent in 1990 instead of 4.2 percent. Inflation in 1991 and beyond is expected to decline gradually. This projected reduction assumes that the Federal deficit is substantially reduced and that the Federal Reserve pursues a monetary policy that fosters economic growth while promoting its long-term objective of price stability.

The January budget had assumed that interest rates would start to decline steadily this year. Instead, rates rose through early spring. Even though they have declined in recent months, short- and long-term rates in the second quarter averaged about three-quarters of a percentage point above the levels projected in the Budget. The Mid-Session Review assumes interest rates will remain around current levels during the second half of this year and then move progressively lower during the following five years as inflation and the Federal deficit are reduced.

The effects of the changes in economic assumptions on receipts and outlays are discussed in Sections II and III, respectively.

Table 1. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions)

	Actual 1989	Estimates					1994	1995
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		
Major economic indicators:								
Gross national product (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter):								
Current dollars	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.0	
Constant (1982) dollars	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	
GNP deflator (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter)								
Consumer Price Index (percent change, fourth quarter over fourth quarter) ¹	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	
Unemployment rate (percent, fourth quarter) ² ...	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	
Annual economic assumptions:								
Gross national product:								
Current dollars:								
Amount	5,234	5,563	5,957	6,392	6,844	7,300	7,750	
Percent change, year over year	7.2	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.2	
Constant (1982) dollars:								
Amount	4,144	4,226	4,343	4,482	4,627	4,772	4,917	
Percent change, year over year	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	
Incomes:								
Personal income	4,420	4,749	5,053	5,377	5,744	6,109	6,444	
Wages and salaries	2,631	2,814	3,020	3,245	3,478	3,705	3,930	
Corporate profits before tax	291	306	356	415	448	490	527	
Price level:								
GNP deflator:								
Level (1982=100), annual average	126.3	131.6	137.2	142.6	147.9	153.0	157.6	
Percent change, year over year	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	
Consumer Price Index: ¹								
Level (1982-84=100), annual average	122.6	128.4	133.7	139.0	144.2	149.1	153.6	
Percent change, year over year	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	
Unemployment rates:								
Total, annual average ²	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	
Insured, annual average ³	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Federal pay raise, January (percent)	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills (percent) ⁴ ...	8.1	7.7	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.4	
Interest rate, 10-year Treasury notes (percent) ...	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.4	

¹ CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers. Two versions of the CPI are published. The index shown here is that currently used, as required by law, to calculate automatic cost-of-living increases for indexed Federal programs.

² Percent of total labor force, including armed forces residing in the U.S.

³ This indicator 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.

⁴ Average rate on new issues within period, on a bank discount basis.

II. RECEIPTS

The current estimates of baseline receipts for both 1990 and 1991 are lower than the January estimates. Actual collections to date, new data regarding the distribution of wages relative to the social security taxable maximum, and adjustments to Treasury estimating models are the major reasons for the lower estimates of receipts.

Table 2. MID-SESSION REVIEW: CHANGE IN BASELINE RECEIPTS

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January estimate	1,072.8	1,156.3	1,234.9	1,323.5	1,401.9	1,480.8
Changes due to:						
Technical reestimates.....	-24.2	-27.0	-31.0	-38.2	-35.7	-39.4
Economic assumptions	-4.5	-7.2	-8.7	-5.8	-2.5	0.5
Administrative action.....	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
Total changes.....	-28.8	-34.6	-40.4	-44.8	-38.9	-39.6
Mid-session estimate.....	1,044.0	1,121.7	1,194.5	1,278.7	1,363.1	1,441.1

Technical reestimates, which primarily reflect adjustments to income and employment taxes, are estimated to lower baseline receipts by \$24.2 billion in 1990 and \$27.0 billion in 1991. Technical adjustments in estimates of individual income tax receipts account for \$13.5 billion of the downward revision to 1990 receipts. Most of this adjustment is attributable to lower than estimated final settlements of 1989 liabilities. Reestimates of the effect of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 on corporate income taxes and greater than anticipated use of Subchapter S filings by corporations account for an additional \$7.5 billion of the downward revision in 1990 receipts. The remaining technical adjustment in 1990 receipts is in large part attributable to lower than previously estimated payroll taxes, reflecting a larger proportion of wages above the social security taxable maximum than previously assumed. The estimates for 1991-1995 have been revised to take these factors into account.

Economic assumptions are estimated to lower total receipts by \$4.5 billion in 1990 and \$7.2 billion in 1991 compared with the January budget. This is due primarily to a lower than anticipated corporate profits taxable base, reflecting weaker economic activity.

Because 1990 IRS staffing will fall short of anticipated levels, estimated tax receipts from direct enforcement initiatives are reduced by small amounts in each year.

III. SPENDING: OUTLAYS, BUDGET AUTHORITY, AND CREDIT PROGRAMS

Outlays

The current estimate for adjusted baseline outlays for 1990 is \$1,262.5 billion, \$67.7 billion more than the January estimate of \$1,194.8 billion. The adjusted baseline estimate for 1991 is \$1,353.1 billion, \$96.3 billion more than the January estimate of \$1,256.8 billion. The changes from January to July are due to revised economic assumptions, new estimates for the Resolution Trust Corporation, other technical reestimates, and policy changes resulting in part from enactment of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990. The estimates are shown in Table 3.

Economic Changes

The adjusted baseline estimate for 1991 outlays has increased by \$17.0 billion since January due to changes in economic conditions. The increase is primarily due to higher interest rates than those assumed in January. These revisions increase net interest outlays for 1991 by \$10.2 billion. Other increases include \$1.3 billion for unemployment insurance due to higher total unemployment rates and \$1.5 billion for higher social security cost-of-living allowances as a result of higher inflation than was assumed in January.

Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC)

Estimated outlays for RTC for 1991 have increased by about \$55 billion since January. This is a highly uncertain estimate. It assumes the enactment of new spending authority—necessary to continue to resolve failing thrifts and to honor commitments to cover federally-insured deposits.

Although the RTC, through the third quarter of 1990, has resolved 207 thrifts with \$65 billion in assets and estimated losses of approximately \$25 billion, the S&L problem has worsened since the enactment of FIRREA last August. Treasury Secretary Brady testified in May and June that several factors have caused the significant increase in cost estimates: these include the decline in regional real estate markets, higher interest rates, and low demand for thrifts as a franchise. Estimates of the cost remain highly uncertain, but it is now clear that the \$50 billion authorized by FIRREA will be insufficient to deal with failed, or failing, thrifts.

The Administration has produced estimates of the budget impact of RTC spending over the budget planning period under three different scenarios: a lower bound including 712 thrifts, with small losses on assets and with \$25 billion in assets resolved per quarter; and two additional estimates with 1,027 thrifts, \$40 billion in assets resolved per quarter and using either a medium or high loss rate—the upper bound. Estimated RTC net outlays in 1991, for both losses and working capital, range from \$32 billion to \$63 billion. Both the policy and adjusted baseline estimates in this document assume the larger group of failed thrifts with a medium loss rate, which results in outlays of \$63 billion in 1991, compared to \$7.3 billion assumed in January. There are, as Secretary Brady has stressed in recent testimony, too many significant variables to have confidence in any single estimate of the size of the problem. There is a great deal of uncertainty concerning the number of institutions that will ultimately fail, the rate at which the RTC can resolve insolvent institutions, the size of losses to be taken on assets acquired, the impact of changes in interest rates and economic conditions, and the market for thrift institutions.

Discussion continues on the appropriate budgetary treatment of RTC transactions. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has proposed that all RTC transactions, with the exception of administrative costs and interest payments to the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), be exempted from calculation of the G-R-H deficit (although not excluded from Federal budget totals). (The Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Banking Committees have supported a similar proposal to exempt all RTC outlays from the G-R-H calculation.) The effect of this budgetary treatment is displayed in Table 8 in Part 5.

Table 3. MID-SESSION REVIEW: CHANGE IN BASELINE OUTLAYS

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January baseline estimate	1,194.8	1,256.8	1,307.8	1,362.6	1,415.0	1,467.4
Changes:						
Economic assumptions:						
Earned income tax credit.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4
Food stamps	—	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Social security.....	—*	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.5
Unemployment compensation.....	-0.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5
Other	—	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Net interest:						
Interest rate effect	1.7	10.2	11.9	8.9	6.6	4.9
Debt service ¹	0.2	1.6	3.6	5.3	6.7	7.7
Subtotal, economic	1.9	17.0	21.7	21.4	21.1	20.6
Resolution Trust Corporation ²	-54.8	55.2	41.3	-5.4	-41.7	-20.0
Technical reestimates:						
CCC fund	-1.4	-4.1	-3.6	-2.0	-1.1	-1.2
DOD—Military	3.5	0.8	0.6	-0.4	3.2	-0.8
FDIC: Bank insurance fund	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.4
FDIC: FSLIC resolution fund.....	—*	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.6
FDIC: Savings Association Insurance Fund.....	—	—	-1.5	-1.9	-0.8	-0.8
Federal buildings fund.....	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8
Food stamps	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Foreign military financing.....	2.0	-0.3	-0.4	—*	-0.1	-0.1
Medicaid	0.7	2.6	4.4	5.8	7.0	8.0
Medicare.....	0.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.4
Social security.....	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1
Supplemental security income.....	0.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Unemployment compensation.....	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Veterans compensation	0.1	0.2	0.3	-1.0	1.3	1.7
Other	-3.4	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9
Net interest ¹	3.8	9.2	15.5	20.6	24.9	29.2
Subtotal, technical	9.6	22.3	27.3	33.7	46.5	48.1
Policy:						
Dire Emergency Supplemental.....	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Debt service ¹	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Subtotal, policy	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
Subtotal, changes.....	67.7	96.3	91.6	51.2	27.7	50.5
Mid-Session baseline estimate.....	1,262.5	1,353.1	1,399.5	1,413.9	1,442.7	1,517.9

*\$50 million or less.

¹ Includes the debt service effects of changes to both receipts and outlays.

² RTC estimates are highly uncertain and would better be viewed as a range that could be \$30 billion wide.

Technical Changes

Technical changes result from factors such as revised crop forecasts affecting farm price support costs, changes in estimated caseloads for entitlement programs, changes in the estimated rate at which outlays result from commitments—and other non-economic, non-policy conditions different from those previously assumed.

Estimated outlays for the adjusted baseline increased \$22.3 billion for 1991 from January to July due to technical factors.

- The current estimate of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) outlays is \$4.1 billion lower than the January estimate for 1991. Current feed grain prices, in particular, corn, are significantly above levels projected in January due to a stronger than estimated domestic demand and a

higher than estimated share of the export market. While strength in the price will call forth additional production resulting in an eventual decline in prices and higher subsidy payments, subsidies are not now expected to reach previously estimated levels for the five year period.

- Estimated outlays for the Department of Defense-Military increased \$0.8 billion due to technical factors. This is primarily due to faster spendout of obligations than assumed in January.
- The current estimate of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) outlays for the bank insurance fund in 1991 is \$3.8 billion above the January estimate due to the continued uncertainty regarding the health of the banking industry. Actual outlays may vary significantly from current estimates.
- The current estimate of FDIC's Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) resolution fund outlays for 1991 is \$1.4 billion above the January estimate. (These outlays involve pre-FIRREA case resolutions.) Factors leading to these increased costs include higher interest payments on FSLIC notes, higher assistance agreement payments and decreased collections from asset sales.
- Estimated outlays for the FDIC savings association insurance fund have declined in later years because some of the insolvent thrifts it was expected to resolve are now assumed to be resolved sooner by the Resolution Trust Corporation.
- The increase in outlay estimates for the Federal buildings fund results from the decision to revise the scoring for new lease purchases.
- Estimated outlays for food stamps increased in 1991 by \$0.9 billion for technical reasons, largely due to more participation than anticipated in January. Pursuant to the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-302), the Administration is requesting the additional \$1.2 billion in budget authority for food stamps for 1990 included in that Act.
- Estimated 1990 outlays for foreign military financing are \$2.0 billion above the January estimate primarily because fewer countries refinanced their loans than assumed in the January estimate. The increase in 1990 is offset by decreases in later years.
- Estimated outlays for Medicaid have increased \$2.6 billion for 1991, due primarily to more participation than previously estimated and higher average outlays per participant
- Estimated outlays for Medicare have increased for 1991 by \$1.3 billion due to technical reasons. Medicare hospital insurance outlays are estimated to increase by about \$2.5 billion primarily because of higher inpatient utilization than previously expected, and more recent hospice service data. Medicare supplementary medical insurance (SMI) outlays, net of premium receipts, are estimated to decrease by a net \$1.2 billion because of revised actuarial estimates of physician and outpatient services, lower rates of growth in SMI enrollment, and one-time payments to certain providers required by the court decision in *Cosgrove v. Bowen*.
- Estimated outlays for social security increase \$0.6 billion in 1991 due to higher average benefit payments that more than offset declines in the estimated number of beneficiaries.
- Estimated outlays for supplemental security income (SSI) for 1991 are \$2.0 billion above the budget estimate due to higher than expected benefits and participation and the effect of the court decision in the Zebley case. The decision requires that disabled children under SSI who do not meet listed disability criteria be evaluated on the basis of functional ability, as adults are. Costs may change when the court decides the period of retroactivity. No funds for administration are included in these estimates.
- Estimated outlays for unemployment compensation for 1991 are \$0.7 billion more than the January estimate because a larger portion of the unemployed is actually claiming benefits and because of higher administrative costs to process the additional claims.
- Estimated outlays for veterans compensation are \$0.2 billion more than the January estimate because of a higher than anticipated number of beneficiaries and higher average benefits.
- Net interest estimates increased an estimated \$9.2 billion in 1991 for technical reasons, largely for debt service costs.

Policy Changes

The major legislation enacted since January is the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990, which increased 1990 and 1991 net outlays for discretionary programs by an estimated \$0.3 billion and \$0.6 billion respectively. In accordance with rules specified in the G-R-H Act, the baseline is calculated on a basis that assumes discretionary changes enacted in the Supplemental Appropriations Act will continue in real terms through 1995.

The other policy changes are primarily the result of 1990 transfers within the Department of Defense to fund CHAMPUS medical programs.

Budget Authority

The current estimate for budget authority for 1991 for the adjusted baseline is \$1,469.6 billion, an increase of \$59.4 billion from the January estimate of \$1,410.2 billion. These estimates are shown on Table 4.

Table 4. MID-SESSION REVIEW: CHANGE IN BASELINE BUDGET AUTHORITY

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January baseline estimate	1,333.6	1,410.2	1,478.2	1,555.1	1,629.3	1,697.3
Changes:						
Economic assumptions:						
Earned income tax credit.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4
Federal employee retirement.....	—	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
Food stamps	—	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Social security.....	0.2	0.8	1.0	2.1	3.0	4.2
Unemployment compensation.....	*	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4
Other	—*	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Net interest ¹	1.9	11.8	15.5	14.3	13.3	12.6
Subtotal, economic.....	2.5	15.9	21.2	22.7	23.8	25.2
Resolution Trust Corporation ²	—	28.6	31.5	17.7	3.2	0.9
Technical reestimates:						
CCC fund	-3.6	-3.2	-3.6	-2.0	-1.1	-1.2
FDIC: Bank insurance fund.....	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1
FDIC: Savings Association Insurance Fund.....	—	—	-2.0	-0.7	—	—
Federal buildings fund.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Food stamps	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Medicaid.....	0.7	2.6	4.4	5.8	7.0	8.0
Medicare.....	-2.3	-2.5	-4.1	-4.6	-5.6	-6.8
Social security.....	-4.2	-2.5	-4.6	-5.7	-6.8	-8.0
Supplemental security income.....	0.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Unemployment compensation.....	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.7
Other	3.5	3.5	4.4	2.2	3.6	1.6
Net interest ¹	3.8	9.2	15.5	20.6	24.9	29.2
Subtotal, technical.....	1.4	14.3	15.6	21.9	28.6	29.4
Policy:						
Dire Emergency Supplemental.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Debt service ¹	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Subtotal, policy	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Subtotal, changes.....	4.0	59.4	69.1	63.2	56.7	56.8
Mid-Session baseline estimate	1,337.6	1,469.6	1,547.3	1,618.3	1,686.0	1,754.1

*\$50 million or less.

¹ Includes the debt service effects of changes to both receipts and outlays.

² RTC estimates are highly uncertain and would better be viewed as a range that could be \$30 billion wide.

Budget authority changes are primarily for the same programs and for the same reasons as are described in the outlay section above. The major exceptions are trust funds, for which changes in budget authority generally reflect changes in income to the funds. For example, revisions in projected wages and salaries have increased estimates of social security tax receipts, thereby raising budget authority for the social security trust funds. These increases, however, are more than offset by downward technical reestimates of social security trust fund income.

Credit Programs

The Federal credit budget supplements the unified budget as a separate system for measuring the volume of new direct loans and loan guarantees extended to borrowers. Unlike the unified budget, the credit budget measures new credit at the point where the Government contracts to provide a direct loan or loan guarantee. Guaranteed loan commitments are recorded as the full principal of the loan even if the Government's contingent liability is less than the principal amount. The credit budget focuses on the volume of Federal loans and guarantees, not their impact on budget outlays or their subsidy to assisted borrowers.

Outlays for credit programs in the unified budget include direct loan disbursements net of repayments and sales, and loan guarantee fees net of defaults. The Administration has proposed to revise the treatment of credit programs within the unified budget. Its credit reform proposal would show appropriated subsidies for all new direct loans and loan guarantees in order to measure and control the subsidy component of credit activity on an expenditure basis equivalent to other Federal spending. However, the subsidy amounts are not included in the agency or function totals in the present Mid-Session Review.

As Table 5 shows, the credit budget baseline totals are now estimated to be \$134.2 billion in 1990 and \$150.8 billion in 1991. The current estimate is \$2.2 billion below the January baseline estimate for 1990, and \$1.4 billion above the January baseline estimate for 1991. These changes are due entirely to technical reestimates that reflect revised estimates of the demand for various loan programs.

Direct Loan Obligations

New direct loan obligations in 1990 are now estimated to be \$16.6 billion, \$1.7 billion below the January baseline estimate. For 1991, the current estimate is \$16.6 billion, \$1.1 billion below than the January baseline estimate.

Estimated commodity price support and related loans are \$0.7 and \$1.5 billion below January for 1990 and 1991, respectively. These technical reestimates reflect reduced demand.

The current estimates for rural electrification and telephone loans are \$0.7 billion below January for 1990 because of a lower estimate of demand for loans to power supply borrowers.

The current estimates for VA housing vendee loans are \$0.2 billion above the January estimate for both 1990 and 1991. These reestimates reflect an increase in the number of properties sold on terms (vendee financing) as opposed to selling them for cash, which reflects the current program trend.

Guaranteed Loan Commitments

New guaranteed loan commitments are now estimated to be \$117.7 billion for 1990 and \$134.2 billion for 1991. These levels reflect a decline of \$0.4 billion from the January estimate for 1990 and an increase of \$2.5 billion for 1991.

The current estimate for the agricultural credit insurance program is \$1.8 billion below the January estimate for 1990 because program participation has been less than expected.

The level of VA-guaranteed loans is estimated to be \$1.4 billion above the January estimate for 1990 and \$2.0 billion above for 1991. These reestimates reflect an increase in actual loan originations in 1990; increases in recourse loan sales, which are scored as new guaranteed loans; and the out-year impact of recent housing trends.

Secondary Guaranteed Loans

New GNMA guarantees of mortgage-backed securities are now estimated to be \$2.0 billion above the January estimate for 1991. This increase is the result of the higher level of VA-guaranteed loan activity.

Table 5. MID-SESSION REVIEW: CHANGE IN BASELINE CREDIT BUDGET TOTALS

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Direct loan obligations:						
January estimate.....	18.3	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.0
Technical reestimates:						
CCC commodity loans.....	-0.7	-1.5	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5
Rural Electrification Administration.....	-0.7	*	*	*	*	*
VA loan guaranty & guaranty and indemnity funds.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other.....	-0.5	0.1	-*	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Subtotal, technical reestimates.....	-1.7	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5	—	-0.3
Mid-Session estimate, direct loan obligations..	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.4	17.9	17.8
Guaranteed loan commitments:						
January estimate.....	118.1	131.7	135.5	138.9	143.3	147.5
Technical reestimates:						
FmHA-Agricultural credit insurance fund	-1.8	—	—	—	—	—
VA loan guaranty & guaranty and indemnity funds.....	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.0	-0.1	0.1
Other.....	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	*	-0.1	-0.1
Subtotal, technical reestimates.....	-0.4	2.5	1.9	1.0	-0.1	-*
Mid-Session estimate, guarantee loan commitments.....	117.7	134.2	137.4	139.9	143.2	147.5
Total credit budget:						
January baseline estimate.....	136.4	149.5	153.3	156.8	161.2	165.6
Total changes.....	-2.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Mid-Session estimate, total credit budget.....	134.2	150.8	154.3	157.4	161.1	165.3
ADDENDUM						
Secondary guaranteed loans:						
January estimate.....	81.7	85.1	88.5	91.7	94.9	97.8
Technical reestimates:						
GNMA-Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities.....	—	2.0	2.2	1.0	—	—
Mid-Session estimate, secondary guaranteed loans.....	81.7	87.1	90.7	92.7	94.9	97.8

*\$50 million or less.

IV. GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS BASELINE

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, requires that the Mid-Session Review present an updated estimate of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (G-R-H) baseline deficit as defined in the Act. This section provides a brief discussion of the current G-R-H baseline estimates, how the current baseline differs from the January estimates, and sequester estimates for the current G-R-H baseline.

The Director of OMB is required by the Act to use the Mid-Session economic assumptions (presented in Part I above) and the Mid-Session technical assumptions (presented in Parts II and III above) in developing estimates for the initial sequester report, to be submitted on August 25, 1990, and for the final report, to be submitted on October 15, 1990.

The current baseline estimates must be based on current law, and incorporate all laws enacted and regulations promulgated as final by July 10, 1990. The estimates follow the specifications set forth in the Act for developing the baseline and, therefore, include no adjustments for anomalies that result from the requirements of the Act. For instance, the G-R-H estimates assume that in 1991 the authorization for the food stamp program will expire and that the 1990 decennial census will be repeated in 1991. (The latter certainly will not occur, and the former is highly unlikely. Nonetheless, the G-R-H Act requires that the baseline be calculated as if these unlikely events were reality.)

In addition, the Act requires that G-R-H estimates of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) net outlays be constrained by the current law limit on the availability of RTC funding as provided by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) of 1989 (Public Law 101-73). It now appears that the RTC may reach the \$50 billion limit in early 1991. For G-R-H baseline purposes, therefore, the RTC must be treated as if it were to run out of funds. Using the scenarios described earlier, but assuming no additional funding, RTC outlays could range from \$-14 billion to \$14 billion. The Mid-Session G-R-H estimates—based on the larger group of failed thrifts but with a medium loss rate on asset sales—use a figure in the middle of this range, producing RTC outlays for 1991 of about \$0.1 billion. (In reality, as noted above, RTC net outlays for 1991 are likely to exceed \$50 billion—but, since this requires a change of law, the G-R-H baseline does not reflect this fact.)

Using these assumptions, total G-R-H baseline outlays are estimated to be \$1,270.1 billion and receipts are estimated to be \$1,121.7 billion. The resulting G-R-H baseline deficit of \$148.4 billion is \$84.4 billion above the \$64 billion target specified by the Act for 1991 and \$74.4 billion above the level that would require automatic reductions, referred to as a sequester. (The law provides a \$10 billion margin or "cushion" beyond the deficit target before a sequester is triggered.) The uniform percentage reductions required under a \$84.4 billion sequester would be 31.9 percent for nondefense programs subject to an across-the-board sequester and 21.2 percent for defense programs, assuming no Presidential exemption of military personnel accounts. The defense sequester would be 34.9 percent if the President decides to exempt the military personnel accounts.

Part VI provides descriptions of the potential effects on specific programs of a \$100 billion sequester, roughly the reduction required after the baseline has been adjusted for the food stamp anomaly. The actual reductions by program for a \$100 billion sequester are provided in Appendices C and D.

Changes Since January

As detailed in Table 6, the G-R-H baseline deficit estimate increased by \$63.8 billion since January. The changes are for the same economic and technical reasons as discussed in Parts I, II, and III, with the exception of adjustments associated with the food stamp program (which, by law, must be assumed to expire in the G-R-H baseline), the Census Bureau, and RTC.

**Table 6. MID-SESSION REVIEW: CHANGE IN G-R-H
BASELINE FOR 1991**

(In billions of dollars)

	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit
January estimates	1,156.3	1,241.0	-84.7
Changes:			
Policy:			
1990 supplemental appropriations	—	0.7	-0.7
Other (including debt service).....	-0.4	1.1	-1.6
Economic (including debt service)	-7.2	16.0	-23.2
Technical (including debt service).....	-27.0	11.3	-38.2
Subtotal, changes.....	-34.6	29.1	-63.8
Mid-Session estimates.....	1,121.7	1,270.1	-148.4

Revised economic assumptions increase the G-R-H baseline deficit by a net of \$23.2 billion compared to the January estimates, and technical reestimates have increased the deficit by an additional \$38.2 billion. The baseline estimates in the initial and final G-R-H sequester reports, to be published in August and October, respectively, are required by the Act to be based on the same economic and technical assumptions used in the Mid-Session Review. Because OMB is precluded by the Act from changing these baseline assumptions after the issuance of the Mid-Session Review, new economic and technical information that may be available prior to the August and October reports will not be reflected in those reports.

The law requires a report on deficit reduction achieved since January. The G-R-H baseline deficit based on laws in effect on January 1, 1990, is \$146.1 billion, \$2.3 billion lower than the current estimate. Thus, no net deficit reduction has been achieved since January 1st as a result of legislation and regulations. The recently enacted Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-302) increased the 1991 baseline deficit by \$0.7 billion. Other policy actions, primarily defense transfers, increased the deficit another \$1.4 billion.

V. THE DEFICIT OUTLOOK

In January the President submitted to Congress a budget that proposed deficit reduction measures that, in aggregate, would have reduced the baseline deficit estimated for 1991 by \$38 billion (as estimated in January—\$41 billion as estimated with Mid-Session assumptions). For reasons discussed above, developments since January now indicate substantially higher baseline deficit levels for 1991 and subsequent years.

The adjusted baseline deficit has increased from \$100.5 billion estimated in January to \$168.8 billion in this Review—without including the likely S&L costs (i.e., outlays of the Resolution Trust Corporation). With full funding of the likely 1991 S&L case resolution costs, the adjusted consolidated baseline deficit estimate rises to \$231.4 billion. This makes it imperative that the Congress enact substantially larger deficit reductions than were proposed in January or reflected in subsequent Congressional action and budget resolutions.

Table 7. MID-SESSION REVIEW: CHANGE IN ADJUSTED BASELINE

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Adjusted January baseline deficit	122.0	100.5	72.9	39.2	13.1	-13.4
Remove RTC	-2.3	-7.3	—*	—	—	—
Adjusted January baseline deficit without RTC.....	119.7	93.2	72.9	39.2	13.1	-13.4
Changes due to:						
Laws and regulations ¹	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
Economics.....	6.4	24.2	30.4	27.1	23.6	20.1
Technicals.....	33.8	49.3	58.3	72.0	82.2	87.4
Subtotal, changes.....	41.7	75.7	90.8	101.4	108.2	110.1
Adjusted baseline deficit without RTC (Mid-Session estimate) ²	161.3	168.8	163.7	140.6	121.3	96.8
Include RTC (as if unconstrained).....	57.1	62.6	41.3	-5.4	-41.7	-20.0
Adjusted consolidated deficit, (Mid-Session estimate—including RTC).....	218.5	231.4	205.0	135.2	79.6	76.8

¹ Includes administrative actions.

² Adjusted baseline assumes the continuation of the food stamp program and a return to normal operating levels for the Census Bureau.

Table 8. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ALTERNATIVE BASELINE DEFICITS

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
(1) G-R-H Baseline Deficit (as defined by current law).....	218.5	148.4	118.0	103.1	88.4	65.5
Adjust for outlay anomalies:						
Food stamps	—	18.0	19.1	20.1	20.9	21.6
Census.....	—	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6
RTC (and related FFB, SAIF)	—	62.3	59.4	0.2	-41.5	-21.8
Debt service	—	3.7	9.8	13.2	13.5	13.1
Adjusted Consolidated Baseline Deficit ..	218.5	231.4	205.0	135.2	79.6	76.8
Exclude RTC working capital and net losses (CBO method)	-55.5	-52.5	-28.8	17.3	47.7	21.9
(2) Adjusted Baseline Deficit (CBO method for RTC).....	162.9	178.9	176.1	152.5	127.3	98.7
Exclude RTC administrative expenses and interest	-1.6	-10.0	-12.5	-11.9	-6.0	-1.9
(3) Adjusted Baseline Deficit (excluding all RTC).....	161.3	168.8	163.7	140.6	121.3	96.8
Exclude Social Security annual operating (cash) surplus.....	42.1	52.4	55.9	66.8	76.0	82.6
(4) Adjusted Baseline Deficit (excluding all RTC and Social Security operating surplus) ¹	203.5	221.2	219.5	207.4	197.4	179.3

¹ If Social Security non-cash interest transactions were entirely off-budget, line (4) would apply. If non-cash interest were charged as an on-budget outlay, line (4) would be higher by:

	15.8	21.3	26.8	32.3	37.6	43.5
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Table 9. MID-SESSION REVIEW: FY91 DEFICIT—PRE-SUMMIT CONGRESSIONAL PATH

(In billions of dollars)

	1991
Adjusted consolidated baseline (including RTC and food stamps)	231.4
House Budget Resolution savings (OMB estimate) ¹	-29.6
Senate Budget Committee savings (OMB estimate) ¹	-41.8
Split-the-difference savings.....	-35.7
Pre-Summit Congressional Path Deficit	195.7

NOTE: If such limited deficit reduction were likely, economic performance might falter. If a "normal" recession occurred, results would be as follows:

Deficit effect of recession.....	33.7
Pre-Summit Path with Recession	229.4

¹ OMB estimates exclude savings assumed in the resolution for which the appropriate enforcement mechanism was not provided.

Presidential Policy

By early May, the deficit outlook for 1991 appeared to be increasingly troublesome. This was the case for several reasons: economic performance was less favorable than forecast; receipt estimates were less than forecast; S&L expenditures were rising significantly; pending Congressional budget resolutions were inadequate; sequester estimates were reaching extremely high levels; and the prospect of unproductive legislative stalemate loomed large—if matters were left to business as usual.

Accordingly, the President sought to advance Congressional movement toward more ambitious and more timely deficit reduction—by calling for special deficit reduction negotiations. In calling for

such negotiations, the President stated: "We are fortunate that the economy continues to grow. But it is important to act while the economy is still growing, for growth is not as strong or secure as it should be." After a series of meetings with Congressional leaders, the President and the Bipartisan Congressional Leadership agreed, on May 9, to commence deficit reduction negotiations through a "summit" negotiating group. The leaders agreed to meet without preconditions in order to:

- reduce the deficit substantially on a multi-year basis;
- allow the economy to continue to grow; and
- avoid the adverse economic and programmatic effects of a stalemate that might otherwise ensue.

On June 20, in the context of the Summit negotiations, the Administration proposed new deficit reduction measures—in addition to those proposed in the January budget. The combination of the Administration's January and June deficit reduction proposals, if enacted, would reduce the deficit by the following amounts:

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991-95
52.9	69.7	84.5	109.2	129.8	446.0

For purposes of this Mid-Session Review, these January and June deficit reduction measures (displayed at Table 10) represent the latest official formulation of "Presidential Policy"—subject to further negotiation in the context of the Bipartisan Summit.

Table 10. MID-SESSION REVIEW: BUDGET SAVINGS FROM BASELINE

(In billions of dollars)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991-95
Adjusted Consolidated Baseline Deficit (including RTC).....	-231.4	-205.0	-135.2	-79.6	-76.8	-727.9
Updated Budget Policy recommendations (excluding asset sales):						
International discretionary	—*	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.2
Domestic discretionary	1.2	0.2	1.7	3.3	5.9	12.4
Defense.....	3.5	8.0	14.8	22.6	29.6	78.5
Entitlements/mandatory.....	14.8	20.1	24.7	29.2	33.3	122.2
User Fees.....	5.5	3.8	5.1	3.3	4.8	22.6
Additional revenues measures	13.7	11.5	4.3	6.9	5.9	42.3
Undistributed offsetting receipts	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.7
Net interest.....	1.9	5.5	9.1	12.9	17.2	46.6
Subtotal, Budget savings.....	41.1	50.0	60.9	79.5	97.9	329.3
Additional 6/20 Proposals:						
Domestic discretionary	4.2	6.0	8.0	9.1	9.5	36.8
Defense.....	3.6	5.3	6.4	7.0	7.6	29.9
Entitlements:						
Medicare.....	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	7.9
Medicaid.....	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	9.0
Other entitlements	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	8.7
User Fees.....	0.6	2.4	1.0	2.9	1.4	8.3
Additional interest savings	0.5	1.7	3.1	4.6	6.2	16.0
Subtotal, additional savings.....	11.7	19.7	23.7	29.7	31.9	116.7
Total, deficit reductions proposed..	52.9	69.7	84.5	109.2	129.8	446.0
Adjustments for G-R-H exclusions:						
Include asset sales	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.7
Include Postal Service	0.3	-0.1	—*	0.5	0.9	1.6
Remove nondefense spendout adjustment	*	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated Budget Deficit/Surplus (including RTC).....	-176.3	-133.9	-49.2	31.5	55.4	-272.6

*\$50 million or less.

The Administration's proposals of June 20th, although accepted in part, were not accepted in full by the Summit negotiators. On June 26, the President and the bipartisan leadership agreed that both the size of the deficit problem and the need for a package that can be enacted require all of the following: entitlement and mandatory program reform; tax revenue increases; growth incentives; discretionary spending reduction; orderly reductions in defense expenditures; and budget process reform—to assure that any bipartisan agreement is enforceable and that the deficit problem is brought under responsible control.

An informal consensus (or near-consensus) has developed within the Summit that 1991 deficit reduction measures should be approximately the same size as those proposed by the Administration (\$50–55 billion). A lesser amount of savings would not likely be viewed as a credible attack on the deficit problem; but a larger amount of savings could be counter-productive with respect to economic growth. There is, in addition, general agreement that deficit reduction measures should grow in the out-years, and that a specific and enforceable multi-year deficit reduction program should be negotiated and enacted as soon as possible—preferably before the August recess. The Administration is fully committed to the achievement of these objectives.

It is implicit in the numbers presented here that if a satisfactory multi-year Budget Summit agreement is achieved and enacted, there will have to be a corresponding adjustment of the G-R-H deficit targets. However, the Administration does not favor any such target adjustment independently of the enactment of a responsible, substantial, multi-year deficit reduction program. Indeed, if a responsible deficit reduction program is not negotiated and passed by Congress, a major sequester will be necessary. Such a sequester should not and is not to be construed as a first choice from a policy perspective. But it remains necessary as a fail-safe mechanism to force the successful negotiation and achievement of a responsible deficit reduction program.

VI. POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF \$100 BILLION SEQUESTER

If the Budget Summit negotiations do not produce a satisfactory deficit reduction program, a large sequester will ensue. With that possibility in view, this section discusses the sequester calculations and the potential effects of a 1991 sequester of \$100 billion.

For purposes of determining the sequester amount, it seems reasonable to assume the continuation of the food stamp program, and a return to normal operating levels for the Census Bureau. Spending from the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), however, including administrative expenses and interest payments to the Federal Financing Bank, is excluded from the baseline totals at this point—in part because current law limits total RTC spending and in part because many believe that RTC expenditures should be excluded from G-R-H sequester calculations. Under these assumptions, the adjusted baseline deficit would be \$168.8 billion in 1991, \$104.8 billion above the \$64 billion deficit target required by the G-R-H law. Thus if no additional policy actions were taken to reduce this adjusted baseline deficit before the initial sequester report is issued on August 25th, the President must issue an order to withhold roughly \$100 billion effective October 1st. If no policy actions were taken before the final sequester report is issued on October 15th, a sequester of roughly \$100 billion would be required. (If RTC were authorized to spend more, and if such expenditures were included in the sequester calculation, the likely sequester would exceed \$150 billion.)

Sequestration Calculations

Reductions associated with a \$100 billion sequester would be determined using the following steps, as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11. MID-SESSION REVIEW:
SEQUESTRATION CALCULATIONS FOR 1991**

(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Outlays
Required deficit reduction (assumed as of July 15, 1990)..	100.0
Defense (military personnel sequestered):¹	
Total required reductions	50.0
Estimated outlays associated with across-the-board sequesterable budgetary resources	198.8
Uniform reduction percentage	25.1%
Nondefense:	
Total required reductions	50.0
Estimated savings from automatic spending	0.1
Estimated savings from special rules	1.8
Amount remaining to be obtained from uniform percentage reductions of budgetary resources	48.1
Estimated outlays associated with across-the-board sequesterable budgetary resources ²	125.3
Uniform reduction percentage	38.4%
MEMORANDUM	
Defense (military personnel exempt):¹	
Total required reductions	50.0
Estimated outlays associated with across-the-board sequesterable budgetary resources	121.1
Uniform reduction percentage	41.3%

¹ Function 050, excluding FEMA programs.

² Includes \$5.7 billion in estimated 1992 outlays for CCC.

First, one-half of the required deficit reduction, \$50 billion, would be assigned to defense programs (budget accounts in the national defense function, 050, excluding the Federal Emergency Management Agency) and the other half to nondefense programs.

Second, savings from eliminating automatic spending increases in three specific programs (the National Wool Act, the special milk program, and vocational rehabilitation) would be applied to the required reduction in outlays for nondefense programs. Savings from eliminating these adjustments would be \$58 million.

Third, the amount of outlay savings to be obtained by applying four special rules would be calculated. These special rules are for guaranteed student loans, foster care and adoption assistance, medicare and certain other health programs. The estimated savings from these special rules, \$1.8 billion for 1991, would be applied toward the required spending reductions in nondefense programs.

The reductions in defense programs and remaining reductions in nondefense programs would be taken on a uniform percentage basis, computed separately for each category. Under the adjusted baseline estimates, the uniform percentage reductions would be 38.4 percent for nondefense programs. For defense programs, the uniform percentage reduction would be 25.1 percent if military personnel accounts were sequestered and 41.3 percent if these accounts were exempted by the President from sequestration.

In the event that a sequester is required, not all programs will be subject to reductions. For defense and nondefense programs combined, about 67 percent of total outlays are associated with budgetary resources exempt from sequestration. The burden of sequester falls on programs that comprise the remaining 33 percent of budget outlays. Of these outlays, defense programs account for 47 percent, special rule nondefense programs for 25 percent, and other nondefense programs account for 28 percent.

Programmatic Impact of a \$100 Billion Sequester

In addition to the sequester effects described for individual programs that follow, most, if not all, Federal agencies would be forced to reduce staff costs through reductions-in-force, furloughs, and hiring freezes.

Reductions-in-force are required to be implemented in an orderly way, generally using the criteria, within Federal job classifications, of abolishing positions; thereby terminating the employment of the most junior and non-veteran employees first. Severe reductions-in-force (of the size necessary under this sequester) also can affect senior employees whose jobs are abolished. These employees may then "bump" more junior employees in other job classifications for which the senior employee is qualified.

Furloughs involve telling employees not to come to work for a certain length of time and then not paying them for that time period (e.g., involuntary leave without pay). By law, military personnel cannot be furloughed.

Hiring freezes result in the random loss of employees and frequently the loss of the most critical specialties and the creation of imbalances within an organization.

Legal requirements, the regulations of the Office of Personnel Management, and labor-management agreements must be followed in administering both reductions-in-force and furloughs. In order to yield any savings, the reduction-in-force process should begin at the time of the initial sequester report on August 25th or not later than the issuance of the final sequester report on October 15th. Termination expenses (payments for unused annual leave, return of retirement contributions, unemployment compensation payments, etc.) offset the savings made possible by discontinuing employment. Separating a person at the beginning of the year on average saves only \$11,500 or 35-40 percent of compensation and benefits during the first year after a reduction-in-force. In subsequent years, the former employees' full compensation and benefits would normally be saved. On this basis, the separation of 100,000 employees through a reduction-in-force would save only \$1.1 billion in 1991. Many thousands

of dependents, businesses, and creditors who depend upon the income and purchasing power of Federal employees would be hurt by these actions.

Agencies also would reduce travel, training, printing, contractual services, and supply and equipment purchases. Those employees who remained would be hampered in their efforts to enforce the law, carry out agency missions mandated by law, and supply previous levels of services not only because of the reduced number of personnel, but also because of organizational disruptions created by adverse personnel actions and by the lack of non-personnel resources.

While the description of the effect of the sequester by program that follows is extensive, it is not comprehensive and is *intended for illustrative purposes only*.

Department of Agriculture

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)

A sequester applies to CCC cash deficiency payments and commodity loan programs by crop year. Based on projected 1991 crop year cash deficiency payments of \$7.1 billion, a sequester would require a reduction of \$2.7 billion in deficiency payment outlays in fiscal years 1991 and 1992. The value of 1991 crop loans estimated in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 is \$6.0 billion. Checks written during harvest time to farmers who place crops under loan would be reduced by about \$2.3 billion in 1991 and 1992. Reductions in CCC outlays, net of loan repayments would be \$3.9 billion during fiscal years 1991 and 1992.

To illustrate the wide-spread impact of a sequester, note that approximately 300,000 commodity loans and 9,000,000 deficiency payments are currently issued through the CCC. For 1989 crop programs, the following number of farms received cash deficiency payments for crops:

Cotton	100,000
Feed grains.....	1,100,000
Wheat.....	435,000
Rice	18,500

In addition, an estimated 175,000 dairy producers would face large assessments on their milk marketings (the assessment of 10.4 cents per hundredweight of milk markets would reduce cash receipts of dairy farmers by approximately \$150 million), and 40,000 peanut farms and 424,000 tobacco farms would be affected through loan proceeds reductions.

The average deficiency payment for the 1989 feed grain crop was \$4,363, and the average for all commodity loans was \$13,771. A sequester would reduce the average deficiency payment by \$1,658 and the average commodity loan by \$5,233.

Conservation

The 1985 Food Security Act (FSA) established the Conservation Reserve Program. People who agree to retire highly erodible land for 10 years receive an annual rental payment and financial assistance in establishing a permanent cover on the land. Under a sequester, annual rental payments due under the nearly 334,000 conservation reserve program contracts with farmers could not be paid in full.

The FSA also established several new conservation initiatives that require Soil Conservation Service (SCS) technical assistance. Under the law, SCS is responsible for defining highly erodible lands (HEL) and wetlands and for helping farmers develop and install conservation plans that producers will need if they are to continue receiving program benefits from the Department of Agriculture. While conservation planning and HEL determinations have been completed, only about 30 percent of the measures have been installed. The law requires that producers install the approved conservation systems by December 31, 1994. The "swampbuster" provisions of the FSA require that SCS also conduct wetland determinations and inventories to help farmers recognize wetlands and prevent unintentional conversions. The target date for completing the wetland determinations is

December 31, 1991 with wetland inventories being scheduled for completion by the end of 1992. In addition to these efforts, SCS must provide technical assistance for the conservation reserve program, for any necessary revisions to FSA plans, and for compliance reviews to ensure that conservation plans are properly installed.

A sequester would require that SCS emphasize meeting the provisions and deadlines mandated by FSA at the expense of other conservation operations such as the water quality initiative, soil mapping, and plant center renovation, which are authorized but not subject to statutory deadlines. Even with best efforts to meet the highest priority needs, it is unlikely that many of the FSA conservation targets could be met. Continued assistance to the nearly 3,000 conservation districts would be jeopardized and service would be reduced at most SCS field offices. Watershed planning and construction would be delayed or terminated for many projects that address high priority national problem areas such as local flood control, emergency assistance, land treatment, and water quality. Cost sharing projects would be stopped or slowed down.

Cooperative State Research and Extension

Under a sequester (that must be applied uniformly), higher priority projects could not be preserved by applying larger reductions to (or canceling) lower priority projects. Across-the-board cuts would reduce USDA's National Research Initiative (designed to use competitive research grants to enhance production efficiency, food safety, and environmental quality). One important component of this initiative is an effort to map the genomes of plants to permit scientists to explore more fully the genetics of plants. Other research that would be cut could contribute to the design of more economical production practices and to dealing with pests and disease in ways that protect the environment. A large number of special interest research grants and construction projects would also be affected.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)

A sequester would impair efforts to service FmHA's portfolio of almost \$59 billion in outstanding debt. This would reduce borrowers' chances of success in meeting their loan obligations and increase losses to the Government. In particular, efforts to restructure about \$5 billion in delinquent farm loans would be delayed, causing borrowers undue hardship and reducing the recovery value of these loans.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

A sequester would reduce the funds available for commission payments on insurance policy sales made by private insurers, causing a suspension in sales when funds run out. The reduction in the amount of insurance sold would also reduce the premiums paid to the Government.

Federal Research (Including Buildings and Facilities)

Under a sequester (that must be applied uniformly), higher priority projects could not be preserved by applying larger reductions to (or canceling) lower priority projects. Such reductions would reduce USDA's Food Safety Initiative and the collection of food safety information. This information is expressly intended for further use in setting Federal food safety policies and regulations. Other research, such as water quality research projects included in the Water Quality Initiative and federally sponsored human nutrition studies, also would be constrained.

The layoff of Federal scientists and technicians would impede the delivery of new technologies to improve agricultural competitiveness and address environmental issues. Reductions in research programs at 59 agricultural experiment stations, as well as at other colleges and universities, would impair the ability of States to continue a full range of research to address local and regional concerns. Most adversely affected would be the historically black 1890 colleges and Tuskegee University that receive nearly 100 percent of their research funding from the Federal Government.

Foreign Agricultural Service

A sequester would compromise the execution of trade policy responsibilities, including those related to the Uruguay round during the most crucial stage of this multilateral trade negotiation. Reductions in our overseas presence, including attaches and counselors, would impair the collection and reporting of agricultural intelligence and the administration of export and market development programs. Some overseas cooperator offices would have to be closed and some smaller cooperator organizations would have to end participation in the program. Since agriculture is the one major "positive" in U.S. trade, these reductions would have a detrimental effect on the balance of trade.

Forest Service

A sequester would severely affect the ability of the Forest Service to maintain projected targets for recreation, wildlife and fish habitat management, and timber sales. Timber sales could decline to below eight million board feet. Timber preparation work would be greatly reduced, reducing 1991 and out year sales. Receipts to the Treasury and to States and counties would decline significantly. Economic effects, particularly in the West, would be substantial.

Certain campgrounds and other recreational facilities would be closed. Services at remaining sites would be significantly curtailed. Efforts to protect and improve habitat to achieve recovery goals for endangered and threatened species would be substantially reduced.

No seasonal hiring would occur, further inhibiting quick response to fire fighting emergencies and significantly curtailing services (e.g., garbage pickup and rest room cleaning) at the recreational facilities that remain open. Road maintenance and most other field work would all but cease, resulting in the deterioration of roads and facilities and ultimately road closures for safety concerns.

Meat and Poultry Inspection

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (P.L. 90-201) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 90-449) require carcass-by-carcass inspection by Federal inspectors in establishments slaughtering food animals. All plants engaged in further processing of meat and poultry must also be inspected by Federal inspectors. Since meat packing plants cannot operate without these Federal inspectors, the meat and poultry slaughter and processing industry would be forced to limit or curtail production by the same extent that inspectors are not available. The meat and poultry industry is one of the largest in the country. It employs over 400,000 people at 7,800 meat and poultry plants and has an annual retail value of more than \$100 billion. Many thousands more people are employed in the breeding, raising, transportation, storage, and distribution of food animals. The economic loss from any shut down due to a sequester would result in the loss of billions of dollars to the American economy. In addition to the economic disruption, the limited inspection coverage would erode the high level of safety of the nation's meat and poultry products.

A sequester would result in the absence of inspection services (and the shutting down of meat and poultry slaughter and processing plants) for about 140 days.

Quarantine and Inspection Activities

A sequester would defeat recent progress by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to eliminate pseudorabies, brucellosis, and the Russian wheat aphid. Emergency eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly and grasshopper would be defeated. All 39 quarantine and inspection activities would be reduced. This would result in serious delays in import shipments of plants and animals as well as baggage inspection for international travel. Extensive delays or disruption of service could cause significant losses of plants and animals in quarantine or awaiting inspection. It would also drastically reduce the number of inspections and thus increase the risk of introducing serious animal and plant diseases and pests into the United States. Implementation of the pending regulations on animal welfare might not be possible.

The Federal Grain Inspection Service would totally eliminate contractual research including aflatoxin research outlined in the Administration's farm bill proposal. The Agricultural Cooperative

Service would not be able to conduct research studies in support of farmer cooperatives and the Office of Transportation would not be able to assist in solving transportation problems related to agriculture.

Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

A sequester would severely impair several high priority research programs, in particular, NOAA's contribution to the interagency U.S. Global Change Research program and the Coastal Ocean Science program. Several major system procurement actions supporting the modernization of the Weather Service would be canceled or deferred including such safety programs as the NEXRAD doppler radars (that detect severe weather patterns) and the next generation of geostationary weather satellites.

It would severely reduce fisheries stock assessments and research, thereby requiring an extremely conservative fisheries management regime including closure of certain grounds to commercial fishing. Operations of the NOAA research fleet and air wing would be reduced to the minimum required to support hurricane reconnaissance responsibilities. These actions would be required to ensure that NOAA would be able to provide weather warnings and, on a less frequent basis than normal, weather forecasts.

Department of Defense—Military

Military personnel exempted.—The President can exempt up to 100 percent of the military personnel accounts from sequester. If he chose to do this, force readiness would be severely degraded. Because a sizeable portion of operation and maintenance expenses are relatively fixed in the short term (e.g., hospitals and other required medical costs and bases that cannot be closed according to the G-R-H law), readiness related activities (training, flying, steaming, and maintenance) could be cut by more than 50 percent. Substantial cuts in operating rates would result. For example, the flying time for Air Force pilots would be reduced to less than 10 hours per month (compared to the current 19.5 hours per month that is considered the minimum necessary for adequate readiness). Navy steaming time for the deployed fleets could be reduced to less than 25 days per quarter from the normal rate of over 50 days per quarter and many ships would rarely leave their home ports. The operating rate reductions would require substantial adjustments in naval deployments and operations, reducing the President's flexibility to deploy forces where needed, including drug interdiction missions. It would also require reductions-in-force (RIFs) or furloughs of up to 80 percent of the requested level of 1.1 million civilian employees. Contractor personnel also would be reduced significantly. Roughly \$8 billion of equipment maintenance and \$3 billion of real property maintenance would have to be deferred.

Modernization programs would be delayed and quantities planned for purchase would be cut. For example, about 115 fighter aircraft could be cut from the 276 requested, six major combatant ships could be cut from the 15 requested, and about 250 Army fighting vehicles could be cut from the 600 requested. Similar cuts would be made in all other procurement programs. Unit production costs would increase. Research and development programs would be disrupted, resulting in delays in new weapon programs, including high priority strategic systems.

Military personnel not exempted.—Not exempting military personnel could result in a reduction of up to 1.0 million military, about one-half of the force. A sudden force cut of this magnitude would severely weaken our ability to react to any major crisis. Morale and force readiness would be severely degraded. Force structure cuts would include up to eight Army divisions (16 requested in 1991 versus 18 in 1990), the equivalent of one Marine Corps division and air wing (3 divisions and wings requested), twelve Air Force tactical air wings (24 requested), and seven aircraft carrier battle groups (14 requested).

Force readiness would be severely degraded. Because a sizeable portion of operation and maintenance expenses are relatively fixed in the short term (e.g., hospitals and other required medical costs and bases that cannot be closed according to the G-R-H law), readiness related activities (training, flying, steaming, and maintenance) could be cut by over 30 percent. Substantial cuts in operating rates would result. For example, the flying time for Air Force pilots would be reduced to less than 14 hours per month (compared to the current 19.5 hours per month that is considered the minimum

necessary for adequate readiness). Navy steaming time for the deployed fleets could be reduced to less than 35 days per quarter from the normal rate of over 50 days per quarter and many ships would rarely leave their home ports. The force reductions in conjunction with the operating rate reductions would require substantial adjustments in naval deployments and operations, reducing the President's flexibility to deploy forces where needed, including drug interdiction missions. It would also require RIFs and furloughs of up to one-half of civilian employees (requested level is 1.1 million). Contractor personnel also would be reduced significantly. Roughly \$6 billion of equipment maintenance and \$3 billion of real property maintenance would have to be deferred.

Modernization programs would be delayed and quantities planned for purchase would be cut. For example, about 70 fighter aircraft could be cut from the 276 requested, four major combatant ships could be cut from the 15 requested, and about 150 Army fighting vehicles could be cut from the 600 requested. Similar cuts would be made in all other procurement programs. Unit production costs would increase. Research and development programs would be disrupted, resulting in delays in new weapon programs, including high priority strategic systems.

Department of Defense—Civil

Army Corps of Engineers

The effect of a sequester on the civil works program would be twofold: substantial reductions in personnel in labor-intensive activities, and contract delays and cutbacks in the construction and operation and maintenance of water resources development projects.

A sequester would require reductions-in-force (RIF) affecting some 3,300 positions. A RIF of some 980 work-years is likely for the Regulatory program and General expenses accounts. Such cuts would require delays in some, if not all, non-cost-shared preconstruction engineering and design studies; and handicap new partnership arrangements with non-Federal cost-sharing project sponsors.

A RIF of 450 staff years would be required in the Corps labor intensive Regulatory program under which the Corps administers Section 404 permits for dredge-and-fill activities in wetlands and other waters, and for section 10 permits construction and other activities in navigable waterways. These RIF's would adversely affect support for the environmental initiative to improve permit enforcement and compliance.

Construction contracts on non-cost-shared projects, including seven Inland Waterways lock and dam projects, would be delayed and in some cases terminated. Work would be postponed for previously funded, cost-shared new starts for which a local cooperative agreement had not been executed. Some continuing contracts for cost-shared construction projects would be terminated.

The Operation and maintenance program would experience reductions in service delivery and increased backlogs. Specifically, the use of seasonal labor would be minimized, the recreation season shortened, recreational and other dredging deferred, and the number of shifts employed for the operation of the locks on the Inland Waterways System constrained. Moreover, there would be insufficient funds available to retain the number of employees needed to safeguard public safety and health and to assure the integrity of project operations and work placement. Recreational facilities would be closed and maintenance for flood control and navigation projects would be cut. Revetment (repair of embankments) of the navigation channels of the Mississippi River and its tributaries would be reduced by over 60 percent. Reductions would be imposed on the supervision and inspection of work placement and the engineering and design of follow-on construction contracts. Additionally, new programmed maintenance would be deferred, including channel and harbor dredging, lock and dam repairs, and hydropower maintenance.

Department of Education

Pell Grants

In the major discretionary student aid program, Pell grants, the 1991 request would provide an average award of \$1,443 to 3.4 million students. Under the Pell law, the reduction in the appropriation

is translated into award reductions in accord with a specified "linear reduction" schedule that protects awards to the poorest students. However, a sequester above 24 percent would reach the awards to the poorest Pell grant recipients (those with expected family contributions of \$200 or less).

If these students are not protected, then a sequester would eliminate grants to 1.2 million students, at an average grant of \$1,000, and reduce all remaining grants (2.2 million recipients) by \$320 each, or 22 percent of the average grant under the 1991 request.

Department of Energy (DOE)

Atomic Energy Defense Activities

A sequester would require a delay in cleanup activities, deferral of operational safety improvements, a decimation of the ability of DOE to support future nuclear weapons production, and a serious detriment to our nuclear deterrent. As an illustration only, the cut would require:

- A 12-month delay in cleanup activities at contaminated sites.
- DOE would not be able to meet the terms of agreements with States for obtaining compliance with environmental requirements.
- Deferring the operating safety and environmental measures that are now being instituted for assured safe operation of the tritium production reactors.
- Deferring work on safety improvements at weapons production facilities and suspending production of new nuclear weapons.
- Placing all plutonium processing facilities on standby at the very time we are returning weapons to be reprocessed due to successful START negotiations.
- Deferring indefinitely all design and construction activities for new facilities, which include improvements for environment, safety, and health deficiencies found by the DOE Tiger Teams.
- Substantially reducing nuclear weapons testing, and cutting research and development by about 25 percent, which will severely imperil initiatives to enhance nuclear weapons safety.

To effect the savings, contractor employees at the shut-down and deferred facilities would have to be laid off. Significant numbers of personnel would have to remain, however, to ensure safety and security of facilities. The maintenance of facilities in safe and secure conditions (even with no production) could be somewhat compromised. Rehiring of employees after such a major disruption would take years.

This would, in essence, force the Defense Weapons complex to proceed expeditiously to shut down all operations, and place them in as safe a standby position as possible.

Energy Conservation Grants

A sequester would reduce the number of low-income homes weatherized through the Weatherization Assistance program from approximately 125,000 to approximately 85,000 homes. This decrease would place increased burdens on State and local governments in the colder winter months and would create a hardship for many poorer American families. The number of grants to schools and hospitals for weatherization activities would be reduced by 250. Grants to States for energy conservation planning and extension activities would also be reduced. Because a sequester must be applied uniformly, higher priority research and development projects could not be preserved by applying larger reductions to (or canceling) lower priority projects.

General Science Program

A sequester would force the cancellation or delay of facility upgrades at several sites by at least a year. Start up of the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility in Virginia as well as construction of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider facility at Brookhaven National Laboratory would also be delayed. Operating levels of high energy facilities (Fermilab, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and

the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility) would be reduced by 50 percent or more. The impact of layoffs of highly skilled staff would take years to reverse.

It would severely reduce research productivity at all the major national laboratories (e.g., Fermilab, Brookhaven, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory) and at one or more of the smaller accelerator and research facilities. University research programs would experience large cuts in funding.

Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)

A sequester would severely affect the basic ongoing research programs as well as the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Virtually all site work, research and development on detector designs, and purchase of capital equipment for detector systems would cease. Design activities would have to be scaled back significantly from 1990, causing personnel layoffs.

Implementation of the magnet industrialization plan would be impossible. The magnet contract award would be delayed at least one year. This action would increase the total cost of the magnets and significantly delay the project.

Cuts of this size would send a strong negative signal to potential international collaborators about the commitment of the United States to the project and would jeopardize their participation. The sequester would almost certainly result in no foreign contributions to SSC construction. In this event, the United States would have to assume the full costs after the Texas contribution.

Department of Health and Human Services

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) Drug Abuse Programs

Activities that address the demand side of the war on drugs—research, prevention, and treatment—would be reduced by over one-third. All new research, including medications development, would be eliminated. Prevention programs for high risk youth and pregnant women would be unable to support new grants, and the number of continuing grants could be reduced by approximately 20 percent.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant would fall sharply, reducing the number of treatment slots far below Administration goals.

Centers for Disease Control

A sequester would cut the Preventive Health Care block grant, grants for sexually transmitted disease clinics, childhood immunization grants, research on occupational safety and health, health statistics, and HIV/AIDS grants.

A sequester would sharply reduce service to the public, including approximately 1,000,000 children who would not be vaccinated for polio, measles, mumps, rubella, haemophilus influenza b, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. Other effects include: (1) decreased support for block grants could eliminate over 50 percent of States' prevention programs in tuberculosis, smoking, nutrition, and chronic diseases; (2) efforts to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases would be hampered: 300,000 fewer persons would be examined for syphilis, 2,500,000 fewer persons would be tested for gonorrhea, and 1,000,000 fewer persons would be tested for chlamydia; (3) the number of births monitored for changes in the incidence of birth defects would decrease by 60,000; and (4) approximately 200 disease outbreaks would not be investigated.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

A sequester could (1) lengthen the drug review process, (2) suspend efforts to make experimental therapies available to patients with no therapeutic alternatives, and (3) reduce inspections of foods,

drugs, devices, and imports. The expedited review proposed for AIDS drugs would be slowed and field inspections and product-related research would be reduced. The number of new orphan drug grants awarded, laboratory equipment, and automobiles necessary for field inspections would be substantially reduced. A sequester also would eliminate proposed enhancements for seafood and generic drug inspections.

HIV/AIDS

A sequester would seriously cripple the Public Health Service's (PHS) efforts to prevent HIV transmission and conduct research into therapies and vaccines, reducing funding below 1989. Fewer promising therapies could be tested, fewer education and prevention programs could be supported, and fewer research initiatives to develop cures and therapies could be pursued. Specifically, about 400 fewer AIDS research grants could be supported, and instead of hiring the 300 additional PHS staff requested in 1991 for fighting AIDS, staff levels probably would be reduced.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant—Health Resources and Services Administration

A sequester would reduce these block grants \$114 million below the 1986 level, and could require the States to reduce sharply perinatal health services for pregnant women and their infants. Perinatal services provided by the States and the ability of States to carry out new requirements contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 would be severely limited. Cutbacks in perinatal health care will have a direct effect on infant mortality and low birth weight, and will severely hamper State efforts to establish case-management and community-based services that are accessible to the most needy. The number of Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS) could be cut by a minimum of 150 (from 445). SPRANS grants focus on improved services to high risk groups, promotion of early and continuous prenatal care, reduction in neonatal mortality, and reduced behavioral risk activities in pregnant women.

Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)

A sequester would threaten the Federal Government's substantial commitment to pursuing new scientific opportunities and searching for new cures and therapies and seriously curtail efforts to invest in the nation's future health. A sequester could reduce by over 9,000 the number of Public Health Service-supported research grants (from a total of 28,000) and cut by over 4,200 the number of scientists receiving Federal research training assistance.

Social Security Administration (SSA)

A sequester in SSA's Limitation on Administration Expense account would force SSA to postpone new hiring and training, defer most work not directly related to paying and processing benefits (such as issuance of Personal Earnings and Benefit Statements to young workers and reconciling discrepant wage records of young workers), slow down contract payments and other deferrable payments, and postpone nearly all automation system upgrades. All of these steps would affect service over time, but not immediately.

After taking these initial cost savings steps, SSA would be forced to slow down or divert staff resources from non-payment related services. For instance, SSA might be forced to focus resources on taking initial applications for social security benefits and to close portions of the 800 number telephone service for a period during the year. SSA would also cut back significantly on monitoring of the benefit rolls (such as evaluations of continuing disability and eligibility for Supplemental Security Income—SSI) which would increase overpayment of benefits that may be difficult to collect.

Even with these cost savings steps, SSA would be forced to develop priorities for claims related work, perhaps trying to get benefits first to those most in need (SSI applicants) while deferring or slowing down claims by persons with other means (high income retirement applications).

Timely payment of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits to some new applicants could be threatened. SSA would likely be able to continue to pay benefits to currently

entitled persons, although any post-entitlement changes, such as new addresses, would probably be deferred or significantly slowed. New applicants, however, might have to wait longer to get their first monthly checks.

In addition to reducing Federal staffing available to process work, a sequester of this size would force a significant reduction in the administrative budget available for State agencies determining disabilities for SSA. These agencies, which are budgeted to receive \$800 million in 1991, make all initial disability determinations. A reduction in their resources could slow their processing of disability decisions.

Social Services

A sequester would result in: (1) a reduction of \$715 million from the budget for Head Start (this would fund the enrollment of 208,400 fewer poor four-year-old children from the planned 548,400); (2) a reduction of \$163 million from the budget in grants to support meals for the elderly (this would fund 106 million fewer meals from the planned 258,740,000); and (3) a reduction of \$1,065 million from the budget for the Social Services block grant that would require States to decide whether to make across-the-board cuts, redistribute reductions among all service areas, or eliminate certain service categories and maintain others at current funding.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

A sequester would:

- Reduce funds available for the extension of expiring housing contracts to a level that might cause some low-income families to lose their housing assistance and possibly become homeless.
- Cut the number of new subsidized households assisted from 82,000 in the budget to 45,000 after the sequester.
- Force some public housing agencies (PHA's) to discontinue their efforts to eliminate drugs in public housing, defer regular maintenance on the housing stock, increase future modernization costs, and possibly threaten the health and safety of residents.
- Delay and hamper efforts to help end homelessness. Funding would be below 1990 and far below the levels authorized in the McKinney Act. Long term solutions to aid the homeless would be prevented.
- Delay efforts to assist tenants adversely affected by prepayment of HUD subsidized mortgages.
- Eliminate proposed improvements in the oversight and monitoring of HUD funds and jeopardize recent improvements. These improvements are aimed at reducing waste, fraud, and abuse in multi-billion dollar HUD programs.
- Impair management of HUD's programs because of a lack of staff—instead of focusing on improvements in monitoring and internal control systems, HUD officials would need to manage staff furloughs to stay within constrained funding. Such furloughs would increase further the risk of waste, fraud and abuse in these multi-billion dollar programs.
- Delay the approval of housing construction projects due to insufficient staff.

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

A sequester would reduce funds from the 1991 request for BIA elementary and secondary school operations by \$2,200 per Indian student. At least half (about 80) of BIA's schools would close and the school year would have to be shortened for the remaining schools.

One of BIA's two post-secondary schools would close entirely. The remaining school would have to operate with a shortened school year. All capital expenditures on facilities improvements would be deferred. Aid for post-secondary education would be unavailable for 6,100 Indian students (a 44

percent reduction from the 1991 request). Vocational education training would be denied to 1,300 Indian students.

Funding for the BIA general assistance (welfare) program would be reduced by \$20 million below the request. This would prevent the BIA from making assistance payments for almost five months during the year to an estimated 50,000 needy individual Indians.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

A sequester would curtail on-the-ground management of public lands, including inspection and enforcement of mining and mineral leasing operations, grazing, timber, recreation, wilderness, and wildlife programs. Reduced inspection of mineral leases would result in reduced revenues from Indian and Federal leases. A major automation initiative, the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) that is part of BLM's integrated Modernization effort, would be postponed, and hazardous materials management inventory and cleanup efforts would be drastically reduced on 270 million acres of public land managed by BLM in 28 States. Also, discretionary fire fighting pre-suppression activities would be cut back, possibly increasing the ultimate cost of emergency fire suppression operations.

The America the Beautiful initiatives for BLM, including Recreation 2000 and Wildlife 2000, would effectively be shut down. BLM's increased drug eradication and interdiction program could not be supported. Land acquisition, maintenance and construction projects would be cut in half. The ability to offer allowable cut timber volumes in western Oregon would be greatly reduced, thereby significantly reducing receipts and payments to Oregon and California counties.

Bureau of Reclamation

A sequester would result in no new contract awards to continue work on water projects currently under construction and no major rehabilitation or improvement work at existing projects. Further adjustments would be required, including the termination of contingent construction contracts (with payment of penalties) for existing projects. This would lead to delays in the completion of projects, the realization of project benefits, and, in some cases, the initiation of project repayment.

Routine preventive maintenance efforts at dams, pumping plants, canals, and other project features would be curtailed, as necessary, in order to continue the operation of project facilities. This might result in higher project maintenance and repair costs in future years. Operations at some existing projects might be curtailed due to a lack of funds for repairs or required maintenance to ensure safe operation of project facilities.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

A sequester would not permit nine new National Wildlife Refuges to open in 1991 as planned, 100 refuges would be placed in caretaker status, law enforcement activities associated with drug control on FWS lands would be severely curtailed, funding for FWS America the Beautiful land acquisition and resource protection initiatives would be drastically reduced, and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (that provides the focal point for the restoration of North American waterfowl populations) would not be implemented.

Other examples would be: (1) planned acquisition of water rights to help restore the important Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada would not be implemented; (2) FWS would not meet its planned target of restoring some 13,000 acres of high priority wetlands; (3) at least 15 national fish hatcheries would have reduced operations and curtailed production, and several hatcheries would be closed; (4) the environmental contaminants program would be adversely affected, resulting in reduced contaminant clean-up on FWS lands; and (5) substantial funding to States would be delayed for one year for the Wallop-Breaux and Pittman-Robertson fish and wildlife programs.

Geological Survey

A sequester would adversely affect operation of the Global Climate Change Research program; the National Water Quality Assessment program, designed to determine the status and trends of the Nation's ground and surface waters, and which would not become operational in 1991 as planned; and the Advanced Cartographic System (ACS), an effort to develop and implement a new, state-of-the-art cartographic data collection, analysis, and presentation system.

Ongoing programs adversely affected would be geologic and mineral resources investigations, including important studies in earthquake and volcano hazards and energy resources assessments. The collection and analysis of water resources data would be lessened, possibly resulting in voids in various databases or delays in research dependent on such information.

Operation of approximately 675 water quality streamflow stations would be discontinued in the Federal Data Collection and Analysis program. Approximately 3,000 water quality streamflow gauges and as many as 180 cooperative investigations would have to be discontinued in the Federal-State Cooperative Data Collection and Analysis program. The grant to each of the 54 State Water Resources Research Institutes would be significantly reduced.

Historic Preservation fund

A sequester would translate into smaller grants to State historic preservation offices and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Some grants might be eliminated. Fewer properties would be nominated to and placed on the National Register of Historic Preservation; efforts to ensure that State and local development planning and permitting recognize historic values would be reduced; and public visitation to National Trust properties might be curtailed. Efforts that now help to ensure that local planning and permitting recognize historic values would be eliminated.

Minerals Management Service

A sequester would cause major reductions to the auditing staff and reduce the accuracy of revenue collections of royalties from minerals production on Federal lands. Revenues would be reduced due to an inability to audit royalty collections effectively. In addition, there would be a reduction in inspection staff and helicopter support needed to enforce safe and environmentally sound operations of outer continental shelf oil and gas operations. Revenues would be reduced due to the cancellation of new off-shore oil and gas leasing. Environmental studies and lease preparation activities would be curtailed, leading to further delays in off-shore leasing.

National Park Service (NPS)

A sequester would severely and adversely affect NPS's ability to keep parks safe and open to the visiting public. Park operating funds would be reduced to levels available in the mid-1970's. There has been significant expansion of the park system since that time. Many of these newer and smaller units would be closed to permit the "Crown Jewels" (e.g., Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon) to remain open to the public. Funding for regional repair and rehabilitation programs would be cut to focus only on emergencies. Resource protection efforts would be continued at a suitable level in some areas, while other areas would be essentially closed until greater resources became available.

Seasonal hiring would be eliminated and hundreds of park rangers and maintenance staff would be furloughed. All back country areas would be closed to hikers and campers because there would be no one to patrol the areas. Park Police efforts in urban parks, including drug law enforcement, would be substantially curtailed. Discretionary ecological research projects, such as the effects of acid rain and aircraft noise studies, would be suspended.

The America the Beautiful initiative for NPS covering land acquisition, resource protection, and recreation enhancement would be severely curtailed.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM)

A sequester would lead to reduced inspections for surface mine land reclamation activities and oversight of State inspection activities. Reductions in State regulatory grants would endanger the primacy of State oversight programs. OSM's ability to respond to emergency reclamation needs through its emergency reclamation program would be limited. This could lead to increased risks to the health and safety of miners and communities experiencing emergency reclamation requirements.

Payments to States by the Minerals Management Service

A sequester would delay a portion of the payments due to 27 States (primarily in the West) until 1992 and disrupt planned activities. States might not have adequate funding for schools, roads, and emergencies.

The impact on the six largest payments would be:

(In millions of dollars)

	1991 Budget	Reduction	Post Sequester
Wyoming.....	\$202	-\$77	\$125
New Mexico.....	101	-38	63
Utah.....	61	-23	38
Colorado.....	37	-14	23
California.....	28	-11	17
Montana.....	23	-9	14
21 Other States.....	31	-12	19
Total.....	483	-184	299

Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

A sequester would eliminate 1991 program enhancements, thereby crippling this element of the President's drug strategy. Across-the-board reductions to domestic marijuana eradication programs, State and local task forces, foreign cooperative investigations, domestic enforcement programs, and intelligence activities would also be required. Training for State and local police officers and implementation of the Chemical Control and Trafficking Act would also be curtailed. Further, planned purchases of investigative and automated data processing equipment and some major computer contracts would be canceled.

In some cities and rural areas, DEA would simply have no presence. Foreign support would be spread so thin that cooperative efforts with foreign governments would be hindered and the security of our agents would be at great risk. All State and local programs such as task forces, training, and laboratory support would be eliminated. The result might be increased drug trafficking because drug dealers are quick to notice the level of effort expended by the Federal Government on law enforcement.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

A sequester would leave all 1991 program enhancements unfunded. Funding for the President's Financial Fraud and Crime Initiative packages implemented in 1990 would be reduced. Prosecution of those who have perpetrated savings and loan institutions fraud would be slowed. New investigative programs such as white collar crime investigations aimed at procurement fraud, and investigations of Asian organized crime would be severely impaired. The foreign counterintelligence and drug programs would be diminished substantially. Specifically, the anticipated completion of white collar crime investigations would likely drop by 25 percent (1,000-plus fewer convictions) from planned 1991 levels. The FBI's efforts directed at Asian groups would not advance in 1991 while current investigative efforts would be cut in half. Investigations into La Cosa Nostra and other major organized crime

groups would be cut by 20 percent from planned 1991 levels. Major equipment purchases affecting the fingerprint automation and field office management system programs would be canceled. Training for State and local officers would also be curtailed.

Priority investigative programs and those in which the FBI has sole law enforcement jurisdiction would be affected. As all equipment purchases would be foregone, agents would be inadequately equipped to use the sophisticated investigative techniques required for complex cases. Continued use of obsolete protective equipment would expose agents to possibly dangerous situations. The FBI would be unable to provide adequate support for automated data processing and telecommunications operations integral to information collection and analysis in support of investigative operations. All State and local programs, such as the Uniform Crime Report publications, laboratory analysis of evidence, and fingerprint identification work, would be halted. It is also likely that crime and foreign intelligence activities would increase during this period as the deterrence factor decreases.

Federal Prison System (FPS)

A sequester would prevent newly constructed prisons with 3,315 beds from becoming operational, and force FPS to move 6,595 prisoners out of non-Federal contract facilities and into its already overcrowded facilities, increasing overcrowding to well over 89 percent from the current level of about 70 percent. It would eliminate the staff increases (2,000 work years) necessary to address inadequate staff levels, and require furloughing 5,600 employees. This would eliminate staff training, greatly reduce FPS's administrative efforts, and reduce the quality and amount of food and medical services, inmate security, and inmate supervision.

Virtually every program available to inmates within the prisons (e.g., rehabilitative and educational) would be eliminated, thereby causing FPS to "lock down" all institutions and inviting inmate idleness, violence, and court intervention.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

A sequester would prevent INS from hiring 200 new Border Patrol staff and building new traffic checkpoints to intercept drug and alien smugglers that are important elements of the President's drug strategy. Such a funding level would hamper INS's border enforcement activities, processing of travelers across our land borders, and efforts to deter illegal immigration through detention of aliens and enforcement of employer sanctions. Such massive cutbacks would be likely to lead to major influxes of illegal aliens that were common prior to the enactment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act in 1986.

Even basic operations would be seriously impacted. Reductions in enforcement activities would immobilize operations and seriously jeopardize the ability of the INS to stem the flow of illegal aliens and the ever-increasing flow of illegal drugs. The ability of INS to detain and process criminal aliens apprehended by the Border Patrol would be constrained because of a lack of detention officers and funding to operate detention facilities. Investigations of major alien smuggling operations would be seriously reduced. Major backups would be experienced at ports-of-entry. Backlogs in processing of refugee and asylum applications as well as adjudication requests would be inevitable.

U.S. Attorneys' Office

Reduced staff resulting from a sequester would prevent litigation of any cases that would have been litigated as a result of increased resources provided for the crime and financial institution fraud initiatives in 1990. Specific areas that would be affected are prosecutions of narcotics cases, bankruptcy and procurement fraud cases, and other criminal fraud prosecutions.

U.S. Attorneys would be forced to abandon almost 25 percent of all ongoing litigation designed to obtain criminal convictions against violators of substance abuse, immigration and civil rights laws, organized criminal groups, and tax evaders. Attorneys would slow down efforts to recover monies from failed institutions resulting from saving and loan and bank fraud violations. All ongoing activities for collecting monies owed to the Government would be limited. Litigation designed to defend the Government from substantial monetary losses as a result of other types of fraud would be reduced.

Department of Labor

A sequester would have the following effects on Department of Labor (DOL) programs, compared with the 1991 request:

- Some 8,000 work years would be lost across all DOL agencies, requiring reductions-in-force in all enforcement programs. Among other effects, some 29,100 fewer work places would be inspected by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 27,400 fewer mine inspections would be initiated, increases for improving pension oversight as well as some base funding would be eliminated, and DOL's ability to maintain its core national labor force statistical series would be in jeopardy.
- In the DOL State grant programs area, States would close 250 or more of the 1,900 local offices that process walk-in unemployment insurance claims and provide employment services. Staff at remaining offices and operating hours would be reduced. Claims delays would be universal—taking up to five days in some areas; States would divert any remaining resources from program integrity efforts and devote them to processing claims. The quality control program would be abandoned.
- For the Job Corps, the sequester would mean reducing the program by up to 15,600 slots. This could require closing about 39 of the existing 107 Job Corps centers, reducing the number of centers to 68. Work on acquiring and operating the six new centers mandated by Congress would have to cease if current centers have to be closed. As a result, no funds would be available to operate the two new centers scheduled to open in 1991, while plans to open two new centers in 1992 and 1993 would be postponed or curtailed. The Job Corps anti-drug initiative would be canceled.
- Some 141,000 fewer participants would be served in the President's Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) training program for severely disadvantaged adults and 260,000 fewer low-income young adults would be enrolled in the new initiatives targeted on this at-risk group. Participation in each program would drop by about 38 percent. Implementation of the President's new JTPA initiative would be curtailed. About 91,000 fewer displaced workers would receive readjustment assistance in JTPA's dislocated worker program.
- Approximately 21,500 fewer subsidized job slots for low income persons age 55 and older would be financed in the Older Americans Employment program, representing a 38 percent cut in program participation.

Department of State

Under a sequester in operations accounts, large infrastructure related projects, such as construction of the new Foreign Service training facility would stop, and procurement and maintenance would be eliminated. Maintenance at over 2,200 Government-owned and long-term leased properties overseas would fall below minimum levels, and the Department would be forced to defer the foreign affairs community's high priority telecommunications enhancement (DOSTN) as well as important consular, procurement, accounting and finance computer upgrades. In addition, nine embassy construction projects at high threat posts planned to begin in 1991 would be put on hold because of a lack of construction security funds, and plans for new construction projects would be eliminated. Major rehabilitations of four high priority posts would also be deferred.

The Department of State would be required to either close, or significantly reduce staffing in, the majority of its over 240 overseas missions. Except in a few critical instances, most diplomatic reporting and representational activities would stop. Public oriented activities such as consular and visa services and trade promotion programs would either cease or be limited to only emergency situations. Services to the public from Washington and other domestic offices in areas such as passport issuances, munitions licensing, Freedom of Information requests, and export promotion would either cease or be reduced to unacceptable levels.

The security of the Department's personnel, property, and classified information would be threatened by reductions in physical and technical security programs. The multi-billion dollar inventory in overseas properties, anti-terrorism equipment, and information management systems would be left

vulnerable to both technical and security failures because of the lack of funds for required maintenance and repair. Overseas inspections, including those of the newly-established Office of Security Oversight, would be eliminated.

The State Department would be unable to meet U.S. treaty obligations for our assessed share of the budgets of international organizations, thereby increasing total U.S. arrearages to over \$1 billion. This would likely result in the loss of our vote in some of the UN-affiliated and other international organizations. In addition, U.S. effectiveness would be hurt in shaping the agendas of multilateral organizations that manage programs such as nuclear energy safety, AIDS research, and the peaceful resolution of armed conflicts in important regions of the world such as Central America and Middle East. It would also reduce the U.S. ability to participate in the critical Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), "Open Skies", and other conferences that are aimed at influencing the fundamental changes occurring in East-West relations.

Anti-narcotics efforts associated with the National Drug Control Policy in the Andean nations of South America, overseas humanitarian assistance, and funded refugee admissions into the United States, particularly from the Soviet Union, would be reduced. Efforts to improve anti-terrorism programs designed to prevent the reoccurrence of disasters like that of Pan Am 103 would be hindered.

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Under a sequester, the hours of operation at virtually all airport control towers and, therefore, the number of flights between cities, would be reduced. The air traffic control system would turn into chaos. Reductions of this magnitude would unquestionably require the airlines to cancel numerous scheduled flights with negative financial consequences for the airline industry. Major cutbacks in the air traffic controller work force would produce service interruptions far more extensive than those experienced after the 1981 strike. Delays to air travelers would increase by 400-600 percent. Even worse, a major FAA cutback and disruption in 1991 would affect air travelers for at least three years due to recovery problems.

There would be extensive closure of facilities, including all contract towers. Over 100 control towers would have to be taken out of service or the hours of operation drastically reduced. Implementation activity and training for modernization of the airspace system would be curtailed. Training and hiring for the future air traffic control computer system would fall three years behind schedule.

Delays in repairing navigational aids would cause time-consuming rerouting of aircraft and intermittent closure of some airports. Reductions in safety inspector and security staff, including Federal air marshals, would result in fewer scheduled inspections of aircraft and airports.

Many major computer and radar contracts that are approaching the peak year of their delivery schedules would be canceled or renegotiated. This would add several years to the schedule for modernization the air traffic control system. Contract penalties due to stop-restart requirements of the sequester would exceed \$500 million. Critical technical skills would be lost for several years.

FAA also would have to postpone: (1) the replacement of various facilities, such as airport control towers planned for San Diego, Chicago Midway, Kansas City, and Los Angeles and stall construction already underway at Chicago O'Hare, St. Louis, and Newark; (2) upgrading computer software and hardware used by controllers to separate aircraft, which could exacerbate the problem at some facilities of information disappearing from controller radar screens; (3) joint development of long range radar replacements used to ensure safe operation and separation of aircraft; (4) establishment of a voice communications system required for the sector suite system; and (5) maintenance of many FAA buildings and facilities, which would delay FAA work to strengthen buildings in earthquake risk areas and to extend the service life of buildings built in the 1940's that house electronic systems. Cuts of this size would also postpone installation of equipment needed at the new Denver airport and continued expansion at Dallas/Fort Worth.

Installation of approximately 400 items of national airspace system equipment procured in prior years would be delayed. This would jeopardize the safety of the air transportation system and result in further delaying modernization of the system. Such delays would include the upgrade of radar, communications, weather information, automated data processing, and tower and en route center equipment.

Critically needed airport improvement and capacity enhancement programs related to providing new capabilities directly aimed at reducing congestion in the national air system would be deferred. This would include a slowdown in the interim plan to support the airspace system until modernization is completed.

The FAA would be unable to follow-through with current efforts to expand its overseas security presence and full implementation of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism would be slowed. Also, FAA would delay implementation of anti-drug activities required by the Drug Control Act of 1988.

Select research and development contracts would be canceled or delayed. Progress on numerous FAA research and development programs that are directly tied to safety and capacity improvements for air traffic control computers would be delayed by more than a year. Progress on new explosive detection technology research would continue but at a much slower rate. The President's Commission on Airline Security and Terrorism recently urged acceleration of this research.

Federal Railroad Administration

A sequester would result in a 40 percent reduction in scheduled safety inspections of railroad track, bridges, equipment, and operations. In addition, DOT's automated track inspection vehicle would have to reduce planned operations from a planned 28,500 miles to 20,500 miles on passenger, hazardous materials, and other priority routes. Federal oversight of the railroad industry's actions to eliminate drug and alcohol usage among railroad workers would be interrupted.

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

A sequester would primarily affect revenue-generating enforcement activities with an estimated revenue loss of \$8.5 billion. The indirect effects on voluntary compliance produced by the perception of a faltering IRS enforcement presence would be even greater. Taxpayer service would fall precipitously and taxpayers would find it more difficult to complete their returns; 15 million fewer taxpayers would receive assistance and busy signals for those seeking assistance by telephone would increase exponentially.

All computer investments, including the critical Tax System Modernization project, would be deferred, increasing the chance of a returns processing breakdown in the future. Returns processing work would demand top resource priority but there would be delays in refund checks. If it takes IRS longer than 45 days to process a refund, interest must be paid to the taxpayer. The impact of the sequester would greatly increase these interest payments. Tax processing errors would increase as fewer employees, struggling to meet workload, would not be able to exercise proper care and attention to their work.

The projected loss of 9,000 workers in returns processing would prevent a closure of filing season work (e.g., returns processing for one year would not be completed before returns for the next year arrived). Inventories of unprocessed returns would grow into subsequent years. There would be no IRS participation in the war on drugs in order to preserve a focus on essential criminal tax fraud issues.

United States Customs Service

A sequester would eliminate all 1991 initiatives, including staffing for the southwest border, canine enforcement teams, money laundering investigations, and financial integrity. Additionally,

staffing cuts of roughly 50 percent would be required, with commensurate declines in enforcement and commercial program effectiveness.

In practical terms, a sequester would mean fewer cargo container inspections (36 percent less than 1990), a 120 percent increase in delays in releasing cargo, lost tariff revenues, and fewer drug seizures. The protection afforded domestic industry by Customs enforcement efforts would erode. Investments in the labor saving Automated Commercial Systems (ACS) program would be postponed. Longer passenger processing delays would occur at border crossings and airports. Many of the smaller ports along the northern border and other locations could be closed or face curtailed service hours.

An estimated \$1 billion in revenue would be lost due to lack of adequate processing controls. Contraband entries would expand and the war against drug imports would be severely hampered.

Department of Veterans Affairs

A sequester, compared with the 1991 request, would:

- Require significant reductions in purchases of medical and other supplies and equipment, prevent the opening of new facilities, cancel 1991 initiatives (e.g., increases for drug abuse treatment, quality assurance, physician and nurses pay), reduce medical care staff years by 15,600 or eight percent, and reduce the number of incidents of care (e.g., hospital stays and outpatient visits) provided to veterans by 2.0 million;
- Reduce operating staff associated with the Veterans Benefits Administration, the National Cemetery System, and administrative activities, forgo scheduled computer upgrades and acquisitions, and delay interments in many of the smaller national cemeteries. Staff reductions in regional offices would be inevitable and would reduce the timeliness and quality of benefits claims processing and the servicing of delinquent guaranteed loans below 1990 levels;
- Reduce bed levels (by 350) and clinical services in all proposed construction and renovation projects (medical centers, regional offices, and cemeteries). Project redesigns caused by reductions in the size and scope of these projects would delay planning and construction by at least a year and nine months and hamper the provision of quality health care to eligible veterans; and
- Disproportionately reduce the contributory Montgomery bill program (because over half of the educational programs for disabled veterans' dependents and vocational rehabilitation are exempt) affecting annual benefit payments ranging from \$1,300 to \$2,200 to nearly 125,000 veterans and service persons.

Other Agencies

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)

A sequester would have a devastating impact on enforcement actions, especially in light of the recent trading abuses in the Chicago futures markets. This would permit only 79 enforcement actions to be completed compared to 124 in 1989, a reduction of 64 percent. Market surveillance would be reduced by 25 percent at a time when additional surveillance is needed to protect hedging and pricing functions of these markets. There could be increased commodities fraud as no new enforcement actions would be undertaken. The result would be a less competitive market environment with less protection for market participants. For example, family farmers who forward price their products with county grain elevators would be exposed to greater market risks. CFTC's overall program output would be reduced by one-half, reversing actions to increase and strengthen CFTC's regulatory capacity.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The major impacts of a sequester would be:

- Severe reductions in State environmental programs, which typically receive half their funding from EPA grants;
- Cancellation of EPA's wetlands initiatives;

- A decreased level of corrective actions undertaken at operating hazardous waste facilities at a time when EPA will be responsible for an expanded universe of regulated facilities and hazardous substances;
- Delays in the development of regulations and inability to meet court-ordered deadlines for various regulations;
- Reduced information made available to the public because of reductions in automated data processing funding;
- Severe limitations on EPA's ability to implement the new Clean Air Act amendments. EPA probably could not meet the first year deadlines in the Clean Air Act amendments and technical and financial assistance to States to implement the amendments would be severely restricted;
- Halting all new Superfund cleanups, undermining the public's confidence in Federal clean-up efforts; and the Government's leverage to make the polluters pay. Decreased enforcement and fewer cleanups funded by responsible parties, and more fund-financed cleanups. Lower cost recoveries would prevent the fund from being replenished;
- Severe slippage in numerous Clean Water Act requirements, including monitoring of water quality, issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, and development of water quality criteria;
- Serious delays in the cleanups of specific bodies such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the 17 estuaries in the national estuary program;
- Reduction of 50 percent in air pollution enforcement activities such as stationary source inspections, notices of violation, administrative orders, and civil and criminal litigation; and
- Curtailed analysis of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reports, delay availability of the TRI data base to the public, reduce resources available for data quality assurance, and eliminate enforcement actions against non-reporters.

Judicial Branch

A sequester would have the following effects:

- 30 percent of Federal defenders' cases and 100 percent of panel attorney cases would be dismissed for failure to provide counsel, or counsel would be appointed without compensation;
- 3 percent of the estimated payments committed to pay panel attorneys for prior year case assignments could not be paid;
- Inmates filing new death penalty *habeas corpus* petitions would not have their cases reviewed by a Federal court, or counsel would have to be appointed without compensation;
- Funds would not be available for fees of jurors for civil trials, denying the public their right to a civil jury trial;
- Funds would not be available for fees of jurors for approximately two months of the year for criminal trials;
- The community supervision programs of the probation system would suffer the burden of personnel shortages; 52 percent of the offenders in these programs would not have their supervision enforced;
- Testing and treatment of 19 percent of drug offenders would be terminated; and
- Expansion of home detention (electronic monitoring) of offenders could not be accomplished resulting in increased jail costs.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

A sequester would cause a major restructuring of all NASA activities. The Space Station would be canceled (with a termination liability of about \$600 million). In space science, technology and aeronautics, the Moon/Mars Initiative and Mission to Planet Earth would be deferred and two to

three major science projects under development would have to be canceled (e.g., Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby, Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility). In addition, reductions would have to be made in the operations support for spacecraft (e.g., Magellan mission to Venus). With the exception of critical safety-related items, all facility construction and renovation would be stopped.

The 10 planned Shuttle flights during 1991 would be postponed or canceled. The eleven missions planned for 1992 would also have to be postponed or canceled, effectively suspending Shuttle operations until 1993. (Recovery from this suspension would entail a re-hiring and recertification of the contractor work force.) The purchase of critical spare parts, the development of the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor, and the procurement of expendable launch vehicles would be terminated. All planned safety improvements to the Shuttle would be deferred. Additional terminations or postponements would include all shuttle engine ground testing, all orbiter modifications, all planned Shuttle equipment upgrades, and all procurement of upper stage rockets and payload operations. Engineering laboratories and on-line Shuttle facilities would be placed on a "caretaker" status.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

A sequester would terminate support to roughly 28,000 individuals, including senior investigators, graduate and undergraduate students, pre-college teachers, and high school students. In addition, it would defer or terminate all new initiatives and many existing programs, including Science and Technology Centers, Engineering Research Centers, precollege education programs, graduate fellowships, and global change research. It would shut down the U.S. Antarctic program for 1991 operations and defer or terminate any remaining activities in the economic competitiveness and human resources areas.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

A sequester of OPM's civilian retirement obligation limitation would: (1) increase existing backlogs in death claims, refunds, and initial annuity payout processing (currently, the initial annuity payment can take as long as six to nine months and lump-sum refunds about 3 months to process) and would likely extend by three to six months the processing of initial annuity and lump-sum payments; (2) stall design and development of the automated Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) project that is meant to automate FERS retirement processing and definitely push into 1992 or beyond the major start-up activities for the FERS automated record keeping system. This would result in the continuing build-up of paper records for the FERS system similar to what exists for the Civil Service Retirement System.; and (3) force cutbacks in essential processing staff training and quality assurance activities.

OPM would eliminate all 1991 initiatives including funding for the Public Policy Scholarship, training for front-line workers, and the Commission on the Public Service. The Presidential Management Intern Program would not be permitted to double in size as was authorized by Executive Order. It would eliminate OPM's ability to implement pay reform, would cut current staffing levels, and require the consolidation of area offices and the deferral of the acquisition of new computer equipment. The backlog of National Agency Checks and Investigations would increase by about 32,000 cases as OPM would not be able to provide timely investigations for agencies.

OPM would lose oversight and evaluation capacity and staffing research and development.

OPM's retirement and insurance functions would probably not possess the level of resources for account maintenance activities, to carry out its fiduciary responsibilities, or to provide a minimally acceptable level of services to its beneficiaries.

Civilian retirement claims processing reductions would put in jeopardy the timely payment of monthly annuities to 2.2 million Federal civilian retirees. The typical annuitant receives a monthly annuity of approximately \$1,450 (\$17,400 per annum) and may have no other source of retirement income. Delays in the payment of annuities could prevent annuitants from being able to finance their basic necessities.

Retirement and insurance processing times for interim payments, annuity cases, death cases and refund claims would double and triple. Workload balances for annuity, death, refund and deposit claims, annuity roll maintenance, and health benefits disputed claims would increase three- to ten-fold.

Congress and senior citizen advocates would strongly object to delayed processing of monthly annuity checks. The lengthy delay in processing initial annuity payments would directly conflict with an Administration goal and a President's Commission on Management Initiatives commitment to expedite new retiree initial annuity payments.

Reductions in the Government Payments for Annuitants would prevent payment of the Government's share of health premiums. A cut in enrollee payments might occur.

Front-line training initiatives would be eliminated. The time needed to fill agency job requests would double or triple, and the Presidential Management Intern Program and other entry-level programs designed to bring new talent into the Federal Government would be eliminated.

The time needed to process special rate requests would more than double and compliance activity and work on classification standards would be cut by half. This would result in less qualified staff Government-wide, thus severely degrading the quality of products and services.

OPM could not pay the Federal Employee Health Benefit carriers the Government share of employee health insurance premiums. The result would be a cut in enrollee benefits. Reductions in the Government Payment for Annuitants would result in the Government being negligent in meeting its statutorily required payment on behalf of annuitants.

Railroad Retirement Board

A sequester would reduce railroad retirement supplemental annuities by \$34 million. Supplemental annuities are paid to roughly 200,000 rail retirees who have 25 or more years of railroad service. Railroad unemployment and sickness insurance benefits would be reduced by \$40 million from the estimated \$105 million. The reduction would affect the welfare of 60,000 railroad workers dependent on unemployment and sickness benefits.

Small Business Administration

A sequester would force as many as 40 field offices to close. Small Business Assistance and Advocacy programs, including programs for the promotion of minorities, women and international trade assistance, would be sharply curtailed. Lending and surety bond program levels would be reduced by more than \$2.1 billion.

**APPENDIX A: COMPARISONS WITH
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES**

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released revised baseline estimates on June 20, 1990. These estimates show a 1991 baseline deficit of \$232.1 billion, or \$0.7 billion more than the comparable OMB baseline deficit estimate of \$231.4 billion. Both the CBO and OMB estimates assume spending by the Resolution Trust Corporation above what is permitted under current law to address the problems of insolvent savings and loans. Table A-1 below compares the OMB and CBO baseline estimates.

**Table A-1. MID-SESSION REVIEW: COMPARISON OF OMB AND CBO
BASELINE DEFICIT ESTIMATES**

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
OMB adjusted baseline deficit	218.5	231.4	205.0	135.2	79.6	76.8
Differences:						
Economic assumptions:						
Lower (+)/higher (-) receipts.....	-7.2	6.8	26.7	50.6	64.7	67.7
Higher (+)/lower (-) outlays	0.1	-4.2	1.2	10.2	21.6	35.8
Subtotal, economic.....	-7.1	2.6	27.9	60.8	86.2	103.4
Technical reestimates:						
Lower (+)/higher (-) receipts.....	7.4	-8.3	-20.0	-32.4	-38.3	-43.4
Higher (+)/lower (-) outlays:						
Resolution Trust Corporation	-21.1	7.4	18.7	18.4	11.7	2.0
Other deposit insurance.....	0.6	2.0	6.5	12.0	8.6	4.2
Medicare and Medicaid	-2.5	-2.4	-2.4	-2.0	-1.2	-*
Census Bureau	-*	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
Net interest (including debt service)	0.3	1.2	3.4	4.3	2.3	-0.6
Other	-1.5	-2.8	-1.7	-3.3	-4.2	-5.8
Subtotal, technical	-16.9	-2.0	5.8	-1.5	-19.5	-41.9
Total, economic and technical differences	-23.9	0.7	33.8	59.3	66.8	61.5
CBO June baseline deficit	194.5	232.1	238.7	194.5	146.4	138.3

*\$50 million or less.

**APPENDIX B: SEQUESTERABLE BASELINE AND
SEQUESTER AMOUNTS UNDER A \$100 BILLION SEQUESTER
BY AGENCY AND BUDGET ACCOUNT**

(Fiscal year 1991; in thousands of dollars)

Percentages Used:

Nondefense, 38.4 percent

Defense, 25.1 percent

G-R-H Sequester Amounts

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Legislative Branch		
Senate		
Salaries, officers and employees (01-05-0110-801-A):		
Budget Authority	386,613	148,459
Outlays	370,762	142,373
Congressional use of foreign currency, Senate (01-05-0188-801-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,575	605
Outlays	1,575	605
House of Representatives		
Mileage of Members (01-10-0208-801-A):		
Budget Authority	219	84
Outlays	110	42
Salaries and expenses (01-10-0400-801-A):		
Budget Authority	552,756	212,258
Outlays	530,504	203,714
Congressional use of foreign currency, House of Representative (01-10-0488-801-A):		
401(C) Authority	3,360	1,290
Outlays	3,360	1,290
Joint Items		
Capitol Guide Service (01-12-0170-801-A):		
Budget Authority	1,387	533
Outlays	1,284	493
Joint Committee on Printing (01-12-0180-801-A):		
Budget Authority	1,232	473
Outlays	1,129	434
Joint Economic Committee (01-12-0181-801-A):		
Budget Authority	3,627	1,393
Outlays	3,446	1,323
Special Services Office (01-12-0190-801-A):		
Budget Authority	246	94
Outlays	246	94
Office of the Attending Physician (01-12-0425-801-A):		
Budget Authority	1,465	563
Outlays	1,465	563
Joint Committee on Taxation (01-12-0460-801-A):		
Budget Authority	4,499	1,728
Outlays	4,049	1,555
Capitol Police Board (01-12-0474-801-A):		
Budget Authority	57,389	22,037
Outlays	55,667	21,376
General expenses, Capitol police (01-12-0476-801-A):		
Budget Authority	1,955	751
Outlays	1,703	654
Statements of appropriations (01-12-0499-801-A):		
Budget Authority	21	8
Official mail costs (01-12-0825-801-A):		
Budget Authority	103,176	39,620
Outlays	103,176	39,620
Congressional Budget Office		
Salaries and expenses (01-14-0100-801-A):		
Budget Authority	20,154	7,739
Outlays	18,138	6,965
Architect of the Capitol		
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries (01-15-0100-801-A):		
Budget Authority	130,380	50,066
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	120	46
Outlays	98,296	37,746

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Library of Congress		
Salaries and expenses (01-25-0101-503-A):		
Budget Authority	162,954	62,574
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	5,888	2,261
Outlays	141,655	54,396
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses (01-25-0102-376-A):		
Budget Authority	12,604	4,840
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	8,144	3,127
Outlays	18,845	7,236
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses (01-25-0127-801-A):		
Budget Authority	48,067	18,458
Outlays	43,597	16,741
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries & exp (01-25-0141-503-A):		
Budget Authority	38,716	14,867
Outlays	14,441	5,545
Furniture and furnishings (01-25-0146-503-A):		
Budget Authority	2,689	1,033
Outlays	1,995	766
Gift and trust fund accounts (01-25-9971-503-A):		
Obligation limitation....	328	126
Government Printing Office		
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses (01-30-0201-808-A):		
Budget Authority	17,034	6,541
Outlays	10,731	4,121
Congressional printing and binding (01-30-0203-801-A):		
Budget Authority	77,263	29,669
Outlays	64,128	24,625
Government Printing Office revolving fund (01-30-4505-808-A):		
Obligation limitation....	38,383	14,739
General Accounting Office		
Salaries and expenses (01-35-0107-801-A):		
Budget Authority	381,027	146,314
Outlays	331,100	127,142
United States Tax Court		
Salaries and expenses (01-40-0100-752-A):		
Budget Authority	29,436	11,303
Outlays	25,580	9,823
Tax Court independent counsel, U.S. Tax Court (01-40-5023-752-AA):		
401(C) Authority	10	4
Outlays	10	4
Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions		
Commission on Security & Cooperation in Europe: Salaries & exp (01-45-0110-801-A):		
Budget Authority	880	338
Outlays	824	316
Copyright Royalty Tribunal: Salaries and expenses (01-45-0310-376-A):		
Budget Authority	105	40
Outlays	59	23
Biomedical Ethics: Salaries and expenses (01-45-0400-801-A):		
Budget Authority	608	233
Outlays	608	233

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
International conferences and contingencies: House, Senate exp (01-45-0500-801-A):		
401(C) Authority	340	131
Outlays	340	131
National Commission on Children (01-45-1050-801-A):		
Budget Authority	1,391	534
Outlays	1,319	506
U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care (01-45-1100-801-A):		
Budget Authority	489	188
Outlays	489	188
National Commission of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (01-45-1300-801-A):		
Budget Authority	1,044	401
Outlays	835	321
Office of Technology Assessment		
Salaries and expenses (01-50-0700-801-A):		
Budget Authority	19,237	7,387
Outlays	15,178	5,828
Total, Legislative Branch:		
Budget Authority	2,058,663	790,526
401(C) Authority	5,285	2,030
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	14,152	5,434
Obligation limitation....	38,711	14,865
Outlays	1,866,644	716,792
The Judiciary		
Supreme Court of the United States		
Salaries and expenses (02-05-0100-752-A):		
Budget Authority	17,149	6,585
Outlays	11,647	4,472
Care of the building and grounds (02-05-0103-752-A):		
Budget Authority	4,563	1,752
Outlays	4,161	1,598
United States Court of Appeals for Federal Circuit		
Salaries and expenses (02-07-0510-752-A):		
Budget Authority	7,876	3,024
Outlays	6,740	2,588
United States Court of International Trade		
Salaries and expenses (02-15-0400-752-A):		
Budget Authority	7,686	2,951
Outlays	7,268	2,791
Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other Svcs		
Salaries and expenses (02-25-0920-752-A):		
Budget Authority	1,316,406	505,500
401(C) Authority	7,500	2,880
Outlays	1,206,095	463,140
Defender services (02-25-0923-752-A):		
Budget Authority	127,332	48,895
Outlays	123,666	47,488
Fees of jurors and commissioners (02-25-0925-752-A):		
Budget Authority	60,693	23,306
Outlays	50,072	19,228
Court security (02-25-0930-752-A):		
Budget Authority	60,328	23,166
Outlays	36,679	14,085
Registry administration (02-25-5101-752-A):		
401(C) Authority	3,500	1,344
Outlays	3,500	1,344

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Administrative Office of the United States Courts		
Salaries and expenses (02-26-0927-752-A):		
Budget Authority	35,264	13,541
Outlays	29,285	11,245
Judiciary Automation Fund (02-26-5114-752-A):		
401(C) Authority	85,854	32,968
Outlays	72,117	27,693
Federal Judicial Center		
Salaries and expenses (02-30-0928-752-A):		
Budget Authority	13,055	5,013
Outlays	10,575	4,061
Total, The Judiciary:		
Budget Authority	1,650,352	633,733
401(C) Authority	96,854	37,192
Outlays	1,561,805	599,733
Executive Office of the President		
The White House Office		
Salaries and expenses (03-10-0110-802-A):		
Budget Authority	31,657	12,156
Outlays	28,202	10,830
Executive Residence at the White House		
Operating expenses (03-20-0210-802-A):		
Budget Authority	7,137	2,741
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	540	207
Outlays	6,720	2,580
Official Residence of the Vice President		
Operating expenses (03-21-0211-802-A):		
Budget Authority	599	230
Outlays	408	157
Special Assistance to the President		
Salaries and expenses (03-22-1454-802-A):		
Budget Authority	2,410	925
Outlays	2,154	827
Council of Economic Advisers		
Salaries and expenses (03-28-1900-802-A):		
Budget Authority	3,003	1,153
Outlays	2,702	1,038
Council/Office on Environmental Quality		
Council on Environmental Quality & Off. of Environmental Quali (03-31-1453-802-A):		
Budget Authority	1,536	590
Outlays	1,382	531
Office of Policy Development		
Salaries and expenses (03-35-2200-802-A):		
Budget Authority	3,222	1,237
Outlays	2,549	979
National Security Council		
Salaries and expenses (03-38-2000-802-A):		
Budget Authority	5,584	2,144
Outlays	4,244	1,630
National Space Council		
Salaries and expenses (03-39-0020-802-A):		
Budget Authority	1,029	395
Outlays	720	276

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Critical Materials Council		
Salaries and expenses (03-41-0111-802-A):		
Budget Authority	416	160
Outlays	374	144
Office of Administration		
Salaries and expenses (03-42-0038-802-A):		
Budget Authority	19,413	7,455
Outlays	16,269	6,247
Office of Management and Budget		
Office of Federal Procurement Policy: Salaries and expenses (03-45-0201-802-A):		
Budget Authority	2,752	1,057
Outlays	2,442	938
Salaries and Expenses (03-45-0300-802-A):		
Budget Authority	46,438	17,832
Outlays	42,719	16,404
Office of National Drug Control Policy		
Salaries and Expenses (03-47-1457-802-A):		
Budget Authority	38,545	14,801
Outlays	23,646	9,080
Special forfeiture fund (03-47-5001-802-A):		
Budget Authority	113,578	43,614
Outlays	56,789	21,807
Office of Science and Technology Policy		
Salaries and expenses (03-49-2600-802-A):		
Budget Authority	2,963	1,138
Outlays	1,779	683
Office of the United States Trade Representative		
Salaries and expenses (03-50-0400-802-A):		
Budget Authority	18,604	7,144
Outlays	16,567	6,362
Total, Executive Office of the President:		
Budget Authority	298,886	114,772
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	540	207
Outlays	209,666	80,513
Funds Appropriated to the President		
Unanticipated Needs		
Unanticipated needs (04-06-0037-802-A):		
Budget Authority	1,042	400
Outlays	1,000	384
Investment in Management Improvement		
Investment in Management Improvement (04-08-0061-802-A):		
Budget Authority	521	200
Outlays	391	150
International Security Assistance		
Peacekeeping operations (04-09-1032-152-A):		
Budget Authority	34,149	13,113
Outlays	23,563	9,048
Economic support fund (04-09-1037-152-A):		
Budget Authority	4,132,559	1,586,903
Outlays	2,085,633	800,883
International military education and training (04-09-1081-152-A):		
Budget Authority	49,178	18,884
Outlays	24,589	9,442

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Foreign Military Financing (04-09-1082-152-A):		
Budget Authority	5,030,402	1,931,674
Outlays	1,766,970	678,516
Multilateral Assistance		
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank (04-12-0072-151-A):		
Budget Authority	98,920	37,985
Outlays	4,920	1,889
Contribution to the International Development Association (04-12-0073-151-A):		
Budget Authority	1,001,207	384,463
Outlays	147,564	56,665
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank (04-12-0076-151-A):		
Budget Authority	182,322	70,012
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction & De (04-12-0077-151-A):		
Budget Authority	51,877	19,921
Outlays	5,188	1,992
Contribution to the International Finance Corporation (04-12-0078-151-A):		
Budget Authority	77,740	29,852
Contribution to the African Development Fund (04-12-0079-151-A):		
Budget Authority	108,940	41,833
Contribution to the African Development Bank (04-12-0082-151-A):		
Budget Authority	9,892	3,799
Outlays	9,892	3,799
International organizations and programs (04-12-1005-151-A):		
Budget Authority	285,651	109,690
Outlays	214,239	82,268
Agency for International Development		
Operating expenses, Agency for International Development (04-14-1000-151-A):		
Budget Authority	451,450	173,357
Outlays	338,587	130,017
Operating expenses of the AID Office of Inspector General (04-14-1007-151-A):		
Budget Authority	31,842	12,227
Outlays	23,882	9,171
American schools and hospitals abroad (04-14-1013-151-A):		
Budget Authority	39,440	15,145
Outlays	13,704	5,262
Development fund for Africa (04-14-1014-151-A):		
Budget Authority	601,484	230,970
Outlays	48,119	18,478
Functional development assistance program (04-14-1021-151-A):		
Budget Authority	1,310,000	503,040
Outlays	102,966	39,539
International disaster assistance (04-14-1035-151-A):		
Budget Authority	31,149	11,961
Outlays	7,787	2,990
Special assistance initiative (04-14-1042-151-A):		
Budget Authority	166,003	63,745
Outlays	30,628	11,761
Housing and other credit guaranty programs (04-14-4340-151-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	7,216	2,771
Guaranteed Loan Limitation	103,752	39,841
Outlays	7,216	2,771

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Private sector revolving fund (04-14-4341-151-A):		
Budget Authority.....	5,187	1,992
Direct Loan		
Limitation	3,631	1,394
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	94,936	36,455
Trade and Development Program		
Trade and development program (04-16-1001-151-A):		
Budget Authority	32,833	12,608
Outlays	8,208	3,152
Peace Corps		
Peace Corps (04-18-0100-151-A):		
Budget Authority.....	173,520	66,632
Outlays	141,593	54,372
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (04-20-4030-151-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	12,912	4,958
Direct Loan		
Limitation	20,750	7,968
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	220,422	84,642
Outlays	14,577	5,598
Inter-American Foundation		
Inter-American Foundation (04-22-4031-151-A):		
Budget Authority	17,598	6,758
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	10,000	3,840
Outlays	18,763	7,205
African Development Foundation		
African Development Foundation (04-24-0700-151-A):		
Budget Authority.....	9,235	3,546
Outlays	4,987	1,915
International Monetary Programs		
Contribution to Enhanced Struct Adjust Facility of the IMF (04-35-0005-155-A):		
Budget Authority	145,253	55,777
Outlays	2,905	1,116
Military Sales Programs		
Special defense acquisition fund (04-37-4116-155-A):		
Obligation limitation....	286,926	110,180
Foreign military sales trust fund (04-37-8242-155-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	270,000	103,680
Outlays	270,000	103,680
Special Assistance for Central America		
Central American reconciliation assistance (04-55-1038-152-A):		
Budget Authority.....	27,467	10,547
Outlays	27,467	10,547
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President:		
Budget Authority	14,106,861	5,417,034
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	300,128	115,249
Obligation limitation....	286,926	110,180
Direct Loan		
Limitation	24,381	9,362

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	419,110	160,938
Outlays	5,345,338	2,052,610
Department of Agriculture		
Office of the Secretary		
Office of the Secretary (05-03-0115-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	7,644	2,935
Outlays	7,589	2,914
Gifts and bequests (05-03-8203-352-A):		
401(C) Authority	2,500	960
Outlays	2,041	784
Departmental Administration		
Rental payments and building operations and maintenance (05-05-0117-352-A):		
Budget Authority	75,076	28,829
Outlays	67,034	25,741
Advisory committees (05-05-0118-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,561	599
Outlays	1,157	444
Departmental administration (05-05-0120-352-A):		
Budget Authority	23,096	8,869
Outlays	16,835	6,465
Hazardous Waste Management (05-05-0500-304-A):		
Budget Authority.....	20,764	7,973
Outlays	10,101	3,879
Office of budget and program analysis (05-05-0503-352-A):		
Budget Authority	4,745	1,822
Outlays	4,066	1,561
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs		
Office of Public Affairs (05-06-0130-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	8,898	3,417
Outlays	6,128	2,353
Office of the Inspector General		
Office of the Inspector General (05-08-0900-352-A):		
Budget Authority	54,258	20,835
Outlays	49,692	19,082
Office of the General Counsel		
Office of the General Counsel (05-10-2300-352-A):		
Budget Authority	22,578	8,670
Outlays	19,966	7,667
Agricultural Research Service		
Agricultural Research Service (05-18-1400-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	612,927	235,364
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	3,600	1,382
Outlays	477,393	183,319
Buildings and facilities (05-18-1401-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	11,123	4,271
Outlays	2,213	850
Cooperative State Research Service		
Cooperative State Research Service (05-24-1500-352-A):		
Budget Authority	398,906	153,180
401(C) Authority	2,850	1,094
Outlays	224,857	86,345

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Extension Service		
Extension Service (05-27-0502-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	384,758	147,747
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	245	94
Outlays	341,910	131,293
National Agricultural Library		
National Agricultural Library (05-30-0300-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	15,347	5,893
Outlays	11,541	4,432
National Agricultural Statistics Service		
National Agricultural Statistics Service (05-33-1801-352-A):		
Budget Authority	69,980	26,872
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,717	659
Outlays	62,022	23,816
Economic Research Service		
Economic Research Service (05-36-1701-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	53,087	20,385
Outlays	44,849	17,222
World Agricultural Outlook Board		
World agricultural outlook board (05-50-2100-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,001	768
Outlays	1,600	614
Foreign Agricultural Service		
Foreign Agricultural Service (05-51-2900-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	105,882	40,659
Outlays	65,647	25,208
Office of International Cooperation & Development		
Scientific activities overseas (05-53-1404-352-A):		
Budget Authority	912	350
Outlays	547	210
Office of International Corporation and Development (05-53-3200-352-A):		
Budget Authority	6,322	2,428
Outlays	6,322	2,428
Foreign Assistance Programs		
Expenses, PL 480, foreign assistance programs, Agriculture (05-57-2274-151-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,020,321	391,803
Obligation limitation....	1,587,468	609,588
Direct Loan		
Limitation	822,763	315,941
Outlays	1,020,321	391,803
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service		
Salaries and expenses (05-60-3300-351-A):		
Budget Authority.....	11,575	4,445
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	23,986	9,211
Outlays	24,099	9,254
Agricultural conservation program (05-60-3315-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	190,028	72,971
Outlays	87,223	33,494
Emergency conservation program (05-60-3316-453-A):		
Budget Authority.....	31,184	11,975
Outlays	16,216	6,227

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Colorado river basin salinity control program (05-60-3318-304-A):		
Budget Authority.....	10,775	4,138
Outlays.....	5,388	2,069
Conservation reserve program (05-60-3319-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,878,038	721,167
Outlays.....	1,310,385	503,188
Water Bank program (05-60-3320-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	12,754	4,898
Outlays.....	1,849	710
Forestry incentives program (05-60-3336-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	12,969	4,980
Outlays.....	4,280	1,644
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation		
Administrative and operating expenses (05-63-2707-351-A):		
Budget Authority.....	247,677	95,108
Outlays.....	177,072	67,996
Commodity Credit Corporation		
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund (05-66-4336-351-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	10,266,343	3,942,276
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	10,000,000	3,840,000
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	5,500,000	2,112,000
Outlays.....	10,266,343	3,942,276
Rural Electrification Administration		
Salaries and expenses (05-72-3100-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	32,939	12,649
Outlays.....	29,645	11,384
Reimbursement to the Rural elec. & tel. revol. fund for int. (05-72-3101-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	277,700	106,637
Outlays.....	277,700	106,637
Purchase of Rural Telephone Bank capital stock (05-72-3102-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	29,916	11,488
Outlays.....	29,916	11,488
Rural communication development fund (05-72-4142-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,264	485
Outlays.....	1,264	485
Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund (05-72-4230-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	5,202	1,998
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	3,488,538	1,339,599
Direct Loan Floor.....	1,869,739	717,980
Outlays.....	234,588	90,082
Rural telephone bank (05-72-4231-452-A):		
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	219,383	84,243
Direct Loan Floor.....	184,481	70,841
Outlays.....	9,118	3,501
Farmers Home Administration		
Salaries and expenses (05-75-2001-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	443,817	170,426
Outlays.....	405,400	155,674
Rural housing for domestic farm labor (05-75-2004-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	11,318	4,346
Outlays.....	113	43
Mutual and self-help housing (05-75-2006-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	8,997	3,455
Outlays.....	720	276

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Very low income housing repair grants (05-75-2064-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	13,025	5,002
Outlays.....	12,374	4,752
Rural development grants (05-75-2065-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	17,095	6,564
Outlays.....	2,564	985
Rural water and waste disposal grants (05-75-2066-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	216,423	83,106
Outlays.....	8,657	3,324
Rural community fire protection grants (05-75-2067-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	3,221	1,237
Outlays.....	1,450	557
Rural housing preservation grants (05-75-2070-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	19,944	7,658
Outlays.....	598	230
Compensation for construction defects (05-75-2071-371-A):		
Budget Authority.....	521	200
Outlays.....	260	100
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (05-75-4140-351-A):		
Budget Authority.....	3,601	1,383
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	162,151	62,266
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	1,671,400	641,818
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	3,164,287	1,215,086
Outlays.....	1,246,852	478,791
Rural Housing Insurance Fund (Appr.) (05-75-4141-371-A):		
Budget Authority.....	308,760	118,564
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	86,052	33,044
Obligation limitation.....	308,760	118,564
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	1,985,770	762,536
Outlays.....	1,232,978	473,464
Rural Development Insurance Fund (Appr.) (05-75-4155-452-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	970	372
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	463,350	177,926
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	201,431	77,350
Outlays.....	32,572	12,508
Self-help housing land development fund (05-75-4222-371-A):		
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	521	200
Outlays.....	130	50
Rural development loan fund (05-75-4233-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	17,470	6,708
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	20,107	7,721
Outlays.....	2,011	772
Soil Conservation Service		
Conservation operations (05-78-1000-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	500,091	192,035
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	10,079	3,870
Outlays.....	470,163	180,543
Resource conservation and development (05-78-1010-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	28,551	10,964
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	1,013	389

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Outlays.....	25,132	9,651
Watershed planning (05-78-1066-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	9,248	3,551
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	236	91
Outlays.....	8,189	3,145
River basin surveys and investigations (05-78-1069-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	12,882	4,947
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	269	103
Outlays.....	12,378	4,753
Watershed and flood prevention operations (05-78-1072-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	251,483	96,569
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	8,892	3,415
Outlays.....	159,975	61,430
Great plains conservation program (05-78-2268-302-A):		
Budget Authority.....	21,811	8,375
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	20	8
Outlays.....	9,500	3,648
Miscellaneous contributed funds (Water resources) (05-78-8210-301-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	460	177
Outlays.....	322	124
Miscellaneous contributed funds (Conservation and land mgmt.) (05-78-8210-302-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	100	38
Outlays.....	70	27
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service		
Salaries and expenses (05-79-1600-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	371,875	142,800
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	29,580	11,359
Outlays.....	355,523	136,521
Buildings and facilities (05-79-1601-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	14,170	5,441
Outlays.....	9,934	3,815
Federal Grain Inspection Service		
Salaries and expenses (05-80-2400-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	8,568	3,290
Outlays.....	7,363	2,827
Inspection and weighing services (05-80-4050-352-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	37,164	14,271
Outlays.....	37,164	14,271
Agricultural Marketing Service		
Marketing services (05-81-2500-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	34,753	13,345
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	40,381	15,506
Outlays.....	67,842	26,051
Payments to States and possessions (05-81-2501-352-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,288	495
Outlays.....	335	129
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (05-81-5070-352-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	5,675	2,179
Outlays.....	3,754	1,442
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 3 (05-81-5209-605-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	375,277	144,106
Outlays.....	44,052	16,916

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Milk market orders assessment fund (05-81-8412-351-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	41,032	15,756
Outlays	41,032	15,756
Miscellaneous trust funds (05-81-9972-352-A):		
401(C) Authority	87,689	33,673
Outlays	66,898	25,689
Office of Transportation		
Office of Transportation (05-82-2800-352-A):		
Budget Authority	2,513	965
Outlays	2,096	805
Food Safety and Inspection Service		
Salaries and expenses (05-83-3700-554-A):		
Budget Authority	442,143	169,783
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	38,586	14,817
Outlays	446,984	171,642
Exp. & refunds, insp. & grading (05-83-8137-352-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,200	461
Outlays	977	375
Food and Nutrition Service		
Cash and Commodities for selected groups (05-84-3503-605-A):		
Budget Authority	244,174	93,763
Outlays	199,618	76,653
Food program administration (05-84-3508-605-A):		
Budget Authority	96,174	36,931
Outlays	85,595	32,868
Supplemental feeding programs (05-84-3510-605-A):		
Budget Authority	5,000	1,920
Outlays	5,000	1,920
Child nutrition programs (05-84-3539-605-A):		
Budget Authority	4,135	1,588
Outlays	4,135	1,588
Temporary emergency food assistance program (05-84-3635-351-A):		
Budget Authority	51,915	19,935
Outlays	30,889	11,861
Human Nutrition Information Service		
Human Nutrition Information Services (05-86-3501-352-A):		
Budget Authority	9,441	3,625
Outlays	5,390	2,070
Packers and Stockyards Administration		
Packers and Stockyards Administration (05-0-2600-352-A):		
Budget Authority	10,024	3,849
Outlays	9,112	3,499
Agricultural Cooperative Service		
Agricultural Cooperative Service (05-92-3000-352-A):		
Budget Authority	4,939	1,897
Outlays	3,541	1,360
Forest Service		
Construction (05-96-1103-302-A):		
Budget Authority	231,969	89,076
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	2,835	1,089
Outlays	103,330	39,679

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Forest research (05-96-1104-302-A):		
Budget Authority	156,886	60,244
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,018	391
Outlays	125,922	48,354
State and private forestry (05-96-1105-302-A):		
Budget Authority	116,030	44,556
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	604	232
Outlays	62,773	24,105
National forest system (05-96-1106-302-A):		
Budget Authority	1,204,404	462,491
Outlays	1,039,851	399,303
Forest service fire fighting (05-96-1111-302-A):		
Budget Authority	851,216	326,867
Outlays	827,364	317,708
Working capital fund (05-96-4605-302-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	10,101	3,879
Outlays	10,101	3,879
Land acquisition (05-96-5004-303-A):		
Budget Authority	66,123	25,391
Outlays	17,951	6,893
Range betterment fund (05-96-5207-302-A):		
Budget Authority	4,578	1,758
Outlays	3,718	1,428
Acquisition of lands for nat'l forests (05-96-5208-302-A):		
Budget Authority	1,103	424
Outlays	627	241
Acq. of lands to complete land exchanges (05-96-5216-302-A):		
Budget Authority	1,105	424
Outlays	989	380
Operations and maintenance of quarters (05-96-5219-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	5,888	2,261
Outlays	1,881	722
Cooperative work trust fund (05-96-8028-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	329,502	126,529
Outlays	272,256	104,546
Gifts, donations, bequests for forest and rangeland research (05-96-8034-302-A):		
Budget Authority	30	12
Outlays	30	12
Reforestation trust fund (05-96-8046-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	30,000	11,520
Outlays	29,916	11,488
Forest Service permanent appropriations (05-96-9921-806-A):		
401(C) Authority	377,425	144,931
Outlays	359,935	138,215
Forest Service permanent appropriations (05-96-9922-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	148,164	56,895
Outlays	134,761	51,748
Total, Department of Agriculture:		
Budget Authority	11,465,021	4,402,568
401(C) Authority	11,633,073	4,467,100
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	500,531	192,204
Obligation limitation	1,896,228	728,152
Direct Loan		
Limitation	18,671,832	7,169,984
Direct Loan Floor	2,054,220	788,821
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	8,865,718	3,404,436
Outlays	22,969,964	8,820,471

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Department of Commerce		
General Administration		
Salaries and expenses (06-05-0120-376-A):		
Budget Authority	29,132	11,187
Outlays	27,908	10,717
Office of the Inspector General (06-05-0126-452-A):		
Budget Authority	13,968	5,364
Outlays	13,381	5,138
Economic Development Administration		
Grants and loans administration (06-06-0125-452-A):		
Budget Authority	26,561	10,199
Outlays	23,321	8,955
Economic development assistance programs (06-06-2050-452-A):		
Budget Authority	199,522	76,616
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	195,375	75,024
Outlays	19,952	7,662
Bureau of the Census		
Salaries and expenses (06-07-0401-376-A):		
Budget Authority	104,647	40,184
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	8,000	3,072
Outlays	101,136	38,836
Periodic censuses and programs (06-07-0450-376-A):		
Budget Authority	1,492,906	573,276
Outlays	1,346,488	517,051
Economic and Statistical Analysis		
Salaries and expenses (06-08-1500-376-A):		
Budget Authority	32,387	12,437
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	395	152
Outlays	29,219	11,220
International Trade Administration		
Operations and administration (06-25-1250-376-A):		
Budget Authority	188,725	72,470
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	14,600	5,606
Outlays	147,651	56,698
Export Administration		
Operations and administration (06-30-0300-376-A):		
Budget Authority	43,338	16,642
Outlays	36,837	14,145
Minority Business Development Agency		
Minority business development (06-40-0201-376-A):		
Budget Authority	41,484	15,930
Outlays	21,074	8,092
United States Travel and Tourism Administration		
Salaries and expenses (06-44-0700-376-A):		
Budget Authority	14,757	5,667
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,450	557
Outlays	12,518	4,807

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
Operations, research, and facilities (06-48-1450-306-A):		
Budget Authority	1,335,049	512,659
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	15,315	5,881
Outlays	923,148	354,489
Coastal energy impact fund (06-48-4315-452-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	8,000	3,072
Outlays	8,000	3,072
Federal ship financing fund, fishing vessels (06-48-4417-376-A):		
401(C) Authority	5,400	2,074
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	480,000	184,320
Outlays	5,319	2,042
Fishing vessel and gear damage compensation fund (06-48-5119-376-A):		
Budget Authority	109	42
Outlays	109	42
Fishermen's contingency fund (06-48-5120-376-A):		
Budget Authority	765	294
Outlays	728	280
Foreign fishing observer fund (06-48-5122-376-A):		
Budget Authority	2,052	788
Outlays	1,972	757
Fisheries Promotional Fund (06-48-5124-376-A):		
Budget Authority	2,085	801
Outlays	1,149	441
Promote and develop fishery products and research (06-48-5139-376-A):		
401(C) Authority	61,900	23,770
Outlays	1,381	530
Aviation weather services program (06-48-8105-306-A):		
Budget Authority	30,825	11,837
Outlays	30,825	11,837

Patent and Trademark Office

Salaries and expenses (06-51-1006-376-A):		
Budget Authority	89,866	34,509
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	241,620	92,782
Outlays	291,046	111,762

Technology Administration

Salaries and Expenses (06-53-1100-376-A):		
Budget Authority	4,059	1,559
Outlays	3,491	1,341
Information products and services (06-53-8546-376-A):		
401(C) Authority	53,000	20,352
Outlays	39,287	15,086

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Scientific and technical research and services (06-55-0500-376-A):		
Budget Authority	171,052	65,684
Outlays	133,421	51,234
Working capital fund (06-55-4650-376-A):		
Budget Authority	562	216
Outlays	282	108

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Telecommunications and Information Admin.		
Salaries and expenses (06-60-0550-376-A):		
Budget Authority	14,677	5,636
Outlays	11,742	4,509
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and constructio (06-60-0551-503-A):		
Budget Authority	20,847	8,005
Outlays	2,418	929
Total, Department of Commerce:		
Budget Authority	3,859,375	1,482,002
401(C) Authority	120,300	46,196
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	289,380	111,122
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	675,375	259,344
Outlays	3,233,803	1,241,780
Department of Defense—Military		
Military Personnel		
Military personnel, Marine Corps (07-05-1105-051-A):		
Budget Authority	6,014,059	1,509,529
Outlays	5,761,468	1,446,128
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps (07-05-1108-051-A):		
Budget Authority	327,402	82,178
Outlays	292,043	73,303
Reserve personnel, Navy (07-05-1405-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,636,910	410,864
Outlays	1,484,677	372,654
Military personnel, Navy (07-05-1453-051-A):		
Budget Authority	20,034,632	5,028,693
Outlays	19,133,074	4,802,402
Military personnel, Army (07-05-2010-051-A):		
Budget Authority	25,499,496	6,400,373
Outlays	24,199,022	6,073,955
National Guard personnel, Army (07-05-2060-051-A):		
Budget Authority	3,432,349	861,520
Outlays	3,174,924	796,906
Reserve personnel, Army (07-05-2070-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,291,710	575,219
Outlays	2,099,206	526,901
Military personnel, Air Force (07-05-3500-051-A):		
Budget Authority	20,790,807	5,218,493
Outlays	19,917,592	4,999,316
Reserve personnel, Air Force (07-05-3700-051-A):		
Budget Authority	690,134	173,224
Outlays	645,275	161,964
National Guard personnel, Air Force (07-05-3850-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,110,441	278,721
Outlays	1,049,366	263,391
Operation and Maintenance		
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies (07-10-0100-051-A):		
Budget Authority	8,172,250	2,051,235
Outlays	6,946,412	1,743,549
Court of Military Appeals, Defense (07-10-0104-051-A):		
Budget Authority	4,132	1,037
Outlays	3,471	871
Drug Interdiction Defense (07-10-0105-051-A):		
Budget Authority	30,645	7,692
Outlays	12,258	3,077
Goodwill Games (07-10-0106-051-A):		
Budget Authority	15,132	3,798
Outlays	12,106	3,039

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Office of the Inspector General (07-10-0107-051-A):		
Budget Authority	100,866	25,317
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	19	5
Outlays	75,663	18,991
Foreign currency fluctuations, Defense (07-10-0801-051-A):		
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	299,186	75,096
Environmental restoration, Defense (07-10-0810-051-A):		
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	211	53
Outlays	116	29
Humanitarian Assistance (07-10-0819-051-A):		
Budget Authority	10,420	2,615
Outlays	7,638	1,917
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (07-10-1106-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,887,886	473,859
Outlays	1,374,381	344,970
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (07-10-1107-051-A):		
Budget Authority	81,807	20,534
Outlays	58,901	14,784
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army (07-10-1705-051-A):		
Budget Authority	4,837	1,214
Outlays	2,661	668
Operation and maintenance, Navy (07-10-1804-051-A):		
Budget Authority	26,103,242	6,551,914
Outlays	20,099,496	5,044,973
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve (07-10-1806-051-A):		
Budget Authority	962,741	241,648
Outlays	608,452	152,721
Operation and maintenance, Army (07-10-2020-051-A):		
Budget Authority	24,387,435	6,121,246
Outlays	19,851,372	4,982,694
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (07-10-2065-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,953,389	490,301
Outlays	1,517,784	380,964
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (07-10-2080-051-A):		
Budget Authority	911,179	228,706
Outlays	692,496	173,816
Operation and maintenance, Air Force (07-10-3400-051-A):		
Budget Authority	23,079,903	5,793,056
Outlays	17,702,286	4,443,274
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (07-10-3740-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,053,551	264,441
Outlays	849,162	213,140
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard (07-10-3840-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,115,710	531,043
Outlays	1,707,378	428,552
Restoration of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal (07-10-5098-051-A):		
401(C) Authority	21,300	5,346
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	29,880	7,500
Outlays	21,300	5,346

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Procurement		
Procurement, Defense agencies (07-15-0300-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,387,518	348,267
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	362,333	90,946
Outlays	507,458	127,372
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (07-15-0350-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,030,246	258,592
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	476,830	119,684
Outlays	162,765	40,854
Defense Production Act purchases (07-15-0360-051-A):		
Budget Authority	45,305	11,372
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	47,627	11,954
Chemical agents and munitions destruction, Defense (07-15-0390-051-A):		
Budget Authority	264,898	66,489
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	17,287	4,339
Outlays	107,512	26,986
Procurement, Marine Corps (07-15-1109-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,210,839	303,921
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	222,381	55,818
Outlays	225,016	56,479
Aircraft procurement, Navy (07-15-1506-051-A):		
Budget Authority	9,543,052	2,395,306
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,861,479	467,231
Outlays	1,539,612	386,443
Weapons procurement, Navy (07-15-1507-051-A):		
Budget Authority	5,528,022	1,387,534
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,411,075	354,180
Outlays	624,519	156,754
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (07-15-1611-051-A):		
Budget Authority	11,682,207	2,932,234
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	8,439,096	2,118,213
Outlays	804,852	202,018
Other procurement, Navy (07-15-1810-051-A):		
Budget Authority	7,881,196	1,978,180
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	3,819,915	958,799
Outlays	1,275,421	320,131
Aircraft procurement, Army (07-15-2031-051-A):		
Budget Authority	3,844,510	964,972
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	702,737	176,387
Outlays	591,142	148,377
Missile procurement, Army (07-15-2032-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,587,403	649,438
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	651,960	163,642
Outlays	161,968	40,654

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army (07-15-2033-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,535,390	636,383
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,097,334	275,431
Outlays	36,327	9,118
Procurement of ammunition, Army (07-15-2034-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,017,357	506,357
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	246,335	61,830
Outlays	769,655	193,183
Other procurement, Army (07-15-2035-051-A):		
Budget Authority	3,615,676	907,535
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,166,611	292,819
Outlays	430,406	108,032
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (07-15-3010-051-A):		
Budget Authority	16,037,703	4,025,463
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	7,132,558	1,790,272
Outlays	926,810	232,629
Missile procurement, Air Force (07-15-3020-051-A):		
Budget Authority	6,584,129	1,652,616
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	2,538,951	637,277
Outlays	1,879,355	471,718
Other procurement, Air Force (07-15-3080-051-A):		
Budget Authority	8,839,294	2,218,663
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	2,093,509	525,471
Outlays	6,275,429	1,575,133
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation		
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies (07-20-0400-051-A):		
Budget Authority	8,384,756	2,104,574
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	984,699	247,159
Outlays	5,031,397	1,262,881
Developmental test and evaluation, Defense (07-20-0450-051-A):		
Budget Authority	185,706	46,612
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	32,733	8,216
Outlays	46,965	11,788
Operational test and evaluation, Defense (07-20-0460-051-A):		
Budget Authority	13,259	3,328
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,909	479
Outlays	606	152
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy (07-20-1319-051-A):		
Budget Authority	9,885,776	2,481,330
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	440,048	110,452
Outlays	5,782,461	1,451,398

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army (07-20-2040-051-A):		
Budget Authority	5,556,752	1,394,745
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	351,349	88,189
Outlays	3,013,132	756,296
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force (07-20-3600-051-A):		
Budget Authority	14,042,510	3,524,670
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,874,192	470,422
Outlays	9,152,103	2,297,178
Military Construction		
Base realignment and closure account (07-25-0103-051-A):		
Budget Authority	521,000	130,771
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	85,000	21,335
Outlays	203,616	51,108
Military construction, Defense agencies (07-25-0500-051-A):		
Budget Authority	531,243	133,342
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	353,696	88,778
Outlays	123,891	31,097
Foreign currency fluctuations, construction (07-25-0803-051-A):		
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	152,484	38,273
North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure (07-25-0804-051-A):		
Budget Authority	419,706	105,346
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	19,231	4,827
Outlays	87,787	22,035
Military construction, Navy (07-25-1205-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,167,506	293,044
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	420,192	105,468
Outlays	261,970	65,754
Military construction, Naval Reserve (07-25-1235-051-A):		
Budget Authority	58,977	14,803
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	10,545	2,647
Outlays	9,733	2,443
Military construction, Army (07-25-2050-051-A):		
Budget Authority	760,686	190,932
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	338,004	84,839
Outlays	351,581	88,247
Military construction, Army National Guard (07-25-2085-051-A):		
Budget Authority	240,171	60,283
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	93,727	23,525
Outlays	24,040	6,034
Military construction, Army Reserve (07-25-2086-051-A):		
Budget Authority	103,319	25,933
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	35,015	8,789

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Outlays	18,675	4,687
Military construction, Air Force (07-25-3300-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,223,616	307,128
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	558,550	140,196
Outlays	294,058	73,809
Military construction, Air Force Reserve (07-25-3730-051-A):		
Budget Authority	48,140	12,083
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	12,163	3,053
Outlays	6,452	1,619
Military construction, Air National Guard (07-25-3830-051-A):		
Budget Authority	245,773	61,689
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	104,179	26,149
Outlays	27,996	7,027
Family Housing		
Family housing, Army (07-30-0702-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,508,704	378,685
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	92,975	23,337
Outlays	1,055,380	264,900
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps (07-30-0703-051-A):		
Budget Authority	831,850	208,794
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	137,094	34,411
Outlays	415,815	104,370
Family housing, Air Force (07-30-0704-051-A):		
Budget Authority	906,544	227,543
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	57,950	14,545
Outlays	564,695	141,738
Family housing, Defense agencies (07-30-0706-051-A):		
Budget Authority	22,011	5,525
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	70	18
Outlays	15,116	3,794
Revolving and Management Funds		
National Defense Stockpile transaction fund (07-40-4555-051-A):		
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	421,828	105,879
Air Force stock fund (07-40-4921-051-A):		
Budget Authority	115,766	29,057
Outlays	45,149	11,332
Emergency response fund (07-40-4965-051-A):		
Budget Authority	104,200	26,154
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	100,000	25,100
Army industrial fund (07-40-4992-051-A):		
Budget Authority	31,052	7,794
Outlays	12,110	3,040
Total, Department of Defense—Military:		
Budget Authority	304,246,833	76,365,957
401(C) Authority	21,300	5,346
Unobligated		
Balances—		
Defense	39,294,947	9,863,033

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Outlays	192,162,955	48,232,903
Department of Defense—Civil		
Cemeterial Expenses, Army		
Salaries and expenses (08-05-1805-705-A):		
Budget Authority	12,926	4,964
Outlays	9,643	3,703
Corps of Engineers—Civil		
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries (08-10-3112-301-A):		
Budget Authority	344,961	132,465
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	195	75
Outlays	241,668	92,801
General investigations (08-10-3121-301-A):		
Budget Authority	135,300	51,955
Outlays	94,710	36,369
Construction, general (08-10-3122-301-A):		
Budget Authority	1,008,616	387,309
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	250	96
Outlays	403,696	155,019
Operation and maintenance, general (08-10-3123-301-A):		
Budget Authority	1,270,821	487,995
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	3,500	1,344
Outlays	1,020,157	391,740
Operation and maintenance, general (08-10-3123-303-A):		
Budget Authority	20,596	7,909
Outlays	20,596	7,909
General expenses (08-10-3124-301-A):		
Budget Authority	148,699	57,100
Outlays	118,959	45,680
Flood control and coastal emergencies (08-10-3125-301-A):		
Budget Authority	20,864	8,012
Outlays	10,432	4,006
Regulatory Program (08-10-3126-301-A):		
Budget Authority	71,659	27,517
Outlays	68,076	26,141
Revolving fund (08-10-4902-301-A):		
Budget Authority	10,275	3,946
Outlays	8,220	3,156
Inland waterways trust fund (08-10-8861-301-A):		
Budget Authority	122,450	47,021
Outlays	73,470	28,212
Harbor maintenance trust fund (08-10-8863-301-A):		
Budget Authority	168,884	64,851
Outlays	168,884	64,851
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home		
Operation and maintenance (08-20-8931-705-A):		
Budget Authority	40,615	15,596
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	144	55
Outlays	35,682	13,702
Capital outlay (08-20-8932-705-A):		
Budget Authority	9,768	3,751
Outlays	3,419	1,313
Forest & Wildlife Conservation, Mil. Reservations		
Wildlife conservation (08-30-5095-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	2,200	845
Outlays	1,450	557

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
The Mildred and Claude Pepper Foundation		
Mildred and Claude Pepper Foundation (08-31-0826-552-A):		
Budget Authority	10,420	4,001
Outlays	10,420	4,001
Total, Department of Defense—Civil:		
Budget Authority	3,396,854	1,304,392
401(C) Authority	2,200	845
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	4,089	1,570
Outlays	2,289,482	879,160
Department of Education		
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education		
Indian education (18-10-0101-501-A):		
Budget Authority	76,729	29,464
Outlays	11,223	4,310
Impact aid (18-10-0102-501-A):		
Budget Authority	763,111	293,035
Outlays	614,498	235,967
Compensatory education for the disadvantaged (18-10-0900-501-A):		
Budget Authority	5,593,832	2,148,031
Outlays	671,260	257,764
School improvement programs (18-10-1000-501-A):		
Budget Authority	1,477,227	567,255
Outlays	177,264	68,069
Off. of Bilingual Ed. & Minority Languages Affairs		
Bilingual and Immigrant Education (18-15-1300-501-A):		
Budget Authority	196,598	75,494
Outlays	23,591	9,059
Office of Special Education & Rehabilitative Svcs.		
Education for the handicapped (18-20-0300-501-A):		
Budget Authority	2,141,575	822,365
Outlays	264,558	101,590
Vocational rehabilitation (18-20-0301-506-A):		
Budget Authority	262,285	100,717
Outlays	201,959	77,552
Vocational rehab split for G-R-H: ASI (G-R-H) (18-20-0301-506-I):		
Budget Authority—		
ASI	68,782	68,782
Outlays	52,962	52,962
Special institutions for the handicapped (Gallaudet) (18-20-0604-501-C):		
Budget Authority	21,629	8,306
Outlays	20,331	7,807
Special institutions for the handicapped (APHB) (18-20-0604-501-D):		
Budget Authority	5,901	2,266
Outlays	5,901	2,266
Special institutions for the handicapped (NTID) (18-20-0604-502-B):		
Budget Authority	37,585	14,433
Outlays	36,164	13,887
Special institutions for the handicapped (Gallaudet) (18-20-0604-502-C):		
Budget Authority	48,854	18,760
Outlays	46,959	18,032

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Office of Vocational and Adult Education		
Vocational and adult education (18-30-0400-501-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,169,613	449,131
401(C) Authority.....	7,148	2,745
Outlays.....	141,213	54,226
Office of Postsecondary Education		
Student financial assistance (18-40-0200-502-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,340,325	2,434,685
Outlays.....	1,174,049	450,835
Higher education (18-40-0201-502-A):		
Budget Authority.....	650,763	249,893
Outlays.....	95,116	36,525
Guaranteed student loans (18-40-0230-502-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	44,573	44,573
Outlays.....	35,658	35,658
College housing and academic facilities loans (18-40-0242-502-A):		
Budget Authority.....	31,260	12,004
Direct Loan Limitation.....	31,260	12,004
Howard University (18-40-0603-502-A):		
Budget Authority.....	190,109	73,002
Outlays.....	181,473	69,686
College housing loans (18-40-4250-502-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	50	19
Outlays.....	50	19
Office of Educational Research and Improvement		
Libraries (18-50-0104-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	142,385	54,676
Outlays.....	51,244	19,678
Research, statistics and improvement of practice (18-50-1100-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	99,242	38,109
Outlays.....	42,674	16,387
Departmental Management		
Office for Civil Rights (18-80-0700-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	46,733	17,945
Outlays.....	38,789	14,895
Salaries and expenses (Elementary, secondary and vocational ed.) (18-80-0800-501-A):		
Budget Authority.....	22,634	8,691
Outlays.....	18,786	7,214
Salaries and expenses (Higher education) (18-80-0800-502-A):		
Budget Authority.....	100,092	38,435
Outlays.....	83,076	31,901
Salaries and expenses (Research and general education aids) (18-80-0800-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	140,449	53,932
Outlays.....	116,572	44,764
Salaries and expenses (Social services) (18-80-0800-506-A):		
Budget Authority.....	22,917	8,800
Outlays.....	19,021	7,304
Office of the Inspector General (18-80-1400-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	24,212	9,297
Outlays.....	20,096	7,717
Total, Department of Education:		
Budget Authority.....	19,606,060	7,528,726
Budget Authority—		
ASI.....	68,782	68,782
401(C) Authority.....	7,148	2,745

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	50	19
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	44,573	44,573
Direct Loan Limitation.....	31,260	12,004
Outlays.....	4,144,487	1,646,074
Department of Energy		
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
Atomic energy defense activities (19-10-0220-053-A):		
Budget Authority.....	10,052,119	2,523,082
Outlays.....	6,533,877	1,640,003
Energy Programs		
Geothermal resources development fund (19-20-0206-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	80	31
Outlays.....	80	31
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (19-20-0212-276-A):		
Budget Authority.....	120,357	46,217
Outlays.....	108,946	41,835
Fossil energy research and development (19-20-0213-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	436,081	167,455
Outlays.....	174,432	66,982
Energy conservation (Energy conservation) (19-20-0215-272-A):		
Budget Authority.....	383,671	147,330
Outlays.....	76,582	29,407
Energy information administration (19-20-0216-276-A):		
Budget Authority.....	67,202	25,806
Outlays.....	43,681	16,774
Economic regulation (19-20-0217-276-A):		
Budget Authority.....	19,160	7,357
Outlays.....	13,412	5,150
Strategic petroleum reserve (19-20-0218-274-A):		
Budget Authority.....	200,629	77,042
Outlays.....	110,346	42,373
Naval petroleum and shale reserves (19-20-0219-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	197,438	75,816
Outlays.....	108,591	41,699
General science and research activities (19-20-0222-251-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,144,904	439,643
Outlays.....	865,547	332,370
Energy supply, R&D activities (19-20-0224-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,277,066	874,393
Outlays.....	1,138,533	437,197
Uranium supply and enrichment activities (19-20-0226-271-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,287,700	494,477
Outlays.....	1,287,700	494,477
SPR petroleum (19-20-0233-274-A):		
Budget Authority.....	224,310	86,135
401(C) Authority.....	108,458	41,648
Outlays.....	296,729	113,944
Emergency preparedness (19-20-0234-274-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,857	2,633
Outlays.....	5,486	2,107
Clean Coal Technology (19-20-0235-271-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	956,000	367,104
Outlays.....	148,002	56,833

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Isotope production and distribution fund (19-20-4180-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	16,689	6,409
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	16,243	6,237
Outlays.....	16,243	6,237
Payments to states under Federal Power Act (19-20-5105-806-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	2,343	900
Nuclear waste disposal fund (19-20-5227-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	307,553	118,100
Outlays.....	153,777	59,050
Power Marketing Administration		
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration (19-50-0302-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	385	148
Outlays.....	327	126
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration (19-50-0303-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,027	2,314
Outlays.....	3,737	1,435
Operation and maintenance, Alaska Power Administration (19-50-0304-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,907	732
Outlays.....	1,506	578
Bonneville Power Administration fund (19-50-4045-271-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	45,800	17,587
Outlays.....	45,800	17,587
Colorado river basins power marketing fund, WAPA (19-50-4452-271-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	7,668	2,945
Outlays.....	7,668	2,945
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, WAPA (19-50-5068-271-A):		
Budget Authority.....	43,085	16,545
Outlays.....	19,388	7,445
Departmental Administration		
Departmental administration (Energy information, policy, & reg.) (19-60-0228-276-A):		
Budget Authority.....	209,594	80,484
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	183,413	70,431
Outlays.....	313,388	120,341
Office of the Inspector General (19-60-0236-276-A):		
Budget Authority.....	23,679	9,093
Outlays.....	23,679	9,093
Total, Department of Energy:		
Budget Authority.....	15,738,793	4,706,765
401(C) Authority.....	1,066,801	409,652
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,540,824	591,677
Outlays.....	11,497,457	3,546,019
Department of Health and Human Services		
Food and Drug Administration		
Program expenses (09-10-0600-554-A):		
Budget Authority.....	618,452	237,486
Outlays.....	519,751	199,584
Buildings and facilities (09-10-0603-554-A):		
Budget Authority.....	8,701	3,341
Outlays.....	1,305	501

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Revolving fund for certification and other services (09-10-4309-554-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	3,230	1,240
Outlays	3,230	1,240
Health Resources and Services		
Health resources and services (health care services) (09-15-0350-551-A):		
Budget Authority	1,073,609	412,266
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	365	140
Outlays	561,749	215,712
Health resources and services 2% split (G-R-H) (09-15-0350-551-G):		
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules	10,550	10,550
Outlays	6,330	6,330
Health resources and services (education and training) (09-15-0350-553-A):		
Budget Authority	221,999	85,248
Outlays	123,160	47,293
Vaccine improvement program trust fund (09-15-8175-551-A):		
Budget Authority	5,127	1,969
Outlays	5,053	1,940
Indian Health		
Tribal Health Administration (09-17-0390-551-A):		
Budget Authority	92,295	35,441
Outlays	67,303	25,844
Tribal and Federal Health Services 2% split (G-R-H) (09-17-00390-551-G):		
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules	22,766	22,766
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules	60	60
Outlays	16,634	16,634
Indian health facilities 2% split (G-R-H) (09-17-0391-551-G):		
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules	1,493	1,493
Outlays	793	793
Centers for Disease Control		
Disease control (Health care services) (09-20-0943-551-A):		
Budget Authority	1,032,778	396,587
Outlays	567,984	218,106
Disease control (Health research) (09-20-0943-552-A):		
Budget Authority	137,404	52,763
401(C) Authority	346	133
Outlays	75,754	29,090
National Institutes of Health		
National Library of Medicine (Health research) (09-25-0807-552-A):		
Budget Authority	30,436	11,687
Outlays	18,505	7,106
National Library of Medicine (Education and training) (09-25-0807-553-A):		
Budget Authority	55,052	21,140
Outlays	33,513	12,869
John E. Fogarty International Center (09-25-0819-552-A):		
Budget Authority	16,192	6,218
Outlays	7,773	2,985
Buildings and facilities (09-25-0838-552-A):		
Budget Authority	63,606	24,425
Outlays	12,721	4,885

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Institute on Aging (Health research) (09-25-0843-552-A):		
Budget Authority	239,230	91,864
Outlays	79,142	30,391
National Institute on Aging (Education and training) (09-25-0843-553-A):		
Budget Authority	10,441	4,009
Outlays	3,242	1,245
Nat. Inst. Child Health and Human Development (Health research) (09-25-0844-552-A):		
Budget Authority	443,866	170,445
Outlays	150,498	57,791
Nat. Inst. Child Health and Human Development (Ed. & training) (09-25-0844-553-A):		
Budget Authority	17,863	6,859
Outlays	1,880	722
Office of the Director (Health research) (09-25-0846-552-A):		
Budget Authority	104,402	40,090
401(C) Authority	200	77
Outlays	49,269	18,919
Office of the Director (Education and training) (09-25-0846-553-A):		
Budget Authority	7,755	2,978
Outlays	3,645	1,400
Research resources (Health research) (09-25-0848-552-A):		
Budget Authority	366,054	140,565
Outlays	234,163	89,919
Research resources (Education and training) (09-25-0848-553-A):		
Budget Authority	2,684	1,034
Outlays	137	53
National Cancer Institute (Health research) (09-25-0849-552-A):		
Budget Authority	1,664,923	639,330
Outlays	832,859	319,818
National Cancer Institute (Education and training) (09-25-0849-553-A):		
Budget Authority	38,849	14,918
Outlays	1,360	522
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (Health research) (09-25-0851-552-A):		
Budget Authority	621,699	238,732
Outlays	226,553	86,996
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (Ed. & training) (09-25-0851-553-A):		
Budget Authority	88,779	34,091
Outlays	29,208	11,216
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (Research) (09-25-0862-552-A):		
Budget Authority	227,684	87,431
Outlays	126,916	48,736
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (Ed.&train.) (09-25-0862-553-A):		
Budget Authority	10,949	4,204
Outlays	6,131	2,354
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (Health research) (09-25-0872-552-A):		
Budget Authority	1,069,015	410,502
Outlays	523,821	201,147
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (Education & training) (09-25-0872-553-A):		
Budget Authority	48,741	18,717
Outlays	1,950	749
National Institute of Dental Research (Health research) (09-25-0873-552-A):		
Budget Authority	135,053	51,860
Outlays	74,483	28,601

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Institute of Dental Research (Education and training) (09-25-0873-553-A):		
Budget Authority	6,542	2,512
Outlays	3,568	1,370
National Inst. of Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (09-25-0884-552-A):		
Budget Authority	581,397	223,256
Outlays	187,769	72,103
National Inst. of Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (09-25-0884-553-A):		
Budget Authority	25,604	9,832
Outlays	6,401	2,458
National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases (Research) (09-25-0885-552-A):		
Budget Authority	849,199	326,092
Outlays	285,402	109,594
National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases (Ed.&train.) (09-25-0885-553-A):		
Budget Authority	19,133	7,347
Outlays	2,889	1,109
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (09-25-0886-552-A):		
Budget Authority	497,068	190,874
Outlays	203,798	78,258
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (09-25-0886-553-A):		
Budget Authority	14,200	5,453
Outlays	5,822	2,236
National Eye Institute (Health research) (09-25-0887-552-A):		
Budget Authority	238,881	91,730
Outlays	90,395	34,712
National Eye Institute (Education and training) (09-25-0887-553-A):		
Budget Authority	7,671	2,946
Outlays	765	294
National Ins. of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (09-25-0888-552-A):		
Budget Authority	168,691	64,777
Outlays	71,197	27,340
National Ins. of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (09-25-0888-553-A):		
Budget Authority	7,386	2,836
Outlays	1,270	488
National Center for Nursing Research (09-25-0889-552-A):		
Budget Authority	30,559	11,735
Outlays	4,950	1,901
National Center for Nursing Research (09-25-0889-553-A):		
Budget Authority	4,640	1,782
Outlays	742	285
NID and Other Communicative Disorders (09-25-0890-552-A):		
Budget Authority	119,120	45,742
Outlays	49,128	18,865
NID and Other Communicative Disorders (09-25-0890-553-A):		
Budget Authority	3,428	1,316
Outlays	1,391	534
National Center for Human Genome Research (09-25-0891-552-A):		
Budget Authority	58,860	22,602
Outlays	20,703	7,950
National Center for Human Genome Research (09-25-0891-553-A):		
Budget Authority	3,190	1,225
Outlays	1,008	387

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, & Mental Health Administration		
Federal subsidy for St. Elizabeths Hospital (09-30-1300-551-A):		
Budget Authority.....	18,756	7,202
Outlays.....	18,756	7,202
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health (Health care services) (09-30-1361-552-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,726,727	663,063
Outlays.....	579,956	222,703
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health (Health research) (09-30-1361-552-A):		
Budget Authority.....	936,305	359,541
Outlays.....	346,957	133,231
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health (Education and training) (09-30-1361-553-A):		
Budget Authority.....	73,894	28,375
Outlays.....	3,642	1,399
Office of Assistant Secretary for Health		
Public health-service management (Health care services) (09-37-1101-551-A):		
Budget Authority.....	58,320	22,395
Outlays.....	29,483	11,321
Public health service management (Health research) (09-37-1101-552-A):		
Budget Authority.....	21,248	8,159
Outlays.....	18,445	7,083
Medical treatment effectiveness (09-37-1105-552-A):		
Budget Authority.....	27,965	10,739
Outlays.....	15,661	6,014
Health Care Financing Administration		
Program management (Health care services) (09-38-0511-551-A):		
Budget Authority.....	91,830	35,263
Outlays.....	91,830	35,263
Program management (Health research) (09-38-0511-552-A):		
Budget Authority.....	13,384	5,139
Outlays.....	13,384	5,139
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund (09-38-8004-571-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	27,599	10,598
Obligation limitation.....	1,471,689	565,129
Outlays.....	1,306,263	501,605
FSMI 2% split (G-R-H) (09-38-8004-571-S):		
Obligat. limit.—Spec.		
Rules.....	408,000	408,000
Outlays.....	408,000	408,000
Federal hospital insurance trust fund (09-38-8005-571-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	103,825	39,869
Obligation limitation.....	1,040,079	399,390
Outlays.....	885,502	340,033
FHI 2% split (G-R-H) (09-38-8005-571-S):		
Obligat. limit.—Spec.		
Rules.....	1,190,000	1,190,000
Outlays.....	1,190,000	1,190,000
Social Security Administration		
Supplemental security income program (09-60-0406-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	832,072	319,516
Outlays.....	832,072	319,516
Special benefits for disabled coal miners (09-60-0409-601-A):		
Budget Authority.....	7,156	2,748
Outlays.....	7,156	2,748

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Family Support Administration		
Program administration (09-70-1500-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	89,426	34,340
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	417	160
Outlays.....	62,906	24,156
Family support payment to States (CSE) (09-70-1501-609-B):		
Budget Authority.....	1,166,599	447,974
401(C) Authority.....	362,401	139,162
Outlays.....	1,529,000	587,136
Low income home energy assistance (09-70-1502-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,503,606	577,385
Outlays.....	1,368,281	525,420
Refugee and Entrant Assistance (09-70-1503-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	390,564	149,977
Outlays.....	253,867	97,485
Community services block grant (09-70-1504-506-A):		
Budget Authority.....	397,068	152,474
401(C) Authority.....	8,041	3,088
Outlays.....	279,525	107,338
Interim assistance to States for legalization (09-70-1508-506-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	840,000	322,560
Outlays.....	252,825	97,085
Payments to States for Family Support Activities (09-70-1509-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,000,000	384,000
Outlays.....	763,000	292,992
Human Development Services		
Social services block grant (09-80-1634-506-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,800,000	1,075,200
Outlays.....	2,660,000	1,021,440
Human development services (09-80-1636-506-A):		
Budget Authority.....	3,059,713	1,174,930
Outlays.....	1,778,479	682,936
Payments to State for foster care and adoption assistance (09-80-1645-506-A):		
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	5,132	5,132
Outlays.....	3,683	3,683
Policy Management		
General Departmental administration (09-90-0120-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	82,692	31,754
Outlays.....	57,884	22,227
Policy: research (09-90-0122-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	5,214	2,002
Outlays.....	2,086	801
Office of the Inspector General (09-90-0128-609-A):		
Budget Authority.....	52,891	20,310
Outlays.....	39,670	15,233
Office for Civil Rights (09-90-0135-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	18,128	6,961
Outlays.....	16,496	6,334
Office of Consumer Affairs (09-90-0137-506-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,919	737
Outlays.....	1,535	589
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:		
Budget Authority.....	25,464,694	9,778,441
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	39,941	39,941
401(C) Authority.....	1,342,412	515,487
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	4,012	1,540

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	60	60
Obligation limitation.....	2,511,768	964,519
Obligat. limit.—Spec.		
Rules.....	1,598,000	1,598,000
Outlays.....	20,120,357	8,727,487
Health and Human Services Social Security		
Social Security		
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (16-05-8006-651-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	1,694,999	650,880
Outlays.....	1,459,886	560,596
Federal disability insurance trust fund (16-05-8007-651-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	540,687	207,624
Outlays.....	471,776	181,162
Total, Health and Human Services Social Security:		
Obligation limitation.....	2,235,686	858,504
Outlays.....	1,931,662	741,758
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Housing Programs		
Housing counseling assistance (25-02-0156-506-A):		
Budget Authority.....	3,591	1,379
Subsidized housing programs (Housing assistance) (25-02-0164-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	7,528,368	2,890,893
Outlays.....	71,957	27,631
Congregate services program (25-02-0178-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,074	2,332
Asst. for the renewal of expiring section 8 subsidy cont. (25-02-0194-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,122,844	431,172
Outlays.....	61,532	23,628
Section 8 moderate rehab. single room occupancy (25-02-0195-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	76,259	29,283
Outlays.....	3,045	1,169
Rental housing assistance fund (25-02-4041-604-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	70,000	26,880
Outlays.....	70,000	26,880
Nonprofit sponsor assistance (25-02-4042-604-A):		
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	1,114	428
FHA Mutual Mortgage and Cooperative Housing Insurance Fund (25-02-4070-371-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	229,291	88,048
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	74,258	28,515
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	65,345,176	25,092,548
Outlays.....	229,291	88,048
Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Fund (25-02-4071-604-A):		
Budget Authority.....	25,220	9,684
FHA general and special risk insurance funds (25-02-4072-371-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	181,451	69,677
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	16,633	6,387
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	11,593,499	4,451,904
Outlays.....	181,451	69,677

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund (25-02-4115-371-A):		
Direct Loan		
Limitation	492,516	189,126
Interstate land sales (25-02-5270-376-A):		
401(C) Authority	600	230
Outlays	600	230
Manufactured home inspection and monitoring (25-02-5271-376-A):		
401(C) Authority	7,320	2,811
Outlays	6,500	2,496
Public and Indian Housing Programs		
Payments for operation of low income housing projects (25-03-0163-604-A):		
Budget Authority	1,943,363	746,251
Outlays	893,436	343,079
Government National Mortgage Association		
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities (25-04-4238-371-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	5,950	2,285
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	85,063,753	32,664,481
Outlays	5,950	2,285
Community Planning and Development		
Community development grants (25-06-0162-451-A):		
Budget Authority	3,014,473	1,157,558
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	147,722	56,725
Outlays	121,500	46,656
Urban homesteading (25-06-0171-451-A):		
Budget Authority	13,541	5,200
Outlays	13,541	5,200
Emergency shelter grants program (25-06-0181-604-A):		
Budget Authority	76,237	29,275
Outlays	11,436	4,391
Rental rehabilitation grants (25-06-0182-451-A):		
Budget Authority	133,360	51,210
Transitional and supportive housing demonstration programs (25-06-0188-604-A):		
Budget Authority	132,152	50,746
Rehabilitation loan fund (25-06-4036-451-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	13,703	5,262
Direct Loan		
Limitation	87,548	33,618
Outlays	29,685	11,399
Policy Development and Research		
Research and technology (25-28-0108-451-A):		
Budget Authority	21,284	8,173
Outlays	6,385	2,452
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity		
Fair housing activities (25-29-0144-751-A):		
Budget Authority	12,931	4,966
Outlays	1,940	745
Management and Administration		
Salaries & expenses, incl. transfer of funds (Community dev.) (25-35-0143-451-A):		
Budget Authority	178,667	68,608
Outlays	137,501	52,800

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Salaries & expenses, incl. transfer of funds (Public assist.) (25-35-0143-604-A):		
Budget Authority	161,003	61,825
Outlays	123,907	47,580
Salaries & expenses, incl. transfer of funds (Federal law acts.) (25-35-0143-751-A):		
Budget Authority	21,566	8,281
Outlays	16,596	6,373
Office of the Inspector General (25-35-0189-451-A):		
Budget Authority	24,912	9,566
Outlays	19,182	7,366
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development:		
Budget Authority	14,495,845	5,566,402
401(C) Authority	7,920	3,041
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	89,653	34,427
Obligation limitation	410,742	157,725
Direct Loan		
Limitation	672,069	258,074
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	162,150,150	62,265,658
Outlays	2,005,435	770,085
Department of the Interior		
Bureau of Land Management		
Management of lands and resources (10-04-1109-302-A):		
Budget Authority	456,454	175,278
Outlays	397,115	152,492
Construction and access (10-04-1110-302-A):		
Budget Authority	11,201	4,301
Outlays	2,800	1,075
Payments in lieu of taxes (10-04-1114-806-A):		
Budget Authority	109,410	42,013
Outlays	109,410	42,013
Oregon and California grant lands (10-04-1116-302-A):		
Budget Authority	66,932	25,702
Outlays	49,530	19,020
Special acquisition of lands and minerals (10-04-1117-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,300	499
Outlays	1,300	499
Firefighting (10-04-1119-302-A):		
Budget Authority	277,716	106,643
Outlays	194,401	74,650
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (10-04-5017-302-A):		
Budget Authority	6,272	2,408
Outlays	5,519	2,119
Land acquisition (10-04-5033-302-A):		
Budget Authority	16,031	6,156
Outlays	2,405	924
Operation and maintenance of quarters (10-04-5048-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	250	96
Outlays	210	81
Range improvements (10-04-5132-302-A):		
Budget Authority	10,188	3,912
Outlays	6,418	2,465
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (10-04-9921-302-A):		
401(C) Authority	4,500	1,728
Outlays	4,455	1,711
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (10-04-9921-806-A):		
401(C) Authority	142,394	54,679
Outlays	140,970	54,132

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Miscellaneous trust funds (10-04-9971-302-A):		
Budget Authority	100	38
401(C) Authority	600	230
Outlays	357	137
Minerals Management Service		
Leasing and royalty management (10-06-1917-302-A):		
Budget Authority	184,180	70,725
Outlays	128,926	49,508
Payments to states from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (10-06-5003-806-A):		
401(C) Authority	531,593	204,132
Outlays	531,593	204,132
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement		
Regulation and technology (10-08-1801-302-A):		
Budget Authority	107,322	41,212
Outlays	63,283	24,301
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (10-08-5015-302-A):		
Budget Authority	200,972	77,173
Outlays	69,372	26,639
Bureau of Reclamation		
Loan program (10-10-0667-301-A):		
Budget Authority	35,063	13,464
Direct Loan		
Limitation	31,922	12,258
Outlays	21,564	8,281
Construction program (10-10-0684-301-A):		
Budget Authority	681,370	261,646
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	94,000	36,096
Outlays	666,407	255,900
Lower Colorado River basin development fund (10-10-4079-301-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	96,821	37,179
Outlays	96,821	37,179
Upper Colorado River basin fund (10-10-4081-301-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	31,604	12,136
Outlays	31,604	12,136
Working capital fund (10-10-4524-301-A):		
Budget Authority	8,733	3,353
Outlays	6,987	2,683
Emergency fund (10-10-5043-301-A):		
Budget Authority	1,027	394
Outlays	621	238
General investigations (10-10-5060-301-A):		
Budget Authority	11,889	4,565
Outlays	7,657	2,940
Operation and maintenance (10-10-5064-301-A):		
Budget Authority	218,949	84,076
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	9,287	3,566
Outlays	179,410	68,893
General administrative expenses (10-10-5065-301-A):		
Budget Authority	49,533	19,021
Outlays	44,579	17,118
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project (10-10-5656-301-A):		
Budget Authority	-3,262	-1,253
401(C) Authority	53,335	20,481
Outlays	28,692	11,018

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Reclamation trust funds (10-10-8070-301-A):		
401(C) Authority	97,195	37,323
Outlays	77,907	29,916
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (10-10-9922-806-A):		
401(C) Authority	280	108
Outlays	224	86
Geological Survey		
Surveys, investigations and research (10-12-0804-306-A):		
Budget Authority	525,171	201,666
401(C) Authority	250	96
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	78,427	30,116
Outlays	577,359	221,706
Operation and maintenance of quarters (10-12-5055-306-A):		
401(C) Authority	55	21
Outlays	45	17
Bureau of Mines		
Mines and minerals (10-14-0959-306-A):		
Budget Authority	186,651	71,674
Outlays	121,696	46,731
Helium fund (10-14-4053-306-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	4,564	1,753
Outlays	4,564	1,753
Fish and Wildlife Service		
Resource management (10-18-1611-303-A):		
Budget Authority	417,982	160,505
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	4,396	1,688
Outlays	338,387	129,941
Construction (10-18-1612-303-A):		
Budget Authority	80,336	30,849
Outlays	16,067	6,170
Land acquisition (10-18-5020-303-A):		
Budget Authority	96,818	37,178
Outlays	43,568	16,730
Operations and maintenance of quarters (10-18-5050-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,809	695
Outlays	648	249
National wildlife refuge fund (10-18-5091-806-A):		
Budget Authority	9,287	3,566
401(C) Authority	6,294	2,417
Outlays	11,455	4,399
Migratory bird conservation account (10-18-5137-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	31,600	12,134
Outlays	21,704	8,334
North America Wetlands Conservation Fund (10-18-5241-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	10,000	3,840
Outlays	7,000	2,688
Sport fish restoration (10-18-8151-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	212,400	81,562
Outlays	63,720	24,468
African elephant conservation fund (10-18-8154-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,300	499
Outlays	260	100
Contributed funds (10-18-8216-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	5,600	2,150
Outlays	1,776	682

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (10-18-9923-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	134,500	51,648
Outlays	40,350	15,494
National Park Service		
Operation of the national park system (10-24-1036-303-A):		
Budget Authority	803,983	308,729
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	2,800	1,075
Outlays	605,787	232,622
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (10-24-1038-303-A):		
Budget Authority	9,521	3,656
Outlays	4,391	1,686
Construction (10-24-1039-303-A):		
Budget Authority	317,641	121,974
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	11,000	4,224
Outlays	58,647	22,520
National recreation and preservation (10-24-1042-303-A):		
Budget Authority	16,777	6,442
Outlays	12,558	4,822
Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage-Corridor		
Commission (10-24-1043-303-A):		
Budget Authority	261	100
Outlays	196	75
Land acquisition (10-24-5035-303-A):		
Budget Authority	125,746	48,286
401(C) Authority	30,000	11,520
Outlays	44,010	16,900
Operations and maintenance of quarters (10-24-5049-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	8,795	3,377
Outlays	5,859	2,250
Historic preservation fund (10-24-5140-303-A):		
Budget Authority	34,265	13,158
Outlays	11,289	4,335
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (10-24-9924-303-A):		
401(C) Authority	980	376
Outlays	116	45
Bureau of Indian Affairs		
Operation of Indian programs (Conservation and land management) (10-76-2100-302-A):		
Budget Authority	145,333	55,808
Outlays	101,723	39,062
Operation of Indian programs (Area and regional development) (10-76-2100-452-A):		
Budget Authority	610,497	234,431
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	64,000	24,576
Outlays	436,085	167,457
Operation of Indian programs (Elementary, secondary, & vo. ed.) (10-76-2100-501-A):		
Budget Authority	311,502	119,617
Outlays	218,051	83,732
White Earth Settlement Fund (10-76-2204-452-A):		
401(C) Authority	6,000	2,304
Outlays	6,000	2,304
Construction (10-76-2301-452-A):		
Budget Authority	183,547	70,482
Outlays	45,844	17,604
Payment to the Navaho Rehabilitation Trust Fund (10-76-2368-452-A):		
Budget Authority	834	320
Outlays	834	320

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Revolving fund for loans (10-76-4409-452-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	10,890	4,182
Direct Loan		
Limitation	9,000	3,456
Outlays	11,090	4,259
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund (10-76-4410-452-A):		
Budget Authority	4,916	1,888
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	45,000	17,280
Outlays	3,599	1,382
Operations and maintenance of quarters (10-76-5051-452-A):		
401(C) Authority	6,330	2,431
Outlays	654	251
Cooperative fund (Papago) (10-76-8366-452-A):		
401(C) Authority	868	333
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund (10-76-8368-452-A):		
401(C) Authority	872	335
Outlays	872	335
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (Area and regional dev.) (10-76-9925-452-A):		
401(C) Authority	66,141	25,398
Outlays	5,572	2,140
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (10-76-9925-808-A):		
401(C) Authority	2,000	768
Outlays	2,000	768
Office of Territorial Affairs		
Administration of territories (10-82-0412-808-A):		
Budget Authority	50,875	19,536
Outlays	25,602	9,831
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (10-82-0414-808-A):		
Budget Authority	34,310	13,175
Outlays	30,535	11,725
Compact of free association (10-82-0415-808-A):		
Budget Authority	12,345	4,740
Outlays	11,382	4,371
Office of the Secretary		
Salaries and Expenses (10-84-0102-306-A):		
Budget Authority	52,690	20,233
Outlays	47,421	18,210
Construction management (10-84-0103-306-A):		
Budget Authority	1,884	723
Outlays	1,697	652
Oil spill emergency fund (10-84-0119-306-A):		
Budget Authority	7,585	2,913
Outlays	7,585	2,913
Office of the Solicitor		
Office of the Solicitor (10-86-0107-306-A):		
Budget Authority	26,510	10,180
Outlays	23,858	9,161
Office of Inspector General		
Office of Inspector General (10-88-0104-306-A):		
Budget Authority	21,444	8,234
Outlays	19,300	7,411
National Indian Gaming Commission		
National Indian Gaming Commission (10-89-0118-806-A):		
Budget Authority	784	301
Outlays	706	271

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued.

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Total, Department of the Interior:		
Budget Authority	6,539,575	2,511,191
401(C) Authority	1,357,241	521,180
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	407,789	156,591
Direct Loan		
Limitation	40,922	15,714
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	45,000	17,280
Outlays	5,862,399	2,251,162
Department of Justice		
General Administration		
Salaries and expenses (11-03-0129-751-A):		
Budget Authority	100,970	38,772
Outlays	90,469	34,740
Office of the Inspector General (11-03-0328-751-A):		
Budget Authority	21,510	8,260
Outlays	20,311	7,799
United States Parole Commission		
Salaries and expenses (11-04-1061-751-A):		
Budget Authority	10,998	4,223
Outlays	9,458	3,632
Legal Activities		
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (11-05-0100-153-A):		
Budget Authority	461	177
Outlays	334	128
Salaries and expenses, General legal activities (11-05-0128-752-A):		
Budget Authority	308,803	118,580
Outlays	268,658	103,165
Fees and expenses of witnesses (11-05-0311-752-A):		
Budget Authority	70,628	27,121
Outlays	49,510	19,012
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division (11-05-0319-752-A):		
Budget Authority	35,910	13,789
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	20,000	7,680
Outlays	49,446	18,987
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (11-05-0322-752-A):		
Budget Authority	543,486	208,699
Outlays	478,268	183,655
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service (11-05-0324-752-A):		
Budget Authority	256,848	98,630
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	58	22
Outlays	231,221	88,789
Independent counsel (11-05-0327-752-A):		
401(C) Authority	4,000	1,536
Outlays	4,000	1,536
Civil Liberties Public Education Fund (11-05-0329-808-A):		
401(C) Authority	500,000	192,000
Outlays	500,000	192,000
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service (11-05-0500-752-A):		
Budget Authority	30,201	11,597
Outlays	25,671	9,858
Support of United States prisoners (11-05-1020-752-A):		
Budget Authority	165,133	63,411
Outlays	99,080	38,047

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Assets forfeiture fund (11-05-5042-752-A):		
Budget Authority	103,101	39,591
401(C) Authority	272,000	104,448
Outlays	150,040	57,615
United States trustees system fund (11-05-5073-752-A):		
Budget Authority	62,847	24,133
Outlays	56,562	21,720
Interagency Law Enforcement		
Organized crime drug enforcement (11-07-0323-751-A):		
Budget Authority	223,948	85,996
Outlays	172,440	66,217
Federal Bureau of Investigation		
Salaries and expenses (11-10-0200-751-A):		
Budget Authority	1,763,208	677,072
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	20,352	7,815
Outlays	1,413,112	542,635
Drug Enforcement Administration		
Salaries and expenses (11-12-1100-751-A):		
Budget Authority	574,039	220,431
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,500	576
Outlays	432,029	165,899
Immigration and Naturalization Service		
Salaries and expenses (11-15-1217-751-A):		
Budget Authority	881,997	338,687
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	3,817	1,466
Outlays	709,415	272,415
Immigration emergency fund (11-15-1218-751-A):		
Budget Authority	36,470	14,004
Immigration legalization (11-15-5086-751-A):		
401(C) Authority	33,093	12,708
Outlays	33,093	12,708
Immigration user fee (11-15-5087-751-A):		
401(C) Authority	125,142	48,055
Outlays	125,142	48,055
Immigration examinations fee (11-15-5088-751-A):		
401(C) Authority	157,233	60,377
Outlays	157,233	60,377
Federal Prison System		
Buildings and facilities (11-20-1003-753-A):		
Budget Authority	1,455,909	559,069
Outlays	145,591	55,907
National Institute of Corrections (11-20-1004-754-A):		
Budget Authority	10,419	4,001
Outlays	4,168	1,601
Salaries and expenses (11-20-1060-753-A):		
Budget Authority	1,181,055	453,525
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	12,746	4,894
Outlays	1,108,765	425,766
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (11-20-4500-753-A):		
Obligation limitation	2,980	1,144
Outlays	2,980	1,144
Office of Justice Programs		
Justice assistance (11-21-0401-754-A):		
Budget Authority	640,231	245,849
Outlays	140,851	54,087

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Public safety officers' benefits (11-21-0403-754-A):		
Budget Authority	26,075	10,013
Outlays	26,075	10,013
Crime Victims Fund (11-21-5041-754-A):		
401(C) Authority	125,000	48,000
Outlays	62,500	24,000
Total, Department of Justice:		
Budget Authority	8,504,247	3,265,630
401(C) Authority	1,216,468	467,124
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	58,473	22,453
Obligation limitation	2,980	1,144
Outlays	6,566,422	2,521,507
Department of Labor		
Employment and Training Administration		
Program administration (12-05-0172-504-A):		
Budget Authority	67,783	26,029
Outlays	50,295	19,313
Training and employment services (12-05-0174-504-A):		
Budget Authority	4,094,373	1,572,239
Outlays	206,001	79,104
Community service employment for older Americans (12-05-0175-504-A):		
Budget Authority	382,427	146,852
Outlays	68,837	26,433
State unemployment insurance and employment services (12-05-0179-504-A):		
Budget Authority	22,924	8,803
Outlays	5,585	2,145
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (12-05-0326-504-A):		
Budget Authority	71,000	27,264
Outlays	21,300	8,179
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (12-05-0326-603-A):		
Budget Authority	198,500	76,224
Outlays	198,500	76,224
Unemployment trust fund (Training and employment) (12-05-8042-504-A):		
Obligation limitation	1,134,615	435,692
Outlays	487,655	187,260
Unemployment trust fund (Unemployment compensation) (12-05-8042-603-A):		
401(C) Authority	112,800	43,315
Obligation limitation	1,897,652	728,698
Outlays	2,010,452	772,014
Labor-Management Services		
Salaries and expenses (12-10-0104-505-A):		
Budget Authority	77,405	29,724
Outlays	66,297	25,458
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation fund (12-12-4204-601-A):		
Obligation limitation	44,274	17,001
Outlays	44,274	17,001
Employment Standards Administration		
Salaries and expenses (12-15-0105-505-A):		
Budget Authority	226,635	87,028
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,275	490
Outlays	198,720	76,308
Black lung disability trust fund (12-15-8144-601-A):		
Budget Authority	53,591	20,579
Outlays	53,591	20,579

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Special workers' compensation expenses (12-15-9971-601-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	1,057	406
Outlays	1,057	406
Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
Salaries and expenses (12-18-0400-554-A):		
Budget Authority	279,243	107,229
Outlays	243,333	93,440
Mine Safety and Health Administration		
Salaries and expenses (12-19-1200-554-A):		
Budget Authority.....	176,287	67,694
Outlays	159,434	61,223
Bureau of Labor Statistics		
Salaries and expenses (12-20-0200-505-A):		
Budget Authority.....	201,386	77,332
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,100	422
Outlays	165,169	63,425
Departmental Management		
Inspector General salaries and expenses (12-25-0106-505-A):		
Budget Authority	43,354	16,648
Outlays	32,099	12,326
Salaries and expenses (12-25-0165-505-A):		
Budget Authority	122,614	47,084
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	425	163
Outlays	103,298	39,666
Total, Department of Labor:		
Budget Authority	6,017,522	2,310,729
401(C) Authority	112,800	43,315
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	2,800	1,075
Obligation limitation.....	3,077,598	1,181,797
Outlays	4,115,897	1,580,504
Department of State		
Administration of Foreign Affairs		
Salaries and expenses (14-05-0113-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,872,631	719,090
Outlays	1,479,379	568,082
Protection of foreign missions and officials (14-05-0520-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	9,482	3,641
Outlays	7,681	2,950
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service (14-05-0522-153-A):		
Budget Authority	4,830	1,855
Outlays	3,429	1,317
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (14-05-0523-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	11,610	4,458
Outlays	8,591	3,299
Office of the Inspector General (14-05-0529-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	21,625	8,304
Outlays	21,193	8,138
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad (14-05-0535-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	305,791	117,424
Outlays	56,266	21,606
Representation allowances (14-05-0545-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	4,793	1,841
Outlays	4,122	1,583

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
International Organizations and Conferences		
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities (14-10-1124-153-A):		
Budget Authority	84,484	32,442
Outlays	84,484	32,442
International conferences and contingencies (14-10-1125-153-A):		
Budget Authority	6,516	2,502
Outlays	4,431	1,702
Contributions to international organizations (14-10-1126-153-A):		
Budget Authority	640,780	246,060
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	40	15
Outlays	608,781	233,772
International Commissions		
Salaries and expenses, IBWC (14-15-1069-301-A):		
Budget Authority	10,950	4,205
Outlays	9,855	3,784
Construction, IBWC (14-15-1078-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	11,941	4,585
Outlays	5,970	2,292
American sections, international commissions (14-15-1082-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	4,629	1,778
Outlays	3,657	1,404
International fisheries commissions (14-15-1087-302-A):		
Budget Authority	12,657	4,860
Outlays	12,657	4,860
Other		
United States emergency refugee and migration assistance fund (14-25-0040-151-A):		
Budget Authority	77,900	29,914
Outlays	38,950	14,957
Anti-terrorism assistance (14-25-0114-152-A):		
Budget Authority	10,393	3,991
Outlays	8,314	3,193
Soviet-East European research and training (14-25-0118-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	4,793	1,841
Outlays	4,793	1,841
Payment to the Asia Foundation (14-25-0525-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	14,484	5,562
Outlays	12,967	4,979
International narcotics control (14-25-1022-151-A):		
Budget Authority	117,832	45,247
Outlays	35,350	13,574
Migration and refugee assistance (14-25-1143-151-A):		
Budget Authority	446,469	171,444
Outlays	334,852	128,583
U.S. bilateral science and technology agreements (14-25-1151-153-A):		
Budget Authority	4,138	1,589
Outlays	4,138	1,589
Fisherman's protective fund (14-25-5116-376-A):		
Budget Authority	1,042	400
Outlays	1,042	400
Fisherman's guaranty fund (14-25-5121-376-A):		
Budget Authority.....	938	360
Outlays	938	360
International Center, Washington, D.C. (14-25-5151-153-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,284	493
Outlays	1,284	493

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued.

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Total, Department of State:		
Budget Authority.....	3,680,708	1,413,393
401(C) Authority	1,284	493
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	40	15
Outlays	2,753,124	1,057,200
Department of Transportation		
Federal Highway Administration		
Motor carrier safety (21-05-0552-401-A):		
Budget Authority.....	34,861	13,387
Outlays	28,192	10,826
Railroad-highway crossings demonstration projects (21-05-0557-401-A):		
Budget Authority.....	5,156	1,980
Outlays	1,031	396
Trust fund share of other highway programs (21-05-8009-401-A):		
Budget Authority	10,313	3,960
Outlays	2,062	792
Baltimore-Washington Parkway (21-05-8014-401-A):		
Budget Authority	12,466	4,787
Outlays	2,493	957
Highway safety research and development (21-05-8017-401-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,317	2,426
Outlays	1,263	485
Highway-related safety grants (21-05-8019-401-A):		
401(C) Authority	10,000	3,840
Obligation limitation.....	9,771	3,752
Outlays	1,954	750
Motor carrier safety grants (21-05-8048-401-A):		
401(C) Authority	62,540	24,015
Obligation limitation.....	62,540	24,015
Outlays	27,209	10,448
University transportation centers (21-05-8065-401-A):		
Budget Authority.....	5,194	1,994
Outlays	1,039	399
Federal-aid highways (21-05-8083-401-A):		
Budget Authority	1,042,000	400,128
401(C) Authority	14,101,139	5,414,837
Obligation limitation.....	12,722,820	4,885,563
Outlays	2,372,828	911,166
Right-of-way revolving fund (trust revolving fund) (21-05-8402-401-A):		
Direct Loan		
Limitation	44,153	16,955
Outlays	44,153	16,955
Miscellaneous appropriations (21-05-9911-401-A):		
Budget Authority	152,226	58,455
Outlays	30,445	11,691
Miscellaneous trust funds—Highway (21-05-9972-401-A):		
Budget Authority	65,824	25,276
Outlays	13,165	5,055
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		
Operations and research (21-10-0650-401-A):		
Budget Authority.....	76,600	29,414
Outlays	50,127	19,249
Trust fund share of operations and research (21-10-8016-401-A):		
Budget Authority.....	33,168	12,737
Outlays	21,706	8,335
State and community highway safety grants (21-10-8020-401-A):		
401(C) Authority	126,000	48,384
Obligation limitation.....	136,108	52,265

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Outlays	55,804	21,429
Federal Railroad Administration		
Northeast corridor improvement program (21-16-0123-401-A):		
Budget Authority	25,469	9,780
Outlays	5,094	1,956
Office of the Administrator (21-16-0700-401-A):		
Budget Authority	22,550	8,659
Outlays	17,423	6,690
Railroad safety (21-16-0702-401-A):		
Budget Authority	33,000	12,672
Outlays	26,400	10,138
Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation (21-16-0704-401-A):		
Budget Authority	630,082	241,951
Outlays	582,185	223,559
Settlements of railroad litigation (21-16-0708-401-A):		
Budget Authority	235	90
Outlays	235	90
Amtrak Corridor Improvement Loans (21-16-0720-401-A):		
Budget Authority	3,647	1,400
Outlays	1,824	700
Railroad safety research and development (21-16-0745-401-A):		
Budget Authority	9,966	3,827
Outlays	5,980	2,296
Commuter rail service (21-16-0747-401-A):		
Budget Authority	5,127	1,969
Outlays	564	217
Regional rail reorganization program (21-16-4100-401-A):		
Budget Authority	23	9
Outlays	23	9
Urban Mass Transportation Administration		
Urban mass transportation fund, administrative expenses (21-20-1120-401-A):		
Budget Authority	33,328	12,798
Outlays	29,995	11,518
Research, training and human resources (21-20-1121-401-A):		
Budget Authority	10,389	3,989
Outlays	2,078	798
Interstate transfer grants (21-20-1127-401-A):		
Budget Authority	166,220	63,828
Outlays	3,324	1,276
Washington metro (21-20-1128-401-A):		
Budget Authority	88,304	33,909
Outlays	1,766	678
Formula grants (21-20-1129-401-A):		
Budget Authority	1,693,364	650,252
Outlays	547,310	210,167
Discretionary grants (21-20-8191-401-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,400,000	537,600
Obligation limitation	1,184,316	454,777
Outlays	59,168	22,721
Federal Aviation Administration		
Operations (21-25-1301-402-A):		
Budget Authority	3,164,515	1,215,174
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	14,484	5,562
Outlays	2,698,328	1,036,158
Aircraft purchase loan guarantee program (21-25-1399-402-A):		
Budget Authority	150	58
Outlays	150	58

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Trust fund share of FAA Operations (21-25-8104-402-A):		
Budget Authority	841,083	322,976
Outlays	841,083	322,976
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund) (21-25-8106-402-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,800,000	691,200
Obligation limitation	1,485,000	570,240
Outlays	237,600	91,238
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund) (21-25-8107-402-A):		
Budget Authority	1,793,900	688,858
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	49,860	19,146
Outlays	370,968	142,452
Research, engineering & development (Airport & airway trust fund) (21-25-8108-402-A):		
Budget Authority	177,593	68,196
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	350	134
Outlays	121,824	46,780
Coast Guard		
Operating expenses (21-30-0201-403-A):		
Budget Authority	2,136,000	820,224
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	5,718	2,196
Outlays	1,820,823	699,196
Acquisition, construction, and improvements (21-30-0240-403-A):		
Budget Authority	463,000	177,792
Outlays	50,800	19,507
Retired pay (Coast Guard) (21-30-0241-403-A):		
Budget Authority	39,325	15,101
Outlays	39,325	15,101
Reserve training (21-30-0242-403-A):		
Budget Authority	74,580	28,639
Outlays	66,682	25,606
Research, development, test, and evaluation (21-30-0243-403-A):		
Budget Authority	21,350	8,198
Outlays	7,230	2,776
Alteration of bridges (21-30-0244-403-A):		
Budget Authority	2,421	930
Outlays	557	214
Offshore oil pollution compensation fund (21-30-5167-304-A):		
Obligation limitation	60,000	23,040
Pollution fund (21-30-5168-304-A):		
401(C) Authority	5,700	2,189
Outlays	1,425	547
Deepwater port liability fund (21-30-5170-304-A):		
Obligation limitation	51,940	19,945
Boat safety (21-30-8149-403-A):		
Budget Authority	62,332	23,935
Outlays	40,704	15,630
Maritime Administration		
Ready reserve force (21-35-1710-054-A):		
Budget Authority	92,738	23,277
Outlays	71,408	17,923
Operations and training (21-35-1750-403-A):		
Budget Authority	70,405	27,036
Outlays	59,353	22,792
Federal ship financing fund (21-35-4301-403-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	7,300	2,803
Obligation limitation	4,040	1,551
Outlays	7,300	2,803

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation		
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (21-40-4089-403-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,400	538
Outlays	1,400	538
Operations and maintenance (21-40-8003-403-A):		
Budget Authority	11,906	4,572
Outlays	11,906	4,572
Office of the Inspector General		
Salaries and expenses (21-45-0130-407-A):		
Budget Authority	33,193	12,746
Outlays	28,679	11,013
Research and Special Programs Administration		
Research and special programs (21-50-0104-407-A):		
Budget Authority	17,943	6,890
Outlays	11,842	4,547
Pipeline safety (21-50-5172-407-A):		
Budget Authority	10,604	4,072
Outlays	8,484	3,258
Office of the Secretary		
Salaries and expenses (21-55-0102-407-A):		
Budget Authority	57,812	22,200
Outlays	52,031	19,980
Transportation planning, research, and development (21-55-0142-407-A):		
Budget Authority	7,050	2,707
Outlays	2,799	1,075
Payments to air carriers, DOT (21-55-0150-402-A):		
Budget Authority	31,930	12,261
Outlays	25,544	9,809
Commission on aviation security and terrorism (21-55-1850-407-A):		
Budget Authority	1,043	401
Working capital fund (21-55-4520-407-A):		
Budget Authority	4,628	1,777
Outlays	4,628	1,777
Total, Department of Transportation:		
Budget Authority	13,281,330	5,087,697
401(C) Authority	17,505,379	6,722,065
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	79,112	30,379
Obligation limitation	15,716,535	6,035,148
Direct Loan		
Limitation	44,153	16,955
Outlays	10,519,713	4,030,072
Department of the Treasury		
Salaries and expenses (15-05-0101-803-A):		
Budget Authority	60,830	23,359
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	306	118
Outlays	53,299	20,467
Office of the Inspector General (15-05-0106-803-A):		
Budget Authority	15,899	6,105
Outlays	13,737	5,275
International affairs (15-05-0171-803-A):		
Budget Authority	26,205	10,063
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	5,632	2,163
Outlays	28,461	10,929

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		
Salaries and expenses (15-08-0104-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	37,128	14,257
Outlays	33,415	12,831
Acquisitions, construction, improvements, & related expenses (15-08-0105-751-A):		
Budget Authority	15,630	6,002
Outlays	7,815	3,001
Financial Management Service		
Salaries and expenses (15-10-1801-803-A):		
Budget Authority.....	236,521	90,824
Outlays	190,873	73,295
Saint Lawrence Seaway toll rebate program (15-10-8865-808-A):		
Budget Authority.....	10,442	4,010
Outlays	10,306	3,958
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		
Salaries and expenses (15-13-1000-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	276,520	106,184
Outlays	248,868	95,565
United States Customs Service		
Salaries and expenses (15-15-0602-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,115,677	428,420
401(C) Authority	157,125	60,336
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	16,550	6,355
Outlays	1,068,892	410,455
Operation and maintenance, air interdiction program (15-15-0604-751-A):		
Budget Authority	240,038	92,175
Outlays	132,021	50,696
Customs forfeiture fund (15-15-5693-803-A):		
Budget Authority.....	15,479	5,944
401(C) Authority	34,510	13,252
Outlays	49,989	19,196
Customs services at small airports (15-15-5694-808-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,254	866
Outlays	2,254	866
Payments from forfeited assets (15-15-5696-803-A):		
401(C) Authority	40,000	15,360
Outlays	40,000	15,360
Refunds, transfers and expenses, unclaimed and abandoned goods (15-15-8789-803-A):		
401(C) Authority	17,819	6,842
Outlays	17,819	6,842
Bureau of Engraving and Printing		
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund (15-20-4502-803-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	397,258	152,547
Outlays	397,258	152,547
United States Mint		
Salaries and expenses (15-25-1616-803-A):		
Budget Authority.....	52,410	20,125
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	106,419	40,865
Outlays	158,001	60,672
Bureau of the Public Debt		
Administering the public debt (15-35-0560-803-A):		
Budget Authority.....	202,634	77,811
Outlays	177,710	68,241

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Internal Revenue Service		
Administration and Management (15-45-0911-803-A):		
Budget Authority.....	74,484	28,602
Outlays	67,036	25,742
Processing tax returns and assistance (15-45-0912-803-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,931,308	741,622
Outlays	1,527,665	586,623
Tax Law Enforcement (15-45-0913-803-A):		
Budget Authority	3,757,106	1,442,729
Outlays	3,377,638	1,297,013
Federal tax lien revolving fund (15-45-4413-803-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	6,000	2,304
Outlays	6,000	2,304
Reimbursement to State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (15-45-5099-754-A):		
401(C) Authority	100	38
Outlays	100	38
United States Secret Service		
Contribution for annuity benefits (15-55-1407-751-A):		
401(C) Authority	18,000	6,912
Outlays	18,000	6,912
Salaries and expenses (15-55-1408-751-A):		
Budget Authority	383,321	147,195
Outlays	326,726	125,463
Total, Department of the Treasury:		
Budget Authority	8,453,886	3,246,293
401(C) Authority	267,554	102,740
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	532,165	204,352
Outlays	7,953,883	3,054,291
Department of Veterans Affairs		
Veterans Benefits Administration		
Readjustment benefits (29-10-0137-702-A):		
Budget Authority	238,386	91,540
Outlays	219,300	84,211
Burial benefits and miscellaneous assistance (29-10-0155-701-A):		
Budget Authority.....	143,100	54,950
Outlays	142,916	54,880
Direct loan revolving fund (29-10-4024-704-A):		
Direct Loan		
Limitation	1,000	384
Veterans Health Services and Research Administration		
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines (29-20-0144-703-A):		
Budget Authority.....	513	197
Outlays	46	18
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (29-20-0152-703-A):		
Budget Authority.....	48,912	18,782
Outlays	28,516	10,950
Medical care (29-20-0160-703-A):		
Budget Authority	911,089	349,858
Outlays	763,068	293,018
Medical care (29-20-0160-703-G):		
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules	219,054	219,054
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules	507	507
Outlays	183,889	183,889

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Medical and prosthetic research (29-20-0161-703-A):		
Budget Authority.....	222,742	85,533
Outlays	164,160	63,037
Departmental Administration		
Construction, major projects (29-30-0110-703-A):		
Budget Authority.....	425,701	163,469
Outlays	19,582	7,519
Construction, minor projects (29-30-0111-703-A):		
Budget Authority.....	97,158	37,309
Outlays	50,037	19,214
General operating expenses (29-30-0151-705-A):		
Budget Authority.....	850,300	326,515
Outlays	782,276	300,394
Office of the Inspector General (29-30-0170-705-A):		
Budget Authority	22,847	8,773
Outlays	21,248	8,159
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities (29-30-0181-703-A):		
Budget Authority	43,003	16,513
Grants for the construction of State veterans cemeteries (29-30-0183-705-A):		
Budget Authority.....	4,468	1,716
Outlays	7	3
Parking garage revolving fund (29-30-4538-703-A):		
Budget Authority	29,742	11,421
Outlays	1,487	571
Total, Department of Veterans Affairs:		
Budget Authority.....	3,037,961	1,166,576
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules	219,054	219,054
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules	507	507
Direct Loan		
Limitation	1,000	384
Outlays	2,376,532	1,025,863
Environmental Protection Agency		
Environmental Protection Agency		
Construction grants (20-00-0103-304-A):		
Budget Authority	2,075,372	796,943
Outlays	33,206	12,751
Research and development (Energy supply) (20-00-0107-271-A):		
Budget Authority	30,756	11,810
Outlays	10,765	4,134
Research and development (Pollution control and abatement) (20-00-0107-304-A):		
Budget Authority.....	208,852	80,199
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	5,000	1,920
Outlays	84,364	32,396
Abatement, control, and compliance (20-00-0108-304-A):		
Budget Authority.....	832,261	319,588
Outlays	386,063	148,248
Buildings and facilities (20-00-0110-304-A):		
Budget Authority.....	15,267	5,863
Outlays	2,520	968
Office of the Inspector General (20-00-0112-304-A):		
Budget Authority	32,312	12,408
Outlays	19,387	7,445
Salaries and expenses (20-00-0200-304-A):		
Budget Authority.....	904,736	347,419
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	2,200	845
Outlays	780,273	299,625

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Registration and expedited processing revolving fund (20-00-4310-304-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	16,000	6,144
Outlays	14,738	5,659
Revolving fund for certification and other services (20-00-4311-304-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	1,200	461
Outlays	200	77
Hazardous substance superfund (20-00-8145-304-A):		
Budget Authority	1,595,707	612,751
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	13,200	5,069
Obligation limitation.....	197,471	75,829
Outlays	348,299	133,747
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund (20-00-8153-304-A):		
Budget Authority	77,227	29,655
Obligation limitation.....	6,096	2,341
Outlays	23,168	8,897
Total, Environmental Protection Agency:		
Budget Authority	5,772,490	2,216,636
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	37,600	14,439
Obligation limitation.....	203,567	78,170
Outlays	1,702,983	653,947

General Services Administration

Real Property Activities

Federal buildings fund (23-05-4542-804-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,725,617	662,637
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	6,900	2,650
Outlays	351,130	134,834

Personal Property Activities

Federal supply service (23-10-0116-804-A):		
Budget Authority.....	49,929	19,173
Outlays	43,688	16,776
Expenses of transportation audit contracts (23-10-5250-804-A):		
401(C) Authority	15,760	6,052
Outlays	410	157

Information Resources Management Service

Operating expenses, information resources management service (23-15-0900-804-A):		
Budget Authority	33,993	13,053
Outlays	15,145	5,816

Federal Property Resources Activities

Operating expenses, federal property resources service (General) (23-25-0533-804-A):		
Budget Authority.....	11,593	4,452
Outlays	8,996	3,454
Real property relocation (23-25-0535-804-A):		
Budget Authority	8,276	3,178
Outlays	753	289
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal proper (23-25-5254-804-A):		
401(C) Authority	3,800	1,459
Outlays	3,522	1,352

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
General Activities		
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents (23-30-0105-802-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,487	571
Outlays	1,288	495
Office of Inspector General (23-30-0108-804-A):		
Budget Authority	27,458	10,544
Outlays	24,190	9,289
General management and administration, salaries and expenses (23-30-0110-804-A):		
Budget Authority	142,528	54,731
Outlays	97,123	37,295
Consumer information center fund (23-30-4549-376-A):		
Budget Authority	1,402	538
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	551	212
Outlays	763	293
Total, General Services Administration:		
Budget Authority	2,002,283	768,877
401(C) Authority.....	19,560	7,511
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	7,451	2,862
Outlays	547,008	210,050

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Research and program management (Space flight) (26-00-0103-253-A):		
Budget Authority.....	953,874	366,288
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	4,141	1,590
Outlays	822,531	315,852
Research & program management (Space science, applications, etc) (26-00-0103-254-A):		
Budget Authority.....	673,297	258,546
Outlays	577,689	221,833
Research & program management (Supporting space activities) (26-00-0103-255-A):		
Budget Authority	76,573	29,404
Outlays	65,700	25,229
Research and program management (Air transportation) (26-00-0103-402-A):		
Budget Authority.....	413,093	158,628
Outlays	354,434	136,103
Space Flight, Control, and Data Comm. (26-00-0105-250-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	26,075	10,013
Outlays	26,075	10,013
Space Flight, Control, and Data Comm. (space flight) (26-00-0105-253-A):		
Budget Authority	3,910,106	1,501,481
Outlays	2,855,748	1,096,607
Space Flight, Control, and Data Comm. (supporting act.) (26-00-0105-255-A):		
Budget Authority	822,825	315,965
401(C) Authority	113,829	43,710
Outlays	492,049	188,947
Construction of facilities (Space flight) (26-00-0107-253-A):		
Budget Authority.....	100,845	38,724
Outlays	5,253	2,017
Construction of facilities (Space science, applications, etc) (26-00-0107-254-A):		
Budget Authority	21,444	8,234
Outlays	3,530	1,356

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Construction of facilities (Supporting space activities) (26-00-0107-255-A):		
Budget Authority	207,575	79,709
Outlays	12,018	4,615
Construction of facilities (Air transportation) (26-00-0107-402-A):		
Budget Authority	64,000	24,576
Outlays	3,640	1,398
Research and development (Space flight) (26-00-0108-253-A):		
Budget Authority	2,409,104	925,096
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	10,781	4,140
Outlays	1,172,846	450,373
Research and development (Space science, applications, etc) (26-00-0108-254-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,537,687	974,472
Outlays	1,347,055	517,269
Research and development (Supporting space activities) (26-00-0108-255-A):		
Budget Authority	20,215	7,763
Outlays	14,452	5,550
Research and development (Air transportation) (26-00-0108-402-A):		
Budget Authority.....	499,326	191,741
Outlays	275,190	105,673
Office of the Inspector General (26-00-0109-255-A):		
Budget Authority	9,092	3,491
Outlays	7,728	2,968
Science, Space and Technology Education Trust Fund (26-00-8978-503-A):		
401(C) Authority	1,000	384
Outlays	1,000	384
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration:		
Budget Authority	12,719,056	4,884,118
401(C) Authority.....	114,829	44,094
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	40,997	15,743
Outlays	8,036,938	3,086,187
Office of Personnel Management		
Office of Personnel Management		
Salaries and expenses (27-00-0100-805-A):		
Budget Authority	116,199	44,620
Outlays	110,389	42,389
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits (27-00-0206-551-A):		
Budget Authority	3,509,563	1,347,672
Office of the Inspector General (27-00-0400-805-A):		
Budget Authority.....	3,013	1,157
Outlays	2,862	1,099
Government payment for annuitants, employ. life insur. benefit (27-00-0500-602-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,040	2,319
Outlays	5,710	2,193
Revolving fund (27-00-4571-805-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	792	304
Outlays	792	304
Civil service retirement and disability fund (27-00-8135-602-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	69,287	26,606
Outlays	68,543	26,321
Employees life insurance fund (27-00-8424-602-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	1,128	433
Outlays	1,128	433

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Employees health benefits fund (27-00-8440-551-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	14,987	5,755
Outlays	14,987	5,755
Retired employees health benefits fund (27-00-8445-551-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	218	84
Outlays	218	84
Total, Office of Personnel Management:		
Budget Authority	3,634,815	1,395,768
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	792	304
Obligation limitation.....	85,620	32,878
Outlays	204,629	78,578
Small Business Administration		
Small Business Administration		
Salaries and expenses (28-00-0100-376-A):		
Budget Authority	394,812	151,608
Outlays	289,002	110,977
Office of the Inspector General (28-00-0200-376-A):		
Budget Authority.....	7,762	2,981
Outlays	6,970	2,676
Disaster loan fund (28-00-4153-453-A):		
Budget Authority	375,000	144,000
Direct Loan		
Limitation	1,889,407	725,532
Outlays	140,000	53,760
Business loan and investment fund (28-00-4154-376-A):		
Budget Authority.....	88,570	34,011
Direct Loan		
Limitation	77,629	29,810
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	4,684,061	1,798,679
Outlays	51,058	19,606
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund (28-00-4156-376-A):		
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	1,532,400	588,442
Total, Small Business Administration:		
Budget Authority	866,144	332,600
Direct Loan		
Limitation	1,967,036	755,342
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation	6,216,461	2,387,121
Outlays	487,030	187,019
Other Independent Agencies		
ACTION		
Operating expenses (30-01-0103-506-A):		
Budget Authority	183,376	70,416
Outlays	105,441	40,489
Administrative Conference of the United States		
Salaries and expenses (30-05-1700-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,952	750
Outlays	1,659	637

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Advisory Comm on Conferences in Ocean Shipping		
Advisory Comm on Conferences in Ocean Shipping: S and E (30-10-2500-403-A):		
Budget Authority	314	121
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations		
Salaries and expenses (30-15-0100-808-A):		
Budget Authority	1,346	517
Outlays	1,232	473
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay		
Salaries and expenses (30-20-1800-805-A):		
Budget Authority.....	215	83
Outlays	203	78
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		
Salaries and expenses (30-25-2300-303-A):		
Budget Authority	1,985	762
Outlays	1,945	747
American Battle Monuments Commission		
Salaries and expenses (30-30-0100-705-A):		
Budget Authority	16,804	6,453
Outlays	14,084	5,408
Appalachian Regional Commission		
Appalachian regional development programs (30-40-0200-452-A):		
Budget Authority	154,129	59,186
Outlays	12,330	4,735
Architectural & Transport Barriers Compliance Brd		
Salaries and expenses (30-45-3200-751-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,017	775
Outlays	1,801	692
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency		
Arms control and disarmament activities (30-50-0100-153-A):		
Budget Authority	34,955	13,423
Outlays	29,713	11,410
Barry Goldwater Scholarship Foundation		
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Educ. Fou (30-70-8281-502-A):		
401(C) Authority	3,495	1,342
Outlays	1,575	605
Board for International Broadcasting		
Grants and expenses (30-85-1145-154-A):		
Budget Authority	197,980	76,024
Outlays	192,041	73,744
Israel Relay Station (30-85-1146-154-A):		
Budget Authority	190,708	73,232
Outlays	57,212	21,969
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Comm		
Salaries and expenses (31-30-0800-376-A):		
Budget Authority	228	88
Outlays	228	88
Gifts and donations (31-30-8095-376-A):		
401(C) Authority	29	11
Outlays	27	10

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Comm for Preservation of America's Heritage Aboard		
Salaries and Expenses (31-50-3700-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	208	80
Outlays	208	80
Comm for Study of Intl Migration & Coop Econ Devel		
Comm. for the Study of Int. Mig. and Coop. Econ. Dev: S (31-55-1400-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,344	516
Outlays	874	336
Commission of Fine Arts		
Salaries and expenses (31-60-2600-451-A):		
Budget Authority.....	533	205
Outlays	488	187
National capital arts and cultural affairs (31-60-2602-503-A):		
Budget Authority	5,655	2,172
Outlays	5,655	2,172
Commission on Agricultural Workers		
Commission on Agricultural Workers: Salaries and expens (31-65-0057-352-A):		
Budget Authority	802	308
Outlays	654	251
Commission on Civil Rights		
Salaries and expenses (31-75-1900-751-A):		
Budget Authority	5,977	2,295
Outlays	5,533	2,125
Comm on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution		
Salaries and expenses (32-15-0054-808-A):		
Budget Authority.....	15,551	5,972
Outlays	10,673	4,098
Commission on the Ukraine famine		
Commission on the Ukraine Famine: Salaries and expenses (32-35-0050-153-A):		
Budget Authority	104	40
Outlays	104	40
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and others		
Salaries and expenses (32-45-2000-505-A):		
Budget Authority	1,093	420
Outlays	997	383
Commodity Futures Trading Commission		
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (32-55-1400-376-A):		
Budget Authority.....	41,047	15,762
Outlays	36,349	13,958
Competiveness Policy Council		
Competiveness policy council (32-68-3750-376-A):		
Budget Authority.....	786	302
Outlays	707	271
Consumer Product Safety Commission		
Product safety (32-85-0100-554-A):		
Budget Authority.....	36,699	14,092
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	10	4
Outlays	31,204	11,982

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Corporation for Public Broadcasting		
Public broadcasting fund (32-90-0151-503-A):		
401(C) Authority	298,870	114,766
Outlays	298,870	114,766
Court of Veterans Appeals		
Salaries and expenses (32-95-0300-705-A):		
Budget Authority	4,070	1,563
Outlays	3,459	1,328
Practice registration fee (32-95-5113-705-A):		
401(C) Authority	5	2
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		
Salaries and expenses (33-20-3900-053-A):		
Budget Authority	7,219	1,812
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	252	63
Outlays	7,111	1,785
Delaware River Basin Commission		
Salaries and expenses (33-30-0100-301-A):		
Budget Authority	221	85
Outlays	206	79
Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission (33-30-0102-301-A):		
Budget Authority	354	136
Outlays	354	136
District of Columbia		
Federal payment to the District of Columbia (33-40-1700-806-A):		
Budget Authority	448,581	172,255
401(C) Authority	20,300	7,795
Outlays	468,881	180,050
Federal payment to D.C. (water and sewer services) (33-40-1700-806-B):		
Budget Authority	9,050	3,475
Outlays	9,050	3,475
Federal payment to D.C. (retirement funds) (33-40-1700-806-C):		
Budget Authority	54,257	20,835
Outlays	54,257	20,835
Federal payment to D.C. (St. Elizabeth's Hospital) (33-40-1700-806-D):		
Budget Authority	15,630	6,002
Outlays	15,630	6,002
Federal payment to D.C. (Inaugural Expenses) (33-40-1700-806-E):		
Budget Authority	33,106	12,713
Outlays	33,106	12,713
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission		
Salaries and expenses (33-70-0100-751-A):		
Budget Authority	193,719	74,388
Outlays	170,783	65,581
Export-Import Bank of the United States		
Export-Import Bank of the United States (33-90-4027-155-A):		
Budget Authority	134,877	51,793
Obligation limitation	22,646	8,696
Direct Loan Limitation	638,100	245,030
Guaranteed Loan Limitation	10,619,400	4,077,850
Outlays	61,555	23,637

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Farm Credit System Assistance Board		
Revolving fund for administrative expenses (34-15-4132-351-A):		
Obligation limitation	2,312	888
Federal Communications Commission		
Salaries and expenses (34-35-0100-376-A):		
Budget Authority	112,734	43,290
Outlays	105,970	40,692
Federal Election Commission		
Salaries and expenses (34-45-1600-808-A):		
Budget Authority	16,061	6,167
Outlays	14,234	5,466
Federal Emergency Management Agency		
Salaries and expenses (Defense-related activities) (34-50-0100-054-A):		
Budget Authority	74,172	28,482
Outlays	66,755	25,634
Salaries and expenses (Disaster relief and insurance) (34-50-0100-453-A):		
Budget Authority	71,049	27,283
Outlays	63,944	24,554
Emergency planning and assistance (Defense-related activities) (34-50-0101-054-A):		
Budget Authority	250,248	96,095
Outlays	137,636	52,852
Emergency planning and assistance (Disaster relief & insurance) (34-50-0101-453-A):		
Budget Authority	34,889	13,397
Outlays	19,189	7,369
Emergency food and shelter (34-50-0103-605-A):		
Budget Authority	135,556	52,054
Outlays	135,556	52,054
Disaster relief (34-50-0104-453-A):		
Budget Authority	1,303,490	500,540
Outlays	108,000	41,472
Office of the Inspector General (34-50-0300-453-A):		
Budget Authority	2,689	1,033
Outlays	2,474	950
National insurance development fund (34-50-4235-451-A):		
401(C) Authority	242	93
Outlays	242	93
Federal Labor Relations Authority		
Salaries and expenses (34-60-0100-805-A):		
Budget Authority	18,443	7,082
Outlays	15,733	6,041
Federal Maritime Commission		
Salaries and expenses (34-65-0100-403-A):		
Budget Authority	16,188	6,216
Outlays	14,456	5,551
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		
Salaries and expenses (34-70-0100-505-A):		
Budget Authority	27,826	10,685
Outlays	24,851	9,543
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		
Salaries and expenses (34-75-2800-554-A):		
Budget Authority	4,223	1,622
Outlays	3,743	1,437

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Federal Trade Commission		
Salaries and expenses (34-85-0100-376-A):		
Budget Authority	59,073	22,684
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	20,000	7,680
Outlays	76,710	29,457
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission		
Salaries and expenses (34-90-0700-808-A):		
Budget Authority	29	11
Outlays	27	10
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation		
Harry S Truman memorial scholarship trust fund (35-10-8296-502-A):		
Obligation limitation	3,102	1,191
Outlays	3,058	1,174
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Iopment		
Salaries and expenses (35-25-2900-502-A):		
Budget Authority	4,486	1,723
Outlays	4,486	1,723
Institute of Museum Services		
Institute of Museum Services (35-30-0300-503-A):		
Budget Authority	23,633	9,075
Outlays	6,193	2,378
Intelligence Community Staff		
Intelligence community staff (35-35-0400-054-A):		
Budget Authority	29,323	7,360
Outlays	19,646	4,931
Interagency Council on the Homeless		
Interagency Council on the Homeless (35-40-1300-604-A):		
Budget Authority	1,133	435
Outlays	1,020	392
International Cultural and Trade Center Commission		
Intl Cultural and Trade Center Commission: Salaries and (35-50-1800-804-A):		
Budget Authority	1,127	433
Outlays	1,072	412
International Trade Commission		
Salaries and expenses (35-60-0100-153-A):		
Budget Authority	40,299	15,475
Outlays	36,726	14,103
Interstate Commerce Commission		
Salaries and expenses (35-70-0100-401-A):		
Budget Authority	46,338	17,794
Outlays	43,094	16,548
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin		
Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac Ri (35-80-0446-304-A):		
Budget Authority	308	118
Outlays	308	118

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		
Japan-United States friendship trust fund (36-15-8025-154-A):		
Budget Authority	1,250	480
Outlays	1,250	480
Legal Services Corporation		
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (36-50-0501-752-A):		
Budget Authority	329,820	126,651
Outlays	287,272	110,312
Marine Mammal Commission		
Salaries and expenses (36-70-2200-302-A):		
Budget Authority	1,006	386
Outlays	791	304
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission		
Salaries and expenses (36-75-0600-808-A):		
Budget Authority	314	121
Outlays	251	96
Merit Systems Protection Board		
Salaries and expenses (36-80-0100-805-A):		
Budget Authority	21,926	8,420
Outlays	20,350	7,814
National Archives and Records Administration		
Operating expenses (37-15-0300-804-A):		
Budget Authority	130,563	50,136
Outlays	100,704	38,670
National archives trust fund (37-15-8436-804-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	11,181	4,294
Outlays	11,181	4,294
National Capital Planning Commission		
Salaries and expenses (37-20-2500-451-A):		
Budget Authority	3,239	1,244
Outlays	2,980	1,144
Nat Comm on Amer. Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing		
Salaries and Expenses (37-37-0030-604-A):		
Budget Authority	521	200
Outlays	52	20
National Commission on Libraries and Info. Science		
Salaries and expenses (37-40-2700-503-A):		
Budget Authority	786	302
Outlays	629	242
White House conference on library and information servi (37-40-2701-503-A):		
Budget Authority	3,378	1,297
Outlays	689	265
Nat Comm on Severely Distressed Housing		
Salaries and expenses (37-53-0020-604-A):		
Budget Authority	2,084	800
Outlays	208	80

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality		
National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality (37-90-1500-808-A):		
Budget Authority	419	161
Outlays	419	161
National Council on Disability		
Salaries and expenses (38-05-3500-506-A):		
Budget Authority	1,605	616
Outlays	1,046	402
National Endowment for the Arts		
National Endowment for the Arts: Grants and administrat (38-25-0100-503-A):		
Budget Authority	178,543	68,561
Outlays	59,116	22,701
National Endowment for the Humanities		
National Endowment for the Humanities: Grants and admin (38-30-0200-503-A):		
Budget Authority	163,588	62,818
Outlays	74,442	28,586
National Institute of Building Sciences		
Payment to the National Institute of Building Sciences (38-35-3601-376-A):		
Budget Authority	513	197
Outlays	513	197
National Labor Relations Board		
Salaries and expenses (38-40-0100-505-A):		
Budget Authority	146,866	56,397
Outlays	136,144	52,279
National Mediation Board		
Salaries and expenses (38-45-2400-505-A):		
Budget Authority	6,692	2,570
Outlays	5,086	1,953
National Science Foundation		
Research and related activities (38-50-0100-251-A):		
Budget Authority	1,777,559	682,583
Outlays	889,592	341,603
Science and engineering education activities (38-50-0106-251-A):		
Budget Authority	212,844	81,732
Outlays	31,714	12,178
Academic Research Facilities (38-50-0150-251-A):		
Budget Authority	20,517	7,879
Outlays	2,052	788
U.S. Antarctic program activities (38-50-0200-251-A):		
Budget Authority	74,975	28,790
Outlays	37,113	14,251
U.S. Antarctic Logistical Support Activities (38-50-0202-251-A):		
Budget Authority	83,078	31,902
Outlays	41,123	15,791
Office of the Inspector General (38-50-0300-251-A):		
Budget Authority	2,678	1,028
Outlays	2,544	977
National Transportation Safety Board		
Salaries and expenses (38-60-0310-407-A):		
Budget Authority	28,531	10,956
Outlays	25,964	9,970

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation		
Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (38-75-1300-451-A):		
Budget Authority	27,669	10,625
Outlays	27,669	10,625
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
Salaries and expenses (38-85-0200-276-A):		
Budget Authority	455,829	175,038
Outlays	341,872	131,279
Office of the Inspector General (38-85-0300-276-A):		
Budget Authority	2,995	1,150
Outlays	2,216	851
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board: Salaries and Expe (38-95-0500-271-A):		
Budget Authority	2,068	794
Outlays	1,525	586
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		
Salaries and expenses (39-10-2100-554-A):		
Budget Authority	6,257	2,403
Outlays	5,338	2,050
Office of Government Ethics		
Salaries and expenses (39-20-1100-805-A):		
Budget Authority	3,530	1,356
Outlays	3,392	1,303
Office of Navjo and Hopi Indian Relocation		
Salaries and expenses (39-21-1100-808-A):		
Budget Authority	37,975	14,582
Outlays	13,671	5,250
Office of Special Counsel		
Salaries and expenses (39-22-0100-808-A):		
Budget Authority	5,351	2,055
Outlays	4,976	1,911
Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator		
Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator: S and E (39-25-0070-271-A):		
Budget Authority	2,068	794
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation		
Salaries and expenses (39-50-0100-451-A):		
Budget Authority	2,487	955
Outlays	2,014	773
Public development (39-50-0102-451-A):		
Budget Authority	3,282	1,260
Outlays	2,462	945
Land acquisition and development fund (39-50-4084-451-A):		
Budget Authority	104	40
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.	3,000	1,152
Outlays	3,104	1,192

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Postal Service, Payments to the Postal Service		
Payment to the Postal Service fund (39-60-1001-372-A):		
Budget Authority.....	472,469	181,428
Outlays.....	472,469	181,428
Payment to the Postal Service fund for nonfunded liabil (39-60-1004-372-A):		
Budget Authority.....	37,955	14,575
Outlays.....	37,955	14,575
President's Comm on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents		
Presidential Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Acciden (39-75-2200-453-A):		
Budget Authority.....	375	144
Outlays.....	375	144
Railroad Retirement Board		
Railroad social security equivalent benefit account (40-10-8010-601-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	32,957	12,655
Outlays.....	32,957	12,655
Rail Industry Pension Fund (40-10-8011-601-A):		
Obligation limitation.....	33,984	13,050
Outlays.....	33,984	13,050
Supplemental Annuity Pension Fund (40-10-8012-601-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	111,820	42,939
Obligation limitation.....	2,307	886
Outlays.....	56,900	21,850
Securities and Exchange Commission		
Salaries and expenses (40-30-0100-376-A):		
Budget Authority.....	174,529	67,019
Outlays.....	147,127	56,497
Selective Service System		
Salaries and expenses (40-45-0400-054-A):		
Budget Authority.....	27,094	6,801
Outlays.....	22,244	5,583
Smithsonian Institution		
Salaries and expenses (40-55-0100-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	236,172	90,690
Outlays.....	209,082	80,287
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park (40-55-0129-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	6,694	2,570
Outlays.....	3,012	1,157
Repair and restoration of buildings (40-55-0132-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	27,581	10,591
Outlays.....	11,032	4,236
Construction (40-55-0133-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	8,671	3,330
Outlays.....	3,468	1,332
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art (40-55-0200-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	42,063	16,152
Outlays.....	36,679	14,085

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings (40-55-0201-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	1,870	718
Outlays.....	198	76
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Cen (40-55-0400-503-A):		
Budget Authority.....	4,849	1,862
Outlays.....	3,006	1,154
Endowment challenge fund (40-55-8188-503-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	270	104
Outlays.....	270	104
Canal Zone biological area fund (40-55-8190-503-A):		
401(C) Authority.....	150	58
Outlays.....	135	52
State Justice Institute		
State Justice Institute (40-65-0052-752-A):		
Budget Authority.....	12,394	4,759
Outlays.....	3,093	1,188
Susquehanna River Basin Commission		
Salaries and expenses (40-70-0500-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	206	79
Outlays.....	194	74
Contribution to Susquehanna River Basin Commission (40-70-0501-301-A):		
Budget Authority.....	283	109
Outlays.....	283	109
Tennessee Valley Authority		
TVA fund (Energy supply) (40-80-4110-271-A):		
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	58,954	22,638
Obligation limitation.....	58,954	22,638
Outlays.....	58,954	22,638
TVA fund (Area and regional development) (40-80-4110-452-A):		
Budget Authority.....	124,985	47,994
Obligation limitation.....	1,500	576
Outlays.....	30,746	11,806
United States Holocaust Memorial Council		
Holocaust Memorial Council (41-05-3300-808-A):		
Budget Authority.....	2,402	922
Outlays.....	1,900	730
United States Information Agency		
Salaries and expenses (41-10-0201-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	663,423	254,754
Outlays.....	551,312	211,704
East West Center (41-10-0202-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	21,288	8,175
Outlays.....	21,288	8,175
Radio construction (41-10-0204-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	87,587	33,633
Outlays.....	16,642	6,391
Radio broadcasting to Cuba (41-10-0208-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	13,113	5,035
Outlays.....	10,228	3,928
Educational and cultural exchange program (41-10-0209-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	164,765	63,270
Outlays.....	84,030	32,268

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
National Endowment for Democracy (41-10-0210-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	17,475	6,710
Outlays.....	8,291	3,184
Office of the Inspector General (41-10-0300-154-A):		
Budget Authority.....	3,800	1,459
Outlays.....	3,040	1,167
United States Institute of Peace		
Operating expenses (41-15-1300-153-A):		
Budget Authority.....	7,884	3,027
Outlays.....	7,884	3,027
United States Sentencing Commission		
Salaries and expenses (41-30-0938-752-A):		
Budget Authority.....	7,482	2,873
Outlays.....	6,887	2,645
Total, Other Independent Agencies:		
Budget Authority.....	9,980,528	3,824,063
401(C) Authority.....	435,181	167,110
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	93,145	35,768
Obligation limitation.....	157,762	60,580
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	638,100	245,030
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	10,619,400	4,077,850
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense.....	252	63
Outlays.....	6,558,451	2,511,931
Allowances		
Allowances		
G-R-H aggregate spendout rate requirement (51-05-6070-929-A):		
Outlays.....	40,000	15,360
Total, Allowances:		
Outlays.....	40,000	15,360
Total Government:		
Budget Authority.....	500,878,782	150,514,889
Budget Authority—		
ASI.....	68,782	68,782
Budget Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	258,995	258,995
401(C) Authority.....	35,333,589	13,565,266
401(C) Authority—		
Off. Coll.....	4,003,723	1,537,430
401(C) Authority—		
Spec. Rules.....	45,140	45,140
Obligation limitation.....	26,624,123	10,223,662
Obligat. limit.—Spec.		
Rules.....	1,598,000	1,598,000
Direct Loan		
Limitation.....	22,090,753	8,482,849
Direct Loan Floor.....	2,054,220	788,821
Guaranteed Loan		
Limitation.....	188,991,214	72,572,627
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense.....	39,295,199	9,863,096
Outlays.....	327,064,064	100,319,056

**APPENDIX C: DEFENSE PROGRAMS SEQUESTERABLE BASELINE
AND SEQUESTER AMOUNTS UNDER A \$100 BILLION SEQUESTER
WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL ACCOUNTS EXEMPT**

(Fiscal year 1991; in thousands of dollars)

Percentage Used:

Defense: 41.3 percent

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Department of Defense—Military		
Operation and Maintenance		
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies (07-10-0100-051-A):		
Budget Authority	8,172,250	3,375,139
Outlays	6,946,412	2,868,868
Court of Military Appeals, Defense (07-10-0104-051-A):		
Budget Authority	4,132	1,707
Outlays	3,471	1,434
Drug Interdiction Defense (07-10-0105-051-A):		
Budget Authority	30,645	12,656
Outlays	12,258	5,063
Goodwill Games (07-10-0106-051-A):		
Budget Authority	15,132	6,250
Outlays	12,106	5,000
Office of the Inspector General (07-10-0107-051-A):		
Budget Authority	100,866	41,658
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	19	8
Outlays	75,663	31,249
Foreign currency fluctuations, Defense (07-10-0801-051-A):		
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	299,186	123,564
Environmental restoration, Defense (07-10-0810-051-A):		
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	211	87
Outlays	116	48
Humanitarian Assistance (07-10-0819-051-A):		
Budget Authority	10,420	4,303
Outlays	7,638	3,154
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (07-10-1106-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,887,886	779,697
Outlays	1,374,381	567,619
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (07-10-1107-051-A):		
Budget Authority	81,807	33,786
Outlays	58,901	24,326
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army (07-10-1705-051-A):		
Budget Authority	4,837	1,998
Outlays	2,661	1,099
Operation and maintenance, Navy (07-10-1804-051-A):		
Budget Authority	26,103,242	10,780,639
Outlays	20,099,496	8,301,092
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve (07-10-1806-051-A):		
Budget Authority	962,741	397,612
Outlays	608,452	251,291
Operation and maintenance, Army (07-10-2020-051-A):		
Budget Authority	24,387,435	10,072,011
Outlays	19,851,372	8,198,617
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (07-10-2065-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,953,389	806,750
Outlays	1,517,784	626,845
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (07-10-2080-051-A):		
Budget Authority	911,179	376,317
Outlays	692,496	286,001

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Operation and maintenance, Air Force (07-10-3400-051-A):		
Budget Authority	23,079,903	9,532,000
Outlays	17,702,286	7,311,044
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (07-10-3740-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,053,551	435,117
Outlays	849,162	350,704
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard (07-10-3840-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,115,710	873,788
Outlays	1,707,378	705,147
Restoration of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal (07-10-5098-051-A):		
401(C) Authority		
Unobligated Balances—	21,300	8,797
Defense	29,880	12,340
Outlays	21,300	8,797
Procurement		
Procurement, Defense agencies (07-15-0300-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,387,518	573,045
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	362,333	149,644
Outlays	507,458	209,580
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (07-15-0350-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,030,246	425,492
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	476,830	196,931
Outlays	162,765	67,222
Defense Production Act purchases (07-15-0360-051-A):		
Budget Authority	45,305	18,711
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	47,627	19,670
Chemical agents and munitions destruction, Defense (07-15-0390-051-A):		
Budget Authority	264,898	109,403
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	17,287	7,140
Outlays	107,512	44,402
Procurement, Marine Corps (07-15-1109-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,210,839	500,076
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	222,381	91,843
Outlays	225,016	92,932
Aircraft procurement, Navy (07-15-1506-051-A):		
Budget Authority	9,543,052	3,941,280
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,861,479	768,791
Outlays	1,539,612	635,860
Weapons procurement, Navy (07-15-1507-051-A):		
Budget Authority	5,528,022	2,283,073
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,411,075	582,774
Outlays	624,519	257,926
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (07-15-1611-051-A):		
Budget Authority	11,682,207	4,824,751
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	8,439,096	3,485,347

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Outlays	804,852	332,404
Other procurement, Navy (07-15-1810-051-A):		
Budget Authority	7,881,196	3,254,934
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	3,819,915	1,577,625
Outlays	1,275,421	526,749
Aircraft procurement, Army (07-15-2031-051-A):		
Budget Authority	3,844,510	1,587,783
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	702,737	290,230
Outlays	591,142	244,142
Missile procurement, Army (07-15-2032-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,587,403	1,068,597
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	651,960	269,259
Outlays	161,968	66,893
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army (07-15-2033-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,535,390	1,047,116
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,097,334	453,199
Outlays	36,327	15,003
Procurement of ammunition, Army (07-15-2034-051-A):		
Budget Authority	2,017,357	833,168
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	246,335	101,736
Outlays	769,655	317,868
Other procurement, Army (07-15-2035-051-A):		
Budget Authority	3,615,676	1,493,274
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,166,611	481,810
Outlays	430,406	177,758
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (07-15-3010-051-A):		
Budget Authority	16,037,703	6,623,571
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	7,132,558	2,945,746
Outlays	926,810	382,773
Missile procurement, Air Force (07-15-3020-051-A):		
Budget Authority	6,584,129	2,719,245
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	2,538,951	1,048,587
Outlays	1,879,355	776,174
Other procurement, Air Force (07-15-3080-051-A):		
Budget Authority	8,839,294	3,650,628
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	2,093,509	864,619
Outlays	6,275,429	2,591,752
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation		
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies (07-20-0400-051-A):		
Budget Authority	8,384,756	3,462,904
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	984,699	406,681
Outlays	5,031,397	2,077,967

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—
Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Developmental test and evaluation, Defense (07-20-0450-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	185,706	76,697
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	32,733	13,519
Outlays	46,965	19,397
Operational test and evaluation, Defense (07-20-0460-051-A):		
Budget Authority	13,259	5,476
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,909	788
Outlays	606	250
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy (07-20-1319-051-A):		
Budget Authority	9,885,776	4,082,825
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	440,048	181,740
Outlays	5,782,461	2,388,156
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army (07-20-2040-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	5,556,752	2,294,939
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	351,349	145,107
Outlays	3,013,132	1,244,424
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force (07-20-3600-051-A):		
Budget Authority	14,042,510	5,799,557
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	1,874,192	774,041
Outlays	9,152,103	3,779,819
Military Construction		
Base realignment and closure account (07-25-0103-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	521,000	215,173
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	85,000	35,105
Outlays	203,616	84,093
Military construction, Defense agencies (07-25-0500-051-A):		
Budget Authority	531,243	219,403
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	353,696	146,076
Outlays	123,891	51,167
Foreign currency fluctuations, construction (07-25-0803-051-A):		
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	152,484	62,976
North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure (07-25-0804-051-A):		
Budget Authority	419,706	173,339
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	19,231	7,942
Outlays	87,787	36,256
Military construction, Navy (07-25-1205-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,167,506	482,180
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	420,192	173,539
Outlays	261,970	108,194

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—
Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Military construction, Naval Reserve (07-25-1235-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	58,977	24,358
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	10,545	4,355
Outlays	9,733	4,020
Military construction, Army (07-25-2050-051-A):		
Budget Authority	760,686	314,163
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	338,004	139,596
Outlays	351,581	145,203
Military construction, Army National Guard (07-25-2085-051-A):		
Budget Authority	240,171	99,191
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	93,727	38,709
Outlays	24,040	9,929
Military construction, Army Reserve (07-25-2086-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	103,319	42,671
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	35,015	14,461
Outlays	18,675	7,713
Military construction, Air Force (07-25-3300-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,223,616	505,353
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	558,550	230,681
Outlays	294,058	121,446
Military construction, Air Force Reserve (07-25-3730-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	48,140	19,882
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	12,163	5,023
Outlays	6,452	2,665
Military construction, Air National Guard (07-25-3830-051-A):		
Budget Authority	245,773	101,504
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	104,179	43,026
Outlays	27,996	11,562
Family Housing		
Family housing, Army (07-30-0702-051-A):		
Budget Authority	1,508,704	623,095
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	92,975	38,399
Outlays	1,055,380	435,872
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps (07-30-0703-051-A):		
Budget Authority	831,850	343,554
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	137,094	56,620
Outlays	415,815	171,732
Family housing, Air Force (07-30-0704-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	906,544	374,403
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	57,950	23,933
Outlays	564,695	233,219

G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—
Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Family housing, Defense agencies (07-30-0706-051-A):		
Budget Authority	22,011	9,091
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	70	29
Outlays	15,116	6,243
Revolving and Management Funds		
National Defense Stockpile transaction fund (07-40-4555-051-A):		
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	421,828	174,215
Air Force stock fund (07-40-4921-051-A):		
Budget Authority	115,766	47,811
Outlays	45,149	18,647
Emergency response fund (07-40-4965-051-A):		
Budget Authority	104,200	43,035
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	100,000	41,300
Army industrial fund (07-40-4992-051-A):		
Budget Authority.....	31,052	12,824
Outlays	12,110	5,001
Total, Department of Defense—Military:		
Budget Authority.....	222,418,893	91,859,003
401(C) Authority	21,300	8,797
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	39,294,947	16,228,811
Outlays	114,406,308	47,249,811
Department of Energy		
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
Atomic energy defense activities (19-10-0220-053-A):		
Budget Authority.....	10,052,119	4,151,525
Outlays	6,533,877	2,698,491
Total, Department of Energy:		
Budget Authority	10,052,119	4,151,525
Outlays	6,533,877	2,698,491
Department of Transportation		
Maritime Administration		
Ready reserve force (21-35-1710-054-A):		
Budget Authority	92,738	38,301
Outlays	71,408	29,492
Total, Department of Transportation:		
Budget Authority	92,738	38,301
Outlays	71,408	29,492
Other Independent Agencies		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		
Salaries and expenses (33-20-3900-053-A):		
Budget Authority	7,219	2,981
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	252	104
Outlays	7,111	2,937
Intelligence Community Staff		
Intelligence community staff (35-35-0400-054-A):		
Budget Authority.....	29,323	12,110
Outlays	19,646	8,114

**G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—
Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Selective Service System		
Salaries and expenses (40-45-0400-054-A):		
Budget Authority.....	27,094	11,190
Outlays	22,244	9,187

**G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—
Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Total, Other Independent Agencies:		
Budget Authority.....	63,636	26,281
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	252	104
Outlays	49,001	20,238

**G-R-H Sequester Amounts—Defense—
Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Account Title	Sequester Base	Sequester Amount
Total:		
Budget Authority.....	232,627,386	96,075,110
401(C) Authority	21,300	8,797
Unobligated Balances—		
Defense	39,295,199	16,228,915
Outlays	121,060,594	49,998,032

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY TABLES

Table D-1. MID-SESSION REVIEW: OUTLAYS FOR MANDATORY AND RELATED PROGRAMS UNDER CURRENT LAW

(In billions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Mandatory programs:						
Human resources programs:						
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	10.9	12.5	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.9
Health:						
Medicaid.....	40.9	47.6	54.1	60.4	66.8	73.0
Other.....	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.9
Subtotal health.....	43.4	51.0	58.6	65.8	73.0	80.0
Medicare.....	94.5	102.9	117.6	131.8	147.7	164.9
Income security:						
Retirement and disability.....	57.2	62.0	65.0	68.7	72.4	76.1
Unemployment compensation.....	16.9	18.7	19.0	19.7	20.4	21.1
Food and nutrition assistance.....	21.7	24.2	25.5	26.9	28.1	29.3
Other.....	28.8	34.2	34.8	36.4	39.4	40.1
Subtotal income security.....	124.7	139.1	144.3	151.7	160.3	166.6
Social security.....	246.4	264.6	281.7	298.7	315.5	332.4
Veterans benefits and services:						
Income security for veterans.....	15.3	16.9	17.3	17.6	19.2	18.1
Other.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Subtotal veterans benefits and services.....	16.2	17.7	18.2	18.5	20.2	19.1
Total mandatory human resources programs.....	536.1	587.8	631.8	677.5	728.0	774.9
Other mandatory programs:						
International affairs.....	-2.6	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1
Energy.....	-1.6	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
Agriculture.....	9.9	10.7	13.6	14.5	14.2	13.3
Commerce and housing credit:						
RTC.....	57.1	62.6	41.3	-5.4	-41.7	-20.0
Other.....	13.9	11.5	10.7	10.6	8.2	6.4
Subtotal commerce and housing credit.....	71.1	74.1	52.0	5.2	-33.5	-13.6
Community and regional development.....	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Justice.....	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
General government.....	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
Other functions.....	_*	_*	_*	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Total other mandatory programs.....	78.7	86.3	67.2	20.8	-18.6	0.5
Total mandatory programs.....	614.7	674.2	699.0	698.3	709.4	775.4
Net interest:						
Interest on the public debt.....	261.1	289.5	303.3	310.4	313.7	316.0
Interest received by:						
On-budget trust funds.....	45.3	49.9	54.4	57.8	60.7	63.4
Off-budget trust funds.....	-15.8	-21.3	-26.8	-32.3	-37.6	-43.5
Other interest.....	-18.6	-22.7	-23.1	-21.0	-18.0	-15.5
Total net interest.....	181.4	195.6	199.0	199.3	197.3	193.6
Undistributed offsetting receipts:						
Employer share, employee retirement:						
On-budget.....	-28.3	-29.4	-30.2	-31.6	-33.0	-34.2
Off-budget.....	-5.6	-5.9	-6.4	-7.0	-7.7	-8.3
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf.....	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.6	-3.5
Total undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-36.7	-38.7	-40.2	-41.9	-44.3	-46.1
Total outlays for mandatory and related programs under current law.....	759.4	831.1	857.7	855.7	862.4	922.9

*\$50 million or less.

Section 221(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (30 USC 1106) requires that the Mid-Session Review include a summary "for the four fiscal years following the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted, information on estimated expenditures for programs authorized to continue in future years, or that are considered mandatory, under current law." These projections indicate that under existing legislation and the economic assumptions shown in Table 1, mandatory program outlays would rise by an average annual growth rate of 4.8 percent between 1990 and 1995 while net interest would rise by an average 1.3 percent.

The law requires a projection of estimated spending in the four succeeding fiscal years from the balances of budget authority outstanding at the end of 1991. These estimates for relatively controllable programs are provided in Table D-2. Table D-2 also provides the estimated amount of budget authority that will remain unexpended or that will have expired at the end of 1995.

The amount of budget authority balances for nonmandatory programs at the end of 1991 is estimated to total \$629.4 billion. It is estimated that \$240.3 billion (38 percent) will be spent in 1992 and that \$127.1 billion (20 percent) will be spent in 1993. None of the balances are projected to expire between 1992 and 1995. At the end of 1995, it is estimated that \$125.6 billion (20 percent) will still be unexpended.

**Table D-2. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ESTIMATED SPENDING
FROM END OF 1991 BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY:
NONMANDATORY PROGRAMS**

(In billions of dollars)

	Total
Total balances, end of 1991 (Mid-Session estimate).....	629.4
Spending from 1991 balances in:	
1992.....	240.3
1993.....	127.1
1994.....	80.5
1995.....	55.9
Expiring balances, 1992 through 1995.....	—
Unexpended balances as of the end of 1995.....	125.6

Table D-3. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE RECEIPTS BY MAJOR SOURCE

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Individual income taxes	445.7	489.0	523.6	560.0	597.2	634.7	672.0	476.1	503.5	536.9	573.7	611.6	645.9
Corporation income taxes	103.3	111.9	128.6	141.1	155.7	161.8	172.4	98.0	114.3	126.7	137.0	148.8	160.6
Social insurance taxes and contributions..	359.4	385.4	416.9	444.3	478.5	509.9	537.6	380.2	413.5	438.6	473.8	506.7	535.9
On-budget.....	(95.8)	(99.9)	(105.0)	(110.5)	(117.7)	(124.3)	(130.0)	(98.7)	(104.1)	(109.7)	(118.0)	(125.8)	(132.6)
Off-budget	(263.7)	(285.4)	(311.8)	(333.8)	(360.8)	(385.5)	(407.6)	(281.5)	(309.4)	(328.8)	(355.8)	(380.8)	(403.3)
Excise taxes.....	34.4	36.2	34.9	34.9	36.0	37.0	38.1	36.7	34.5	33.8	34.9	35.9	37.0
Estate and gift taxes	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.4	10.7	11.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.8
Customs duties and fees	16.3	16.8	18.2	19.7	21.0	22.5	24.2	16.9	18.2	19.5	20.5	21.5	22.5
Miscellaneous receipts.....	22.8	24.4	24.3	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.0	25.4	26.4	26.6	25.6	25.6	25.5
Total, receipts	990.7	1,072.8	1,156.3	1,234.9	1,323.5	1,401.9	1,480.8	1,044.0	1,121.7	1,194.5	1,278.7	1,363.1	1,441.1
ADDENDUM													
On-budget.....	727.0	787.4	844.5	901.1	962.6	1016.4	1073.2	762.5	812.3	865.7	922.9	982.2	1,037.9
Off-budget.....	263.7	285.4	311.8	333.8	360.8	385.5	407.6	281.5	309.4	328.8	355.8	380.8	403.3

Table D-4. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Legislative Branch	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
The Judiciary.....	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Executive Office of the President	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	4.3	9.2	12.0	13.1	12.3	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.1	13.1	12.9	12.9	13.7
Department of Agriculture	48.3	48.3	53.9	58.2	58.9	59.3	60.1	47.6	52.4	57.1	60.1	61.5	62.0
Department of Commerce.....	2.6	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Department of Defense—Military.....	294.9	286.8	296.0	307.1	317.2	328.8	340.3	290.3	296.3	306.7	315.4	330.4	337.8
Department of Defense—Civil	23.5	24.8	26.1	27.6	29.1	30.7	32.2	24.8	26.3	27.9	29.5	31.0	32.6
Department of Education	21.6	22.3	23.8	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.2	22.9	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.9	26.9
Department of Energy	11.4	12.3	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.1	16.8	12.3	13.8	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.8
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security	172.3	191.2	208.7	231.0	252.5	276.9	301.0	192.4	216.0	239.0	262.6	289.0	314.4
Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security	227.5	244.6	260.7	276.2	292.6	309.1	325.5	244.9	262.9	279.4	296.0	312.5	329.0
Department of Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	19.7	22.8	22.9	23.3	23.2	23.5	23.8	21.4	23.3	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.5
Department of the Interior.....	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.1	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5
Department of Justice	6.2	6.9	8.5	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.1	6.9	8.8	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.4
Department of Labor	22.7	24.9	26.1	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.2	25.5	28.1	28.8	29.9	30.9	31.9
Department of State	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
Department of Transportation	26.6	28.3	29.7	30.6	31.5	32.5	33.0	28.5	29.9	30.7	31.4	32.1	33.0
Department of the Treasury.....	230.6	247.2	256.5	260.2	265.2	269.1	271.3	252.4	279.8	295.5	304.9	311.8	317.3
Department of Veterans Affairs	30.0	28.7	30.5	31.3	33.8	33.3	32.5	29.3	31.2	32.3	33.2	35.5	34.9
Environmental Protection Agency	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0
General Services Administration	-0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7
National Aeronautics and Space Adminis- tration.....	11.0	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.6	12.1	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.6
Office of Personnel Management.....	29.1	33.2	36.6	38.9	41.9	44.8	47.7	32.8	36.7	39.1	42.2	45.1	48.1
Small Business Administration	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other Independent Agencies	32.5	24.2	22.4	16.2	16.6	15.1	14.4	81.0	82.9	60.2	13.5	-24.9	-4.7
On-budget.....	(32.8)	(24.2)	(22.4)	(16.2)	(16.6)	(15.1)	(14.4)	(81.0)	(82.9)	(60.2)	(13.5)	(-24.9)	(-4.7)
Off-budget.....	(-0.3)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Allowances	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-89.2	-97.3	-107.8	-118.9	-128.6	-140.1	-151.2	-97.8	-109.8	-122.2	-132.0	-142.7	-153.0
On-budget.....	(-72.9)	(-76.1)	(-81.4)	(-87.0)	(-90.7)	(-95.6)	(-99.8)	(-76.4)	(-82.6)	(-88.9)	(-92.7)	(-97.4)	(-101.1)
Off-budget.....	(-16.3)	(-21.2)	(-26.4)	(-31.9)	(-37.9)	(-44.5)	(-51.3)	(-21.3)	(-27.2)	(-33.3)	(-39.3)	(-45.3)	(-51.9)
Total, outlays.....	1,142.6	1,194.8	1,256.8	1,307.8	1,362.6	1,415.0	1,467.4	1,262.5	1,353.1	1,399.5	1,413.9	1,442.7	1,517.9
ADDENDUM													
On-budget	931.7	971.4	1,022.6	1,063.5	1,107.9	1,150.4	1,193.2	1,038.9	1,117.4	1,153.3	1,157.1	1,175.5	1,240.7
Off-budget.....	210.9	223.4	234.2	244.3	254.7	264.6	274.2	223.6	235.7	246.1	256.7	267.2	277.2

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-5. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates					Current Estimates						
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
National defense	303.6	296.3	306.4	318.1	328.6	340.6	352.5	299.9	306.8	317.6	326.8	342.2	350.0
Defense—Military	(294.9)	(286.8)	(296.0)	(307.1)	(317.2)	(328.8)	(340.3)	(299.9)	(306.3)	(306.7)	(315.4)	(330.4)	(337.8)
Other	(8.7)	(9.6)	(10.5)	(11.0)	(11.4)	(11.8)	(12.2)	(9.6)	(10.5)	(11.0)	(11.4)	(11.8)	(12.2)
International affairs	9.6	14.6	17.9	19.3	18.8	18.7	19.7	15.5	18.1	19.4	19.4	19.6	20.6
General science, space, and technology	12.8	14.1	15.2	15.7	16.1	16.7	17.3	14.2	15.2	15.7	16.1	16.7	17.3
Energy	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.6
Natural resources and environment	16.2	17.5	18.1	19.1	19.1	19.7	20.1	17.8	18.6	19.4	20.0	20.7	21.2
Agriculture	16.9	14.6	17.6	20.1	19.4	18.2	17.4	12.5	13.4	16.4	17.4	17.2	16.4
Commerce and housing credit	27.7	20.3	16.8	11.7	11.9	10.5	9.5	75.7	77.7	65.8	9.1	-29.3	-9.5
On-budget	(28.0)	(20.3)	(16.8)	(11.7)	(11.9)	(10.5)	(9.5)	(75.7)	(77.7)	(55.8)	(9.1)	(-29.3)	(-9.5)
Off-budget	(-0.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transportation	27.6	29.3	30.7	31.7	32.7	33.6	34.1	29.5	30.9	31.8	32.5	33.3	34.1
Community and regional development	5.4	8.8	8.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7
Educational, training, employment, and social services	36.7	37.6	40.6	42.0	43.2	44.6	46.0	38.3	42.5	42.9	43.6	45.1	46.8
Health	48.4	57.8	64.4	70.8	77.3	83.7	90.2	58.2	67.0	75.2	83.2	91.0	98.6
Medicare	85.0	96.6	104.2	118.4	132.4	147.8	164.5	96.9	105.4	120.2	134.5	150.5	167.7
Income security	136.0	146.6	157.0	163.6	170.5	178.9	185.7	148.5	164.3	170.4	178.3	187.2	193.9
Social security	232.5	248.5	264.7	280.9	297.7	314.6	331.5	248.7	266.9	284.1	301.2	318.1	335.1
On-budget	(5.1)	(3.9)	(4.1)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(3.8)	(4.0)	(4.7)	(5.2)	(5.6)	(6.0)
Off-budget	(227.5)	(244.6)	(260.7)	(276.2)	(292.6)	(309.1)	(325.5)	(244.9)	(262.9)	(279.4)	(296.0)	(312.5)	(329.0)
Veterans benefits and services	30.1	28.9	30.6	31.5	34.0	35.5	32.6	29.4	31.4	32.5	33.4	35.7	35.1
Administration of justice	9.4	10.5	12.8	14.3	14.9	15.0	15.5	10.5	13.0	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.9
General government	9.1	10.6	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.2	10.6	11.9	12.7	13.2	13.5	14.0
Net interest	169.1	176.6	174.3	167.6	163.9	158.4	151.1	181.4	195.6	199.0	199.3	197.3	193.6
On-budget	(180.5)	(191.2)	(194.8)	(193.0)	(194.7)	(195.2)	(194.1)	(197.2)	(216.9)	(225.8)	(231.6)	(234.9)	(237.1)
Off-budget	(-11.4)	(-15.6)	(-20.5)	(-25.4)	(-30.8)	(-36.8)	(-43.0)	(-15.8)	(-21.3)	(-26.8)	(-32.3)	(-37.6)	(-43.5)
Allowances	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—
Undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-29.4	-28.3	-29.5	-30.3	-31.7	-33.1	-34.3	-28.3	-29.4	-30.2	-31.6	-33.0	-34.2
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	-4.9	-5.6	-6.0	-6.5	-7.1	-7.7	-8.3	-5.6	-5.9	-6.4	-7.0	-7.7	-8.3
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-2.9	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-3.5	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.6	-3.5
Total, undistributed offsetting receipts													
On-budget	(-37.2)	(-36.5)	(-38.4)	(-40.2)	(-41.8)	(-44.1)	(-46.2)	(-36.7)	(-38.7)	(-40.2)	(-41.9)	(-44.3)	(-46.1)
Off-budget	(-32.4)	(-30.9)	(-32.5)	(-33.7)	(-34.8)	(-36.5)	(-37.9)	(-31.2)	(-32.7)	(-33.8)	(-34.8)	(-36.7)	(-37.8)
Total, outlays	1,142.6	1,194.8	1,256.8	1,307.8	1,362.6	1,415.0	1,467.4	1,262.5	1,353.1	1,399.5	1,413.9	1,442.7	1,517.9
ADDENDUM													
On-budget	931.7	971.4	1,022.6	1,063.5	1,107.9	1,150.4	1,193.2	1,038.9	1,117.4	1,153.3	1,157.1	1,175.5	1,240.7
Off-budget	210.9	223.4	234.2	244.3	254.7	264.6	274.2	223.6	235.7	246.1	256.7	267.2	277.2

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-6. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE OUTLAYS BY CATEGORY

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Defense.....	303.6	296.3	306.4	318.1	328.6	340.6	352.5	299.9	306.8	317.6	326.8	342.2	350.0
International discretionary	16.6	17.3	18.9	20.1	19.7	20.0	20.7	18.5	19.1	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.6
Domestic discretionary	169.0	184.2	193.6	200.9	207.4	213.5	219.4	185.3	196.1	203.8	210.9	217.3	223.4
Mandatory	528.6	560.1	601.9	641.3	684.9	726.7	769.9	614.7	674.2	699.0	698.3	709.4	775.4
Asset sales and prepayments.....	-7.0	-2.3	—	—	—	—	—	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—
User fees and other collections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net interest.....	169.1	175.6	174.3	167.6	163.9	158.4	151.1	181.4	195.6	199.0	199.3	197.3	193.6
Other undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-37.2	-36.5	-38.4	-40.2	-41.8	-44.1	-46.2	-36.7	-38.7	-40.2	-41.9	-44.3	-46.1
Total, outlays.....	1,142.6	1,194.8	1,256.8	1,307.8	1,362.6	1,415.0	1,467.4	1,262.5	1,353.1	1,399.5	1,413.9	1,442.7	1,517.9

Table D-7. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Legislative Branch.....	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
The Judiciary.....	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Executive Office of the President.....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	11.0	12.4	12.4	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.6	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.1	14.4	15.4
Department of Agriculture.....	55.7	55.2	61.2	64.2	64.3	64.4	67.9	54.2	61.8	66.1	66.4	69.2	70.4
Department of Commerce.....	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Department of Defense—Military.....	290.8	291.4	305.4	317.9	330.1	341.6	352.6	289.4	303.5	315.6	327.4	338.7	349.3
Department of Defense—Civil.....	37.2	36.7	38.5	40.2	42.6	45.0	47.1	36.7	38.7	40.6	43.1	45.6	47.9
Department of Education.....	23.0	24.1	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.2	26.8	24.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	26.7	27.6
Department of Energy.....	11.7	14.3	15.2	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.3	14.3	15.1	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.3
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security.....	196.6	212.3	231.0	251.1	274.1	299.0	322.0	213.2	234.7	253.6	278.1	303.6	326.1
Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security.....	279.9	306.6	338.3	365.7	398.7	430.0	459.0	302.8	336.6	362.1	395.1	426.1	455.1
Department of Housing and Urban Devel- opment.....	14.3	18.4	17.8	17.1	17.8	18.2	18.4	17.9	18.2	17.3	18.3	18.4	18.5
Department of the Interior.....	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6
Department of Justice.....	6.7	8.6	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.3	8.8	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.6
Department of Labor.....	29.9	32.5	32.2	32.6	33.4	34.2	34.6	32.1	32.2	33.5	35.3	37.2	38.8
Department of State.....	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1
Department of Transportation.....	28.5	30.2	31.2	32.4	33.6	34.8	35.9	30.2	31.2	32.4	33.6	34.8	35.9
Department of the Treasury.....	232.1	248.5	257.7	261.3	266.4	270.4	272.5	254.4	280.9	296.4	305.9	312.9	318.5
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	29.9	29.9	31.0	31.6	32.4	33.3	34.3	30.5	31.8	32.6	33.4	34.1	34.9
Environmental Protection Agency.....	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3
General Services Administration.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
National Aeronautics and Space Adminis- tration.....	11.0	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.8	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.8
Office of Personnel Management.....	51.2	55.6	58.5	62.1	65.4	68.8	71.7	55.6	58.8	62.9	66.5	69.7	72.7
Small Business Administration.....	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other Independent Agencies.....	67.5	17.2	16.5	19.0	19.9	21.9	20.6	18.9	48.1	50.7	38.8	26.5	22.9
On-budget.....	(65.9)	(17.2)	(16.5)	(19.0)	(19.9)	(21.9)	(20.6)	(18.9)	(48.1)	(50.7)	(38.8)	(26.5)	(22.9)
Off-budget.....	(1.6)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-89.2	-97.3	-107.8	-118.9	-128.6	-140.1	-151.2	-97.8	-109.8	-122.2	-132.0	-142.7	-153.0
On-budget.....	(-72.9)	(-76.1)	(-81.4)	(-87.0)	(-90.7)	(-95.6)	(-99.8)	(-76.4)	(-82.6)	(-88.9)	(-92.7)	(-97.4)	(-101.1)
Off-budget.....	(-16.3)	(-21.2)	(-26.4)	(-31.9)	(-37.9)	(-44.5)	(-51.3)	(-21.3)	(-27.2)	(-33.3)	(-39.3)	(-45.3)	(-51.9)
Total, budget authority.....	1,309.9	1,333.6	1,410.2	1,478.2	1,555.1	1,629.3	1,697.3	1,337.6	1,469.6	1,547.3	1,618.3	1,686.0	1,754.1
ADDENDUM													
On-budget.....	1,044.6	1,048.1	1,098.4	1,144.4	1,194.3	1,243.8	1,289.7	1,056.1	1,160.2	1,218.4	1,262.5	1,305.2	1,350.8
Off-budget.....	265.3	285.4	311.8	333.8	360.8	385.5	407.6	281.5	309.4	328.8	355.8	380.8	403.3

Table D-8. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
National defense.....	299.6	301.6	316.1	329.0	341.6	353.6	364.9	299.6	314.2	326.7	339.0	350.6	361.6
Defense—Military.....	(290.8)	(291.4)	(305.4)	(317.9)	(330.1)	(341.6)	(352.6)	(299.4)	(303.5)	(315.6)	(327.4)	(338.7)	(349.3)
Other.....	(8.7)	(10.3)	(10.7)	(11.1)	(11.5)	(11.9)	(12.3)	(10.3)	(10.7)	(11.1)	(11.5)	(11.9)	(12.3)
International affairs.....	17.3	18.6	19.0	20.0	20.9	21.5	22.7	19.0	19.9	20.9	21.9	22.5	23.8
General science, space, and technology.....	12.9	14.6	15.2	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.5	14.6	15.2	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.5
Energy.....	4.1	5.6	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.3	4.9	6.8	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1
Natural resources and environment.....	17.0	17.0	18.2	19.0	19.4	20.1	20.7	17.7	18.9	19.3	20.5	21.2	21.9
Agriculture.....	21.3	18.0	22.2	25.2	23.7	20.8	21.7	13.9	19.0	22.3	22.0	19.9	20.6
Commerce and housing credit.....	61.9	15.5	12.8	13.0	13.5	16.1	15.2	17.9	44.7	46.9	32.9	22.8	17.7
On-budget.....	(60.3)	(15.5)	(12.8)	(13.6)	(13.5)	(16.1)	(15.2)	(17.9)	(44.7)	(46.9)	(32.9)	(22.8)	(17.7)
Off-budget.....	(1.6)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Transportation.....	29.3	31.2	32.3	33.5	34.8	36.0	37.1	31.2	32.3	33.5	34.7	36.0	37.1
Community and regional development.....	7.9	9.0	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7
Educational, training, employment, and social services.....	38.8	39.6	41.6	42.8	43.9	45.4	46.9	40.4	43.7	43.6	44.1	46.0	47.7
Health.....	51.7	60.3	65.6	72.0	78.3	84.8	91.6	61.1	68.2	76.5	84.3	92.2	100.0
Medicare.....	107.3	116.9	125.1	137.6	153.5	169.3	184.9	116.2	122.9	134.1	149.7	164.5	178.8
Income security.....	173.4	183.2	192.1	199.6	208.0	217.6	224.4	184.9	198.2	206.5	217.0	228.4	236.2
Social security.....	285.0	310.5	342.3	370.4	403.8	435.5	464.9	306.6	340.6	366.8	400.2	431.7	461.2
On-budget.....	(5.1)	(3.9)	(4.1)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(3.8)	(4.0)	(4.7)	(5.2)	(5.6)	(6.0)
Off-budget.....	(279.9)	(306.6)	(338.3)	(365.7)	(398.7)	(430.0)	(459.4)	(309.4)	(336.6)	(362.1)	(395.1)	(426.1)	(455.0)
Veterans benefits and services.....	30.0	30.0	31.1	31.7	32.5	33.4	34.4	30.6	31.9	32.8	33.5	34.2	35.0
Administration of justice.....	10.0	12.2	13.7	14.2	14.8	15.3	15.8	12.4	14.0	14.5	15.1	15.6	16.1
General government.....	10.6	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.6	12.0	12.8	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.5
Net interest.....	169.1	175.6	174.3	167.6	163.9	158.4	151.1	181.4	195.6	199.0	199.3	197.3	193.6
On-budget.....	(180.5)	(191.2)	(194.8)	(193.0)	(194.7)	(195.2)	(194.1)	(197.2)	(216.9)	(225.8)	(231.6)	(234.9)	(237.1)
Off-budget.....	(-11.4)	(-15.6)	(-20.5)	(-25.4)	(-30.8)	(-36.8)	(-43.0)	(-15.8)	(-21.3)	(-26.8)	(-32.3)	(-37.6)	(-43.5)
Undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget).....	-29.4	-28.3	-29.5	-30.3	-31.7	-33.1	-34.3	-28.3	-29.4	-30.2	-31.6	-33.0	-34.2
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget).....	-4.9	-5.6	-6.0	-6.5	-7.1	-7.7	-8.3	-5.6	-5.9	-6.4	-7.0	-7.7	-8.3
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf.....	-2.9	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-3.5	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.6	-3.5
Total, undistributed offsetting receipts On-budget.....	-37.2	-36.5	-38.4	-40.2	-41.8	-44.1	-46.2	-36.7	-38.7	-40.2	-41.9	-44.3	-46.1
Off-budget.....	(-32.4)	(-30.9)	(-32.5)	(-33.7)	(-34.8)	(-36.5)	(-37.9)	(-31.2)	(-32.7)	(-33.8)	(-34.8)	(-36.7)	(-37.8)
Total, budget authority.....	(-4.9)	(-5.6)	(-6.0)	(-6.5)	(-7.1)	(-7.7)	(-8.3)	(-5.6)	(-5.9)	(-6.4)	(-7.0)	(-7.7)	(-8.3)
ADDENDUM													
On-budget.....	1,044.6	1,048.1	1,098.4	1,144.4	1,194.3	1,243.8	1,289.7	1,056.1	1,160.2	1,218.4	1,262.5	1,305.2	1,350.8
Off-budget.....	265.3	285.4	311.8	333.8	360.8	385.5	407.6	281.5	309.4	328.8	355.8	380.8	403.3
Total, budget authority.....	1,390.9	1,333.6	1,410.2	1,478.2	1,555.1	1,629.3	1,697.3	1,337.6	1,469.6	1,547.3	1,618.3	1,686.0	1,754.1

**Table D-9. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE NEW DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS
BY AGENCY**
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Funds Appropriated to the President	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Agriculture	12.7	13.3	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	11.8	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.9
Department of Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Department of Interior	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Labor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of State	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Transportation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Veterans Affairs	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Environmental Protection Agency	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Small Business Administration	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Independent Agencies:													
Export-Import Bank	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
National Credit Union Administration	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tennessee Valley Authority	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total, new direct loan obligations	16.2	18.4	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.0	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.4	17.9	17.8

*\$50 million or less.

**Table D-10. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE NEW DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS
BY FUNCTION**
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
International affairs	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Energy	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Natural resources and environment	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Agriculture	8.2	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.4
Commerce and housing credit	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Transportation	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Community and regional development	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Education, training, employment, and social services	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income security	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Veterans benefits and services	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Total, new direct loan obligations	16.2	18.4	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.0	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.4	17.9	17.8

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-11. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE NEW GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENTS BY AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	5.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Agriculture	5.5	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	7.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4
Department of Commerce.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Department of Education	11.9	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.6	15.3	16.0	12.6	12.9	13.8	14.5	15.2	15.9
Department of Health and Human Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Department of Housing and Urban Develop-													
ment.....	54.5	63.7	77.1	80.2	83.1	86.0	88.6	63.8	77.5	80.2	83.1	86.0	88.6
Department of Interior	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Department of the Treasury.....	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.7	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	14.4	15.0	16.2	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.1	16.5	18.3	17.1	15.7	14.8	15.1
Small Business Administration	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3
Other Independent Agencies:													
Export-Import Bank	5.6	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.2	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.2
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Credit Union Administration													
Total, new guarantee commitments	105.4	118.1	131.7	135.5	138.9	143.3	147.5	117.7	134.2	137.4	139.9	143.2	147.5
ADDENDUM													
Secondary guaranteed loans	55.1	81.7	85.1	88.5	91.7	94.9	97.8	81.7	87.1	90.7	92.7	94.9	97.8

*\$50 million or less.

**Table D-12. MID-SESSION REVIEW: ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BASELINE NEW GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENTS
BY FUNCTION**
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
International affairs	11.0	12.3	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.7	12.3	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.7
Agriculture	5.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	6.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1
Commerce and housing credit	61.7	68.2	81.7	84.9	88.1	91.0	93.9	68.3	82.1	84.9	88.1	91.0	93.9
Community and regional development	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Education, training, employment, and social services	11.9	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.6	15.3	16.0	12.6	12.9	13.8	14.5	15.2	15.9
Health	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Veterans benefits and services	14.4	15.0	16.2	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.1	16.5	18.3	17.1	15.7	14.8	15.1
General government	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.7	—	—	—
Total, new guarantee commitments	105.4	118.1	131.7	135.5	138.9	143.3	147.5	117.7	134.2	137.4	139.9	143.2	147.5
ADDENDUM													
Secondary guaranteed loans	55.1	81.7	85.1	88.5	91.7	94.9	97.8	81.7	87.1	90.7	92.7	94.9	97.8

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-13. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED RECEIPTS BY MAJOR SOURCE
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Individual income taxes.....	445.7	489.4	528.5	561.5	593.6	632.4	668.7	476.1	508.4	538.3	570.2	609.4	642.7
Corporation income taxes.....	103.3	112.0	129.7	140.6	154.7	159.9	169.7	98.2	115.1	126.1	135.9	146.9	158.0
Social insurance taxes and contributions ..	359.4	385.4	421.4	449.7	481.4	514.6	542.5	380.2	418.1	444.0	476.8	511.4	540.8
On-budget.....	(95.8)	(99.9)	(106.9)	(112.3)	(119.5)	(126.2)	(131.8)	(98.7)	(106.0)	(111.6)	(119.9)	(127.7)	(134.5)
Off-budget.....	(263.7)	(285.4)	(314.5)	(337.4)	(361.9)	(388.4)	(410.7)	(281.5)	(312.1)	(332.4)	(356.9)	(383.7)	(406.3)
Excise taxes.....	34.4	36.2	37.6	39.2	40.8	42.2	43.7	36.7	37.2	38.2	39.8	41.2	42.6
Estate and gift taxes.....	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.4	10.7	11.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.8
Customs duties and fees.....	16.3	16.8	18.6	20.1	21.5	23.0	24.8	16.9	18.6	19.9	20.9	22.0	23.0
Miscellaneous receipts.....	22.8	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.6	25.5	26.7	26.9	26.2	26.2	26.1
Total, receipts.....	990.7	1,073.5	1,170.2	1,246.4	1,327.6	1,408.6	1,486.3	1,044.2	1,135.4	1,206.0	1,283.0	1,370.0	1,447.1
ADDENDUM													
On-budget.....	727.0	788.0	855.7	909.0	965.6	1,020.2	1,075.6	762.8	823.2	873.6	926.1	986.3	1,040.7
Off-budget.....	263.7	285.4	314.5	337.4	361.9	388.4	410.7	281.5	312.1	332.4	356.9	383.7	406.3

Table D-14. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Legislative Branch.....	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9
The Judiciary.....	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Executive Office of the President.....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	4.3	9.2	12.2	13.2	12.5	12.5	13.3	10.7	12.1	12.9	12.5	12.7	13.4
Department of Agriculture.....	48.3	48.2	48.7	50.3	48.7	47.8	47.4	47.5	46.6	47.6	48.9	48.9	48.3
Department of Commerce.....	2.6	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3
Department of Defense—Military.....	294.9	286.8	292.1	296.9	299.0	302.3	304.8	290.2	292.2	297.4	299.1	306.2	306.7
Department of Defense—Civil.....	23.5	24.8	25.5	26.6	27.7	28.8	29.9	24.8	25.5	26.7	27.9	29.0	30.1
Department of Education.....	21.6	22.3	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.5	22.9	24.8	24.9	24.4	24.6	25.0
Department of Energy.....	11.4	12.3	13.4	15.7	16.5	17.2	17.7	12.3	13.4	15.7	16.5	17.2	17.7
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security.....	172.3	191.2	204.1	222.6	241.2	262.9	283.9	192.4	210.4	230.9	251.6	275.4	298.0
Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security.....	227.5	244.6	260.1	275.3	291.7	308.2	324.6	244.9	262.2	278.3	295.1	311.5	328.0
Department of Housing and Urban Devel- opment.....	19.7	22.8	23.0	23.9	24.3	25.0	26.1	21.4	23.1	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.8
Department of the Interior.....	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8
Department of Justice.....	6.2	6.9	9.0	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.9	6.9	9.1	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.9
Department of Labor.....	22.7	24.9	26.3	27.0	27.8	28.7	29.8	25.5	28.0	28.9	29.7	30.7	31.6
Department of State.....	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Department of Transportation.....	26.6	28.3	28.8	29.1	29.7	30.2	30.2	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.5	29.9	30.3
Department of the Treasury.....	230.6	247.2	254.9	257.7	274.5	315.1	361.9	252.4	277.8	292.1	298.5	302.3	304.4
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	30.0	28.7	30.1	30.8	33.1	32.5	31.6	29.3	30.8	31.7	32.4	34.5	33.9
Environmental Protection Agency.....	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2
General Services Administration.....	-0.5	0.3	*	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5
National Aeronautics and Space Adminis- tration.....	11.0	12.0	14.1	16.4	18.1	19.4	20.1	12.1	14.1	16.4	18.1	19.4	20.1
Office of Personnel Management.....	29.1	33.2	33.6	34.8	37.4	39.8	42.3	32.8	33.6	34.8	37.4	39.9	42.3
Small Business Administration.....	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other Independent Agencies.....	32.5	26.6	23.5	16.4	16.0	14.4	13.3	82.9	82.1	59.6	12.7	-26.2	-6.4
On-budget.....	(32.8)	(24.2)	(21.8)	(15.7)	(15.9)	(14.5)	(13.7)	(81.0)	(82.4)	(59.6)	(12.7)	(-25.7)	(-5.5)
Off-budget.....	(-0.3)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(-0.1)	(-0.4)	(1.9)	(-0.3)	(0.1)	(*)	(-0.5)	(-0.9)
Allowances:													
Civilian pay reform.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Employee health benefits reform.....	—	—	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	—	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1
Reduced Government mail rates.....	—	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Total, allowances.....	—	—	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	—	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5
Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-89.2	-97.3	-112.6	-122.5	-133.7	-144.0	-156.8	-97.8	-114.6	-125.8	-137.1	-146.6	-158.6
On-budget.....	(-72.9)	(-76.1)	(-86.8)	(-91.4)	(-96.5)	(-100.0)	(-105.6)	(-76.4)	(-88.0)	(-93.4)	(-98.5)	(-101.8)	(-106.9)
Off-budget.....	(-16.3)	(-21.2)	(-25.9)	(-31.1)	(-37.2)	(-44.0)	(-51.1)	(-21.3)	(-26.6)	(-32.4)	(-38.6)	(-44.8)	(-51.6)
Subtotal, January proposal outlays	1,142.6	1,197.2	1,233.3	1,271.4	1,321.8	1,398.0	1,476.9	1,264.3	1,323.4	1,359.6	1,355.8	1,368.2	1,423.6
6/20 proposals.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-11.7	-19.7	-23.7	-29.7	-31.9
Total, outlays.....	1,142.6	1,197.2	1,233.3	1,271.4	1,321.8	1,398.0	1,476.9	1,264.3	1,311.7	1,339.8	1,332.2	1,338.5	1,391.7
ADDENDUM													
On-budget.....	931.7	971.5	997.4	1,026.5	1,067.1	1,133.9	1,203.8	1,038.8	1,076.3	1,093.9	1,075.7	1,072.4	1,116.3
Off-budget.....	210.9	225.8	236.0	244.9	254.7	264.1	273.1	225.5	235.4	246.0	256.4	266.2	275.4

*\$50 million or less

Table D-15. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
National defense.....	303.6	296.3	303.3	309.2	311.9	315.7	318.6	299.8	303.3	309.6	311.9	319.6	320.4
Defense—Military.....	(294.9)	(292.8)	(292.1)	(296.9)	(299.0)	(302.3)	(304.8)	(292.2)	(292.2)	(297.4)	(299.1)	(306.2)	(306.7)
Other.....	(8.7)	(9.6)	(11.1)	(12.3)	(12.9)	(13.4)	(13.7)	(9.6)	(11.0)	(12.3)	(12.9)	(13.4)	(13.7)
International affairs.....	9.6	14.6	18.2	19.4	18.8	18.9	19.7	15.5	18.2	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.8
General science, space, and technology.....	12.8	14.1	16.6	19.4	21.4	22.9	24.0	14.2	16.6	19.4	21.4	22.9	24.0
Energy.....	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.7
Natural resources and environment.....	16.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.7
Agriculture.....	16.9	14.6	14.9	15.6	13.5	11.8	10.4	12.5	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.8	9.4
Commerce and housing credit.....	27.7	22.7	17.2	10.3	9.6	7.7	6.2	7.6	7.7	5.6	6.3	-33.5	-14.4
On-budget.....	(28.0)	(20.3)	(15.5)	(9.6)	(9.5)	(7.8)	(6.6)	(75.7)	(76.0)	(53.6)	(6.2)	(-33.0)	(-13.5)
Off-budget.....	(-0.3)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(-0.1)	(-0.4)	(1.9)	(-0.3)	(0.1)	(*)	(-0.5)	(-0.9)
Transportation.....	27.6	29.2	29.8	30.2	30.7	31.3	31.3	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.6	31.0	31.4
Community and regional development.....	5.4	8.8	7.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	8.3	7.8	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.8
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	36.7	37.7	41.0	42.9	43.5	44.1	44.9	38.3	42.1	44.1	43.9	44.7	45.6
Health.....	48.4	57.8	63.7	69.9	75.9	82.0	88.3	58.2	66.2	74.3	81.8	89.2	96.6
Medicare.....	85.0	96.6	98.6	110.1	121.9	135.0	149.1	96.9	99.6	112.4	124.6	138.3	153.2
Income security.....	136.0	146.6	153.7	159.6	166.3	174.6	181.4	148.5	160.5	165.7	173.4	182.3	188.8
Social security.....	232.5	248.5	264.8	280.9	297.7	314.6	331.4	248.7	266.9	284.0	301.1	317.9	334.9
On-budget.....	(5.1)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(6.4)	(6.9)	(3.8)	(4.7)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(6.5)	(6.9)
Off-budget.....	(227.5)	(244.6)	(260.1)	(275.3)	(291.7)	(308.2)	(324.6)	(244.9)	(262.2)	(278.3)	(295.1)	(311.5)	(328.0)
Veterans benefits and services.....	30.1	28.9	30.3	31.0	33.3	32.6	31.7	29.4	30.9	31.8	32.5	34.7	34.0
Administration of justice.....	9.4	10.5	12.6	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.6	10.5	12.8	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.8
General government.....	9.1	10.6	11.3	11.9	25.8	65.2	113.5	10.6	12.0	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.2
Net interest.....	169.1	175.6	173.0	163.5	157.0	147.8	136.1	181.4	193.7	193.5	190.2	184.4	176.4
On-budget.....	(180.5)	(191.2)	(192.9)	(188.1)	(187.1)	(184.1)	(178.9)	(197.2)	(214.3)	(219.4)	(214.8)	(221.6)	(219.8)
Off-budget.....	(-11.4)	(-15.6)	(-19.9)	(-24.6)	(-30.1)	(-36.3)	(-42.8)	(-15.8)	(-20.6)	(-26.0)	(-31.6)	(-37.2)	(-43.8)
Allowances:													
Civilian pay reform.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Employee health benefits reform.....	—	—	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	—	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1
Reduced Government mail rates.....	—	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Total, allowances.....	—	—	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	—	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5
Undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget).....	-29.4	-28.3	-30.1	-30.8	-32.1	-33.9	-35.0	-28.3	-30.0	-30.7	-32.0	-33.7	-34.8
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget).....	-4.9	-5.6	-6.0	-6.5	-7.1	-7.7	-8.3	-5.6	-5.9	-6.4	-7.0	-7.7	-8.3
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf.....	-2.9	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-3.3	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.6	-3.3
Sale of major assets.....	—	—	-1.3	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	—	-1.3	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	—	—	-3.3	-1.5	-2.3	-0.1	-1.3	—	-3.3	-1.5	-2.3	-0.1	-1.3
Total, undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-37.2	-36.5	-43.6	-43.8	-46.2	-46.6	-49.5	-36.7	-43.8	-43.8	-46.2	-46.7	-49.4
On-budget.....	(-32.4)	(-30.9)	(-37.6)	(-37.4)	(-39.1)	(-38.9)	(-41.2)	(-31.2)	(-37.9)	(-37.4)	(-39.2)	(-39.0)	(-41.1)
Off-budget.....	(-4.9)	(-5.6)	(-6.0)	(-6.5)	(-7.1)	(-7.7)	(-8.3)	(-5.6)	(-5.9)	(-6.4)	(-7.0)	(-7.7)	(-8.3)
Subtotal, January proposal outlays	1,142.6	1,197.2	1,233.3	1,271.4	1,321.8	1,398.0	1,476.9	1,264.3	1,323.4	1,359.6	1,355.8	1,368.2	1,423.6

6/20 proposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-11.7	-19.7	-23.7	-29.7	-31.9
Total, outlays	1,142.6	1,197.2	1,233.3	1,271.4	1,321.8	1,398.0	1,476.9	1,264.3	1,311.7	1,339.8	1,332.2	1,338.5	1,391.7	
ADDENDUM														
On-budget	931.7	971.5	997.4	1,026.5	1,067.1	1,133.9	1,203.8	1,038.8	1,076.3	1,093.9	1,075.7	1,072.4	1,116.3	
Off-budget	210.9	225.8	236.0	244.9	254.7	264.1	273.1	225.5	235.4	246.0	256.4	266.2	275.4	

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-16. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED OUTLAYS BY CATEGORY

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates						Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Defense.....	303.6	296.3	303.3	309.2	311.9	315.7	318.6	299.8	303.3	309.6	311.9	319.6	320.4
International discretionary	16.6	17.3	19.2	20.3	19.7	20.2	20.8	18.5	19.2	20.0	19.8	20.3	20.9
Domestic discretionary	169.0	184.2	194.4	202.3	207.5	212.2	215.7	185.3	194.9	203.6	209.2	214.0	217.4
Mandatory	528.6	562.5	589.7	622.1	674.7	751.9	838.8	616.7	659.1	678.9	673.6	679.7	741.1
Asset sales and prepayments.....	-7.0	-2.3	-1.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.9	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4
User fees and other collections	—	—	-5.6	-3.8	-5.2	-3.4	-4.9	—	-5.5	-3.8	-5.1	-3.3	-4.8
Net interest.....	169.1	175.6	173.0	163.5	157.0	147.8	136.1	181.4	193.7	193.5	190.2	184.4	176.4
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	-37.2	-36.5	-39.0	-40.7	-42.3	-44.9	-46.6	-36.7	-39.3	-40.7	-42.3	-45.0	-46.5
Subtotal, January proposals	1,142.6	1,197.2	1,233.3	1,271.4	1,321.8	1,398.0	1,476.9	1,264.3	1,323.4	1,359.6	1,355.8	1,368.2	1,423.6
6/20 proposals.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-11.7	-19.7	-23.7	-29.7	-31.9
Total, outlays.....	1,142.6	1,197.2	1,233.3	1,271.4	1,321.8	1,398.0	1,476.9	1,264.3	1,311.7	1,339.8	1,332.2	1,338.5	1,391.7

Table D-17. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

	January Estimates											Current Estimates		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Legislative Branch.....	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.9
The Judiciary.....	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Executive Office of the President.....	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	11.0	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.9	12.4	12.6	12.4	13.3	13.5	14.2	14.2
Department of Agriculture.....	55.7	55.1	55.3	56.2	55.3	53.4	55.9	54.2	55.0	55.9	56.5	57.0	56.9	56.9
Department of Commerce.....	2.8	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Department of Defense—Military.....	290.8	291.4	295.1	300.0	304.3	308.0	311.8	289.0	299.8	304.2	307.9	311.6	311.6	311.6
Department of Defense—Civil.....	37.2	36.7	38.4	40.1	42.3	44.6	46.7	36.7	38.5	40.5	42.9	47.6	47.6	47.6
Department of Education.....	23.0	24.1	24.6	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.7	26.0	24.9	24.5	25.2	25.2	25.2
Department of Energy.....	11.7	14.3	14.8	16.9	17.6	17.8	18.0	14.3	14.8	16.9	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.0
Department of Health and Human Services, except Social Security.....	196.6	212.3	232.4	249.3	270.7	293.5	314.3	213.2	235.0	251.7	275.1	298.8	319.4	319.4
Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security.....	279.9	306.6	340.4	368.4	399.1	432.4	461.8	302.8	338.7	364.8	395.5	428.6	458.0	458.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	14.3	18.4	23.7	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.1	17.9	24.0	22.4	22.3	21.7	22.6	22.6
Department of the Interior.....	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8
Department of Justice.....	6.7	8.6	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.1	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	9.8	10.2	10.2
Department of Labor.....	29.9	32.5	32.1	32.3	33.0	33.5	32.1	32.0	32.0	33.1	34.8	36.6	38.0	38.0
Department of State.....	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.3	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1
Department of Transportation.....	28.5	30.2	29.3	30.3	30.7	31.3	30.2	29.3	30.4	30.7	30.8	31.3	31.3	31.3
Department of the Treasury.....	232.1	248.5	256.1	258.9	275.9	316.5	363.2	254.4	278.9	293.1	299.6	305.7	305.7	305.7
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	29.9	29.9	30.9	31.4	32.0	32.7	33.5	30.5	31.5	32.8	33.3	33.9	33.9	33.9
Environmental Protection Agency.....	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.9
General Services Administration.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	11.0	12.3	15.2	17.6	19.3	20.3	21.0	12.3	15.2	17.6	19.3	20.3	21.0	21.0
Office of Personnel Management.....	51.2	55.6	58.2	61.3	64.5	68.0	70.8	55.6	58.5	62.0	65.4	68.8	71.6	71.6
Small Business Administration.....	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other Independent Agencies.....	67.5	71.8	78.0	84.5	91.6	96.5	101.0	67.5	71.8	78.0	84.5	91.6	96.5	96.5
On-budget.....	(65.9)	(17.2)	(14.9)	(17.9)	(19.9)	(21.5)	(20.0)	(18.6)	(46.4)	(49.0)	(36.8)	(24.5)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Off-budget.....	(1.6)	(4.1)	(3.0)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)
Advances.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian pay reform.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employee health benefits reform.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reduced Government mail rates.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, allowances.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-89.2	-97.3	-112.6	-122.5	-133.7	-144.0	-156.8	-97.8	-114.6	-125.8	-137.1	-146.6	-158.6	-158.6
On-budget.....	(-72.9)	(-76.1)	(-86.8)	(-91.4)	(-96.5)	(-100.0)	(-105.6)	(-76.4)	(-93.4)	(-98.5)	(-101.8)	(-106.9)	(-106.9)	(-106.9)
Off-budget.....	(-16.3)	(-21.2)	(-25.9)	(-31.1)	(-37.2)	(-44.0)	(-51.1)	(-21.3)	(-26.6)	(-32.4)	(-38.6)	(-44.8)	(-51.6)	(-51.6)
Subtotal, January proposals budget authority.....	1,309.9	1,337.6	1,396.5	1,451.1	1,522.7	1,620.9	1,718.1	1,341.1	1,452.4	1,528.2	1,621.4	1,672.0	1,672.0	1,672.0
6/20 proposals.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, budget authority.....	1,309.9	1,337.6	1,396.5	1,451.1	1,522.7	1,620.9	1,718.1	1,341.1	1,452.4	1,528.2	1,621.4	1,672.0	1,672.0	1,672.0
On-budget.....	1,044.6	1,048.1	1,079.0	1,111.6	1,159.1	1,231.0	1,306.0	1,055.8	1,123.6	1,176.8	1,191.1	1,214.4	1,240.1	1,240.1
Off-budget.....	265.3	289.5	317.5	339.6	363.6	389.9	412.1	285.3	313.9	334.4	358.7	385.3	407.9	407.9

*\$50 million or less.

APPENDUM

Table D-18. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
National defense.....	299.6	301.6	306.9	312.5	317.5	321.6	325.7	299.3	306.6	312.4	317.3	321.5	325.5
Defense—Military.....	(290.8)	(291.4)	(295.1)	(300.0)	(304.3)	(308.0)	(311.8)	(295.0)	(295.0)	(299.8)	(304.2)	(307.9)	(311.6)
Other.....	(8.7)	(10.3)	(11.7)	(12.6)	(13.1)	(13.6)	(13.9)	(10.3)	(11.7)	(12.6)	(13.1)	(13.6)	(13.9)
International affairs.....	17.3	18.6	20.0	19.6	20.1	20.5	21.6	19.0	20.2	20.8	20.3	20.8	21.9
General science, space, and technology.....	12.9	14.6	17.9	20.8	22.7	24.1	25.0	14.6	17.8	20.8	22.7	24.1	25.0
Energy.....	4.1	5.6	3.3	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.9
Natural resources and environment.....	17.0	17.0	17.6	18.0	17.5	17.2	16.4	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.6	17.2	16.5
Agriculture.....	21.3	18.0	20.1	21.1	18.9	14.9	15.1	13.9	17.1	17.3	17.1	14.3	14.1
Commerce and housing credit.....	61.9	19.6	14.3	13.9	13.8	15.5	14.4	21.8	44.9	47.3	33.4	22.0	16.7
On-budget.....	(60.3)	(15.5)	(11.3)	(11.7)	(12.1)	(13.9)	(13.0)	(17.9)	(43.1)	(45.3)	(31.7)	(20.4)	(15.1)
Off-budget.....	(1.6)	(4.1)	(3.0)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(1.6)
Transportation.....	29.3	31.2	30.3	31.3	31.7	31.7	32.4	31.2	30.3	31.4	31.7	31.8	32.4
Community and regional development.....	7.9	9.0	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	9.8	7.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	38.8	39.6	42.0	42.9	43.7	44.4	45.0	40.4	43.3	43.7	44.0	45.0	45.9
Health.....	51.7	60.3	64.8	70.9	76.8	83.0	89.6	61.1	67.3	75.2	82.7	90.3	97.9
Medicare.....	107.3	116.9	125.2	136.4	150.8	164.9	178.8	116.2	122.7	133.0	147.6	161.1	173.9
Income security.....	173.4	183.2	198.9	204.4	211.9	221.1	227.7	184.9	204.7	210.8	220.2	231.2	239.7
Social security.....	285.0	310.5	345.1	374.0	405.1	438.8	468.7	306.6	343.4	370.5	401.6	435.0	464.9
On-budget.....	(5.1)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(6.4)	(6.9)	(3.8)	(4.7)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(6.5)	(6.9)
Off-budget.....	(279.9)	(306.6)	(340.4)	(368.4)	(399.1)	(432.4)	(461.8)	(302.8)	(338.7)	(364.8)	(395.5)	(428.6)	(458.0)
Veterans benefits and services.....	30.0	30.0	31.0	31.5	32.1	32.8	33.6	30.6	31.7	32.4	32.9	33.4	34.0
Administration of justice.....	10.0	12.2	12.6	13.2	14.2	14.4	14.9	12.4	12.7	13.4	14.4	14.7	15.1
General government.....	10.6	10.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.8	12.0
Net interest.....	169.1	175.6	173.0	163.5	157.0	147.8	136.1	181.4	193.7	193.5	190.2	184.4	176.4
On-budget.....	(180.5)	(191.2)	(192.9)	(188.1)	(187.1)	(184.1)	(178.9)	(197.2)	(214.3)	(219.4)	(221.8)	(221.6)	(219.8)
Off-budget.....	(-11.4)	(-15.6)	(-19.9)	(-24.6)	(-30.1)	(-36.3)	(-42.8)	(-15.8)	(-20.6)	(-26.0)	(-31.6)	(-37.2)	(-43.3)
Allowances:													
Civilian pay reform.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Employee health benefits reform.....	—	—	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	—	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1
Reduced Government mail rates.....	—	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Total, allowances.....	—	—	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	—	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5
Undistributed offsetting receipts:													
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget).....	-29.4	-28.3	-30.1	-30.8	-32.1	-33.9	-35.0	-28.3	-30.0	-30.7	-32.0	-33.7	-34.8
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget).....	-4.9	-5.6	-6.0	-6.5	-7.1	-7.7	-8.3	-5.6	-5.9	-6.4	-7.0	-7.7	-8.3
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf.....	-2.9	-2.6	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-3.3	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.6	-3.3
Sale of major assets.....	—	—	-1.3	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	—	-1.3	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	—	—	-3.3	-1.5	-2.3	-0.1	-1.3	—	-8.3	-1.5	-2.3	-0.1	-1.3
Total, undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-37.2	-36.5	-43.6	-43.8	-46.2	-46.6	-49.5	-36.7	-43.8	-43.8	-46.2	-46.7	-49.4
On-budget.....	(-32.4)	(-30.9)	(-37.6)	(-37.4)	(-39.1)	(-38.9)	(-41.2)	(-31.2)	(-37.9)	(-37.4)	(-39.2)	(-39.0)	(-41.1)
Off-budget.....	(-4.9)	(-5.6)	(-6.0)	(-6.5)	(-7.1)	(-7.7)	(-8.3)	(-5.6)	(-5.9)	(-6.4)	(-7.0)	(-7.7)	(-8.3)
Subtotal, January proposal budget authority.....	1,309.9	1,337.6	1,396.5	1,451.1	1,522.7	1,620.9	1,718.1	1,341.1	1,452.4	1,528.2	1,569.2	1,621.4	1,672.0

6/20 proposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-14.9	-17.0	-19.5	-21.7	-24.0
Total, budget authority	1,309.9	1,337.6	1,396.5	1,451.1	1,522.7	1,620.9	1,718.1	1,341.1	1,437.5	1,511.2	1,549.7	1,599.7	1,648.1	
ADDENDUM														
On-budget	1,044.6	1,048.1	1,079.0	1,111.6	1,159.1	1,231.0	1,306.0	1,055.8	1,123.6	1,176.8	1,191.1	1,214.4	1,240.1	
Off-budget	265.3	289.5	317.5	339.6	363.6	389.9	412.1	285.3	313.9	334.4	358.7	385.3	407.9	

*\$50 million or less

Table D-19. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED NEW DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS BY AGENCY
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	0.4	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Agriculture	12.7	13.3	10.8	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.3	11.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9
Department of Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Interior	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Labor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of State	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Transportation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Veterans Affairs	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8,	
Environmental Protection Agency	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Small Business Administration	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Other Independent Agencies:														
Export-Import Bank	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
National Credit Union Administration	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Tennessee Valley Authority	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Total, new direct loan obligations	16.2	18.4	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.1	11.7	16.6	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.7	

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-20. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED NEW DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS BY FUNCTION
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
(In billions of dollars)	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
International affairs.....	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Energy.....	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Natural resources and environment.....	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6
Agriculture.....	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Commerce and housing credit.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation.....	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Community and regional development	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, training, employment, and social services	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Income security	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Veterans benefits and services.....													
Total, new direct loan obligations	16.2	18.4	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.1	11.7	16.6	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.7

*\$50 million or less.

**Table D-21. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED NEW GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENTS
BY AGENCY**
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates							Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Funds Appropriated to the President	5.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Department of Agriculture	5.5	9.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	7.2	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8
Department of Commerce	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Education	11.9	12.7	12.6	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.5	12.6	12.6	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.6
Department of Health and Human Services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
Department of Housing and Urban Development	54.5	63.7	75.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	63.8	75.0	74.0	79.7	82.5	85.5
Department of Interior	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of the Treasury	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.7	—	—	—
Veterans Affairs	14.4	15.0	15.8	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.7	16.5	17.8	16.6	15.3	14.4	14.8
Small Business Administration	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0
Other Independent Agencies:													
Export-Import Bank	5.6	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.2	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.2
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
National Credit Union Administration	105.4	118.6	129.8	122.2	122.7	124.2	125.7	117.9	132.2	131.3	136.4	139.6	144.3
Total, new guarantee commitments													
Secondary guaranteed loans	55.1	81.7	80.0	79.8	82.6	85.1	87.5	81.7	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	95.0

*\$50 million or less.

**Table D-22. MID-SESSION REVIEW: JANUARY/JUNE PROPOSED NEW GUARANTEED LOAN COMMITMENTS
BY FUNCTION**
(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	January Estimates										Current Estimates				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995			
International affairs.....	11.0	12.3	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.3	12.6	12.3	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.7		
Energy.....	—	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3		
Agriculture.....	5.4	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3		
Commerce and housing credit.....	61.7	68.2	80.0	72.2	72.4	72.6	72.8	68.3	80.0	79.2	85.1	88.1	91.3	91.3		
Community and regional development	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5		
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	11.9	12.7	12.6	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.5	12.6	12.6	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.6	15.6		
Health.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*		
Veterans benefits and services.....	14.4	15.0	15.8	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.7	16.5	17.8	16.6	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.8		
General government	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—		
Total, new guarantee commitments	105.4	118.6	129.8	122.2	122.7	124.2	125.7	117.9	132.2	131.3	136.4	139.6	144.3	144.3		
ADDENDUM																
Secondary guaranteed loans	55.1	81.7	80.0	79.8	82.6	85.1	87.5	81.7	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	95.0	95.0		

*\$50 million or less.

Table D-23. MID-SESSION REVIEW: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCING AND DEBT

(In billions of dollars)

	Actual 1989	Estimates					
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Financing:							
Surplus or deficit (-)	-152.0	-220.1	-176.3	-133.9	-49.2	31.5	55.4
On-budget	(-204.7)	(-276.0)	(-253.1)	(-220.3)	(-149.7)	(-86.1)	(-75.5)
Off-budget	(52.8)	(56.0)	(76.8)	(86.4)	(100.5)	(117.6)	(130.9)
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public:							
Decrease or increase (-) in Treasury operating cash balance	3.4	11.0	—	—	—	—	—
Increase or decrease (-) in:							
Checks outstanding, etc. ¹	8.1	0.1	2.4	—	—	—	—
Deposit fund balances	0.7	-1.2	-0.7	-1.2	—	—	—
Seigniorage on coins	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Proceeds from the sale of loan assets with recourse ² ..	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public	12.9	10.5	2.3	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total, requirements for borrowing from the public	-139.1	-209.6	-174.1	-134.5	-48.7	32.0	55.9
Reclassification of debt ³	—	—	—	—	-2.4	—	—
Change in debt held by the public ⁴	139.1	209.6	174.1	134.5	51.1	-32.0	-55.9
Debt Outstanding, End of Year:							
Gross Federal debt:							
Debt issued by Treasury ⁴	2,842.0	3,174.9	3,490.8	3,787.9	4,025.3	4,199.5	4,366.7
Debt issued by other agencies	24.2	31.2	30.7	30.7	33.1	31.9	30.6
Total, gross Federal debt ⁴	2,866.2	3,206.1	3,521.5	3,818.6	4,058.5	4,231.4	4,397.2
Held by:							
Government accounts	676.9	807.2	948.4	1,111.1	1,299.9	1,504.8	1,726.6
The public ⁴	2,189.3	2,399.0	2,573.0	2,707.5	2,758.6	2,726.6	2,670.7
Debt Subject to Statutory Limit, End of Year:							
Debt issued by Treasury ⁴	2,842.0	3,174.9	3,490.8	3,787.9	4,025.3	4,199.5	4,366.7
Deduct (-): Treasury debt not subject to limit	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6
Agency debt subject to limit	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unamortized discount or premium (-) on Treasury notes and bonds	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total, debt subject to statutory limit ⁶	2,829.8	3,162.7	3,478.6	3,775.7	4,013.1	4,187.3	4,354.5

*\$50 million or less.

¹ Besides checks outstanding, includes accrued interest payable on Treasury debt, miscellaneous liability accounts, allocations of special drawing rights, and, as an offset, cash and monetary assets other than the Treasury operating cash balance, miscellaneous asset accounts, and profit from the sale of gold.

² Proceeds from the sale of vendee loans with recourse are required by law are to be classified as offsetting collections rather than means of financing.

³ The Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation is estimated to be reclassified from a Government-sponsored enterprise to a Federal agency as of October 1, 1992, and its debt is accordingly reclassified as Federal agency debt.

⁴ Treasury securities held by the public are measured at accrual value (i.e., sales price plus amortized discount or less amortized premiums).

⁵ Consists primarily of Federal Financing Bank debt.

⁶ The statutory debt limit is \$3,122.7 billion.