
TECHNICAL BUDGET ANALYSES

21. CURRENT SERVICES ESTIMATES

Current services, or “baseline,” estimates are designed to provide a benchmark against which Budget proposals can be measured. A baseline is not a prediction of the final outcome of the annual budget process, nor is it a proposed budget. It can be a useful tool in budgeting, however. It can be used as a benchmark against which to measure the magnitude of the policy changes in the President’s Budget or other budget proposals, and it can also be used to warn of future problems if policy is not changed, either for the Government’s overall fiscal health or for individual tax and spending programs.

Ideally, a current services baseline would provide a projection of estimated receipts, outlays, deficits or surpluses, and budget authority reflecting this year’s enacted policies and programs for each year in the future. Defining this baseline is challenging because funding for many programs in operation today expires within the 10-year budget window. Most significantly, funding for discretionary programs is provided one year at a time in annual appropriations acts. Mandatory programs are not generally subject to annual appropriations, but many operate under multiyear authorizations that expire within the budget window. The framework used to construct the baseline must address whether and how to project

forward the funding for these programs beyond their scheduled expiration dates.

Since the early 1970s, when the first requirements for the calculation of a “current services” baseline were enacted, OMB has constructed the baseline using a variety of concepts and measures. Throughout the 1990s, OMB calculated the baseline using a detailed set of rules in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA; P.L. 101-508). Although BBEDCA’s baseline rules lapsed for a period when the enforcement provisions of the BEA expired in 2002, budget practitioners continued to adhere to them. The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA; P.L. 112-25) formally reinstated the BEA’s baseline rules.

The Administration believes adjustments to the BBEDCA baseline are needed to better represent the deficit outlook under current policy and to serve as a more appropriate benchmark against which to measure policy changes. These adjustments allow the baseline to provide a more realistic outlook for tax receipts than a baseline following the BBEDCA rules. These baseline adjustments are discussed in more detail below. Table 21–1 shows estimates of receipts, outlays, and deficits under

Table 21–1. CATEGORY TOTALS FOR THE ADJUSTED BASELINE

(In billions of dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Receipts	3,464	3,706	3,860	4,083	4,350	4,642	4,904	5,158	5,427	5,731	6,027	6,346
Outlays:												
Discretionary:												
Defense	676	713	753	769	782	797	812	829	850	870	891	913
Non-defense	661	724	733	748	758	774	784	801	816	835	853	873
Subtotal, discretionary	1,338	1,438	1,486	1,516	1,541	1,571	1,596	1,630	1,665	1,705	1,744	1,786
Mandatory:												
Social Security	1,038	1,092	1,151	1,217	1,287	1,362	1,442	1,526	1,615	1,709	1,807	1,909
Medicare	644	694	746	828	847	864	973	1,043	1,114	1,273	1,222	1,399
Medicaid and CHIP	427	465	468	490	519	545	575	614	649	687	731	769
Other mandatory	626	726	644	677	681	682	721	767	790	850	830	899
Subtotal, mandatory	2,735	2,977	3,010	3,212	3,334	3,453	3,711	3,950	4,168	4,520	4,590	4,976
Net interest	375	376	379	401	434	469	518	575	633	686	731	775
Total, outlays	4,448	4,791	4,875	5,130	5,308	5,493	5,826	6,154	6,466	6,911	7,065	7,538
Unified deficit(+)/surplus(-)	984	1,085	1,014	1,047	958	851	922	997	1,039	1,180	1,038	1,192
On-budget	(992)	(1,092)	(1,006)	(1,025)	(919)	(799)	(852)	(922)	(949)	(1,082)	(917)	(1,052)
Off-budget	(-8)	(-7)	(8)	(22)	(39)	(53)	(69)	(74)	(90)	(99)	(121)	(140)
Memorandum:												
BBEDCA baseline deficit	984	1,085	1,014	1,047	958	851	904	836	761	871	705	836
Extension of expiring tax provisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	158	270	294	309	323
Related debt service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	2	8	16	24	34
Adjusted baseline deficit	984	1,085	1,014	1,047	958	851	922	997	1,039	1,180	1,038	1,192

*Less than \$500 million.

the Administration's adjusted baseline for 2019 through 2030.¹ The table also shows the Administration's estimates by major component of the budget. The estimates are based on the economic assumptions underlying the Budget, which, as discussed later in this chapter, were developed on the assumption that the Administration's budget proposals will be enacted. OMB maintains a memorandum bank to detail the adjustments made to the BBEDCA baseline to produce this adjusted baseline.

Conceptual Basis for Estimates

Receipts and outlays are divided into two categories that are important for calculating the baseline: those controlled by authorizing legislation (receipts and direct or mandatory spending) and those controlled through the annual appropriations process (discretionary spending). Different estimating rules apply to each category.

Direct spending and receipts.—Direct spending includes the major entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, Federal employee retirement, unemployment compensation, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). It also includes such programs as deposit insurance and farm price and income supports, where the Government is legally obligated to make payments under certain conditions. Taxes and other receipts are like direct spending in that they involve ongoing activities that generally operate under permanent or long-standing authority, and the underlying statutes generally specify the tax rates or benefit levels that must be collected or paid, and who must pay or who is eligible to receive benefits.

The baseline generally—but not always—assumes that receipts and direct spending programs continue in the future as specified by current law. The budgetary effects of anticipated regulatory and administrative actions that are permissible under current law are also reflected in the estimates. BBEDCA requires several exemptions to this general rule, and the Administration's adjusted baseline also provides exceptions to produce a more realistic deficit outlook. Exceptions in BBEDCA and the Administration's adjusted baseline are described below:

- Expiring excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund are assumed to be extended at the rates in effect at the time of expiration. During the projection period of 2020 through 2030, the taxes affected by this exception are:
 - taxes deposited in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2023;
 - taxes deposited in the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, which expire on December 31, 2020;
 - taxes deposited in the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2029;

- taxes deposited in the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Resources Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2020; and

- taxes deposited in the Highway Trust Fund and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2022.

- While BBEDCA requires the extension of trust fund excise taxes, it otherwise bases the receipt estimates on current law. Individual income tax and estate tax provisions of the recently enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that expire after tax year 2025 are assumed to expire according to current law in the BBEDCA baseline. However, the Administration's adjusted baseline extends these provisions permanently. This results in a more realistic outlook for receipts and the deficit, reflecting the likely extension of these provisions.
- Expiring authorizations for direct spending programs that were enacted on or before the date of enactment of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 are assumed to be extended if their current year outlays exceed \$50 million. For example, even though the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, which was authorized prior to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, continues only through 2023 under current law, the baseline estimates assume continuation of this program through the projection period, because the program's current year outlays exceed the \$50 million threshold.²

Discretionary spending.—Discretionary programs differ in one important aspect from direct spending programs: the Congress provides spending authority for almost all discretionary programs one year at a time. The spending authority is normally provided in the form of annual appropriations. Absent appropriations of additional funds in the future, discretionary programs would cease to operate after existing balances were spent. If the baseline were intended strictly to reflect current law, then a baseline would reflect only the expenditure of remaining balances from appropriations laws already enacted. Instead, the BBEDCA baseline provides a mechanical definition to reflect the continuing costs of discretionary programs. Under BBEDCA, the baseline estimates for discretionary programs in the current year are based on that year's enacted appropriations, or on the annualized levels provided by a continuing resolution if final full-year appropriations have not been enacted. For the budget year and beyond, the spending authority in the current year is adjusted for inflation, using specified inflation rates.³ The definition attempts to keep discretionary spending for each program roughly level in real terms.

² If enacted after the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33), programs that are expressly temporary in nature expire in the baseline as provided by current law, even if their current year outlays exceed the \$50 million threshold.

³ The Administration's baseline uses the inflation rates for discretionary spending required by BBEDCA. This requirement results in an overcompensation in the calculation for Federal pay as a result of the calendar-year timing of Federal pay adjustments. Updating the calcula-

¹ The estimates are shown on a unified budget basis; i.e., the off-budget receipts and outlays of the Social Security trust funds and the Postal Service Fund are added to the on-budget receipts and outlays to calculate the unified budget totals.

BBEDCA also imposes caps through 2021 on budget authority for the defense function and for the aggregate of the non-defense functions. These caps were initially established by the BCA, and subsequent legislation later amended the levels of the caps for each year. The most recent budget deal, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (BBA of 2019; P.L. 116–37), set new caps for 2020 and 2021, which are the last years for which caps were originally set in the BCA. The baseline includes allowances that bring the inflated baseline calculated for individual discretionary accounts to the level of the defense and non-defense caps for 2021. After 2021, these allowances assume that discretionary spending grows with inflation from the 2021 cap levels.

BBEDCA allows for adjustments to the discretionary caps for disaster relief spending, emergency requirements, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), wildfire suppression, certain program integrity activities, and the 2020 Census. The adjustments are permitted provided that such funding is designated in legislation by the Congress and, where appropriate, subsequently so by the President. Current adjustments include the following:

- Disaster relief, emergency requirements, and wildfire suppression.—The BBEDCA baseline projects forward \$17.5 billion of funding designated for disaster relief pursuant to Stafford Act declarations for the Department of Homeland Security and the Small Business Administration in 2020. While this funding is increased thereafter by the BBEDCA inflation rates, an allowance is included to reduce the funding stream to the projected funding ceiling for 2021 that is determined for such appropriations by a formula included in BBEDCA. The baseline also inflates a net \$8.5 billion of enacted emergency funding provided mostly to the Departments of Defense and Health and Human Services for expenses related to disaster relief, including from recent major hurricanes, flooding, and earthquakes occurring in 2019 as well as for procurement of Ebola medical countermeasures. Finally, the baseline also includes the nearly \$2.3 billion provided in the 2020 Interior and Environment Appropriations Act for wildfire suppression activities at the Departments of Agriculture (Forest Service) and the Interior. The wildfire suppression amounts are inflated at the BBEDCA inflation rates.
- OCO.—The BBEDCA baseline reflects the \$79.5 billion level of OCO appropriations enacted in the 2020 appropriations Acts inflated at the BBEDCA inflation rates.
- Program integrity activities.—The baseline assumes enacted levels provided in the 2020 Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act for the program integrity cap adjustments authorized in BBEDCA through 2021, and inflates those amounts after the cap adjustments expire in 2021. Additionally, the baseline assumes savings in mandatory benefit pay-

ments from enacting the program integrity cap adjustments at their full levels after 2020.

- 2020 Census.—The BBA of 2019 created a new cap adjustment for any appropriation provided for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account in the Bureau of the Census for the 2020 Census. The adjustment is limited to \$2.5 billion and is for 2020 only. The 2020 Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations Act provided the \$2.5 billion adjustment for 2020 and the baseline inflates this amount at BBEDCA inflation rates. However, since the cap adjustment was only for 2020, the baseline counts the inflated amount toward the non-defense cap in 2021.

In addition to the cap adjustments specified in BBEDCA, the 21st Century Cures Act permitted funds to be appropriated each year and not count toward the discretionary caps so long as the appropriations were specified for the authorized purposes. These amounts are included in the baseline outside of the discretionary cap totals and adjusted for inflation in the budget year and beyond.

Joint Committee Enforcement.—The Joint Select Committee process under the BCA stipulated that, absent intervening legislation, enforcement procedures would be invoked annually through 2021 to reduce the levels of discretionary and mandatory spending to accomplish certain deficit reduction. The BBEDCA baseline includes the effects of the across-the-board reductions (“sequestration”) already invoked by Joint Committee sequestration orders for 2013 through 2020, as well as the sequestration order for mandatory spending for 2021 issued with the transmittal of the 2021 Budget.⁴ As required by current law, the BBEDCA baseline also includes the extension of sequestration of mandatory spending through 2029 at the rate required for 2021.⁵ For discretionary programs, there is no longer any adjustment required under current law for Joint Committee enforcement as the BBA of 2019 effectively cancelled any discretionary cap reductions that would have taken effect in 2021.

Economic Assumptions

As discussed above, an important purpose of the baseline is to serve as a benchmark against which policy proposals are measured. By convention, the President’s Budget constructs baseline and policy estimates under the same set of economic and technical assumptions.

⁴ The effects of past sequestration reductions are reflected in the detailed schedules for the affected budget accounts, while the 2021 reductions are reflected in allowance accounts due to the timing of the preparation of the detailed budget estimates and the issuance of the 2021 sequestration order. See Chapter 10, “Budget Process,” of this volume for a more thorough discussion of the Joint Committee sequestration procedures.

⁵ Since enactment of the BCA, the Congress has extended sequestration of mandatory spending through a series of amendments to section 251A of BBEDCA (2 U.S.C. 901a). Most recently, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-37) extended it through 2029. This legislation also specified, for 2029, that spending for the Medicare program should be reduced by 4.0 percent for the first half of the sequestration period and zero for the second half.

tion to address this annual timing discrepancy would have only a small effect on the discretionary baseline.

Table 21–2. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS
(Fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):												
Levels, in billions of dollars:												
Current dollars	21,216	22,211	23,353	24,543	25,791	27,104	28,473	29,884	31,343	32,875	34,480	36,164
Real, chained (2012) dollars	18,961	19,469	20,069	20,675	21,299	21,942	22,597	23,248	23,904	24,578	25,271	25,984
Percent change, year over year:												
Current dollars	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Real, chained (2012) dollars	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Inflation measures (percent change, year over year):												
GDP chained price index	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer price index (all urban)	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Unemployment rate, civilian (percent)	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Interest rates (percent):												
91-day Treasury bills	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
10-year Treasury notes	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
MEMORANDUM:												
Related program assumptions:												
Automatic benefit increases (percent):												
Social security and veterans pensions	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Federal employee retirement	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program .....	.....	.....	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Insured unemployment rate	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

These assumptions are developed on the basis that the President’s Budget proposals will be enacted.

While this estimating approach has the virtue of simplicity, it offers an incomplete view of the effects of proposals, because it fails to capture the fact that the economy and the budget interact. Government tax and spending policies can influence prices, economic growth, consumption, savings, and investment. In turn, changes in economic conditions due to the enactment of proposals affect tax receipts and spending, including for unemployment benefits, entitlement payments that receive automatic cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs), income support programs for low-income individuals, and interest on the Federal debt.

Because of these interactions, it would be reasonable, from an economic perspective, to assume different economic paths for the baseline projection and the President’s Budget. However, this would greatly complicate the process of producing the Budget, which normally includes a large number of proposals that could have potential economic feedback effects. Agencies would have to produce two sets of estimates for programs sensitive to economic assumptions even if those programs were not directly affected by any proposal in the Budget. Using different economic assumptions for baseline and policy estimates would also diminish the value of the baseline estimates as a benchmark for measuring proposed policy changes, because it would be difficult to separate the effects of proposed policy changes from the effects of different economic assumptions. Using the same economic assumptions for the baseline and the President’s Budget eliminates this potential source of confusion.

The economic assumptions underlying the Budget and the Administration’s baseline are summarized in Table 21–2. The economic outlook underlying these assumptions is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2 of this volume.

Major Programmatic Assumptions

A number of programmatic assumptions must be made to calculate the baseline estimates. These include assumptions about annual cost-of-living adjustments in the indexed programs and the number of beneficiaries who will receive payments from the major benefit programs. Assumptions about various automatic cost-of-living-adjustments are shown in Table 21–2, and assumptions about baseline caseload projections for the major benefit programs are shown in Table 21–3. These assumptions affect baseline estimates of direct spending for each of these programs, and they also affect estimates of the discretionary baseline for a limited number of programs. For the administrative expenses for Medicare, Railroad Retirement, and unemployment insurance, the discretionary baseline is increased (or decreased) for changes in the number of beneficiaries in addition to the adjustments for inflation described earlier. Although these adjustments are applied at the account level, they have no effect in the aggregate because discretionary baseline levels are constrained to the BBEDCA caps.

It is also necessary to make assumptions about the continuation of expiring programs and provisions. As explained above, in the baseline estimates provided here, expiring excise taxes dedicated to a trust fund

Table 21-3. BASELINE BENEFICIARY PROJECTIONS FOR MAJOR BENEFIT PROGRAMS

(Annual average, in thousands)

	Actual 2019	Estimate										
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Farmers receiving Federal payments	1,470	1,465	1,460	1,455	1,450	1,445	1,440	1,435	1,430	1,425	1,420	1,415
Federal direct student loans	7,825	7,927	7,987	8,072	8,153	8,243	8,315	8,366	8,407	8,435	8,465	8,493
Federal Pell Grants	6,673	6,834	6,975	7,117	7,276	7,427	7,582	7,744	7,905	8,102	8,259	8,427
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program ¹	79,589	79,347	79,157	79,277	81,419	82,106	82,848	83,587	84,234	84,991	85,024	85,529
Medicare-eligible military retiree health benefits	2,438	2,461	2,482	2,505	2,524	2,549	2,576	2,601	2,623	2,643	2,656	2,656
Medicare ² :												
Hospital insurance	60,616	61,954	63,484	65,148	66,797	68,410	70,049	71,682	73,258	74,774	76,202	77,508
Supplementary medical insurance:												
Part B	55,925	57,164	58,653	60,251	61,840	63,404	64,973	66,529	68,045	69,501	70,897	72,178
Part D	46,851	48,185	49,583	51,079	52,558	53,981	55,386	56,743	58,048	59,308	60,502	61,601
Prescription Drug Plans and Medicare:												
Advantage Prescription Drug Plans	45,431	46,907	48,461	50,108	51,606	53,006	54,387	55,720	57,002	58,239	59,412	60,491
Retiree Drug Subsidy	1,421	1,278	1,122	971	952	975	999	1,023	1,046	1,069	1,090	1,110
Managed Care Enrollment ³	22,530	24,165	25,417	26,404	27,268	28,154	29,056	29,941	30,791	31,601	32,366	33,073
Railroad retirement	507	501	494	488	480	473	466	458	451	444	437	430
Federal civil service retirement	2,723	2,751	2,778	2,805	2,831	2,852	2,873	2,895	2,917	2,938	2,958	2,976
Military retirement	2,321	2,332	2,342	2,352	2,360	2,388	2,392	2,394	2,396	2,394	2,391	2,388
Unemployment insurance	5,132	5,054	5,449	5,624	5,781	5,885	5,953	5,997	6,022	6,046	6,065	6,080
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	37,612	37,961	36,880	34,980	33,373	32,955	32,685	32,588	32,146	31,864	31,781	31,368
Child nutrition	34,717	35,140	35,567	35,929	36,225	36,526	36,831	37,139	37,451	37,768	38,089	38,410
Foster care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance	704	795	867	984	1,083	1,186	1,302	1,422	1,552	1,694	1,852	2,006
Supplemental security income (SSI):												
Aged	1,114	1,112	1,112	1,116	1,123	1,135	1,151	1,168	1,184	1,200	1,216	1,231
Blind/disabled	6,842	6,811	6,763	6,741	6,738	6,745	6,759	6,769	6,777	6,789	6,804	6,824
Total, SSI	7,957	7,923	7,875	7,857	7,861	7,880	7,910	7,937	7,961	7,989	8,020	8,055
Child care and development fund ⁴	2,198	2,293	2,391	2,344	2,332	2,157	2,052	1,991	1,934	1,877	1,822	1,770
Social security (OASDI):												
Old age and survivors insurance	53,100	54,520	55,867	57,232	58,643	60,103	61,535	62,941	64,327	65,803	67,201	68,501
Disability insurance	10,114	9,973	9,900	9,851	9,808	9,791	9,826	9,877	9,943	9,936	9,931	9,941
Total, OASDI	63,214	64,493	65,767	67,083	68,451	69,894	71,361	72,818	74,270	75,739	77,132	78,442
Veterans compensation:												
Veterans	4,852	5,089	5,268	5,426	5,579	5,729	5,875	6,016	6,151	6,282	6,408	6,531
Survivors (non-veterans)	430	443	456	471	488	506	526	547	570	593	618	643
Total, Veterans compensation	5,282	5,532	5,724	5,897	6,067	6,235	6,401	6,563	6,721	6,875	7,026	7,174
Veterans pensions:												
Veterans	248	237	231	228	226	226	228	230	231	233	234	236
Survivors (non-veterans)	185	167	161	159	160	161	161	162	163	164	165	166
Total, Veterans pensions	433	404	392	387	386	387	389	392	394	397	399	402

¹ Medicaid enrollment excludes territories.² Medicare figures (Hospital Insurance, Part B, and Part D) do not sum to total Medicare enrollment due to enrollment in multiple programs.³ Enrollment figures include only beneficiaries who receive both Part A and Part B services through managed care.⁴ These levels include children served through CCDF (including TANF transfers) and through funds spent directly on child care in the Social Services Block Grant and TANF programs.

are extended at current rates. In general, mandatory programs with spending of at least \$50 million in the current year are also assumed to continue, unless the programs are explicitly temporary in nature. Table 21-4, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/analytical-perspectives/>, provides a listing of mandatory programs and taxes assumed to continue in the baseline after their expiration.⁶ Many other important assump-

tions must be made in order to calculate the baseline estimates. These include the timing and content of regulations that will be issued over the projection period, the use of administrative discretion under current law, and other assumptions about the way programs operate, including administrative actions covered by Executive

and Afghanistan and other recurring international activities, are assumed to continue, and are therefore not presented in Table 21-4.

⁶ All discretionary programs with enacted appropriations in the current year, including costs for overseas contingency operations in Iraq

Table 21-7. CHANGE IN OUTLAY ESTIMATES BY CATEGORY IN THE ADJUSTED BASELINE

(In billions of dollars)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Change 2020 to 2021		Change 2020 to 2025		Change 2020 to 2030		
												Amount	Percent	Amount	Average annual rate	Amount	Average annual rate	
Outlays:																		
Discretionary:																		
Defense	713	753	769	782	797	812	829	850	870	891	913	39	5.5%	98	2.6%	200	2.5%	
Non-defense	724	733	748	758	774	784	801	816	835	853	873	8	1.2%	60	1.6%	149	1.9%	
Subtotal, discretionary	1,438	1,486	1,516	1,541	1,571	1,596	1,630	1,665	1,705	1,744	1,786	48	3.3%	159	2.1%	349	2.2%	
Mandatory:																		
Farm programs	30	21	20	21	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	-9	-30.2%	-11	-8.7%	-12	-5.1%	
GSE support	-4	-7	-21	-21	-20	-19	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-3	67.9%	-15	35.3%	-14	15.4%	
Medicaid	447	452	474	502	526	556	594	628	665	711	754	5	1.0%	109	4.4%	307	5.4%	
Other health care	120	106	105	110	115	120	126	130	137	141	143	-14	-11.5%	*	0.1%	23	1.8%	
Medicare	694	746	828	847	864	973	1,043	1,114	1,273	1,222	1,399	53	7.6%	279	7.0%	705	7.3%	
Federal employee retirement and disability	155	160	171	171	171	182	187	192	204	197	208	5	3.3%	27	3.2%	53	3.0%	
Unemployment compensation	27	29	31	33	35	37	38	40	42	44	46	2	7.3%	9	6.0%	19	5.3%	
Other income security programs	272	277	284	286	287	293	311	315	329	328	338	4	1.6%	20	1.5%	66	2.2%	
Social Security	1,092	1,151	1,217	1,287	1,362	1,442	1,526	1,615	1,709	1,807	1,909	60	5.5%	351	5.7%	818	5.7%	
Veterans programs	125	135	154	154	152	176	186	197	224	204	233	10	8.4%	51	7.1%	108	6.4%	
Other mandatory programs	126	73	65	61	61	63	66	66	70	71	83	-53	-41.9%	-64	-13.0%	-43	-4.1%	
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-107	-134	-116	-117	-120	-129	-127	-130	-134	-137	-137	-27	25.3%	-22	3.9%	-30	2.5%	
Subtotal, mandatory	2,977	3,010	3,212	3,334	3,453	3,711	3,950	4,168	4,520	4,590	4,976	33	1.1%	734	4.5%	2,000	5.3%	
Net interest	376	379	401	434	469	518	575	633	686	731	775	3	0.9%	142	6.6%	399	7.5%	
Total, outlays	4,791	4,875	5,130	5,308	5,493	5,826	6,154	6,466	6,911	7,065	7,538	84	1.7%	1,035	4.0%	2,747	4.6%	

*Less than \$500 million.

Table 21–8. OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION IN THE ADJUSTED BASELINE
(In billions of dollars)

Function	2019 Actual	Estimate										
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
National Defense:												
Department of Defense—Military	654.0	689.6	729.0	746.3	759.0	773.2	786.9	803.4	823.7	843.7	864.0	885.1
Other	32.0	34.9	37.2	36.5	37.1	37.7	38.3	39.1	39.9	40.6	41.5	42.3
Total, National Defense	686.0	724.5	766.1	782.7	796.1	810.9	825.3	842.4	863.6	884.4	905.4	927.4
International Affairs	52.7	58.3	63.8	57.0	59.5	60.3	60.4	61.5	62.6	64.0	65.4	66.6
General Science, Space, and Technology	32.4	35.0	36.7	38.6	40.0	40.3	41.1	41.9	42.4	43.3	44.2	45.2
Energy	5.0	4.6	8.1	7.1	5.6	5.0	4.2	6.0	5.9	8.4	8.9	9.3
Natural Resources and Environment	37.8	42.8	47.4	51.5	51.6	53.3	51.8	52.2	52.7	53.6	54.5	55.3
Agriculture	38.3	38.3	28.9	28.5	29.5	27.4	27.3	27.1	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.1
Commerce and Housing Credit	-25.7	0.7	8.8	-1.7	-2.6	-0.2	3.3	6.5	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.7
On-Budget	(-24.6)	(0.6)	(7.6)	(-4.2)	(-3.6)	(-0.4)	(3.1)	(6.2)	(7.3)	(7.8)	(8.8)	(9.4)
Off-Budget	(-1.1)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(2.5)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Transportation	97.1	101.6	105.5	108.5	110.7	113.0	115.3	116.2	118.4	122.6	126.2	129.3
Community and Regional Development	26.9	30.3	36.3	44.5	39.2	41.9	40.4	41.5	39.6	39.8	38.6	39.2
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	136.8	195.5	122.0	120.9	127.6	131.5	135.7	138.7	141.8	144.6	147.2	149.9
Health	584.8	640.1	635.6	657.7	691.7	723.3	759.3	804.4	845.2	890.3	942.4	989.9
Medicare	651.0	699.3	752.7	835.3	854.9	872.3	981.5	1,051.1	1,123.1	1,282.0	1,231.2	1,408.8
Income Security	514.8	529.3	546.5	566.2	572.4	576.6	595.5	622.6	635.0	664.1	660.1	684.4
Social Security	1,044.4	1,097.2	1,157.0	1,223.3	1,293.4	1,369.3	1,449.2	1,533.3	1,622.0	1,717.0	1,815.4	1,917.3
On-Budget	(36.1)	(39.3)	(43.1)	(46.9)	(50.9)	(55.3)	(60.2)	(73.1)	(82.0)	(88.9)	(96.2)	(104.0)
Off-Budget	(1,008.3)	(1,057.9)	(1,113.9)	(1,176.4)	(1,242.6)	(1,314.0)	(1,389.0)	(1,460.2)	(1,540.0)	(1,628.1)	(1,719.2)	(1,813.3)
Veterans Benefits and Services	199.8	215.1	236.7	261.1	263.8	264.8	290.9	304.8	319.0	349.1	332.7	364.5
Administration of Justice	65.7	79.6	77.8	76.7	77.2	77.6	78.8	80.6	82.6	84.6	86.6	94.6
General Government	23.4	29.5	28.1	27.5	28.3	28.6	29.4	30.0	30.3	31.6	32.3	33.4
Net Interest	375.2	376.2	379.5	401.4	433.5	468.6	517.9	574.5	632.8	686.2	731.1	775.1
On-Budget	(457.7)	(455.2)	(455.1)	(472.5)	(500.7)	(533.7)	(580.8)	(636.9)	(696.5)	(750.1)	(793.8)	(836.5)
Off-Budget	(-82.5)	(-79.0)	(-75.7)	(-71.1)	(-67.2)	(-65.1)	(-62.9)	(-62.4)	(-63.7)	(-63.9)	(-62.7)	(-61.4)
Allowances		*	-28.8	-40.8	-47.2	-51.1	-52.5	-54.1	-55.1	-56.1	-56.5	-52.2
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts:												
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-72.8	-79.9	-90.4	-90.9	-90.8	-93.1	-95.4	-97.7	-100.0	-102.5	-104.8	-103.8
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	-18.1	-19.1	-19.9	-20.6	-21.2	-21.7	-22.6	-23.3	-24.0	-24.9	-25.4	-26.4
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-6.2	-4.9	-5.1	-4.7	-5.1	-5.4	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-6.4	-6.5	-6.7
Sale of major assets												
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	-1.2	-3.1	-18.7	-*	-0.1	-0.1	-5.6	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*
Total, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-98.2	-107.0	-134.1	-116.2	-117.1	-120.3	-129.3	-126.9	-130.2	-133.8	-136.8	-136.9
On-Budget	(-80.1)	(-87.9)	(-114.2)	(-95.6)	(-96.0)	(-98.6)	(-106.7)	(-103.6)	(-106.2)	(-108.8)	(-111.4)	(-110.5)
Off-Budget	(-18.1)	(-19.1)	(-19.9)	(-20.6)	(-21.2)	(-21.7)	(-22.6)	(-23.3)	(-24.0)	(-24.9)	(-25.4)	(-26.4)
Total	4,448.3	4,790.9	4,874.7	5,129.7	5,308.0	5,492.9	5,825.5	6,154.4	6,466.2	6,910.9	7,065.0	7,537.9
On-Budget	(3,541.7)	(3,831.1)	(3,855.2)	(4,042.5)	(4,152.8)	(4,265.5)	(4,521.8)	(4,779.6)	(5,013.5)	(5,371.4)	(5,433.6)	(5,812.0)
Off-Budget	(906.6)	(959.8)	(1,019.5)	(1,087.2)	(1,155.2)	(1,227.5)	(1,303.7)	(1,374.8)	(1,452.6)	(1,539.5)	(1,631.4)	(1,725.9)

*Less than \$500 million.

Table 21–9. OUTLAYS BY AGENCY IN THE ADJUSTED BASELINE
(In billions of dollars)

Agency	2019 Actual	Estimate										
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Legislative Branch	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9
Judicial Branch	8.0	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.2
Agriculture	150.1	154.6	147.4	147.6	149.9	149.3	151.6	154.5	156.8	160.3	163.5	163.5
Commerce	11.3	17.1	17.3	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0
Defense—Military Programs	654.0	689.6	736.7	757.8	772.6	788.1	803.1	820.7	842.1	863.1	884.4	906.7
Education	104.4	159.3	85.2	83.5	89.8	93.4	97.1	99.5	102.2	104.3	106.2	108.2
Energy	28.9	34.4	38.8	38.0	37.3	37.0	36.6	38.6	39.2	42.2	43.2	44.0
Health and Human Services	1,213.8	1,321.4	1,387.0	1,502.1	1,555.6	1,602.4	1,746.9	1,861.3	1,973.2	2,176.2	2,187.2	2,377.5
Homeland Security	57.7	62.2	66.2	71.4	69.0	73.8	75.3	77.8	79.5	82.4	85.0	92.8
Housing and Urban Development	29.2	36.0	53.4	54.9	54.9	54.5	53.1	53.6	51.3	51.5	50.4	50.7
Interior	13.9	17.5	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3
Justice	35.1	45.3	43.1	42.0	41.3	40.9	41.4	42.3	43.4	44.5	45.7	46.9
Labor	35.8	36.4	37.9	41.4	44.6	48.0	45.4	58.4	56.6	59.6	62.6	65.6
State	28.0	32.2	30.9	32.2	32.7	32.9	33.6	34.2	35.0	35.7	36.6	37.4
Transportation	80.7	84.7	88.9	91.7	93.5	95.4	97.2	97.6	99.2	101.7	103.9	106.2
Treasury	689.5	701.0	689.7	693.9	728.0	767.6	820.6	876.1	959.4	1,023.6	1,069.2	1,122.6
Veterans Affairs	199.6	214.3	236.2	260.6	263.3	264.3	290.4	304.3	318.5	348.6	332.1	364.0
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	6.5	5.5	7.0	11.0	10.4	11.4	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.9	9.0
Other Defense Civil Programs	60.9	64.5	65.3	73.0	69.3	66.1	74.2	79.1	79.1	87.4	78.4	85.3
Environmental Protection Agency	8.1	7.5	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.8
Executive Office of the President	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
General Services Administration	-1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
International Assistance Programs	23.6	25.7	32.6	24.6	26.3	26.7	26.2	26.7	27.1	27.7	28.3	28.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.1	23.8	24.4	24.9	25.5	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.8
National Science Foundation	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0
Office of Personnel Management	103.1	106.4	110.0	114.6	119.2	124.1	128.6	133.7	138.6	144.2	149.6	154.9
Small Business Administration	0.5	-0.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Social Security Administration	1,101.8	1,155.2	1,216.2	1,288.3	1,355.8	1,428.7	1,514.6	1,600.5	1,691.0	1,792.6	1,882.8	1,991.6
On-Budget	(93.6)	(97.3)	(102.3)	(111.9)	(113.2)	(114.7)	(125.6)	(140.3)	(150.9)	(164.5)	(163.6)	(178.3)
Off-Budget	(1,008.3)	(1,057.9)	(1,113.9)	(1,176.4)	(1,242.6)	(1,314.0)	(1,389.0)	(1,460.2)	(1,540.0)	(1,628.1)	(1,719.2)	(1,813.3)
Other Independent Agencies	19.9	27.5	29.8	33.6	35.4	37.9	41.3	43.9	45.3	46.4	47.8	49.8
On-Budget	(21.0)	(27.4)	(28.7)	(31.1)	(34.4)	(37.6)	(41.1)	(43.6)	(45.0)	(46.1)	(47.6)	(49.5)
Off-Budget	(-1.1)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(2.5)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Allowances .....	.....	*	-43.0	-69.8	-79.7	-85.8	-89.7	-94.5	-98.2	-102.5	-116.7	-81.9
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-247.8	-252.6	-274.4	-255.6	-254.5	-259.7	-268.9	-263.0	-283.8	-291.4	-290.8	-294.2
On-Budget	(-147.2)	(-154.4)	(-178.9)	(-163.9)	(-166.1)	(-172.8)	(-183.4)	(-177.3)	(-196.1)	(-202.6)	(-202.7)	(-206.4)
Off-Budget	(-100.6)	(-98.2)	(-95.5)	(-91.7)	(-88.4)	(-86.9)	(-85.5)	(-85.7)	(-87.7)	(-88.8)	(-88.1)	(-87.7)
Total	4,448.3	4,790.9	4,874.7	5,129.7	5,308.0	5,492.9	5,825.5	6,154.4	6,466.2	6,910.9	7,065.0	7,537.9
On-Budget	(3,541.7)	(3,831.1)	(3,855.2)	(4,042.5)	(4,152.8)	(4,265.5)	(4,521.8)	(4,779.6)	(5,013.5)	(5,371.4)	(5,433.6)	(5,812.0)
Off-Budget	(906.6)	(959.8)	(1,019.5)	(1,087.2)	(1,155.2)	(1,227.5)	(1,303.7)	(1,374.8)	(1,452.6)	(1,539.5)	(1,631.4)	(1,725.9)

*Less than \$500 million.

Table 21–10. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION IN THE ADJUSTED BASELINE
(In billions of dollars)

Function	2019 Actual	Estimate										
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
National Defense:												
Department of Defense—Military	712.6	721.5	729.9	747.4	765.4	783.4	802.3	821.6	841.6	862.1	883.2	904.8
Other	33.2	35.6	35.8	36.5	37.2	37.9	38.7	39.5	40.3	41.1	41.9	42.8
Total, National Defense	745.7	757.2	765.7	783.9	802.5	821.3	841.0	861.0	881.9	903.2	925.1	947.5
International Affairs	78.6	58.8	64.4	68.1	70.7	72.7	73.9	75.3	76.6	77.9	79.3	80.7
General Science, Space, and Technology	35.6	37.1	38.0	38.8	39.6	40.5	41.3	42.2	43.1	44.0	45.0	45.9
Energy	6.8	6.8	8.4	7.4	6.4	5.8	4.9	6.6	6.6	8.9	9.6	9.8
Natural Resources and Environment	46.5	47.7	47.8	49.3	50.9	52.1	53.0	54.2	55.3	56.6	57.9	59.1
Agriculture	41.7	41.6	29.6	27.3	27.9	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.4	27.4
Commerce and Housing Credit	6.4	23.3	23.6	12.0	13.7	17.0	21.3	24.4	26.3	27.9	29.4	30.9
On-Budget	(6.4)	(23.0)	(23.3)	(11.7)	(13.4)	(16.7)	(21.0)	(24.1)	(26.0)	(27.7)	(29.2)	(30.6)
Off-Budget	(-0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Transportation	106.3	101.8	104.3	105.5	106.7	107.9	109.2	110.5	111.8	114.9	116.6	118.1
Community and Regional Development	31.5	32.1	32.9	33.9	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.6	38.2	38.9	39.6	40.2
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	141.0	195.9	122.2	124.4	129.0	133.3	137.7	140.9	144.0	146.8	149.4	152.1
Health	608.9	628.7	655.0	674.7	704.0	729.8	768.7	813.3	853.9	899.5	948.3	1,000.1
Medicare	702.1	753.7	804.8	835.0	855.1	872.5	981.6	1,051.2	1,123.2	1,281.9	1,228.0	1,416.1
Income Security	539.2	542.6	554.9	573.5	583.0	592.9	611.5	628.2	644.5	666.5	674.5	690.3
Social Security	1,047.0	1,102.1	1,162.7	1,228.9	1,299.5	1,375.9	1,456.1	1,540.6	1,629.8	1,725.1	1,823.8	1,925.9
On-Budget	(36.1)	(39.3)	(43.1)	(46.9)	(50.9)	(55.3)	(60.2)	(73.1)	(82.0)	(88.9)	(96.2)	(104.0)
Off-Budget	(1,010.9)	(1,062.8)	(1,119.5)	(1,181.9)	(1,248.6)	(1,320.6)	(1,395.8)	(1,467.4)	(1,547.8)	(1,636.2)	(1,727.6)	(1,822.0)
Veterans Benefits and Services	194.8	214.4	238.6	252.8	266.6	280.1	293.9	308.0	322.4	338.2	353.9	361.7
Administration of Justice	69.3	69.3	78.0	75.3	77.0	77.6	79.7	81.5	83.5	85.5	87.6	95.6
General Government	25.1	26.5	28.2	28.2	28.8	29.5	30.2	31.0	31.8	32.6	33.4	34.3
Net Interest	375.9	375.5	379.5	401.4	433.5	468.6	517.9	574.5	632.8	686.2	731.1	775.1
On-Budget	(458.4)	(454.5)	(455.1)	(472.5)	(500.7)	(533.7)	(580.8)	(636.9)	(696.5)	(750.1)	(793.8)	(836.5)
Off-Budget	(-82.5)	(-79.0)	(-75.7)	(-71.1)	(-67.2)	(-65.1)	(-62.9)	(-62.4)	(-63.7)	(-63.9)	(-62.7)	(-61.4)
Allowances .....	.....	*	-50.4	-50.1	-51.7	-52.8	-53.9	-55.1	-55.7	-56.7	-57.1	-48.8
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts:												
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-72.8	-79.9	-90.4	-90.9	-90.8	-93.1	-95.4	-97.7	-100.0	-102.5	-104.8	-103.8
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	-18.1	-19.1	-19.9	-20.6	-21.2	-21.7	-22.6	-23.3	-24.0	-24.9	-25.4	-26.4
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-6.2	-4.9	-5.1	-4.7	-5.1	-5.4	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-6.4	-6.5	-6.7
Sale of major assets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other undistributed offsetting receipts	-1.2	-3.1	-18.7	-*	-0.1	-0.1	-5.6	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*
Total, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-98.2	-107.0	-134.1	-116.2	-117.1	-120.3	-129.3	-126.9	-130.2	-133.8	-136.8	-136.9
On-Budget	(-80.1)	(-87.9)	(-114.2)	(-95.6)	(-96.0)	(-98.6)	(-106.7)	(-103.6)	(-106.2)	(-108.8)	(-111.4)	(-110.5)
Off-Budget	(-18.1)	(-19.1)	(-19.9)	(-20.6)	(-21.2)	(-21.7)	(-22.6)	(-23.3)	(-24.0)	(-24.9)	(-25.4)	(-26.4)
Total	4,704.1	4,908.0	4,954.0	5,154.0	5,362.0	5,568.2	5,903.2	6,226.1	6,546.8	6,971.8	7,165.9	7,625.3
On-Budget	(3,793.8)	(3,943.1)	(3,929.7)	(4,063.5)	(4,201.5)	(4,334.2)	(4,592.6)	(4,844.0)	(5,086.4)	(5,424.3)	(5,526.2)	(5,890.8)
Off-Budget	(910.3)	(964.9)	(1,024.3)	(1,090.5)	(1,160.5)	(1,234.1)	(1,310.6)	(1,382.1)	(1,460.4)	(1,547.6)	(1,639.8)	(1,734.5)
MEMORANDUM												
Discretionary Budget Authority:												
National Defense	718.8	746.0	752.7	770.7	789.2	808.2	827.8	847.6	868.3	889.3	911.0	933.2
International Affairs	56.3	55.8	57.2	58.4	59.7	61.0	62.3	63.6	65.0	66.4	67.8	69.3
Domestic	601.4	615.0	598.1	613.0	628.2	644.0	659.8	676.1	692.9	710.1	727.7	745.8
Total, Discretionary	1,376.5	1,416.8	1,408.0	1,442.2	1,477.1	1,513.2	1,549.9	1,587.3	1,626.2	1,665.8	1,706.5	1,748.3

*Less than \$500 million.

Table 21–11. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY IN THE ADJUSTED BASELINE
(In billions of dollars)

Agency	2019 Actual	Estimate										
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Legislative Branch	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0
Judicial Branch	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.1
Agriculture	166.7	162.0	150.9	150.7	152.9	155.1	157.8	161.1	163.4	166.8	170.4	168.5
Commerce	12.5	15.5	16.2	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.4
Defense—Military Programs	712.6	721.5	743.4	761.7	780.6	799.5	819.4	839.8	860.8	882.4	904.5	927.3
Education	106.2	159.0	85.2	87.0	90.9	94.6	98.3	100.9	103.7	105.8	107.7	109.8
Energy	32.3	37.3	38.1	37.8	37.6	38.0	37.6	39.6	40.4	43.2	44.4	45.0
Health and Human Services	1,284.0	1,366.2	1,458.2	1,517.7	1,566.4	1,608.4	1,755.6	1,869.6	1,981.3	2,185.2	2,192.7	2,387.2
Homeland Security	62.8	66.0	68.3	70.8	73.8	75.4	76.9	78.6	80.3	83.8	85.9	93.7
Housing and Urban Development	56.8	52.7	56.7	57.7	58.7	59.6	60.7	61.7	62.7	63.8	64.9	66.0
Interior	15.9	18.4	17.0	17.1	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.5
Justice	34.7	36.9	44.2	40.1	41.1	40.9	42.1	43.1	44.2	45.3	46.5	47.7
Labor	42.3	42.5	45.0	47.2	49.7	52.0	54.0	56.2	58.3	60.5	62.8	65.2
State	30.4	30.6	31.4	32.1	32.8	33.5	34.3	35.1	35.9	36.7	37.5	38.3
Transportation	88.7	86.1	88.1	88.8	89.4	90.1	90.9	91.6	92.4	93.1	93.9	94.8
Treasury	700.2	699.9	690.3	695.6	728.6	768.8	821.9	877.8	961.6	1,025.3	1,071.1	1,124.2
Veterans Affairs	194.2	214.0	238.1	252.4	266.1	279.6	293.4	307.5	321.9	337.6	353.4	361.2
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	10.2	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7
Other Defense Civil Programs	61.2	64.3	65.5	67.9	69.5	71.7	74.5	79.4	79.4	81.5	84.9	85.5
Environmental Protection Agency	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.4
Executive Office of the President	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
General Services Administration	–0.2	–1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
International Assistance Programs	46.3	27.3	31.9	34.7	36.6	37.8	38.2	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.3	40.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	21.5	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.1	24.7	25.2	25.8	26.4	27.0	27.6	28.2
National Science Foundation	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3
Office of Personnel Management	104.9	108.7	113.0	117.6	122.4	127.3	132.1	137.1	142.3	147.6	153.4	158.8
Small Business Administration	–0.1	–0.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Social Security Administration	1,105.0	1,160.6	1,219.7	1,293.9	1,361.8	1,435.3	1,521.5	1,607.8	1,698.7	1,800.7	1,891.2	2,000.3
On-Budget	(94.1)	(97.8)	(100.2)	(112.0)	(113.2)	(114.7)	(125.7)	(140.4)	(150.9)	(164.6)	(163.6)	(178.4)
Off-Budget	(1,010.9)	(1,062.8)	(1,119.5)	(1,181.9)	(1,248.6)	(1,320.6)	(1,395.8)	(1,467.4)	(1,547.8)	(1,636.2)	(1,727.6)	(1,822.0)
Other Independent Agencies	31.8	30.8	35.2	38.4	41.3	44.1	47.9	50.2	51.6	53.3	55.0	57.0
On-Budget	(31.9)	(30.6)	(34.9)	(38.1)	(41.0)	(43.8)	(47.6)	(49.9)	(51.3)	(53.0)	(54.7)	(56.7)
Off-Budget	(–0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Allowances .....	.....	*	–72.7	–82.3	–86.0	–88.8	–92.3	–96.6	–99.9	–104.4	–121.7	–72.5
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	–247.8	–252.6	–274.4	–255.6	–254.5	–259.7	–268.9	–263.0	–283.8	–291.4	–290.8	–294.2
On-Budget	(–147.2)	(–154.4)	(–178.9)	(–163.9)	(–166.1)	(–172.8)	(–183.4)	(–177.3)	(–196.1)	(–202.6)	(–202.7)	(–206.4)
Off-Budget	(–100.6)	(–98.2)	(–95.5)	(–91.7)	(–88.4)	(–86.9)	(–85.5)	(–85.7)	(–87.7)	(–88.8)	(–88.1)	(–87.7)
Total	4,704.1	4,908.0	4,954.0	5,154.0	5,362.0	5,568.2	5,903.2	6,226.1	6,546.8	6,971.8	7,165.9	7,625.3
On-Budget	(3,793.8)	(3,943.1)	(3,929.7)	(4,063.5)	(4,201.5)	(4,334.2)	(4,592.6)	(4,844.0)	(5,086.4)	(5,424.3)	(5,526.2)	(5,890.8)
Off-Budget	(910.3)	(964.9)	(1,024.3)	(1,090.5)	(1,160.5)	(1,234.1)	(1,310.6)	(1,382.1)	(1,460.4)	(1,547.6)	(1,639.8)	(1,734.5)

*Less than \$500 million.

