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. However, it can still be a useful tool in budgeting. 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.

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 typically 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; Public Law 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; Public Law 112-25) formally reinstated the BEA’s baseline rules.

The Administration believes certain 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. The baseline adjustments are discussed in more detail below. Table 21–1 shows estimates of re-

Table 21–1. CATEGORY TOTALS FOR THE ADJUSTED BASELINE
(In billions of dollars)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Receipts	4,897	4,650	4,721	4,910	5,305	5,647	5,940	6,200	6,485	6,791	7,060	7,418
Outlays:												
Discretionary:												
Defense	752	800	880	902	912	926	944	965	988	1,010	1,034	1,058
Non-defense	912	936	992	986	1,011	1,024	1,028	1,047	1,072	1,093	1,117	1,141
Subtotal, discretionary	1,664	1,736	1,872	1,888	1,923	1,950	1,972	2,012	2,059	2,103	2,151	2,199
Mandatory:												
Social Security	1,212	1,346	1,459	1,553	1,646	1,742	1,842	1,943	2,046	2,152	2,261	2,371
Medicare	747	821	842	959	1,033	1,117	1,276	1,223	1,388	1,482	1,596	1,844
Medicaid and CHIP	609	625	574	600	638	674	716	756	798	841	889	942
Other mandatory	1,565	1,182	1,041	967	981	971	1,040	1,014	1,068	1,095	1,135	1,205
Subtotal, mandatory	4,133	3,975	3,916	4,078	4,298	4,503	4,874	4,935	5,300	5,570	5,881	6,361
Net interest	476	665	796	842	882	929	984	1,053	1,133	1,220	1,310	1,393
Total, outlays	6,273	6,376	6,584	6,808	7,103	7,382	7,830	8,000	8,493	8,894	9,342	9,954
Unified deficit(+)/surplus(–)	1,376	1,726	1,863	1,897	1,798	1,735	1,890	1,800	2,008	2,103	2,282	2,535
(On-budget)	(1,361)	(1,712)	(1,757)	(1,757)	(1,637)	(1,541)	(1,670)	(1,539)	(1,709)	(1,762)	(1,901)	(2,139)
(Off-budget)	(15)	(14)	(106)	(141)	(161)	(195)	(221)	(261)	(299)	(340)	(380)	(396)
Memorandum:												
Adjusted baseline deficit	1,376	1,726	1,863	1,897	1,798	1,735	1,890	1,800	2,008	2,103	2,282	2,535
Savings from proposed discretionary program integrity adjustments	....	....	2	4	6	7	8	8	10	11	11	13
Extension of emergency funding	....	....	30	59	78	92	100	103	105	108	111	113
Indian Health Service	....	....	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Veterans healthcare and other expenses	....	....	13	19	22	23	24	25	27	29	32	34
Related debt service	....	....	1	3	6	8	11	15	20	25	30	35
BBEDCA baseline deficit	1,376	1,726	1,913	1,988	1,914	1,871	2,039	1,957	2,175	2,281	2,471	2,737

ceipts, outlays, and deficits under the Administration's baseline for 2022 through 2033.[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. The memorandum bank on Table 21-1 provides additional detail about the effects of the adjustments made to the BBEDCA baseline to produce the 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. Exceptions in BBEDCA 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 2023 through 2033, 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, 2025;
  - — 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 Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2028;
  - — taxes deposited in the Highway Trust Fund and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, which expire on September 30, 2028; and
  - — taxes deposited in the Hazardous Substances Superfund, which expire on December 31, 2031.
  - — 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]

The baseline also includes an adjustment to reflect savings to mandatory entitlement programs due to the activities funded by proposed discretionary program integrity allocation adjustments. Given the history of consistent enactment of these adjustments, the Administration believes that this presentation provides a more accurate representation of expected mandatory outlays for these programs.[3]

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.[4] The definition attempts to keep discretionary spending for each program roughly level in real terms.

[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.

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

[3] See Chapter 4, "Budget Process," of this volume for a more thorough discussion of program integrity initiatives.

[4] 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 calculation to address this annual timing discrepancy would have only a small effect on the discretionary baseline.

As noted above, the Administration believes adjustments to the BBEDCA baseline are needed to serve as a more appropriate benchmark against which to measure policy changes. Adjustments to discretionary spending are described below:

- Funding that was provided for 2023 and designated as emergency funding[5] has been removed from the baseline beginning in 2024. Removing the extension and inflation of this funding allows the baseline to provide a more meaningful benchmark for discretionary spending than a baseline strictly following the BBEDCA rules.

- The Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-168; PACT Act) created the Department of Veterans Affairs Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund to fund the costs above the 2021 funding level for healthcare associated with environmental hazards and for expenses incident to the delivery of healthcare and benefits associated with environmental hazards, as well as medical research relating to exposure to environmental hazards. The increases in healthcare expenses and some of the other expenses that are expected to be provided through the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund have, in part, been provided in other accounts in the past. The adjusted baseline removes the extension of the cost of providing this care in those accounts so that the outlays from the Fund are not double-counted in the baseline.

- Public Law 117-328 pre-funded a portion of 2024 Indian Health Service for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts through an advance appropriation for 2024. The adjusted baseline removes the advanced appropriation from the baseline so as not to double-count enacted Indian Health Service spending.[6]

BBEDCA § 251A sequestration.— BBEDCA § 251A requires reductions to non-exempt mandatory spending through 2031 for most programs and through 2032 for Medicare.[7] The BBEDCA baseline includes the effects of the across-the-board reductions ("sequestration") already invoked by the BBEDCA § 251A sequestration orders for 2013 through 2023, the BBEDCA § 251A sequestration order for mandatory spending for 2024 issued with the transmittal of the 2024 Budget, and the extension of sequestration of mandatory spending through 2031 for most programs or through 2032 for Medicare.[8] Amounts that are sequestered in the baseline but return in the subsequent year as available (pop-up) are shown through 2032.

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

Of course, 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

[5] A subset of appropriations in Public Law 117-328 that were intended to be base appropriations in the 2023 appropriations process were designated by the Congress as emergency requirements for purposes of the 2023 Omnibus agreement. This subset of appropriations is extended in the baseline since they are counted as base funds in the Administration's discretionary presentation.

[6] The Budget also proposes to shift funding for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts from discretionary to mandatory.

[7] 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 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) extended sequestration for most programs through 2031 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328) extended sequestration for Medicare through the first half of sequestration year 2032.

[8] The effects of the sequestration reductions are reflected in the detailed schedules for the affected budget accounts for all years. See Chapter 15, "Budget Concepts," of this volume for a more thorough discussion of sequestration procedures.

Table 21–2. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

(Fiscal years; in billions of dollars)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):												
Levels, in billions of dollars:												
Current dollars	25,000	26,336	27,238	28,432	29,679	30,909	32,188	33,534	34,968	36,489	38,076	39,732
Real, chained (2012) dollars	19,962	20,072	20,280	20,728	21,195	21,618	22,051	22,500	22,981	23,487	24,003	24,531
Percent change, year over year:												
Current dollars	10.4	5.3	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Real, chained (2012) dollars	3.2	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Inflation measures (percent change, year over year):												
GDP chained price index	6.9	4.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Consumer price index (all urban)	7.9	5.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Unemployment rate, civilian (percent)	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Interest rates (percent):												
91-day Treasury bills	1.0	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
10-year Treasury notes	2.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
MEMORANDUM:												
Related program assumptions:												
Automatic benefit increases (percent):												
Social security and veterans pensions	5.9	8.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Federal employee retirement	5.9	8.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	22.8	12.5	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Insured unemployment rate	1.16	1.37	1.57	1.53	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.30	1.28

programs are shown in Table 21–3, available at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/analytical-perspectives/*. 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. 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 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.[9] Many other important assumptions 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. Table 21–4 lists many of these assumptions and their effects on the baseline estimates. The list is not intended to be exhaustive; the variety and complexity of Government programs are too great to provide a complete list. Instead, the table shows some of the more important assumptions.

Current Services Receipts, Outlays, and Budget Authority

Receipts.—Table 21–5 shows the Administration's baseline receipts by major source. Table 21–6 shows the scheduled increases in the Social Security taxable earnings base, which affect both payroll tax receipts for the program and the initial benefit levels for certain retirees.

Outlays.—Table 21–7 shows the growth from 2023 to 2024 and average annual growth over the five-year and ten-year periods for certain discretionary and major mandatory programs. Tables 21–8 and 21–9 show the Administration's baseline outlays by function and by agency, respectively. A more detailed presentation of these outlays (by function, category, subfunction, and program) is provided as part of Table 21–12. The last three of these tables are available on the internet at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/analytical-perspectives/*.

Budget authority.—Tables 21–10 and 21–11 show estimates of budget authority in the Administration's baseline by function and by agency, respectively. A more detailed presentation of this budget authority with program-level estimates is provided as part of Table 21–12. These tables are available on the internet at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/analytical-perspectives/*.

[9] Unless otherwise described in this chapter, all discretionary programs are assumed to continue, and are therefore not presented in Table 21-4.

Table 21–5. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE IN THE PROJECTION OF ADJUSTED BASELINE

(In billions of dollars)

	2022 Actual	Estimate										
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Individual income taxes	2,632.1	2,337.3	2,382.3	2,472.3	2,770.2	2,990.5	3,158.6	3,319.3	3,500.5	3,696.5	3,885.8	4,077.7
Corporation income taxes	424.9	438.4	470.4	486.0	466.8	474.3	485.2	488.0	489.7	495.1	471.8	488.6
Social insurance and retirement receipts	1,483.5	1,624.0	1,648.4	1,723.2	1,808.4	1,885.0	1,981.6	2,063.2	2,151.3	2,241.1	2,334.1	2,467.4
(On-budget)	(417.6)	(425.7)	(439.0)	(458.7)	(481.2)	(503.1)	(529.7)	(552.5)	(576.1)	(599.1)	(624.7)	(660.3)
(Off-budget)	(1,066.0)	(1,198.3)	(1,209.4)	(1,264.5)	(1,327.3)	(1,381.9)	(1,451.9)	(1,510.6)	(1,575.3)	(1,642.0)	(1,709.4)	(1,807.1)
Excise taxes	87.7	88.1	96.9	96.9	100.2	101.4	101.4	103.9	106.6	107.5	113.3	116.3
Estate and gift taxes	32.6	20.9	24.3	26.3	26.7	41.1	42.3	44.6	47.5	50.2	53.8	57.1
Customs duties	99.9	101.7	60.7	49.8	52.3	54.3	56.2	58.1	60.2	62.5	54.7	57.2
Miscellaneous receipts	136.7	39.4	37.8	55.8	80.2	100.2	114.9	122.9	129.2	138.1	147.0	153.9
Total, receipts	4,897.4	4,649.8	4,720.9	4,910.3	5,304.9	5,646.9	5,940.1	6,200.0	6,485.0	6,790.9	7,060.4	7,418.2
(On-budget)	(3,831.4)	(3,451.5)	(3,511.5)	(3,645.7)	(3,977.6)	(4,265.0)	(4,488.2)	(4,689.4)	(4,909.7)	(5,148.9)	(5,351.1)	(5,611.1)
(Off-budget)	(1,066.0)	(1,198.3)	(1,209.4)	(1,264.5)	(1,327.3)	(1,381.9)	(1,451.9)	(1,510.6)	(1,575.3)	(1,642.0)	(1,709.4)	(1,807.1)

Table 21–6. EFFECT ON RECEIPTS OF CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXABLE EARNINGS BASE

(In billions of dollars)

Social security (OASDI) taxable earnings base increases:	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
$160,200 to $168,600 on Jan. 1, 2024	5.0	12.5	13.6	14.8	16.2	17.7	19.2	20.8	22.5	24.8
$168,600 to $177,900 on Jan. 1, 2025	....	5.4	13.5	14.8	16.2	17.5	19.0	20.7	22.5	24.8
$177,900 to $185,100 on Jan. 1, 2026	....	....	4.1	10.4	11.4	12.3	13.4	14.5	15.8	17.5
$185,100 to $192,300 on Jan. 1, 2027	....	....	....	4.1	10.5	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.6	16.2
$192,300 to $199,800 on Jan. 1, 2028	....	....	....	....	4.4	11.0	11.9	12.9	14.1	15.6
$199,800 to $207,600 on Jan. 1, 2029	....	....	....	....	....	4.6	11.4	12.4	13.5	15.0
$207,600 to $216,000 on Jan. 1, 2030	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.0	12.4	13.5	14.9
$216,000 to $224,400 on Jan. 1, 2031	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.0	12.4	13.7
$224,400 to $232,800 on Jan. 1, 2032	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.0	12.7
$232,800 to $242,400 on Jan. 1, 2033	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.9

Table 21–7. CHANGE IN OUTLAY ESTIMATES BY CATEGORY IN THE BASELINE
(In billions of dollars)

												Change 2023 to 2024		Change 2023 to 2028		Change 2023 to 2033	
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Amount	Percent	Amount	Average annual rate	Amount	Average annual rate
Outlays:																	
Discretionary:																	
Defense	800	880	902	912	926	944	965	988	1,010	1,034	1,058	80	10.0%	144	3.4%	258	2.8%
Non-defense	936	992	986	1,011	1,024	1,028	1,047	1,072	1,093	1,117	1,141	56	6.0%	92	1.9%	205	2.0%
Subtotal, discretionary	1,736	1,872	1,888	1,923	1,950	1,972	2,012	2,059	2,103	2,151	2,199	136	7.8%	236	2.6%	463	2.4%
Mandatory:																	
Farm programs	29	23	20	18	19	23	24	21	19	20	20	–6	–22.0%	–6	–4.7%	–10	–3.9%
Medicaid	608	556	581	617	652	693	731	774	826	874	926	–52	–8.5%	85	2.7%	319	4.3%
Other health	187	171	159	148	148	154	161	160	152	159	165	–16	–8.7%	–33	–3.8%	–22	–1.2%
Medicare	821	842	959	1,033	1,117	1,276	1,223	1,388	1,482	1,596	1,844	20	2.4%	455	9.2%	1,023	8.4%
Federal employee retirement and disability	179	183	196	202	208	221	214	227	234	241	255	4	2.2%	42	4.3%	76	3.6%
Unemployment compensation	34	51	45	46	45	44	46	53	54	56	58	18	51.8%	10	5.2%	24	5.5%
Food and nutrition assistance	184	156	157	163	167	171	176	179	183	183	186	–28	–15.3%	–12	–1.4%	2	0.1%
Other income security programs	294	217	196	203	188	198	192	203	208	214	227	–76	–26.0%	–95	–7.5%	–67	–2.5%
Social Security	1,346	1,459	1,553	1,646	1,742	1,842	1,943	2,046	2,152	2,261	2,371	113	8.4%	496	6.5%	1,025	5.8%
Veterans programs	174	186	218	234	248	280	260	295	312	331	371	12	6.9%	106	10.0%	198	7.9%
Other mandatory programs	254	217	145	142	136	134	131	125	122	128	122	–37	–14.4%	–120	–12.0%	–132	–7.1%
Undistributed offsetting receipts	–134	–144	–149	–153	–167	–162	–165	–169	–173	–181	–185	–10	7.5%	–27	3.8%	–50	3.2%
Subtotal, mandatory	3,975	3,916	4,078	4,298	4,503	4,874	4,935	5,300	5,570	5,881	6,361	–59	–1.5%	899	4.2%	2,386	4.8%
Net interest	665	796	842	882	929	984	1,053	1,133	1,220	1,310	1,393	131	19.7%	320	8.2%	729	7.7%
Total, outlays	6,376	6,584	6,808	7,103	7,382	7,830	8,000	8,493	8,894	9,342	9,954	209	3.3%	1,455	4.2%	3,578	4.6%