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JOINT STATEMENT OF JACOB J. LEW, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, AND SHAUN DONOVAN, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, ON BUDGET RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

WASHINGTON, D.C. – U.S. Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Shaun Donovan today released details of the fiscal year (FY) 2014 final budget results, which show significant and continued progress in reducing the deficit. The deficit in FY 2014 fell to \$483 billion, \$197 billion less than the FY 2013 deficit and \$165 billion less than forecast in President Obama's FY 2015 Budget. As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the deficit fell to 2.8 percent¹, the lowest level since 2007 and less than the average of the last 40 years. In dollar terms, the FY 2014 deficit is the lowest since 2008.

In his FY 2015 Budget, the President provided a roadmap for making investments to accelerate economic growth, expand opportunity for all hard-working Americans, and ensure our national security, while continuing to improve the Nation's long-term fiscal outlook. Under the President's leadership, the deficit has been cut by about two-thirds as a share of the economy. While making investments to grow the economy and expand opportunity, the Budget continues this progress, bringing deficits down as a share of the economy to about 2 percent of GDP by the end of the next decade. It also stabilizes debt as a share of the economy by 2015 and puts it on a declining path after that. Looking forward, the Administration remains committed to working with Congress to establish spending levels for FY 2015 in comprehensive full-year appropriations legislation that appropriately funds national security requirements, while also funding critical domestic priorities that promote economic growth, opportunity, and innovation.

"The President's balanced approach to deficit reduction has made our tax code more fair, reduced spending and made critical investments to help drive U.S. competitiveness and growth," said Treasury Secretary Lew. "The President's policies and a strengthening U.S. economy have

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¹ Estimates of GDP reflect the revisions to historical data released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in July 2014. GDP for FY 2014 is based on the economic forecast for the 2015 Mid-Session Review, adjusted for the BEA revisions.

resulted in a reduction of the U.S. budget deficit of approximately two-thirds – the fastest sustained deficit reduction since World War II."

"This economic and fiscal progress underscores what is possible if we continue to invest in growth and opportunity," said OMB Director Donovan. "To build a more durable economy, Congress needs to act on the President's proposals that would put our debt and deficits on a sustainable trajectory, while making critical investments in areas such as education, innovation and infrastructure that will create jobs, economic growth, and opportunity for all Americans."

Summary of Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Results

Year-end data from the <u>September 2014 Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the United States Government</u> show that the deficit for FY 2014 was \$483 billion, the lowest deficit since 2008. It represents a decrease of \$197 billion, or 29 percent, from the prior year. As a percentage of GDP, the deficit fell to 2.8 percent, down from 4.1 percent in FY 2013, the lowest since 2007.

The FY 2014 deficit of \$483 billion was \$165 billion, or 26 percent, less than the estimate in the FY 2015 Budget, and \$100 billion, or 17 percent, less than estimated in the FY 2015 Mid-Session Review (MSR).

Table 1. Total Receipts, Outlays, and Deficit (in billions of dollars)										
	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit							
FY 2013 Actual	2,774	3,454	-680							
Percentage of GDP	16.7%	20.8%	4.1%							
FY 2014 Estimates:										
2015 Budget	3,002	3,651	-649							
2015 Mid-Session Review	2,993	3,576	-583							
FY 2014 Actual	3,021	3,504	-483							
Percentage of GDP	17.5%	20.3%	2.8%							

The significant decrease in the deficit from the previous year was due to a combination of higher receipts and stable outlays in FY 2014. Government receipts totaled \$3,021 billion in FY 2014. This was \$247 billion higher than in FY 2013, an increase of 9 percent. As a percentage of GDP, receipts equaled 17.5 percent, 0.8 percentage points higher than in FY 2013. The increase in receipts from FY 2013 can be attributed to a stronger economy and the expiration of certain tax provisions. Growth in wages and salaries made collections of individual and payroll taxes strong throughout the year. Another contributor to the increase was the expiration of the temporary cut in payroll taxes and the increase in tax rates on income above certain thresholds, which went into effect in January 2013. Corporation income tax collections also increased in FY 2014 due to growth in taxable profits. Federal Reserve deposits of earnings also increased, primarily because of higher yields on a larger portfolio.

Outlays for FY 2014 were \$3,504 billion, \$50 billion above those in FY 2013, a 1 percent increase. As a percentage of GDP, outlays were 20.3 percent, half a percentage point lower than the prior year's 20.8 percent. Spending was lower than the previous year for many agencies and

programs such as the Department of Defense; the unemployment insurance program; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; flood insurance and disaster relief; crop insurance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; and housing programs. However, higher spending relative to FY 2013 year for Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and student loans, along with lower dividend receipts from the government-sponsored enterprises Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, contributed to the overall net increase.

Total Federal borrowing from the public increased by \$798 billion during FY 2014 to \$12,779 billion, or 74.2 percent of GDP. The increase in borrowing included \$483 billion in borrowing to finance the deficit and \$314 billion in borrowing related to other transactions that affected the Government's financing requirements, such as disbursements for direct student loans and other Federal credit programs. Total borrowing from the public net of financial assets and liabilities increased by \$483 billion during FY 2014 to \$11,554 billion, or 67.1 percent of GDP. (This measure of net borrowing, as reported in the Monthly Treasury Statement, excludes the Federal Government's holdings of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac preferred stock. If those stock holdings were included, net borrowing as a percentage of GDP would be reduced further by roughly one percentage point.)

Below are explanations of the differences between estimates in the MSR and the year-end actual amounts for receipts and agency outlays.

Fiscal Year 2014 Receipts

Total receipts for FY 2014 were \$3,020.8 billion, \$27.9 billion higher than the MSR estimate of \$2,993.0 billion. This net increase in receipts was primarily attributable to higher-than-estimated collections of individual and corporation income taxes, deposits of earnings of the Federal Reserve System, and other miscellaneous receipts, which were only partially offset by lower-than-estimated collections of social insurance and retirement receipts and customs duties. Table 2 displays actual receipts and estimates from the Budget and the MSR by source.

- <u>Individual income taxes</u> were \$1,394.6 billion, \$8.4 billion higher than the MSR estimate. Withheld and nonwithheld payments of individual income tax liability were higher than the MSR estimate by \$1.6 billion and \$7.0 billion, respectively.
- Corporation income taxes were \$320.7 billion, \$9.3 billion higher than the MSR estimate. This difference reflected higher-than-expected payments of 2014 corporation income tax liability of \$9.7 billion that were partially offset by higher-than-estimated refunds.
- Social insurance and retirement receipts were \$1,023.9 billion, \$3.8 billion lower than the MSR estimate. This reduction was primarily attributable to lower-than-estimated deposits by States to the unemployment insurance trust fund of \$3.0 billion. Reductions in other sources of social insurance and retirement receipts primarily Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes accounted for the remaining reduction in this source of receipts relative to the MSR estimate.
- Excise taxes were \$93.4 billion, \$0.7 billion greater than the MSR estimate.

- Estate and gift taxes were \$19.3 billion, \$1.7 billion greater than the MSR estimate.
- Customs duties were \$33.9 billion, \$0.4 billion below the MSR estimate.
- <u>Miscellaneous receipts</u> were \$135.0 billion, \$12.0 billion greater than the MSR estimate. Higher-than-expected deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System accounted for \$4.4 billion of this increase relative to the MSR. Civil penalties assessed under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 accounted for \$5.7 billion of the remaining increase in this source of receipts.

Fiscal Year 2014 Outlays

Total outlays were \$3,504.2 billion for FY 2014, \$71.8 billion below the MSR estimate. Table 3 displays actual outlays by agency and major program as well as estimates from the Budget and the MSR. The largest changes in outlays from the MSR were in the following areas:

• **Department of Agriculture** — Outlays for the Department of Agriculture were \$141.8 billion, \$8.5 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

Outlays for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program were \$2.0 billion lower than the MSR estimate as a result of lower-than-expected participation. Outlays for the Risk Management Agency were \$2.0 billion lower than the MSR estimate, mostly due to fewer crop losses than anticipated reducing outlays for the crop insurance program. Net outlays for the Rural Utilities Service were lower than the MSR estimate by \$1.8 billion, partially because fewer deposits were made from borrowers into their cushion of credit accounts and therefore the estimate of resulting payments from those deposits was overstated. Forest Service outlays were lower than projected in the MSR by \$0.6 billion primarily because wildfire costs were less than the ten-year average used for the MSR estimates.

• **Department of Commerce** — Outlays for the Department of Commerce were \$6.7 billion, \$1.7 billion less than the MSR estimate.

A total of \$1.2 billion in spectrum auction proceeds from the Federal Communication Commission's H block auction were deposited into the Public Safety Trust Fund in FY 2014, \$0.6 billion more than the MSR estimate, which assumed receipts would be split over fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The remainder of the difference in outlays is the result of lower-than-expected outlays for infrastructure projects, FirstNet operations, and disaster funding. In addition, fee collections for the Patent and Trademark Office were higher than forecast in the MSR.

• **Department of Defense** — Outlays for the Department of Defense were \$578.0 billion, \$5.8 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

Most of this difference was from \$4.0 billion of lower-than-expected net outlays for procurement, due in part to slower contractor payments as procurement spending declines. Outlays for Army operations and maintenance were also lower than expected, at \$1.4 billion less than the MSR estimate, due to lower-than-expected requirements for operations in Afghanistan. The Department also had lower-than-expected outlays for family housing, military personnel, and working capital funds. These decreases in spending were partially offset by higher-than-expected outlays for military construction, research and development, and Navy and Air Force operations and maintenance.

• **Department of Energy** — Outlays for the Department of Energy (DOE) were \$23.6 billion, \$2.1 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

The difference from the MSR was partially due to DOE's test sale of up to five million barrels of sour crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in order to assess the system's capabilities in the event of a disruption. This sale, resulting in receipts of \$0.5 billion, was unanticipated at the time of the MSR. Outlays for fossil energy research and development were about \$0.4 billion below the MSR estimate because of delays in development of the ongoing carbon capture and sequestration demonstration projects. Outlays for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) were \$0.4 billion lower than the MSR estimate because market fluctuations resulted in lower-than-expected contractor pension funding requirements and because Congress deferred a release of funds pending NNSA reporting on an efficiencies plan, and deferred approval of a reprogramming request. The remainder of the overall difference from the MSR was due to slower-than-expected spending across a number of areas.

• **Department of Health and Human Services** — Outlays for the Department of Health and Human Services were \$936.0 billion, \$16.4 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

Outlays for Medicaid were \$8.0 billion lower than the MSR estimate, accounting for about half of the difference in the agency as a whole. The difference was primarily the result of lower-than-anticipated benefits spending during the second half of the year. Outlays for the Children's Health Insurance Program were \$2.2 billion lower than MSR, primarily due to lower-than-projected enrollment. Outlays for the Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Plan Program were about \$0.4 billion below projections in part due to proactive measures to lower spending. Additionally, mandatory fee outlays for Program Management in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) were \$0.8 billion lower than projected in the MSR. Net outlays for Medicare benefits were approximately \$1.6 billion (-0.3 percent) lower than the MSR estimate. This was driven by spending under Part A, which was \$3.6 billion (-1.3 percent) lower than in the MSR, and spending under Part D, which was \$0.8 billion (-1.3 percent) lower than in the MSR. These decreases were partially offset by higher Medicare Part B spending (\$1.3 billion, or 0.5 percent), lower refunds (\$0.6 billion, or 4.3 percent) and lower premium collections (\$1.1 billion, or 1.5 percent) compared to the MSR.

• **Department of Homeland Security** — Outlays for the Department of Homeland Security were \$43.3 billion, \$3.9 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

Nearly all of the difference from the MSR was in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and largely attributable to three programs: the National Flood Insurance Program, grants to State and local governments, and the Disaster Relief Fund. Flood insurance claims payments last year were lower than projected due to a decline in major flood disasters. Spending for grants to State and local governments was lower than projected primarily because FEMA obligated grant awards later than usual in FY 2014. Lastly, spending for Hurricane Sandy recovery was lower than expected and there were fewer disasters overall than predicted. Lower spending within Customs and Border Protection due to hiring challenges also contributed to the overall difference for the Department.

• **Department of the Interior** — Outlays for the Department of the Interior were \$11.3 billion, \$1.5 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

About one third of the difference from the MSR is attributable to lower construction outlays than originally estimated, particularly with respect to Hurricane Sandy projects. Another \$0.3 billion is due to the lower-than-anticipated acceptance rate for land purchase offers in the Cobell Land Buyback Program. Most of the remainder is connected to delays in outlays for programs that are funded through the collection of excise taxes on firearms and ammunition, which has seen an unprecedented increase recently. States have faced challenges in identifying the additional funds to match these grants, so the programs have built up temporary balances, which were not accounted for in the MSR estimates.

• **Department of Labor** — Outlays for the Department of Labor were \$57.2 billion, \$15.6 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

The majority of this difference (\$13 billion) was due to Congressional inaction on the MSR proposal to reinstate the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program. In addition, regular Unemployment Insurance benefits were lower than projected due to decreasing unemployment rates and State benefit reductions that were not fully accounted for in the MSR estimates.

• **Department of Transportation** — Outlays for the Department of Transportation were \$76.2 billion, \$4.0 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

A significant portion of the difference was due to post-MSR grant spending in surface transportation programs generally not keeping pace with the spending rates recorded earlier in the fiscal year. Approximately \$0.8 billion of the Department's lower spending can be attributed to Federal Aid Highway spending, a \$43 billion program with multi-year funding availability. Within the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), outlays were lower due to some annual contracts being obligated later in the fiscal year, which will result in outlays for those contracts occurring in the following fiscal year. Further, grants in the FAA Airport Improvement Program were obligated more slowly than expected to airport sponsors, slowing FY 2014 outlays.

• **Department of the Treasury** — Outlays for the Department of the Treasury were \$446.9 billion, \$4.3 billion higher than the MSR estimate.

The increase in outlays was mostly due to higher-than-expected net outlays from interest transactions with credit financing accounts and payments associated with claims and judgments. These effects were offset by lower-than-expected payments by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to individual taxpayers, lower interest payments on the public debt, and higher-than-expected collections by the Federal Financing Bank.

- Net outlays for intragovernmental interest transactions with non-budgetary credit financing accounts were \$7.1 billion higher than projected, including \$6.3 billion in lower-than-projected interest paid to credit financing accounts and \$13.4 billion in lower-than-anticipated receipts of interest from credit financing accounts. (Interest received from credit financing accounts is reported in Treasury's aggregate offsetting receipts.)
- Payments by the Fiscal Service's Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts account were \$1.5 billion higher than the MSR estimate due to the Judgment Fund processing larger claims than forecast.
- Outlays for refundable tax credit programs and other Internal Revenue Code-based programs administered by Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service were \$1.9 billion lower than estimated in the MSR, mostly because of lower-than-expected outlays for Treasury's Refundable Premium Tax Credit and Cost Sharing Reductions program. This program makes payments to qualified health plans on behalf of eligible families enrolled in coverage through the Marketplaces. This is a new program so there is a higher level of uncertainty in estimating outlays.
- o Interest on the public debt which is paid on debt held by Government accounts as well as the public was \$1.0 billion lower than the MSR estimate. The difference was due largely to lower-than-projected interest paid to trust funds and other Government accounts, somewhat offset by higher-than-projected interest paid to the public on inflation-indexed securities
- o Net outlays for intragovernmental transactions with Treasury's Federal Financing Bank were \$0.9 billion lower than the MSR estimates.
- **Environmental Protection Agency** Outlays for the Environmental Protection Agency were \$9.4 billion, \$1.0 billion higher than the MSR estimate.

This difference was due to the enactment in August of the Highway and Transportation Funding Act (P.L. 113-159), which directed that \$1.0 billion of balances of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank trust fund be transferred to the Highway Trust Fund.

• **General Services Administration** — Outlays for the General Services Administration were -\$0.8 billion, \$1.4 billion higher than the MSR estimate.

Outlays were higher than estimated in the MSR due to lower-than-expected receipts from reimbursable agreements in the Federal Buildings Fund and lower-than-estimated business volume with agency partners.

• **International Assistance Programs** — Outlays for International Assistance Programs were \$18.6 billion, \$1.1 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

This difference is largely due to net outlays for Department of State Foreign Military Sales (FMS) that were more than \$1 billion lower than the MSR estimate, with roughly half of the difference due to lower-than-anticipated spending on FMS contracts and half due to higher-than-anticipated receipts.

• Office of Personnel Management — Outlays for the Office of Personnel Management were \$87.9 billion, \$5.8 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

This difference is primarily attributable to Congressional inaction on the proposal for reform of the United States Postal Service (USPS). The MSR proposal included a \$2.5 billion payment in FY 2014 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to USPS to refund excess Federal Employees Retirement System contributions to USPS. The proposal also contained a provision requiring the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefit Fund (PSRHBF) to outlay the Government's \$3.2 billion share of annuitant health insurance premiums to former Postal Service employees.

- **Social Security Administration** Outlays for the Social Security Administration were \$905.8 billion, \$1.7 billion lower than the MSR estimate. The difference is primarily attributable to lower-than-expected outlays for the Supplemental Security Income program.
- **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** Outlays for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) were -\$11.7 billion, \$5.1 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

The difference was primarily attributable to lower-than-expected payments related to FDIC's resolution of failed insured depository institutions through its Deposit Insurance Fund, which was partially a result of improved capital positions in the banking sector.

• United States Postal Service — Outlays for the United States Postal Service (USPS) were -\$2.5 billion, \$1.4 billion higher than the MSR estimate of -\$3.9 billion.

Outlays were higher than the MSR estimate due largely to Congressional inaction on the Budget proposal for Postal reform. The Budget proposed to provide USPS with short-term cash relief, beginning in FY 2014, and to make longer-term structural reforms to address USPS's financial imbalance.

• Railroad Retirement Board — Outlays for the Railroad Retirement Board were \$3.5 billion, \$1.4 billion lower than the MSR estimate.

The difference from the MSR was due largely to the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust's unrealized gains and losses on investments in private securities. Actual returns to the Trust were much higher than projected due to favorable market conditions.

- **Tennessee Valley Authority** Outlays for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) were -\$1.4 billion, \$2.3 billion lower than the MSR estimate.
 - The \$2.3 billion difference from the MSR was the result of higher-than-expected TVA revenues, cost reductions beyond those assumed in the MSR, and changes in capital investment plans, which collectively helped the agency reduce its debt in FY 2014. TVA revenues increased due to favorable weather, while expenditures were reduced by aggressive cost reductions in operations and maintenance and by lower interest expenses. In addition, the TVA Board's decision to build a combined-cycle natural gas plant instead of retrofitting its Paradise fossil plant shifted the timing for capital expenditures at the site from FY 2014 to FY 2015.
- Allowances The MSR included \$3.9 billion in outlays for allowances, which are placeholders used when budget estimates cannot be distributed to the usual agency accounts. The majority of allowance outlays reflected the Administration's July 8 request for emergency funding to address the urgent humanitarian situation on the Nation's southwest border due to the significant increase in the migration of unaccompanied children and adults traveling with children, and for emergency wildfire suppression activities. This request, for \$4.5 billion in emergency supplemental budget authority, was not enacted.
- Undistributed Offsetting Receipts Undistributed offsetting receipts were \$244.9 billion, \$3.8 billion lower than the MSR estimate, increasing net outlays. Receipts for employer share, employee retirement were \$79.3 billion, \$2.6 billion lower than the MSR estimate. This difference was largely due to Congressional inaction on the MSR proposal for Postal reform. In addition, rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf lands were \$0.7 billion less than the MSR estimate.

Table 2.--RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (fiscal years; in millions of dollars)

2014

	2013	Estimate		Estimate		2014 Actual fr	om:
	Actual	Budget	Mid-Session	<u>Actual</u>	2013 Actual	<u>Budget</u>	Mid-Session
Receipts by Source							
Individual income taxes	1,316,405	1,386,068	1,386,180	1,394,567	78,162	8,499	8,387
Corporation income taxes	273,506	332,740	311,399	320,731	47,225	-12,009	9,332
Social insurance and retirement receipts:							
Employment and general retirement:							
On-budget	214,171	224,619	229,718	229,465	15,294	4,846	-253
Off-budget	673,274	732,332	<u>736,065</u>	<u>735,602</u>	<u>62,328</u>	<u>3,270</u>	<u>-463</u>
Subtotal, Employment and general retirement	887,445	956,951	965,783	965,067	77,622	8,116	-716
Unemployment insurance	56,810	60,393	58,224	55,394	-1,416	-4,999	-2,830
Other retirement contributions	<u>3,564</u>	<u>3,765</u>	<u>3,765</u>	3,472	<u>-92</u>	<u>-293</u>	<u>-293</u>
Subtotal, Social insurance and retirement receipts	947,819	1,021,109	1,027,772	1,023,933	76,114	2,824	-3,839
Excise taxes	84,008	93,528	92,687	93,368	9,359	-160	681
Estate and gift taxes	18,912	15,746	17,644	19,300	389	3,554	1,656
Customs duties	31,814	34,966	34,315	33,926	2,111	-1,040	-389
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Federal Reserve deposits of earnings	75,767	90,422	94,794	99,235	23,468	8,813	4,441
Other miscellaneous receipts	<u>25,780</u>	<u>27,142</u>	<u>28,193</u>	<u>35,789</u>	<u>10,009</u>	<u>8,647</u>	<u>7,596</u>
Subtotal, miscellaneous receipts	101,547	117,564	122,987	135,024	<u>33,477</u>	<u>17,460</u>	12,037
Total, Receipts	2,774,011	3,001,721	2,992,984	3,020,848	246,837	19,127	27,864
On-budget	2,100,737	2,269,389	2,256,919	2,285,246	184,509	15,127	28,327
Off-budget	673,274	732,332	736,065	735,602	62,328	3,270	-463
On badget	010,214	102,002	100,000	100,002	02,020	5,210	-+00

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals or changes due to rounding.

			2014					
	2013				Change, 2014 Actual from:			
Outlays by Major Agency	Actual	Budget		Actual	2013 Actual	Budget	Mid-Session	
Legislative Branch	4,312	4,740	4,741	4,156	-156	-584	-585	
The Judiciary	7,065	7,281	7,281	6,900	-165	-381	-381	
The dational y	7,000	7,201	7,201	0,000	100	001	001	
Agriculture:								
Farm Service Agency	13,813	10,561	13,357	13,843	29	3,282	486	
Food and Nutrition Service:								
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	82,548	80,539	78,194	76,238	-6,310	-4,301	-1,956	
Child nutrition programs	19,325	19,702	19,554	19,489	163	-213	-65	
Other	6,971	7,099	6,899	6,613	-358	-486	-286	
Risk Management Agency	13,807	8,783	10,303	8,312	-5,496	-471	-1,991	
Rural Utilities Service	1,281	2,535	2,329	564	-716	-1,971	-1,765	
Forest Service	6,091	6,477	6,477	5,875	-216	-602	-602	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	3,763	4,494	4,559	3,645	-118	-849	-914	
Other	8,293	<u>9,001</u>	<u>8,630</u>	7,228	<u>-1,065</u>	<u>-1,773</u>	<u>-1,402</u>	
Subtotal, Agriculture	155,892	149,191	150,302	141,806	-14,085	-7,385	-8,496	
Commerce	9,137	7,520	8,365	6,675	-2,462	-845	-1,690	
Defense-Military.								
Military Personnel	150,824	154,268	149,496	148,923	-1,901	-5,345	-573	
Operations and Maintenance	259,660	272,812	246,259	244,862	-14,798	-27,950	-1,397	
Procurement	114,913	92,090	110,727	106,728	-8,185	14,638	-3,999	
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	66,892	56,026	63,326	65,416	-1,476	9,390	2,090	
Military Construction	12,319	13,110	9,410	9,835	-2,484	-3,275	425	
Revolving and Management Funds	3,209	3,661	4,674	2,791	-418	-870	-1,883	
Other	<u>-16</u>	1,376	-50	-541	-526	-1,917	-491	
Subtotal, Defense-Military	607,801	593,343	583,842	578,013	-29,788	-15,330	-5,829	
Education:								
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	24.846	25,554	24,154	23.101	-1.745	-2.453	-1.053	
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	16,043	17,689	16.179	16,070	27	-1.619	-109	
Office of Federal Student Aid	41,308	52,557	51,651	52,798	11,490	241	1,147	
Proprietary receipts	-48.646	-38.855	-39.446	-39.683	8.963	-828	-237	
Other	7,360	8,674	7,224	7,323	<u>-37</u>	-1,351	99	
Subtotal, Education	40,910	65,619	59,762	59,609	18,698	-6,010	-153	
Energy:								
National Nuclear Security Administration	10.693	11.219	10,946	10,516	-177	-703	-430	
Environmental and Other Defense Activities	5,413	5,622	5,622	5,467	-177 53	-703 -155	-430 -155	
LIMI OTHERICAL AND OTHER DETERMENTATION	3,413	5,022	5,022	5,407	55	- 133	- 100	

	2014						
	2013	Estir	mate	_	Change,	2014 Actual	from:
Outlays by Major Agency	Actual	Budget		Actual	2013 Actual	<u>Budg et</u>	
Energy Programs	12,457	13,486	11,722	10,731	-1,725	-2,755	-991
Other	<u>-3,887</u>	-2,554	<u>-2,537</u>	-3,084	<u>803</u>	<u>-530</u>	<u>-547</u>
Subtotal, Energy	24,675	27,773	25,753	23,630	-1,046	-4,143	-2,123
Health and Human Services:							
Medicare (gross outlays)	591,201	614,533	609,448	606,189	14,988	-8,344	-3,259
Medicaid	265,392	308,615	309,499	301,471	36,079	-7,144	-8,028
Children's Health Insurance Program	9,469	10,189	11,489	9,314	-154	-875	-2,175
Other Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services programs	4,709	6,764	6,465	4,332	-377	-2,432	-2,133
National Institutes of Health	30,976	31,124	29,642	29,348	-1,627	-1,776	-294
Temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and payments to State	s for						
child support enforcement and family support programs	21,873	21,465	20,965	20,999	-873	-466	34
Other Administration for Children and Families	28,558	28,607	28,519	28,423	-135	-184	-96
Food and Drug Administration	1,538	2,668	2,668	1,966	429	-702	-702
Proprietary receipts	-94,565	-95,824	-96,068	-95,669	-1,104	155	399
Other	27,143	29,838	29,812	29,657	2,514	-181	-155
Subtotal, Health and Human Services	886,293	957,979	952,439	936,032	49,738	-21,947	-16,407
Homeland Security.							
Customs and Border Protection	12,069	12,961	12,407	11,975	-94	-986	-432
Coast Guard	10,328	10,883	10,856	10,372	44	-511	-484
National Protection and Programs Directorate	1,448	2,242	1,851	1,372	-76	-870	-479
Federal Emergency Management Administration	22,398	16,888	13,444	9,547	-12,851	-7,341	-3,897
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5,762	5,058	5,058	5,647	-115	589	589
Departmental Management and Operations	1,266	412	519	978	-288	566	459
Other	3,947	<u>3,184</u>	3,033	3,368	<u>-580</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>335</u>
Subtotal, Homeland Security	57,219	51,628	47,168	43,259	-13,960	-8,369	-3,909
Housing and Urban Development:							
Public and Indian Housing Programs	35,088	36,388	36,026	35,899	811	-489	-127
Housing programs	11,593	-6,677	-5,818	-6,197	-17,790	480	-379
Community Planning and Development	10,126	14,595	10,382	10,203	77	-4,392	-179
Other	-231	-2,185	-1,628	-1,381	-1,149	804	247
Subtotal, Housing and Urban Development	56,576	42,121	38,962	38,524	-18,052	-3,597	-438
Interior	9,606	12,833	12,749	11,273	1,667	-1,560	-1,476
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29,742

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-1,125

-34

-22

Justice.....

	_		2014				
	2013	Estimate		_	Change, 2014 Actual from:		
Outlays by Major Agency	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budg et</u>	Mid-Session	<u>Actual</u>	2013 Actual	<u>Budg et</u>	Mid-Session
Labor:							
Unemployment trust fund	72,669	65,079	61,386	47,105	-25,564	-17,974	-14,281
Other	<u>7,640</u>	11,428	<u>11,458</u>	10,094	<u>2,454</u>	<u>-1,334</u>	<u>-1,364</u>
Subtotal, Labor	80,310	76,507	72,844	57,200	-23,110	-19,307	-15,644
State	25,972	27,770	27,205	27,504	1,533	-266	299
Transportation:							
Federal Highway Administration	49,816	56,229	56,624	65,472	15,656	9,243	8,848
Federal Transit Administration	11,654	12,868	12,568	12,279	626	-589	-289
Federal Aviation Administration	15,512	16,350	16,165	15,496	-16	-854	-669
Federal Railroad Administration	2,467	3,198	3,037	2,811	345	-387	-226
Transfers and payments from general fund and other funds	-5,885	-11,693	-11,693	-22,459	-16,574	-10,766	-10,766
Other	<u>2,757</u>	<u>3,579</u>	<u>3,502</u>	<u>2,555</u>	<u>-203</u>	<u>-1,024</u>	<u>-947</u>
Subtotal, Transportation	76,320	80,531	80,203	76,154	-166	-4,377	-4,049
Treasury:							
Troubled Asset Relief Program	4,427	5,256	4,556	4,390	-37	-866	-166
Other Departmental Offices	7,845	7,100	5,637	5,253	-2,592	-1,847	-384
Interest on the public debt	415,670	427,219	430,575	429,568	13,898	2,349	-1,007
Internal Revenue Service:							
Earned income tax credit	57,513	58,585	58,551	60,087	2,574	1,502	1,536
Child tax credit	21,608	21,698	22,573	21,490	-118	-208	-1,083
Refundable premium tax credit and cost sharing reductions		36,748	14,834	13,068	13,068	-23,680	-1,766
Other	24,173	25,965	21,984	21,364	-2,808	-4,601	-620
Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts	5,533	2,377	1,437	2,927	-2,606	550	1,490
Interest paid to credit financing accounts	8,485	13,614	14,116	7,856	-630	-5,758	-6,260
Offsetting receipts	-150,995	-134,487	-136,820	-125,432	25,562	9,055	11,388
Other	<u>4,808</u>	<u>5,081</u>	<u>5,164</u>	6,360	<u>1,551</u>	<u>1,279</u>	<u>1,196</u>
Subtotal, Treasury	399,067	469,156	442,607	446,929	47,862	-22,227	4,322
Veterans Affairs:							
Veterans Health Administration	53,894	57,020	57,020	57,576	3,682	556	556
Benefits Programs	80,270	89,007	87,362	86,481	6,211	-2,526	-881
Other	4,300	<u>4,655</u>	<u>4,655</u>	<u>5,017</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>362</u>
Subtotal, Veterans Affairs	138,464	150,682	149,037	149,074	10,610	-1,608	37
Corps of Engineers	6,300	7,153	7,233	6,533	233	-620	-700

	2014						
	2013	Estir			Change	, 2014 Actual	
Outlays by Major Agency	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budg et</u>	Mid-Session	<u>Actual</u>	2013 Actual	<u>Budg et</u>	Mid-Session
Other Defense Civil Programs:							
Military retirement fund	54,277	55,481	55,481	55,354	1,078	-127	-127
Other	<u>2,535</u>	2,396	<u>1,540</u>	<u>2,018</u>	<u>-517</u>	<u>-378</u>	<u>478</u>
Subtotal, Other Defense Civil Programs	56,812	57,877	57,021	57,372	560	-505	351
Environmental Protection Agency	9,484	8,128	8,378	9,400	-84	1,272	1,022
Executive Office of the President	380	392	392	373	-7	-19	-19
General Services Administration	-369	-477	-2,115	-765	-397	-288	1,350
International Assistance Programs:							
International Security Assistance:							
Foreign military financing program	4,514	7,115	5,900	5,533	1,019	-1,582	-367
Economic support fund	4,440	5,293	4,399	4,215	-226	-1,078	-184
Other	1,000	1,667	1,398	1,608	607	-59	210
Military sales program	-281	-2,821	-1,277	-2,723	-2,443	98	-1,446
International Monetary Programs	160	12	11	446	287	434	435
Other	9,839	9,093	9,285	9,530	-310	437	<u>245</u>
Subtotal, International Assistance Programs	19,673	20,359	19,716	18,608	-1,065	-1,751	-1,108
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	16,976	17,063	17,063	17,093	116	30	30
National Science Foundation	7,417	7,051	6,978	7,054	-363	3	76
Office of Personnel Management:							
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	77,357	82,282	82,282	79,645	2,287	-2,637	-2,637
Postal service retiree health benefits fund		3,199	3,199			-3,199	-3,199
Other	<u>6,511</u>	6,938	8,220	8,274	1,763	1,336	<u>54</u>
Subtotal, Office of Personnel Management	83,868	92,419	93,701	87,919	4,051	-4,500	-5,782
Small Business Administration	476	365	365	194	-282	-171	-171
Social Security Administration:							
Old age and survivors insurance (off-budget)	670,656	710,838	706,023	705,907	35,251	-4,931	-116
Disability insurance (off-budget)	142,847	146,413	145,000	144,646	1,799	-1,767	-354
Supplemental security income program	56,489	59,785	59,187	57,860	1,371	-1,925	-1,327
Other:	,,	,	,	- /	,-	,	,,=-
On-budget	53,362	23,468	23,322	23,321	-30,041	-147	-1
Off-budg et	-55,960	-26,136	-25,983	-25,927	30,033	209	<u>56</u>
Subtotal, Social Security Administration	867,394	914,368	907,549	905,807	38,413	-8,561	-1,742

	_	2014				0			
	2013	Estimate		Change,	2014 Actual	from:			
Outlays by Major Agency	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budg et</u>	Mid-Session	<u>Actual</u>	2013 Actual	Budget	Mid-Session		
Other independent agencies:									
District of Columbia	860	978	968	898	37	-80	-70		
Export-Import Bank	-603	-307	-307	-217	387	90	90		
Federal Communications Commission	9,115	9,910	9,520	9,216	100	-694	-304		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,085	-2,324	-6,601	-11,712	-12,797	-9,388	-5,111		
National Credit Union Administration	3,137	-2,392	-2,392	-2,473	-5,610	-81	-81		
Postal Service:									
On-budget	74	78	78	78	4	0	0		
Off-budg et	<u>-1,912</u>	-3,952	-3,952	-2,528	<u>-616</u>	<u>1,424</u>	1,424		
Subtotal, Postal Service	-1,838	-3,874	-3,874	-2,450	-612	1,424	1,424		
Railroad Retirement Board	4,851	6,238	4,921	3,497	-1,354	-2,741	-1,424		
Securities and Exchange Commission	48	-800	-800	38	-10	838	838		
Tennessee Valley Authority	527	897	897	-1,414	-1,941	-2,311	-2,311		
Other (net)	8,726	10,391	10,313	<u>8,810</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>-1,581</u>	<u>-1,503</u>		
Subtotal, other independent agencies	25,908	18,717	12,645	4,193	-21,715	-14,524	-8,452		
Allowances		1,875	3,875			-1,875	-3,875		
Undistributed offsetting receipts:									
Employer share, employee retirement:									
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget):									
Military retirement and health	-35,847	-34,544	-34,544	-34,520	1,327	24	24		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-24,800	-24,907	-24,907	-24,705	96	202	202		
Postal Service contributions for current workers		-2,353	-2,353			2,353	2,353		
Other	-4,506	-4,379	-4,391	-4,388	119	-9	3		
Employer share, employee retirement (off-budget)	<u>-16,168</u>	-15,697	<u>-15,737</u>	<u>-15,737</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>-40</u>	<u></u>		
Subtotal, employer share, employee retirement	-81,321	-81,880	-81,932	-79,349	1,972	2,531	2,583		
Interest received by trust funds:									
Interest received by on-budget trust funds	-51,026	-57,803	-58,360	-57,850	-6,824	-47	510		
Interest received by off-budget trust funds	<u>-105,649</u>	<u>-100,239</u>	<u>-100,267</u>	<u>-100,265</u>	<u>5,384</u>	<u>-26</u>	<u>2</u>		
Subtotal, Interest received by trust funds	-156,675	-158,042	-158,627	-158,115	-1,440	-73	512		
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf lands	-8,873	-8,151	-8,169	-7,473	1,400	678	696		
Sale of major assets	<u>-2,588</u>	<u>-16</u>	<u>-16</u>		<u>2,588</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>		
Subtotal, undistributed offsetting receipts	-249,458	-248,089	-248,744	-244,937	<u>4,521</u>	3,152	<u>3,807</u>		

Table 3.--OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

(fiscal years; in millions of dollars)

			2014				
	2013	Estimate		_	Change, 2014 Actual fror		from:
Outlays by Major Agency	Actual	<u>Budg et</u>	Mid-Session	Actual	2013 Actual	Budget	Mid-Session
Total, Outlays	3,454,223	3,650,526	3,575,956	3,504,199	49,975	-146,327	-71,757
On-budg et	2,820,411	2,939,299	2,870,872	2,798,103	-22,307	-141,196	-72,769
Off-budg et	633,813	711,227	705,084	706,095	72,282	-5,132	1,011
Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	-680,212	-648,805	-582,972	-483,350	196,862	165,455	99,622
On-budg et	-719,673	-669,910	-613,953	-512,857	206,816	157,053	101,096
Off-budg et	39,461	21,105	30,981	29,507	-9,954	8,402	-1,474

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals or changes due to rounding.