

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET ESTIMATES - FY 2000

This document is prepared and distributed as a convenient reference source for the National Defense budget estimates for FY 2000. It also provides selected current and constant dollar historical time series for National Defense, the total Federal Budget, and the U.S. economy.

**OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(COMPTROLLER)**

STATISTICAL CHANGES IN THE PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE DATA

RETIRED PAY/ACCRUAL

For the years FY 1945-FY 1984, the DoD budget authority and outlay tables in this book show military retired pay on a cash basis. After FY 1984, both budget authority and outlays reflect only the accrual cost of military retirement. In all of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) historical tables which show National Defense budget authority and outlays, the actual military retired pay accounts have been moved from the DoD Military Function (051) to the Income Security Function (600), and have been replaced with an imputed estimate for military retired pay accrual in Function (051).

RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENTS

In 1990, updated actuarial assumptions reduced the retired pay accrual normal cost percentage (NCP) for full-time and part-time personnel. The effect is a decrease of about \$2.5 billion annually beginning in FY 1990. This adjustment is treated as a price change and not as a programmatic change and the military pay deflators have been adjusted accordingly.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (FERS) ADJUSTMENTS

The additional costs for retirement contributions due to enactment of the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) Act of 1986, P.L. 99-335, are included as inflationary increases and the DoD deflators have been adjusted accordingly.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNT STRUCTURE

In FY 1992 and FY 1993, funds were appropriated in Defense accounts which supported domestic, rather than defense programs. Using the rules and definitions in the Budget Enforcement Act, OMB scored these appropriations in the correct domestic functions rather than in the DoD military function (051). The chapters in this book, however, display the DoD budget request and include these amounts.

CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

There are some discrepancies between the amounts shown for several DoD accounts in this document and those same figures in OMB publications. These differences result from the way in which account totals were calculated. Beginning with the FY 1998 budget, OMB added data that had been rounded to millions of dollars, while all DoD data in this book were derived from unrounded data. In those instances where the discrepancy is large, an amount is shown for "OMB rounding difference" in the appropriate tables.

CHANGES IN SCOREKEEPING

Rescissions: Before the amended FY 1989 budget was submitted, rescissions of prior year unobligated balances were reflected as adjustments only against TOA in the applicable program year. However, since then, both the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and OMB score such rescissions as reductions to current year Budget Authority with one large exception.

\$15 billion was appropriated for the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund in FY 1991. Only \$304 million was transferred to other defense accounts to offset Operation Desert Storm costs. The balance of \$14,696 million was rescinded and FY 1991 BA was reduced rather than reducing BA in the current year.

Reappropriations: Reappropriations previously were scored as new Budget Authority in the year of legislation. However, in presenting the amended FY 1989 budget, CBO and OMB directed scoring of reappropriations as Budget Authority in the first year of **new** availability [first year after original availability would lapse].

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT and GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In December 1991, U. S. national income and product accounts (NIPAs) shifted emphasis from the Gross National Product (GNP) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Both GNP and GDP measure output at market prices, but in a slightly different manner.

GNP measures the market value of all goods and services produced during a particular time period by U.S. individuals, businesses and government; it includes income earned by U.S. owned corporations overseas, by U.S. residents working abroad, but excludes income earned in the United States by residents of the rest of the world.

GDP measures the market value of all goods and services produced during a particular time period by individuals, businesses and government in the United States, whether they are U.S. or foreign citizens or American owned or foreign owned firms; it includes income earned by U.S. owned corporations overseas, by U.S. residents working abroad, but excludes income earned in the United States by non-U.S. residents.

All price indices in Chapter 7 are based on the GDP. The distinction between GNP and GDP is not very great for the United States because relatively few U.S. residents work abroad and U.S. earnings on foreign investments are about the same as foreign earnings in the United States.

ROUNDING

All tables in this book may not add due to rounding.