
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*AGENCY-WIDE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

*REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION*

Required Supplementary Information



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Required Supplementary Information



Disaggregated Statement of Budgetary Resources

Department of Defense Agency-wide
For the Year Ended September 30, 2000
(\$ in millions)

	Military Personnel	Operation & Maintenance	Procurement	Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	Military Construction/ Family Housing
BUDGETARY RESOURCES					
Budget Authority	\$ 74,065.9	\$ 110,490.6	\$ 55,037.4	\$ 37,464.8	\$ 5,116.9
Unobligated Balance - Beginning of the Period	1,012.9	3,482.7	15,718.5	5,088.3	2,542.3
Net Transfers Prior-Year Balance, Actual	(217.0)	1,603.1	154.1	35.9	225.4
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	782.9	14,721.4	1,476.6	3,755.3	2,714.5
Adjustments	1,231.7	6,634.0	(399.9)	844.2	266.3
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 76,876.4	\$ 136,931.8	\$ 71,986.7	\$ 47,188.5	\$ 10,865.4
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES					
Obligations Incurred	\$ 75,830.0	\$ 131,556.3	\$ 55,140.0	\$ 42,209.1	\$ 7,756.6
Unobligated Balances – Available	238.3	2,157.2	16,077.7	4,999.9	2,965.0
Unobligated Balances – Not Available	808.1	3,218.3	769.0	(20.5)	143.8
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$ 76,876.4	\$ 136,931.8	\$ 71,986.7	\$ 47,188.5	\$ 10,865.4
OUTLAYS					
Obligations Incurred	\$ 75,830.0	\$ 131,556.3	\$ 55,140.0	\$ 42,209.1	\$ 7,756.6
Less: Spending Authority From Offsetting Collections and Obligation Adjustments	(2,861.6)	(22,972.3)	(3,599.3)	(5,378.2)	(3,161.0)
Obligated Balance, Net – Beginning of the Period	6,674.7	38,762.6	61,166.5	17,243.4	4,490.3
Obligated Balance Transferred, Net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less: Obligated Balance, Net – End of the Period	(3,692.8)	(38,341.8)	(61,326.4)	(18,104.2)	(4,998.4)
Total Outlays	\$ 75,950.3	\$ 109,004.8	\$ 51,380.8	\$ 35,970.1	\$ 4,087.5

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Disaggregated Statement of Budgetary Resources

Department of Defense Agency-wide
For the Year Ended September 30, 2000
(\$ in millions)

	Military Retirement Fund	Other General Funds	USACE (Civil Works)	Working Capital Funds	Combined Total
BUDGETARY RESOURCES					
Budget Authority	\$ 38,805.6	\$ 21,442.1	\$ 4,614.2	\$ 6,818.5	\$ 353,856.0
Unobligated Balance - Beginning of the Period	149,058.6	7,306.3	\$ 2,136.2	\$ 6,206.0	\$ 192,551.8
Net Transfers Prior-Year Balance, Actual	0.0	(1,716.5)	0.0	(2.2)	82.8
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	0.0	1,219.7	3,909.1	72,779.5	101,359.0
Adjustments	0.0	402.7	(35.1)	(720.6)	8,223.3
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 187,864.2	\$ 28,654.3	\$ 10,624.4	\$ 85,081.2	\$ 656,072.9
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES					
Obligations Incurred	\$ 32,911.9	\$ 21,417.7	\$ 8,926.4	\$ 78,314.2	\$ 454,062.2
Unobligated Balances – Available	154,952.3	5,878.4	1,694.5	6,767.0	195,730.3
Unobligated Balances – Not Available	0.0	1,358.2	3.5	0.0	6,280.4
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$ 187,864.2	\$ 28,654.3	\$ 10,624.4	\$ 85,081.2	\$ 656,072.9
OUTLAYS					
Obligations Incurred	\$ 32,911.9	\$ 21,417.7	\$ 8,926.4	\$ 78,314.2	\$ 454,062.2
Less: Spending Authority From Offsetting Collections and Obligation Adjustments	0.0	(1,767.5)	(3,909.7)	(73,111.6)	(116,761.2)
Obligated Balance, Net – Beginning of the Period	2,794.2	6,075.6	394.5	12,359.5	149,961.3
Obligated Balance Transferred, Net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less: Obligated Balance, Net – End of the Period	(2,898.3)	(5,021.0)	(715.9)	(15,533.2)	(150,632.0)
Total Outlays	\$ 32,807.8	\$ 20,704.8	\$ 4,695.3	\$ 2,028.9	\$ 336,630.3

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**General Property, Plant, and Equipment
Real Property Deferred Maintenance**

As of September 30, 2000
(\$ in Millions)

1. Property Type / Major Class	2. Restoration Prior ¹	FY 2000			6. Restoration Ending
		Annual Sustainment ²			
		3. Required	4. Actual	5. Difference	
Buildings ³	-	3,416.6	2,653.3	763.3	-
Structures ⁴	-	1,287.3	999.0	288.3	-
Total	-	4,703.9	3,652.4	1,051.6	-

Narrative Statement

The Department of Defense (DoD) is in the process of improving its methods and metrics for computing “deferred maintenance” on buildings and structures and for tracking the effects of the deferral. The DoD now uses the term “facilities sustainment” to describe maintenance and scheduled repairs. The term “maintenance” or “deferred maintenance” is imprecise, since it includes some repair work. The DoD is reporting the annual “deferred sustainment,” which includes the maintenance and scheduled repairs that have been deferred. In the future the DoD will also report the “restoration” requirement, which is the deferred major repairs that go beyond sustainment.

This new approach is being implemented DoD-wide for the budget process and for annual financial statement reporting purposes. These methods and metrics were used this year, for the first time, to generate sustainment requirements reflected in the Department’s budget submission to the Congress for the FY 2002 budget submission. The new methods and metrics are expected to be in place Department-wide for the FY 2003 budget submission. These new methods did not exist prior to FY 2000, consequently, the table above reflects the transition to the new methods (see footnotes).

In previous budget submissions to the Congress and previous financial statements, the Department reported a single, cumulative dollar amount, often referred to as the backlog of maintenance and repair. The content of the amount (i.e., the projects and other work that made up to the amount) and the methods for computing and reporting the amount, were not standardized, either in the federal government or within the Department. Because of these

¹ The reported cumulative prior year restoration requirements are: Army – \$33 billion, Navy – \$10 billion plus \$1 billion for working capital funded facilities, Air Force – \$6 billion. These amounts are not reported in the current table since the methods for computing the amounts and their content are not yet standardized within DoD. Consequently, no amount is reported in Column 6. Restoration Ending.

² These amounts are estimates. The FSM FY 2002 model was used to project backward to FY 2000, for real property sustained by the active DoD Components (Working Capital Fund real property is not included). Since there are no data on the buildings and structures allocation for executed funding, the funding allocation is assumed to match the allocation of the building and structures requirement.

³ For the purposes of this statement, buildings are defined as facilities measured in square feet.

⁴ For the purposes of this statement, structures are defined as facilities measured in units other than square feet.

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limitations, the amount was not very useful either for internal managerial use or for external reporting purposes. Consequently, the Department developed the Facilities Sustainment Model (FSM).

The table above indicates the new direction taken by the Department. Using the FSM, the Department proposes to compute the annual sustainment requirements (Column 3) for the Department's real property, using standard benchmarks. The benchmarks, in turn, are based on standard commercial criterion and are unique to individual facility types. The benchmarks are unit costs (i.e., an annual sustainment requirement in dollars for one unit [such as one square foot] of one type of facility and adjusted for each specific location). The benchmarks are published in the *DoD Facilities Cost Factors Handbook, Version 2.0*, dated April 2000. The Department, using the FSM, can calculate the facilities sustainment requirement utilizing a standard methodology. This methodology is the equivalent of a life cycle costing approach, which is recognized as an acceptable approach within the federal-wide accounting standard.

The DoD also created new accounting codes (Program Elements) to accommodate capturing actual sustainment expenditures that enable measurement of expenses against FSM generated requirements (planned versus execution). When fully implemented in FY 2003, the new accounting codes should allow the Department's actual expenditures to be reported (Column 4 of the table). The difference between the FSM calculated requirement (Column 3) and the actual expenditures (Column 4) is the deferred sustainment for the year (Column 5).

The significance of the difference between a requirement and the actual funding level (Column 5) on the ending restoration requirement (Column 6) is under study at this time. In some models, a shortfall would be a simple addition to the prior year restoration backlog. The Department does not believe this simplistic approach will suffice for internal management use nor for external reporting. The impact of deferring sustainment could produce a range of outcomes, ranging from no impact to an impact many times the cost of the original deferral.

While the FSM is a life cycle based approach to maintenance and repair for sustainment, the methods for developing the Restoration and Modernization requirement are oriented around condition assessment. The overall scope of the Restoration and Modernization requirement is documented in the Department's *Installations Readiness Report*, dated March 2000. That report shows that 60 percent of the facilities in the current inventory are rated C-3 (have serious problems) or C-4 (do not support the mission). In the future, the Department will estimate the cost and report these cost requirements using standard factors.

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**National Defense Property, Plant and Equipment
Deferred Maintenance**

As of September 30, 2000
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Major Type</u>		
1. Aircraft	\$	282,029
2. Ships		891,744
3. Missiles		52,383
4. Combat Vehicles		49,353
5. Other Weapons Systems		417,748
6. Total	\$	<u>1,693,257</u>

Narrative Statement

The amounts reported are consistent with amounts reported in the Department’s budget submission to the Congress. The Military Departments determine depot maintenance requirements for National Defense PP&E as they develop their annual budgets and consider a series of factors on an individual item basis. These factors include changes in the fleet size or in-use inventory; the date of last overhaul or operating hours since last overhaul; the current maintenance engineering plan expressed as a time interval or as an operational factor; and the planned operational tempo expressed in miles, flying hours, or steaming hours. Costing models are then applied to determine depot-level maintenance costs for each type of National Defense PP&E and total cost for each major program. Fiscal constraints determine requirements that are funded.

The Department is continuing its efforts to develop and provide more detailed reporting guidance and to improve the deferred maintenance requirements generation process. The Department has hired a contractor that is providing assistance to better define deferred maintenance definitions, methodologies, and reporting requirements. Accordingly, the Department expects to improve the consistency between the DoD Components and the reliability of deferred maintenance amounts reported in future financial statements.

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Segment Information

As of September 30, 2000
(\$ in Millions)

	Defense Information Systems Agency	Defense Commissary Agency	Joint Logistics Systems Command	Defense Security Service	Defense Logistics Agency	Defense Finance and Accounting Service	U.S. Transportation Command	Total
PART A.								
1. Fund Balance	\$ 0.0	\$ 212.8	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 328.0	\$ 540.8
2. Accounts Receivable	294.7	184.5	(0.6)	36.2	984.0	105.1	736.0	2,339.9
3. Property Plant and Equipment	309.0	5.7	107.2	3.0	938.6	870.0	1,413.7	3,647.2
4. Other Assets	1.3	311.3	0.0	0.1	10,022.7	10.1	124.1	10,469.6
5. TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 605.0</u>	<u>\$ 714.3</u>	<u>\$ 106.6</u>	<u>\$ 39.3</u>	<u>\$ 11,945.3</u>	<u>\$ 985.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,601.8</u>	<u>\$ 16,997.5</u>
6. Liabilities Due and Payable for Goods and Services Received	\$ 389.7	\$ 587.0	\$ 41.2	\$ 41.7	\$ 1,953.7	\$ 169.8	\$ 848.0	\$ 4,031.1
7. Deferred Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	172.2	0.0	0.0	178.6
8. Other Liabilities	184.0	284.3	0.4	30.7	420.0	128.8	523.8	1,572.0
9. TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 573.7</u>	<u>\$ 871.3</u>	<u>\$ 41.6</u>	<u>\$ 78.8</u>	<u>\$ 2,545.9</u>	<u>\$ 298.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,371.8</u>	<u>\$ 5,781.7</u>
10. Unexpended Appropriations	\$ 0.0	\$ 213.3	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 1,556.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 1,769.5
11. Cumulative Results of Operations	31.3	(370.3)	65.0	(39.5)	7,843.2	686.6	1,230.0	9,446.3
12. TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 31.3</u>	<u>\$ (157.0)</u>	<u>\$ 65.0</u>	<u>\$ (39.5)</u>	<u>\$ 9,399.4</u>	<u>\$ 686.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,230.0</u>	<u>\$ 11,215.8</u>
13. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ 605.0</u>	<u>\$ 714.3</u>	<u>\$ 106.6</u>	<u>\$ 39.3</u>	<u>\$ 11,945.3</u>	<u>\$ 985.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,601.8</u>	<u>\$ 16,997.5</u>
PART B.								
1. The Full Cost of Goods and Services Provided	\$ 2,233.7	\$ 6,107.3	\$ 1.7	\$ 307.9	\$ 15,898.5	\$ 1,735.1	\$ 4,478.4	\$ 30,762.6
2. The Related Exchange Revenue	(2,155.0)	(5,068.8)	(1.7)	(304.0)	(14,194.5)	(1,701.6)	(4,326.9)	(27,752.5)
3. The Excess of Costs Over Exchange Revenue	<u>\$ 78.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,038.5</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 3.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,704.0</u>	<u>\$ 33.5</u>	<u>\$ 151.5</u>	<u>\$ 3,010.1</u>

Amounts are net of intrasegment eliminations



Narrative Related to Segment Information

Defense Information Systems Agency

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) – Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) entities, the Defense Megacenters and the Communications Information Services Activity, provide data processing, and telecommunication and information systems, services and support to the Department of Defense (DoD) and other federal government customers under a revolving fund concept. These funds are represented by fund symbol 97X4930. DISA's major customers are: Army, Navy, Air Force, DFAS and DLA.

Defense Commissary Agency

Commissary Operations fund finances operations cost for resale stores, command and region headquarters and operations support center. This fund is a primary activity group of the DWCF and receives appropriated funds annually. Commissary Resale Stocks fund finances the purchases of inventory for resale items to be sold to commissary patrons. This fund is a major activity group of the DWCF, requiring no appropriated fund support. Revenues from sales are used to replace inventory sold.

Joint Logistics Systems Center

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics (ASD(P&L)), directed that a Joint Logistics Systems Center (JLSC) be established effective December 31, 1991. The JLSC was established as a separate DWCF business area. The JLSC implements integrated business process improvements by managing the development, integration, implementation and maintenance of the logistics business areas for Depot Maintenance and Supply Management. The JLSC mission requires that it take a central role in the logistics functional area. The JLSC will facilitate, in conjunction with the functional communities, the identification of corporate business improvements, and the appropriate application of Automated Information Systems (AIS) and related technologies to maximize operational effectiveness and achieve cost savings. The JLSC will employ data standardization to support corporate logistics systems design, development, integration, implementation and maintenance. On August 18, 1997, the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) approved the final decisions and approved recommendations resulting from the Working Capital Fund Study Group. Among the decisions was one to terminate JLSC and begin to devolve its programs and responsibilities to the individual components no later than October 1, 1997. The decision included a prohibition of any new starts at JLSC, required the individual activity groups or DWCFs to be responsible for financing the liquidation of any unfunded liabilities remaining at JLSC, and directed the return of any unneeded cash and financial assets not used for paying off program liabilities or program shutdown costs or not needed for the initial deployments of systems developed by JLSC. FY 2000 was the third year JLSC operated as a residual activity.



Defense Security Service

Effective October 1, 1998, Defense Security Service (DSS) was transferred from a direct appropriation to a separate activity group in the DWCF. This transfer also reflected a name change from the Defense Investigative Service to the DSS. Full implementation of the DSS as a DWCF began with FY 2000. These activities provide goods and services on a commercial-like basis. Receipts derived from operations generally are available in their entirety for use without further congressional action.

The DSS was chartered to administer two major programs: Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) and National Industrial Security Programs (NISP). The mission of the PSI program is to conduct background investigations on individuals assigned to or affiliated with the Department of Defense. The investigative product which contains information concerning an individual's character, loyalty, emotional stability, and reliability, is used to determine if a security clearance should be granted. The purpose of the NISP is to ensure that private industry, while performing on government contracts, properly safeguards classified information in its possession. The DSS also administers the Key Asset Protection Program and the Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Program.

Defense Logistics Agency

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is a combat support agency responsible for worldwide logistics support throughout the DoD. The primary focus of DLA is to provide logistics support to the war fighter. In addition, DLA provides support to relief efforts during times of national emergency. DLA's major DoD customers are the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Their other major federal government customers are the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Transportation. The DLA organization has five active entity sub-organizations funded through the DWCF. These sub-organizations are referred to as activity groups and are as follows:

The Supply Management Activity Group (Supply), appropriation symbol 97X4930.5C, helps carry out its mission by procuring, managing and supplying over three billion consumable items to Military Departments, other DoD Components, federal agencies and selected foreign governments.

The Distribution Depot Activity Group (Distribution), appropriation symbol 97X4930.5B, receives, stores and distributes commodities, principal end items, and depot level reparable for the Military Departments, other DoD Components, federal agencies, and selected foreign governments. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service Activity Group (DRMS), appropriation symbol 97X4930.5N, provides utilization services which include receiving, classifying, segregating, demilitarizing, accounting for and reporting excess material for screening, lotting, merchandising, and sale. They also have the mission of hazardous property disposal and the economic recovery of precious metals from excess and surplus precious metal-bearing material. The Information Services Activity Group, appropriation symbol 97X4930.5F50, provides information management support. The mission of this information

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services business is to provide integrated information management support by delivering products and services of increasing quality and decreasing cost, on time and within budget.

The Defense Automated Printing Service Activity Group (DAPS), appropriation symbol 97X4930.5G, is responsible for document automation and printing within the DoD, encompassing electronic conversion, retrieval, output, and distribution of digital and hardcopy.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) was created in 1991. The mission of DFAS is to provide responsive, professional finance and accounting service to the DoD in times of peace and conflict. DFAS has prepared the annual financial statements as required by the CFO Act and the GMRA since 1994.

DFAS's major activities are funded through working capital funds. The DoD expanded the use of businesslike financial management practices through the establishment of the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) on October 1, 1991. On December 11, 1996, the DBOF became the DWCF. The DWCF ("the Fund") operates with financial principles that provide improved cost visibility and accountability to enhance business management and improve the decision making process. The Fund builds on revolving fund principles previously used for industrial and commercial-type activities. The Department's working capital funds include industrial and commercial type transactions. These activities provide supplies and inventories to Defense

Department organizations on a commercial basis. Receipts derived from resale operations are normally available to DFAS for use without further congressional action. Transactions are generally recorded on an accrual accounting basis and a budgetary basis. Under the accrual method, revenues are recognized when a liability is incurred, without regard to receipt of payment of cash. Budgetary accounting is accomplished through a separate series of general ledger accounts to facilitate compliance with legal and internal control requirements associated with the use of federal funds.

U.S. Transportation Command

Secretary of Defense memorandum, dated February 14, 1992, prescribed the creation of a consolidated service transportation command. United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) represents the single DoD financial manager for all common-user transportation in peace and war. Its components include (1) Headquarters, USTRANSCOM (HQTRANS); (2) Air Mobility Command (AMC); (3) Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC); (4) Military Sealift Command (MSC); and (5) Defense Courier Service (DCS). The Army and Navy continue to manage their own service-unique transportation functions.

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Intragovernmental Amounts

The intragovernmental amounts displayed in the following schedules, parts A; B; and C, represent transactions between the Department of Defense and other federal entities.

Schedule, Part A: DoD Intragovernmental Entity Assets					
Balances reflect amounts on the books of DoD Components in regard to transactions with other federal entities					
(Amounts in Millions)	Treasury Index	Fund Balance with Treasury	Accounts Receivable	Investments:	Other:
General Accounting Office	05		0.5		
Executive Office of the President, Defense Security Assistance Agency	11		100.9		
Department of Agriculture	12		-3.7		
Department of Commerce	13		15.2		
Department of the Interior	14		13.2		
Department of Justice	15		81.5		
Department of Labor	16		5.4		
United States Postal Service	18		1.5		
Department of State	19		40.0		
Department of the Treasury	20	177,531.3	33.7	166,522.4	
Office of Personnel Management	24		0.1		
Social Security Administration	28		0.2		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	31		0.3		
Department of Veterans Affairs	36		43.1		
General Service Administration	47		23.2		
National Science Foundation	49		6.7		
Central Intelligence Agency	56		11.8		
Federal Emergency Management Agency	58		23.2		
Tennessee Valley Authority	64		0.2		
United States Information Agency	67		0.2		
Environmental Protection Agency	68		45.6		
Department of Transportation	69		143.7		
Agency for International Development	72		6.1		
Department of Health and Human Services	75		18.1		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	80		79.3		
Department of Housing and Urban Development	86		1.9		
Department of Energy	89		56.6		
Selective Service System	90		22.4		
Department of Education	91		1.6		
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	94		0.6		
Independent Agencies	95		48.4		
Total		177,531.3	821.5	166,522.4	

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Schedule, Part B: DoD Intragovernmental Entity Liabilities				
Balances reflect amounts on the books of DoD Components in regard to transactions with other federal entities				
(Amounts in Millions)	Treasury Index	Accounts Payable:	Debts/Borrowings From Other Agencies:	Other:
Government Printing Office	04	0.1		
Executive Office of the President, Defense Security Assistance Agency	11			14.8
Department of Agriculture	12	1.9		
Department of Commerce	13	5.5		3.2
Department of the Interior	14	14.5		9.0
Department of Justice	15	2.8		0.3
Department of Labor	16	0.3		1,494.7
Department of State	19	0.3		2.1
Department of the Treasury	20	19.5		3,728.0
Office of Personnel Management	24			197.7
Department of Veterans Affairs	36			0.5
General Service Administration	47	35.7		0.5
National Science Foundation	49			0.1
Tennessee Valley Authority	64	5.1		
Environmental Protection Agency	68	0.5		0.1
Department of Transportation	69	0.6		1.7
Department of Health and Human Services	75	0.7		1.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	80			21.1
Department of Housing and Urban Development	86			9.7
Department of Energy	89	2.1		4.3
Department of Education	91			1.6
Independent Agencies	95		1,080.4*	2.6
Total		89.6	1,080.4	5,493.6

*This represents debt amount owed to the Federal Financing Bank

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Schedule, Part C: DoD Intragovernmental Revenues		
Balances reflect amounts on the books of DoD Components in regard to transactions with other federal entities		
(Amounts in Millions)	Treasury Index	Earned Revenue
General Accounting Office	05	4.5
Executive Office of the President, Defense Security Assistance Agency	11	1,044.9
Department of Agriculture	12	44.4
Department of Commerce	13	41.5
Department of the Interior	14	46.6
Department of Justice	15	169.4
Department of Labor	16	15.9
United States Postal Service	18	3.1
Department of State	19	51.8
Department of the Treasury	20	13,033.5
Office of Personnel Management	24	0.9
Social Security Administration	28	0.6
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	31	0.5
Smithsonian Institution	33	0.3
Department of Veterans Affairs	36	113.2
Appalachian Regional Commission	46	0.1
General Service Administration	47	47.9
Independent Agencies**	48	80.3
Central Intelligence Agency	56	16.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	58	53.0
Tennessee Valley Authority	64	1.0
Federal Maritime Commission	65	0.2
Environmental Protection Agency	68	123.7
Department of Transportation	69	529.9
Agency for International Development	72	40.8
Department of Health and Human Services	75	40.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	80	282.8
Armed Forces Retirement Home	84	0.2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	86	9.7
Department of Energy	89	144.9
Selective Service System	90	26.8
Department of Education	91	2.5
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	94	0.6
Independent Agencies	95	92.2
Total		16,064.5

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Schedule, Part D: DoD Agency-wide Intragovernmental Gross Cost		
	Budget Function Code	Gross Cost
Department of Defense Military	051	9,050.1
Water Resources by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	301	516.5
Pollution Control and Abatement by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	304	0.2
Federal Employees Retirement and Disability Department of Defense Military Retirement Trust Fund	602	0.0
Veterans Education, Training, and Rehabilitation by Department of Defense Education Benefits Trust Fund	702	180.5
Total		9,747.3

Schedule, Part E: DoD Intragovernmental Nonexchange Revenues			
(Amounts in Millions)	Treasury Index	Revenue Transfers-in	Revenue Transfers-out
Department of the Interior	14		105.3
Department of the Treasury	20	19.9	21.4
General Service Administration	47		0.3
Department of Transportation	69		12.0
Total		19.9	139.0

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