
Offsetting Governmental Receipts. A term used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to designate receipts that are governmental in nature (e.g., tax receipts, regulatory fees, and compulsory user charges) but are required by law to be classified as offsetting.

Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlays, and Balances of the United States Government

The Department of the Treasury's annual accounting of the (1) unified budget receipts activities of the federal government, which should be consistent with the aggregated custodial nonexchange revenues (before net accrual adjustment) reported in federal agencies' statements of custodial activity, and (2) unified budget outlays activities of the federal government, which should be consistent with net outlays reported in federal agencies' statements of budgetary resources. This report also provides a summary accounting of agencies' budget activities: appropriations, borrowings and investments, outlays, and balances based on the agencies' budget execution reports. (*See also* Monthly Treasury Statement.)

Commitment

An administrative reservation of allotted funds, or of other funds, in anticipation of their obligation. For federal proprietary accounting, a commitment may also manifest an intent to expend assets (e.g., to provide government social insurance benefits). See Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 25, *Basis for Conclusions*, para. 8, and SFFAS No. 17, *Basis for Conclusions*, paras. 65 and 94. (*See also* Allotment; Loan Guarantee Commitment *under* Federal Credit; Obligation.)

Committee Allocation

The distribution of total proposed new budget authority and outlays, as set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, among the congressional committees according to their jurisdictions. The allocations are set forth in the joint explanatory statement of managers included in the conference report on the congressional budget resolution. House and Senate committees receive allocations of total new budget authority and total outlays. House committees also receive allocations of total entitlement authority, and Senate committees also receive allocations of Social Security outlays. Allocations are committee specific, but not program specific.

Under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. § 633(a)), committee allocations are limits, not simply recommendations. (*See also* Allocation; Concurrent Resolution on the Budget; Entitlement Authority.)

Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority

A table accompanying a regular or supplemental appropriations act in the report of the House or Senate Appropriations Committee. It compares the appropriation recommended for each account in that act with the amount requested by the President in the budget submission and the amount enacted in the preceding fiscal year. In some cases, such as when a continuing appropriations act is considered, the statement may be inserted into the *Congressional Record*.

Concurrent Resolution on the Budget

A concurrent resolution adopted by both houses of Congress as part of the annual budget and appropriations process, setting forth an overall budget plan for Congress against which individual appropriations bills, other appropriations, and revenue measures are to be evaluated. As a plan for Congress, the resolution is not presented to the President for signature and does not have the force of law. Pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. § 632), the resolution is expected to establish, for at least 5 fiscal years beginning on October 1 of the year of the resolution, appropriate levels for the following:

- totals of new budget authority and outlays,
- total federal revenues,
- the surplus or deficit in the budget,
- new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category,
- the public debt, and
- outlays and revenues for Social Security insurance programs.

The concurrent resolution generally contains budget levels for the 5 fiscal years and may contain reconciliation instructions to specified committees. The concurrent resolution most recently adopted may be revised or affirmed before the end of the year to which it applies, as provided in section 304 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. § 635). (*See also* Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.)