### **Terms and Definitions**

account is closed and any remaining balance is canceled. Budget authority available for an indefinite period may be canceled, and its account closed if (1) it is specifically rescinded by law or (2) the head of the agency concerned or the President determines that the purposes for which the appropriation was made have been carried out and disbursements have not been made from the appropriation for 2 consecutive years. (See also Duration under Budget Authority; Fixed Appropriation Account.)

### **Unobligated Balance**

The portion of obligational authority that has not yet been obligated. For an appropriation account that is available for a fixed period, the budget authority expires after the period of availability ends but its unobligated balance remains available for 5 additional fiscal years for recording and adjusting obligations properly chargeable to the appropriations period of availability. For example, an expired, unobligated balance remains available until the account is closed to record previously unrecorded obligations or to make upward adjustments in previously underrecorded obligations, such as contract modifications properly within scope of the original contract. At the end of the fifth fiscal year, the account is closed and any remaining balance is canceled. For a no-year account, the unobligated balance is carried forward indefinitely until (1) specifically rescinded by law or (2) the head of the agency concerned or the President determines that the purposes for which the appropriation was made have been carried out and disbursements have not been made from the appropriation for 2 consecutive years. (See also Duration under Budget Authority; Expired Account; Expired Budget Authority under Availability for New Obligations *under* Budget Authority; Fixed Appropriation Account.)

# Unexpended Balance

The sum of the obligated and unobligated balances.

### **Off-Budget**

Those budgetary accounts (either federal or trust funds) designated by law as excluded from budget totals. As of the date of this glossary, the revenues and outlays of the two Social Security trust funds (the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Disability Insurance Trust Fund) and the transactions of the Postal Service are the only off-budget accounts. The budget documents routinely report the on-budget and off-budget amounts separately and then add them together to arrive at the consolidated government totals. (*See also* Nonbudgetary; On-Budget; Outlay;

### Terms and Definitions

Trust Fund Expenditure Account *under* Trust Fund Accounts *under* Account in the President's Budget; Unified Budget.)

### OMB Circular No. A-11

Document that provides detailed guidance to executive departments and establishments by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for preparing and submitting the President's budget and executing the budget.

## **On-Budget**

All budgetary accounts other than those designated by law as off-budget. (See also Off-Budget.)

## **Operating Budget**

A detailed projection of all estimated income and expenses during a given future period.

# **Operating Lease**

An agreement conveying the right to use property for a limited time in exchange for periodic payments. Operating lease criteria are ownership of the asset remains with lessor, the lease does not contain a bargain-price purchase option, the lease term does not exceed 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the asset, the present value of the minimum lease payments over the life of the lease does not exceed 90 percent of the fair market value of the asset at the beginning of the lease term, the asset is a general purpose asset rather than being for a special purpose of the government and is not built to the unique specification of the government as lessee, and there is a private sector market for the asset. (See also Capital Lease.)

# Outlay

The issuance of checks, disbursement of cash, or electronic transfer of funds made to liquidate a federal obligation. Outlays also occur when interest on the Treasury debt held by the public accrues and when the government issues bonds, notes, debentures,