Proposals for the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC)—CBO's Estimate of the President's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget
(Outlays in millions of dollars, by fiscal year)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2018-2027
Establish Multiemployer Variable Rate Premiums											
Additional Premiums[a]	0	0	-1,210	-1,294	-1,507	-1,625	-1,705	-1,546	-2,238	-2,335	-13,460
Change in Financial Assistance from Prevention of Fund Exhaustion[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,962	2,914	2,985	8,972
Total	0	0	-1,210	-1,294	-1,507	-1,625	-595	416	676	650	-4,488
Eliminate Non-Interest Bearing Multiemployer Account[c]	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	0	281
Premium timing changes[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,792	-2,792	-2,751	-2,751
All Policies[e]	0	0	-1,210	-1,294	-1,507	-1,625	-595	3,517	-2,424	-4,035	-9,173

Note: PBGC = Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

a. The President's Budget proposes a new variable rate premium for PBGC's multiemployer program, but it does not specify the premium rates. CBO adopted the proposed amounts of additional premiums for 2020 and later.

b. CBO projects that under current law the multiemployer revolving fund will be exhausted in 2024. CBO expects that after the fund is exhausted, PBGC will reduce financial assistance to a level that could be supported with premium income. With the proposed additional premium income, the fund would remain solvent throughout the projection period, allowing additional outlays for financial assistance.

c. The Multiemployer Pension Reform Act of 2014 required PBGC to hold certain multiemployer premium receipts in non-interest bearing accounts. The President's Budget would repeal that requirement. The additional interest that would be credited to PBGC would be an intragovernmental transfer and would therefore have no net effect on federal spending. However, the additional income to the revolving fund would allow the fund to pay additional financial assistance in 2024.

d. The Balanced Budget Act of 2015 accelerated the due date for some premiums payments from 2026 into 2025. The President's Budget would move the due date back to 2026, but also would accelerate the due date for other premium payments—including the additional proposed variable rate premiums—from 2028 into 2027.

e. If all policies were enacted together, the decrease in direct spending would be larger than the sum of the effects for each policy because of interactions between them.