Using the Reestimate Summary Compiler (RSummary)

The Reestimate Summary Compiler (RSummary) is used to aggregate reestimates and interest on the reestimate calculated using the Consolidated Credit Tool (C-Credit) or the Balances Approach Reestimate Calculator (BARC).[1] The RSummary replaces the separate summary files for reestimates calculated using the C-Credit (Consolidated Credit Tool Reestimate Summary Compiler or CRSummary) and the BARC (Balances Approach Reestimate Calculator Summary Compiler or BARCSummary). A separate C-Credit or BARC file is required for each risk category being reestimated.[2] Reestimates for separate risk categories are aggregated for purposes such as completing the MAX database and apportionments. Risk categories may be aggregated only when the risk categories share a single direct loan or guaranteed loan financing account. Agencies should use the RSummary only when there are separate risk categories or other subdivisions of a financing account to be aggregated; there is no need to use the RSummary when there is only one set of reestimates calculated for a particular financing account. This document discusses the features of the RSummary (August 18, 2006, version) and the steps involved in using the RSummary. Appendix A provides a glossary of terms used in the RSummary and in this document. Appendix B provides a list of changes since the June 2005 version. For general guidance on reestimates, see OMB Circular A-11, Section 185.6.

The Components of the Reestimate Summary Compiler

The RSummary is a spreadsheet file that consists of several worksheets:

- The "Welcome" Sheet: The Welcome sheet provides a general overview of the RSummary and OMB contact information.

- The "General" Sheet: The General sheet is used to enter general information about the program and to select certain settings to be used in the RSummary file.

- The Reestimate Summary ("Summary") Sheet: This sheet presents the total and net reestimates and interest on the reestimate, by cohort, as well as reestimates and interest on the reestimate by risk category, for each risk category imported into the RSummary. This sheet is used to import data from C-Credit or BARC files that share a single financing account.

- The Credit Supplement Summary ("CrSupp") Sheet: This sheet presents the reestimate information requested by the Federal Credit Supplement worksheets, including information on current and reestimated subsidy rates, the change due to interest rate and technical reestimates, the current year reestimate, net lifetime reestimates with and

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[1] The C-Credit, BARC, and instructions are available on the Federal Credit Support Page (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/credit/).
[2] If an agency calculates separate budget execution subsidy rates by risk category, then the agency should also calculate reestimates by those risk categories.

without interest on the reestimate, and actual disbursements. The sheet also calculates the total dollar or weighted average rate or rate changes for all of the risk categories.

Using the Reestimate Summary Compiler to Aggregate Reestimates

This section explains how to use the RSummary to aggregate reestimates.

A.   **Enter the General Information into the RSummary**

In the RSummary, go to the General sheet.

1.   <u>Enter the identifying information</u>: Enter the agency and credit program information, including department or agency name, credit account title or program name (as you would like it to appear throughout the spreadsheet), and the program account fund symbol (account number). Enter the agency contact information, including name, title, email address, and phone number. The credit account title or program name will appear on the Summary and Credit Supplement Summary sheets.

2.   <u>Select the fiscal year reference period (most recent completed fiscal year) for the reestimates being calculated</u>. Select the fiscal year using the arrow buttons to the right of the fiscal year.

3.   <u>Enter the units of measure to be used in the spreadsheet</u>: Select either dollars or thousands of dollars. When necessary, the RSummary will convert the data imported from the C-Credit spreadsheets to the selected units of measure for the Summary sheet. (Data imported onto the Credit Supplement Summary sheet is in thousands of dollars.)

4.   <u>Select the number of risk categories for which reestimates will be imported</u>: Select the number of risk categories, between one and twenty, using the arrow buttons to the right of the number. Then, hit the "Update RSummary" button. The RSummary will provide a separate section for each risk category on the Summary and Subsidy Rate sheets. The "Update RSummary" button must be hit each time the risk category number selection is changed.

B.   **Import Reestimates on the Summary Sheet**

At the top of the Summary sheet, use the select box to select the risk category section into which the reestimate data should be imported. Hit the "Import Data" button to import the data. The RSummary will provide a "File-Open" box from which to select the source C-Credit or BARC spreadsheet. Repeat the import process for each risk category within the single direct loan or guaranteed loan financing account. Please note that if changes are made to the source C-Credit or BARC spreadsheet, that spreadsheet data should be re-imported into the RSummary, so that the RSummary contains the revised data.

To remove data once imported, use the select box to select the risk category section from which data should be deleted. Then, hit the "Clear Data" button to clear the data.

For reference purposes, the risk category sections are labeled with letters, from "A" to "T." However, the letters do not correspond to any risk ratings or other classification systems. One letter risk category must be used for each set of reestimates imported. Use consecutive letter risk categories; do not skip letter risk categories. The number of risk categories selected on the General sheet assumes that letter risk categories will be used consecutively. Therefore, if letter risk categories are skipped, some of the imported data will not be visible on the Summary or Credit Supplement Summary sheets.

C.   Obtain Reestimates Information

Once data from all of the risk categories has been imported into the RSummary, total reestimates and interest on the reestimate will appear on the Summary sheet. The Summary sheet presents total reestimates and interest on the reestimate in three different forms: MAX P&F entries; net reestimates by cohort; and total reestimates by cohort. Please note that the MAX P&F entries are calculated using net reestimates by cohort. Reestimate information requested by the Federal Credit Supplement appears on the Credit Supplement Summary sheet. This information includes original and reestimate subsidy rates, changes due to interest rate and technical reestimates, current year and net lifetime reestimates including interest on the reestimate, net lifetime reestimates excluding interest on the reestimate, and actual disbursements.

The Summary and CrSupp sheets provide "jump" buttons for navigating to the different risk categories or to the top of the worksheet. To navigate the worksheet, select a risk category letter (or "top") from the drop-down box next to the jump button. Then, hit the jump button to navigate to that section of the worksheet.

Appendix A: Definitions of Terms Used in the Reestimate Summary Compiler

Cohort: A cohort is all of the direct loans or loan guarantees of a program for which a subsidy appropriation is provided for a given fiscal year (except for pre-1992 direct loans and loan guarantees that are modified). For direct loans and loan guarantees for which a subsidy appropriation is provided for one fiscal year, the cohort will be defined by that fiscal year. For direct loans and loan guarantees for which multi-year or no-year appropriations are provided, the cohort is defined by the year of obligation. Direct loans and loan guarantees that are made from supplemental appropriations will be recorded in the same cohort as those that are funded in annual appropriations acts. These rules apply even if the direct loans or loan guarantees are disbursed in subsequent years.

Downward Reestimate: A downward reestimate occurs when the reestimated subsidy rate is lower than the original subsidy rate, or most recent reestimated rate, and indicates that the financing account has excess subsidy. In the event of a downward reestimate, the agency's financing account transfers the excess to a receipt account (mandatory programs may return the excess to the program account).

Interest on the Reestimate: The interest on the reestimate is the additional interest that would have been paid or earned by the financing account if the reestimated subsidy rate had been used as the budget execution subsidy rate.

Reestimates: Reestimates are revisions of the subsidy cost estimate of a cohort (or risk category) based on information about the actual performance and/or estimated changes in future cash flows of the cohort. For more information on reestimates, see A-11, section 185.6.

Risk Category: Risk categories are subdivisions of a cohort of direct loans or loan guarantees into groups that are relatively homogeneous in cost, given the facts known at the time of obligation or commitment. Risk categories are developed by agencies in consultation with the OMB representative with primary budget responsibility for the credit account.

Upward Reestimate: An upward reestimate occurs when the reestimated subsidy rate is higher than the original subsidy rate, or most recent reestimated rate, and indicates that additional subsidy is needed by the financing account. In the event of an upward reestimate, the agency's program account receives permanent indefinite authority and transfers it to the financing account.

Appendix B: Revisions to the Reestimate Summary Compiler
(August 2006 version)

The August 2006 version includes the following change:

- <u>Number of cohorts expanded</u>: The previous version of the RSummary included cohorts 1992 through 2005. This version also includes cohort 2006, to correspond to the addition of the 2006 cohort to the C-Credit and BARC files.