Note 19. Commitments

Long-Term Operating Leases as of September 30, 2017, and 2016

(In billions of dollars)	**2017**	**2016**
General Services Administration	22.4	23.1
U.S. Postal Service	7.6	7.4
Department of State	1.6	1.6
Department of Health and Human Services	1.0	1.0
Other operating leases	4.5	5.1
Total long-term operating leases	37.1	38.2

The government has entered into contractual commitments that require future use of financial resources. It has significant amounts of long-term lease obligations and undelivered orders. Undelivered orders represent the value of goods and services ordered that have not yet been received.

The government has other commitments that may require future use of financial resources. For example, the government has callable subscriptions in certain Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), which are international financial institutions that finance economic and social development projects in developing countries. Callable capital in the MDBs serves as a supplemental pool of resources that may be redeemed and converted into ordinary paid in shares, if the MDB cannot otherwise meet certain obligations through its other available resources. MDBs are able to use callable capital as backing to obtain favorable financing terms when borrowing from international capital markets. To date, there has never been a call on this capital at any MDBs and none is anticipated.

Undelivered Orders and Other Commitments as of September 30, 2017, and 2016

(In billions of dollars)	2017	2016
Undelivered Orders:		
Department of Defense	263.8	239.6
Defense Security Cooperation Agency	140.8	130.0
Department of Education	128.1	123.4
Department of Health and Human Services	114.2	96.1
Department of Transportation	103.7	105.9
Department of Agriculture	62.0	52.4
Department of Housing and Urban Development	39.1	35.1
Department of Homeland Security	37.9	35.7
Department of Energy	22.8	22.2
Department of State	21.8	21.6
Agency for International Development	17.9	17.6
All other agencies	112.1	91.6
Total undelivered orders	1,064.2	971.2
Other Commitments:		
GSE Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements	258.1	258.1
U.S. Participation in the International Monetary Fund	157.0	155.1
Callable Capital Subscriptions for Multilateral Development Banks	120.6	120.0
All other commitments	19.2	16.7
Total other commitments	554.9	549.9

Other Commitments and Risks

Undelivered Orders

DOD reported undelivered orders of $263.8 billion and $239.6 billion as of September 30, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The increase of $24.2 billion in fiscal year 2017 was primarily caused by increased estimates in non-federal undelivered orders.

Commitments to GSEs

At September 30, 2017 and 2016, the maximum remaining potential commitment to the GSEs for the remaining life of the SPSPAs was $258.1 billion, which was established on December 31, 2012. Refer to Note 8—Investments in Government-Sponsored Enterprises for a full description of the SPSPAs related commitments and contingent liability, if any, as well as additional information.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Program

Congress originally enacted the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) in November 2002 to address market disruptions resulting from terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Most recently, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 extended the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (TRIP) until December 31, 2020. The TRIP helps to ensure available and affordable commercial property and casualty insurance for terrorism risk, and simultaneously allows private markets to stabilize. The authority to pay claims under the TRIP Program is activated when the Secretary of the Treasury (in consultation with the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Attorney General) certifies an “act of terrorism.” In the event of certification of an “act of terrorism” insurers may be eligible to receive reimbursement from the U.S. government for associated insured losses assuming an aggregate insured loss threshold (“program trigger”) has been reached once a particular insurer has satisfied its designated deductible amount. For calendar years 2017 and 2016, the program trigger amount was $140 million and $120 million, respectively. This amount will increase by $20 million annually through calendar year 2020. Insured losses above insurer deductibles will be shared between insurance companies and the U.S. government. The TRIP includes both mandatory and discretionary authority for the Department of the Treasury to recoup federal payments made under the TRIP through policyholder surcharges under certain circumstances, and contains provisions designed to manage litigation arising from or relating to a certified act of terrorism. There were no claims under the TRIP as of September 30, 2017 or 2016.