

Note 18. Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities as of September 30, 2024, and 2023		
(In billions of dollars)	2024	2023
Allocation of special drawing rights	155.8	151.0
Actuarial liabilities for benefit programs	92.8	76.6
Other liabilities without related budgetary obligations	83.0	83.9
Other liabilities with related budgetary obligations	77.2	202.0
Contingent liabilities	58.2	67.6
Lease liabilities	39.4	-
Other miscellaneous liabilities	77.9	71.9
Total other liabilities	584.3	653.0

Other liabilities are the amounts owed to the public and are not reported elsewhere in the Balance Sheet. As discussed in Note 1.W—Changes in Presentation, the presentation of accrued funded payroll and leave for FY 2023 was changed to conform to the FY 2024 presentation.

- Allocation of SDR is the amount of corresponding liability representing the value of the reserve assets allocated by the IMF to meet global needs to supplement existing reserve assets. SDR derive their quality as reserve assets from the undertakings of the members to accept them in exchange for “freely useable” currencies (the U.S. dollar, European euro, Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen, and British pound sterling). Treasury is the sole contributor. For additional information, refer to Note 27—Disclosure Entities and Related Parties.
- Actuarial liabilities for benefit programs include the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund, D.C. Federal Pension Fund, and the D.C. Judicial Retirement Fund programs. The only contributors are DOL and Treasury.
- Other liabilities without related budgetary obligations represent those unfunded liabilities for which congressional action is needed before budgetary resources can be provided. The largest contributions to this category are HUD’s Home Equity Conversion Mortgage-Backed Security Obligations, at FV, and DOE’s contractor-sponsored pension plans and other post-retirement benefits.
- Other liabilities with related budgetary obligations are amounts of liabilities for which there is a related budgetary obligation. Grant accruals, subsidies, and unpaid obligations related to assistance programs are all part of this category. Substantial contributors to this category are DOT, HHS, FDIC, Education, and USDA. A sharp year over year decrease to other liabilities with related budgetary obligations in FY 2024, was due to three bank failures reported by FDIC that were resolved in FY 2023.
- Contingent liabilities are amounts that are recognized as a result of a past event where a future outflow or sacrifice of resource is probable and measurable. These consist of a wide variety of administrative proceedings, legal actions, and tort claims which may ultimately result in settlements or decisions adverse to the federal government. DOE and HHS are the top contributors. For additional information, refer to Note 21—Contingencies.
- Lease liabilities represent the present value of future payments on long-term, non-intragovernmental leases. Lessees disclose principal and interest payments for future lease payments to the end of the lease for each of the five subsequent years and in five-year increments, thereafter, depending on materiality. As of September 30, 2024, the amount of future lease payments is \$51.6 billion, and includes \$39.4 billion and an estimated \$12.2 billion of principal and interest, respectively. Please refer to the financial statements of the main lessee contributors GSA, State, and VA for more information on future lease payments and to Note 6—Property, Plant, and Equipment for additional information regarding RTU lease assets.
- Other miscellaneous liabilities are the liabilities not otherwise classified above. Many entities reported relatively small amounts.

The following entities are the main contributors to the government's reported other liabilities as of September 30, 2024. Refer to each entity's financial statements for additional information:

- Treasury
- DOL
- DOE
- HHS
- GSA
- HUD
- DOD
- DOJ
- DOT
- PBGC
- FDIC
- Education
- DHS
- USDA