CBO ESTIMATE FOR RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 115-31—THE MAKE AMERICA SECURE AND PROSPEROUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018 (DISCRETIONARY ONLY)

		Fiscal Year 2018, in Millions of Dollars							
		Regular Appropriations[a]			Adjustments[b]				Total[c]
Subcommittee		Defense	Nondefense	Total	OCO/GWOT	Disaster Relief	Program Integrity	Emergency Requirements	
Interior (Division A)	BA:	0	31,456	31,456	0	0	0	0	31,456
	O:	0	32,308	32,308	0	0	0	0	32,308
Agriculture (Division B)[d]	BA:	0	20,001	20,001	0	0	0	0	20,001
	O:	0	21,464	21,464	0	0	0	0	21,464
Commerce, Justice, Science (Division C)	BA:	5,200	48,735	53,935	0	0	0	0	53,935
	O:	5,190	59,167	64,357	0	0	0	0	64,357
Financial Services (Division D)[e,f]	BA:	31	20,200	20,231	0	0	0	0	20,231
	O:	31	22,456	22,487	0	0	0	0	22,487
Homeland Security (Division E)[g]	BA:	1,878	42,450	44,328	0	6,793	0	0	51,121
	O:	1,810	46,537	48,347	0	340	0	0	48,687
Labor, HHS, Education (Division F)[d,h,i]	BA:	0	156,042	156,042	0	0	1,896	0	157,938
	O:	0	166,900	166,900	0	0	1,576	0	168,476
State, Foreign Operations (Division G)[j]	BA:	0	35,345	35,345	12,019	0	0	0	47,364
	O:	0	45,206	45,206	4,725	0	0	3	49,934
Transportation, HUD (Division H)	BA:	300	56,212	56,512	0	0	0	0	56,512
	O:	300	120,643	120,943	0	0	0	0	120,943
Total	BA:	7,409	410,441	417,850	12,019	6,793	1,896	0	438,558
	O:	7,331	514,681	522,012	4,725	340	1,576	3	528,656

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: BA = budget authority; O = outlays; OCO/GWOT = Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development.

Divisions A-H of Rules Committee Print 115-31 (RCP 115-31), the Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act, 2018, contain, with certain exceptions, the text of the following bills reported in the House of Representatives: H.R. 3354 (Interior); H.R. 3268 (Agriculture); H.R. 3267 (Commerce, Justice, Science); H.R. 3280 (Financial Services); H.R. 3355 (Homeland Security); H.R. 3358 (Labor, HHS, Education); H.R. 3362 (State, Foreign Operations); H.R. 3353 (Transportation, HUD).

a. In fiscal year 2018, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits as described in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). In its *Sequestration Update Report: August 2017* , CBO estimated that those limits would total $1,064,806 million—$549,057 million for defense programs and $515,749 million for nondefense programs.

b. Designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2) of the Deficit Control Act; spending limits for fiscal year 2018 would be adjusted to accommodate these amounts.

Continued

c. CBO calculates that if the Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act, 2018 (RCP 115-31), and the Make America Secure Appropriations Act, 2018, (H.R. 3219) as passed by the House on July 27, 2017, were enacted in their current forms, the amount of discretionary budget authority provided for defense programs for fiscal year 2018 would exceed its limit by approximately $72 billion and therefore would require a sequestration. However, the authority to determine whether a sequestration is required and, if so, how to make the necessary cuts in budget authority rests with the Office of Management and Budget.

d. Pursuant to sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255), certain funding provided to the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health in 2017 through 2026 shall not count for the purposes of estimates under the Congressional Budget Act or the Deficit Control Act. For fiscal year 2018, the amounts shown above do not include:
   For Division B (Agriculture)—$60 million in budget authority and $22 million in outlays; and
   For Division F (Labor-HHS-Education)—$996 million in budget authority, and $753 million in outlays.

e. Certain provisions included in Division D (Financial Services) would result in a change in revenues: Section 111 would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from using any funds to implement or enforce collection of individual responsibility payments levied under the Affordable Care Act and related reporting requirements; section 114 would prohibit the IRS from implementing or enforcing IRS Notice 2017-10; and section 116 would prohibit the IRS from making determinations that a church is not exempt from taxation for participating in political activities. At this time, CBO and JCT are unable to complete an analysis of those proposals, but expect that section 111 would result in a significant loss of revenue in each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019; that section 114 would result in a significant (greater than $500,000) loss of revenue; and that section 116 would result in a loss of revenue of less than $1,000,000.

f. Title IX of Division D (Financial Services) would: amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and other laws governing regulation of the financial industry; allow financial institutions, under certain circumstances, to be exempt from a variety of regulations; make numerous other changes to the authorities of the agencies that regulate the financial industry; and change how the operations of various governmental regulatory agencies are funded. On net, CBO estimates that enacting Title IX would increase the federal deficit by $56 million in 2018 ($34 million in lower direct spending (outlays), and a revenue loss of $90 million). Over the 2018-2027 period, federal deficits would decline by $24.2 billion (a reduction in direct spending (outlays) increase of $17.4 billion, and a revenue increase of $6.8 billion), CBO estimates.

g. Division E (Homeland Security) would provide $437 million in budget authority for fiscal year 2018 to the Department of Homeland Security—Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account. On July 27, 2017, the House passed H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act, 2018, which included as Division E the Department of Homeland Security Border Infrastructure Construction Appropriations Act, 2018, which if enacted would provide $1,571 million in budget authority to the same account. The amounts shown in this report include the sum of the appropriations proposed in both H.R. 3219 and Division E of RCP 115-31.

h. Section 227 of Division F (Labor, HHS, Education) would delay implementation of the recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention. CBO's preliminary estimate is that enacting the delay would increase direct spending (budget authority and outlays) by $14 million in fiscal year 2019 and by $6 million in fiscal year 2020. In addition, CBO estimates that section 227 would decrease revenues by $23 million in fiscal year 2019 (of which $6 million would be off-budget) and would decrease revenues by $9 million in fiscal year 2020 (of which $2 million would be off-budget).

i. Section 527 of Division F (Labor, HHS, Education) contains a prohibition on spending discretionary funds in that bill to implement, administer, enforce, or further the Affordable Care Act, with certain exceptions. In addition, a provision in the appropriation for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Program Management contains a prohibition on the use of fees collected from qualified health plans offered through an exchange. At this time, CBO and JCT are unable to complete an analysis of those proposals, but expect that such prohibitions would result in a significant reduction in direct spending and revenues in fiscal year 2018 and over the 2018-2027 period. A portion of the revenue decreases would come from off-budget revenues in fiscal year 2018 and over the 2018-2027 period. At the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, the budgetary effects of the proposals are considered to be direct spending and revenues, and would not count as discretionary spending for purposes of House consideration.

j. Section 7069(d) of Division G (State, Foreign Operations) would rescind $1.09 billion from amounts provided in Public Law 110-329 for the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program. Those amounts were originally designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to S.Con.Res. 21 and S.Con.Res. 70, the concurrent resolutions on the budget for fiscal year 2008 and 2009, respectively. By scoring convention, rescissions of amounts previously designated as emergency funds pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget generally do not offset regular appropriations. However, as directed by the House Committee on the Budget, CBO is counting the budgetary effects of the rescission as a reduction in regular, nondefense discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2018.