

**CBO ESTIMATE FOR DIVISION D OF SENATE AMENDMENT 808—THE CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018
(DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ONLY)**

		Fiscal Year 2018 Appropriations, in Millions of Dollars							
		Constrained by Caps ^a			Cap Adjustments ^b			Total ^c	
		ATB			Disaster		Emergency		
Senate Subcommittee		Appropriations	Reduction ^d	Total	OCO/GWOT	Relief	Integrity	Requirements ^e	
Agriculture ^{f,g}	BA:	20,817	-153	20,664	0	0	0	0	20,664
	O:	21,660	-99	21,561	0	0	0	0	21,561
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	52,648	-448	52,200	0	0	0	0	52,200
	O:	64,542	-291	64,251	0	0	0	0	64,251
Defense	BA:	520,157	-3,484	516,673	83,000	0	0	0	599,673
	O:	529,020	-2,103	526,917	41,203	0	0	0	568,120
Energy and Water	BA:	37,977	-261	37,716	0	0	0	0	37,716
	O:	38,476	-153	38,323	0	0	0	0	38,323
Financial Services ^{f,g}	BA:	21,715	-160	21,555	0	0	0	0	21,555
	O:	23,596	-135	23,461	0	0	0	286	23,747
Homeland Security ^{e,h}	BA:	42,444	-295	42,149	163	6,713	0	0	49,025
	O:	47,150	-192	46,958	126	336	0	2,960	50,380
Interior and Environment	BA:	32,101	-196	31,905	0	0	0	407	32,312
	O:	32,496	-129	32,367	0	0	0	407	32,774
Labor, HHS, Education ^{f,i}	BA:	165,438	-1,156	164,282	0	0	1,960	0	166,242
	O:	169,652	-496	169,156	0	0	1,635	0	170,791
Legislative Branch	BA:	4,436	-30	4,406	0	0	0	0	4,406
	O:	4,378	-25	4,353	0	0	0	0	4,353
Military Construction, VA	BA:	85,675	-584	85,091	433	0	0	0	85,524
	O:	83,897	-444	83,453	2	0	0	0	83,455
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	36,850	-254	36,596	20,784	0	0	0	57,380
	O:	46,597	-111	46,486	6,461	0	0	0	52,947
Transportation, HUD ^e	BA:	56,822	-461	56,361	0	0	0	0	56,361
	O:	120,202	-376	119,826	0	0	0	160	119,986
Total	BA:	1,077,080	-7,482	1,069,598	104,380	6,713	1,960	407	1,183,058
	O:	1,181,666	-4,554	1,177,112	47,792	336	1,635	3,813	1,230,688

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

Senate Amendment 808 (S.A. 808), the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 601 (READ Act), would add three divisions to the underlying legislation: Division B would provide supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for fiscal year 2017; Division C would provide for a temporary extension of the public debt limit; and Division D contains the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018.

The READ Act, as amended by the Senate, would codify many of the practices and programs relating to education assistance at the U.S. Agency for International Development. CBO estimates that the READ Act, as amended, would not affect direct spending or revenues.

Continued

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Continued

Division D of S.A. 808 would provide an additional \$15,250 million in budget authority for fiscal year 2017, available until expended, for disaster relief requirements (See Table 3).

Upon enactment, Division C of S.A. 808 would temporarily suspend the current debt limit through December 8, 2017. On the following day, the debt ceiling would be raised by the amount of obligations incurred up to that point. Enacting that division, by itself, would not have a significant effect on the federal budget.

Division D (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018), with certain exceptions, provides for the continuation through December 8, 2017, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the fiscal year 2017 appropriations acts, including: Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017; Division B of P.L. 114-254, the Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017; and Divisions A-L of P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017.

Except where otherwise noted, the budgetary effects of the provisions contained in Division D are shown on an annualized basis.

- 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.
 - c. CBO estimates that if S.A. 808 were enacted, the amount of discretionary budget authority provided for fiscal year 2018 would exceed the limit on defense programs by \$2,432 million and would exceed the limit on nondefense programs by \$2,360 million; extending those levels of funding for the duration of fiscal year 2018 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 OMB.
 - d. Section 101(b) of Division D contains an across-the-board reduction of 0.6791 percent, which would be applied to the amounts continued by Section 101(a) that are constrained by the discretionary caps.
 - e. Division B of S.A. 808 would provide \$15,250 million in supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for fiscal year 2017 and designates those amounts as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Deficit Control Act (see Table 3). The amounts shown in this report include the fiscal year 2018 budgetary effects of the appropriations proposed in Division B.
 - f. Pursuant to sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 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 the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The amounts shown in this report do not include \$866 million in budget authority and \$706 million in associated outlays assumed to continue in fiscal year 2018 within the following subcommittees' jurisdictions:
 - Agriculture—\$20 million in budget authority and \$12 million in outlays; and
 - Labor, HHS, Education—\$846 million in budget authority and \$694 million in outlays.
 - g. Historically, the Appropriations Committee in each chamber has provided funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in different subcommittees: the House proposes this funding within the Agriculture subcommittee's jurisdiction, while the Senate includes their recommended levels within the Financial Services subcommittee's jurisdiction. This report includes \$250 million in budget authority and \$261 million in associated outlays, proposed to be continued by Section 101(a) of Division D, within the jurisdiction of the Financial Services subcommittee.
 - h. Sections 540-542 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017, extended several visa programs through the end of fiscal year 2017. CBO estimates that extending those authorities through the end of fiscal year 2018 would increase on-budget direct spending by \$1 million in fiscal year 2018, \$18 million over the 2018-2022 period, and \$44 million over the 2018-2027 period. In addition, CBO estimates that continuing those authorities would decrease off-budget direct spending by \$1 million over the 2018-2022 period, and by \$7 million over the 2022-2027 period. Further, CBO estimates that continuing those authorities would increase revenues by \$2 million in fiscal year 2018; would decrease revenues by \$2 million over the 2018-2022 period; and would decrease revenues by \$7 million over the 2018-2027 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this table.
 - i. Section 226 of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Act, 2017, delayed implementation of the recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention through the end of fiscal year 2017. CBO estimates that extending that delay through the end of fiscal year 2018 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 extending the delay through the end of fiscal year 2018 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). Those amounts are not shown in this table.
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Senate Subcommittee		Defense	Nondefense	Total
Agriculture	BA:	0	20,664	20,664
	O:	0	21,561	21,561
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	5,164	47,036	52,200
	O:	5,163	59,088	64,251
Defense	BA:	516,538	135	516,673
	O:	526,764	153	526,917
Energy and Water	BA:	19,907	17,809	37,716
	O:	19,801	18,522	38,323
Financial Services	BA:	33	21,522	21,555
	O:	32	23,429	23,461
Homeland Security	BA:	1,862	40,287	42,149
	O:	1,792	45,166	46,958
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	31,905	31,905
	O:	0	32,367	32,367
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	0	164,282	164,282
	O:	0	169,156	169,156
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	4,406	4,406
	O:	0	4,353	4,353
Military Construction, VA	BA:	7,687	77,404	85,091
	O:	7,842	75,611	83,453
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	36,596	36,596
	O:	0	46,486	46,486
Transportation, HUD	BA:	298	56,063	56,361
	O:	298	119,528	119,826
Total	BA:	551,489	518,109	1,069,598
	O:	561,692	615,420	1,177,112

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: BA = budget authority; O = outlays; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; VA = Veterans Affairs.

Senate Amendment 808 (S.A. 808), the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 601 (READ Act), would add three divisions to the underlying legislation: Division B would provide supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for fiscal year 2017; Division C would provide for a temporary extension of the public debt limit; and Division D contains the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018.

The READ Act, as amended by the Senate, would codify many of the practices and programs relating to education assistance at the U.S. Agency for International Development. CBO estimates that the READ Act, as amended, would not affect direct spending or revenues.

Division D (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018), with certain exceptions, provides for the continuation through December 8, 2017, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the fiscal year 2017 appropriations acts, including: Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017; Division B of P.L. 114-254, the Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017; and Divisions A-L of P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017.

All of the budgetary effects in Table 2 are shown on an annualized basis.

- Excludes amounts designated as funding for emergency requirements, overseas contingency operations, disaster relief, and program integrity efforts designated pursuant to section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or provided pursuant to sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255).
- 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.
- CBO estimates that if S.A. 808 were enacted, the amount of discretionary budget authority provided for fiscal year 2018 would exceed the limit on defense programs by \$2,432 million and would exceed the limit on nondefense programs by \$2,360 million; extending those levels of funding for the duration of fiscal year 2018 would require Division D (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018), with certain exceptions, provides for the continuation through December 8, 2017, of the appropriations and authorities.

Table 3. Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2017

September 7, 2017

CBO ESTIMATE FOR DIVISION B OF SENATE AMENDMENT 808—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS, 2017

	Discretionary Spending by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2017-	2017-
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2022	2027
Department of Homeland Security													
Federal Emergency Management Agency													
Budget Authority	7,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,400	7,400
Estimated Outlays	0	2,960	2,220	1,850	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,400	7,400
Small Business Administration													
Budget Authority	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450
Estimated Outlays	0	286	126	32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	446
Department of Housing and Urban Development													
Community Planning and Development													
Budget Authority	7,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,400	7,400
Estimated Outlays	0	160	740	1,100	1,330	1,480	1,110	740	480	150	40	3,330	7,330
Total													
Budget Authority	15,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,250	15,250
Estimated Outlays	0	3,406	3,086	2,982	1,702	1,480	1,110	740	480	150	40	11,176	15,176

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: Assumes enactment in September 2017.

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Division B of S.A. 808 would provide an additional \$15,250 million in budget authority for fiscal year 2017, available until expended, for disaster relief requirements. In addition, Division B designates those funds as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2017 would be adjusted to accommodate those amounts.