

CBO Estimate for Division A of H.R. 695—Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, as Amended and Passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018 (Discretionary Spending Only)

Subcommittee		Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations, in Millions of Dollars						
		Constrained by the Caps ^a			Cap Adjustments ^b			Total ^c
		Defense	Nondefense	Total	OCO/GWOT	Emergency Requirements	Disaster Relief	
Agriculture ^c	BA:	0	23,357	23,357	0	0	0	23,357
	OL:	0	24,361	24,361	0	0	0	24,361
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	5,400	58,089	63,489	0	0	0	63,489
	OL:	5,358	64,221	69,579	0	0	0	69,579
Financial Services	BA:	31	22,805	22,836	0	0	0	22,836
	OL:	29	23,602	23,631	0	0	0	23,631
Homeland Security ^{d,e}	BA:	2,058	49,360	51,418	163	0	7,366	58,947
	OL:	1,997	55,635	57,632	126	0	368	58,126
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	35,191	35,191	0	0	0	35,191
	OL:	0	34,441	34,441	0	0	0	34,441
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	41,998	41,998	12,018	0	0	54,016
	OL:	0	45,500	45,500	3,727	10	0	49,237
Transportation, HUD	BA:	300	70,511	70,811	0	0	0	70,811
	OL:	300	131,114	131,414	0	0	0	131,414
Total	BA:	7,789	301,311	309,100	12,181	0	7,366	328,647
	OL:	7,684	378,874	386,558	3,853	10	368	390,789

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; OCO/GWOT = overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism; OL = outlays.

Table 1 displays CBO’s estimate for Division A of H.R. 695, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018. With certain exceptions, Division A would provide for the continuation through February 8, 2019, of the appropriations and authorities for 7 of the 12 annual appropriation bills as they were provided for in Divisions A, B, E-G, K, and L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141).

Table 2 displays CBO’s estimate of the fiscal year 2019-2028 budgetary effects of Division C of H.R. 695, which would provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and designates those amounts as being for emergency requirements pursuant to section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act).

Table 3 displays CBO’s tabulation of the estimated fiscal year 2019 discretionary budgetary effects of H.R. 695, and all previously enacted appropriation legislation, fiscal year 2019.

Table 4 displays CBO’s estimate of the direct spending effects of Division B of H.R. 695, which would provide for the extension of certain Medicaid programs. Consistent with the language in section 105 of Division B of H.R. 695, and at the direction of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, those divisions are considered to be authorizing legislation instead of appropriation legislation.

CBO Estimate for Division A of H.R. 695—Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, as Amended and Passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018

(Discretionary Spending Only)

Continued

a. In fiscal year 2019, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) as specified in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), as amended by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123). Those limits total \$1,244,000 million—\$647,000 million for defense programs (statutorily referred to as the revised security category) and \$597,000 million for nondefense programs (the revised nonsecurity category).

The authority in section 137 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, as amended and continued by H.R. 695, would delay any potential sequestration order until 15 days after the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, would expire. The authority to determine whether a sequestration is required and, if so, how to make the necessary cuts in budget resources rests with the Office of Management and Budget.

b. Cap adjustments are designated pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act; the caps for fiscal year 2019 would be adjusted to accommodate these amounts.

c. Sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institutes of Health, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Deficit Control Act or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in **Table 1** do not include \$60 million in budget authority and \$42 million in outlays for the FDA (Agriculture).

d. Section 101(a)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, (Homeland Security) extended several immigration programs that would have otherwise expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. CBO estimates that extending those provisions for the duration of fiscal year 2019 would increase on-budget direct spending by \$3 million in fiscal year 2019, \$22 million over the 2019-2023 period, and \$45 million over the 2019-2028 period. In addition, CBO estimates those extensions would decrease off-budget direct spending by \$1 million in 2023, and \$8 million over the 2019-2028 period. Finally, CBO estimates those extensions would increase revenues by \$2 million in 2019, and \$1 million over the 2019-2023 period, but would decrease revenues by \$2 million over the 2019-2028 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this table.

e. With the exception of the section 141, all of the amounts provided by Division A would be available through the period of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019. Section 141, however, would provide \$5.7 billion for Customs and Border Protection’s Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account, which would be available through the end of fiscal year 2023.

CBO Estimate for Division C of H.R. 695—Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019, as Amended and Passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018

	Discretionary Spending by Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars										2019-	2019-
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2023	2028
Subtitles A and B—Agriculture												
Budget Authority	1,454	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	1,481	1,506
Estimated Outlays	948	427	81	27	26	25	18	11	5	5	1,509	1,573
Subtitle C—Commerce and Justice												
Budget Authority	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	512
Estimated Outlays	104	143	103	92	59	9	0	0	0	0	501	510
Subtitle D—Defense												
Military Programs												
Budget Authority	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
Estimated Outlays	354	177	35	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	584	584
Subtitle E—Energy and Water												
Budget Authority	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	786	786
Estimated Outlays	47	94	99	81	55	20	6	1	0	0	376	403
Subtitle F—Homeland Security												
Coast Guard												
Budget Authority	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244
Estimated Outlays	60	58	45	36	21	12	10	2	0	0	220	244
Subtitles G and H—Interior and Related Agencies												
Budget Authority	1,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,121	1,121
Estimated Outlays	920	113	57	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	1,120
Subtitles I and J—Health and Education												
Budget Authority	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	93
Estimated Outlays	19	28	18	15	8	1	1	0	0	0	88	90
Subtitle K—Legislative Branch												
Government Accountability Office												
Budget Authority	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Estimated Outlays	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Subtitle L—Military Construction and Veterans Affairs												
Budget Authority	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	285
Estimated Outlays	2	6	69	97	46	24	13	4	1	1	220	263
Subtitles M and N—Transportation and Housing												
Community Development Fund												
Budget Authority	1,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,060	1,060
Estimated Outlays	11	159	191	254	223	159	53	10	0	0	838	1,060
Department of Transportation, Emergency Relief Programs												
Budget Authority	1,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,661	1,661
Estimated Outlays	167	501	498	248	165	82	0	0	0	0	1,579	1,661
Total												
Budget Authority	7,820	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	7,847	7,872
Estimated Outlays	2,635	1,707	1,196	891	610	332	101	28	6	6	7,039	7,512

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Assumes enactment in December 2018.

Table 2 displays CBO's estimate of the fiscal year 2019-2028 budgetary effects of Division C of H.R. 695, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018,

Division C would provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019 to respond to various natural disasters, and designates

those amounts as being for emergency requirements pursuant to section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The limits established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), as amended, would be adjusted to accommodate those amounts.

**CBO Estimate of Fiscal Year 2019 Discretionary Appropriations, Including Previously Enacted Legislation
(Discretionary Spending Only)**

Subcommittee		Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations, in Millions of Dollars						Total ^c
		Constrained by the Caps ^a			Cap Adjustments ^b			
		Defense	Nondefense	Total	OCO/GWOT	Emergency Requirements	Disaster Relief or Program Integrity	
Agriculture ^c	BA:	0	23,357	23,357	0	1,454	0	24,811
	OL:	0	24,361	24,361	0	948	0	25,309
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	5,400	58,089	63,489	0	512	0	64,001
	OL:	5,358	64,221	69,579	0	104	0	69,683
Defense	BA:	606,340	129	606,469	67,914	600	0	674,983
	OL:	587,632	137	587,769	37,071	354	0	625,194
Energy and Water	BA:	22,440	22,200	44,640	0	786	0	45,426
	OL:	21,770	22,565	44,335	0	47	0	44,382
Financial Services	BA:	31	22,805	22,836	0	0	0	22,836
	OL:	29	23,602	23,631	0	0	0	23,631
Homeland Security ^{b,d}	BA:	2,058	49,360	51,418	163	244	7,366	59,191
	OL:	1,997	55,635	57,632	126	60	368	58,186
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	35,191	35,191	0	1,121	0	36,312
	OL:	0	34,441	34,441	0	920	0	35,361
Labor, HHS, Education ^{b,c,e}	BA:	0	178,076	178,076	0	93	1,897	180,066
	OL:	0	184,247	184,247	0	19	1,573	185,839
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	4,836	4,836	0	4	0	4,840
	OL:	0	4,720	4,720	0	3	0	4,723
Military Construction, VA	BA:	10,332	86,804	97,136	921	285	0	98,342
	OL:	8,379	82,430	90,809	0	2	0	90,811
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	41,998	41,998	12,018	0	0	54,016
	OL:	0	45,500	45,500	3,727	10	0	49,237
Transportation, HUD ^f	BA:	300	70,511	70,811	0	4,401	0	75,212
	OL:	300	131,114	131,414	0	203	0	131,617
Total	BA:	646,901	593,356	1,240,257	81,016	9,500	9,263	1,340,036
	OL:	625,465	672,973	1,298,438	40,924	2,670	1,941	1,343,973

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; OCO/GWOT = overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism; OL = outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.

CBO Estimate of Fiscal Year 2019 Discretionary Appropriations, Including Previously Enacted Legislation

(Discretionary Spending Only)

Continued

Table 3 displays CBO’s tabulation of the estimated fiscal year 2019 discretionary budgetary effects of H.R. 695, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018 (which would provide funding for 7 of the 12 annual appropriation bills through February 8, 2019) and all previously enacted appropriation legislation for fiscal year 2019.

a. In fiscal year 2019, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) as described in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), as amended by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123). Those limits total \$1,244,000 million—\$647,000 million for defense programs (statutorily referred to as the revised security category) and \$597,000 million for nondefense programs (the revised nonsecurity category).

The authority in section 137 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, as amended and continued by H.R. 695, would delay any potential sequestration order until 15 days after the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, would expire. 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.

b. Cap adjustments are designated pursuant to section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act); the caps for fiscal year 2019 would be adjusted to accommodate these amounts. **Table 3** includes the continuation of \$7,366 million in funding for disaster relief (Homeland Security), provided by H.R. 695, and \$1,897 million in additional funding for program integrity efforts (Labor, HHS, Education), provided by Division B of P.L. 115-245. Both of those amounts were designated pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act.

c. Sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institutes of Health, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Deficit Control Act or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in **Table 3** do not include \$771 million in budget authority and \$767 million (continued)

(c, continued) in outlays: \$60 million in budget authority and \$42 million in outlays for the FDA (Agriculture), provided by H.R. 695; and \$711 million in budget authority and \$725 million in outlays in outlays for HHS (Labor, HHS, Education), which includes \$711 million in budget authority and \$465 million in outlays for NIH and \$260 million in outlays for SAMHSA, provided by Division B of P.L. 115-245.

d. Section 101(a)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, (Homeland Security) extended several immigration programs that would have otherwise expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. CBO estimates that extending those provisions for the duration of fiscal year 2019 would increase on-budget direct spending by \$3 million in fiscal year 2019, \$22 million over the 2019-2023 period, and \$45 million over the 2019-2028 period. In addition, CBO estimates those extensions would decrease off-budget direct spending by \$1 million in 2023, and \$8 million over the 2019-2028 period. Finally, CBO estimates those extensions would increase revenues by \$2 million in 2019, and \$1 million over the 2019-2023 period, but would decrease revenues by \$2 million over the 2019-2028 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this table.

e. Section 223 of Division B of P.L. 115-245 (Labor, HHS, Education) delayed the implementation of the recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention. CBO estimated that delay would increase direct spending (budget authority and outlays) by \$9 million in fiscal year 2020 and by \$4 million in fiscal year 2021. In addition, CBO estimated that section 225 would decrease revenues by \$18 million in fiscal year 2020 (of which \$5 million would be off-budget) and would decrease revenues by \$7 million in fiscal year 2021 (of which \$2 million would be off-budget). Those revenue losses are not shown in this table.

f. Division I of P.L. 115-254 (the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018) contains the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018, which provided \$1,680 million in supplemental funding for fiscal year 2019, and designated those amounts as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act. In general, the budgetary effects of authorizing legislation are recorded as direct spending or revenue. However, consistent with the language in Division I of P.L. 115-254, and at the direction of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, the budgetary effects of Division I are treated as discretionary spending.

CBO Estimate for Division B of H.R. 695—Medicaid Extenders, as Amended and Passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2019-	2019-
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2023	2028	
INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING													
Division B—Medicaid Extenders													
Sec. 101. Extension of Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration													
Estimated Budget Authority	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	
Estimated Outlays	0	3	39	50	16	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	
Sec. 102. Extension of Protection for Medicaid Recipients of Home and Community-Based Services Against Spousal Impoverishment													
Estimated Budget Authority	9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	
Estimated Outlays	9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	
Sec. 103. Reduction in FMAP after 2020 for States Without Asset Verification Program													
Estimated Budget Authority	*	*	-20	-11	-11	-12	-12	-13	-13	-14	-42	-106	
Estimated Outlays	*	*	-20	-11	-11	-12	-12	-13	-13	-14	-42	-106	
Sec. 104. Medicaid Improvement Fund													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	-25	
Estimated Outlays	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	-25	
Total													
Estimated Budget Authority	121	7	-38	-11	-11	-12	-12	-13	-13	-14	68	4	
Estimated Outlays	8	9	1	39	5	-12	-12	-13	-13	-14	63	*	
NET INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN THE DEFICIT FROM CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING													
Effect on the Deficit	8	9	1	39	5	-12	-12	-13	-13	-14	63	*	

Sources: Congressional Budget Office.

Assumes enactment in December 2018; numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding; * = between -\$500,000 and zero.

Table 4 displays CBO’s estimate of the direct spending effects of Division B of H.R. 695, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives on December 20, 2018, which would provide for the extension of certain Medicaid programs. Consistent with the language in section 105 of Division B of H.R. 695, and at the direction of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, those divisions are considered to be authorizing legislation instead of appropriation legislation.

Table 4 does not include the budgetary effects of appropriations and authorities included in Divisions A and C of H.R. 695, which are shown in Tables 1-3.