



Divisions A through G of H.R. 7617 would provide appropriations and authorities for fiscal year 2021 for the agencies covered by 7 of the 12 annual appropriation acts. In 2021, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) established by the Budget Control Act of 2011, as modified. Separate caps exist for defense funding (in the law, *revised security*), which is budget function 050, and for nondefense funding (*revised nonsecurity*), which encompasses all other budget functions. The Budget Control Act also provides for certain adjustments to those caps. This table delineates CBO's estimates of funding that is constrained by the 2021 caps on defense and nondefense funding and the amounts that result in adjustments to those caps.

Millions of Dollars		Constrained by Caps ^a			Adjustment to Caps ^{a, b}							Grand Total ^a		
		Security	Nonsecurity	Total, Constrained by Caps	Security			Nonsecurity						
Subcommittee					Emergency ^c	OCO/GWOT	Total, Security	Emergency ^c	OCO/GWOT	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression	Total, Nonsecurity	
Defense (Division A)	BA:	626,037	153	626,190	0	68,435	68,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	694,625
	O:	644,286	157	644,443	3,942	40,764	44,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	689,149
Commerce, Justice, Science (Division B)	BA:	5,879	65,594	71,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,473
	O:	5,821	67,593	73,414	2	0	2	836	0	0	0	0	836	74,252
Energy and Water (Division C)	BA:	26,501	23,106	49,607	3,235	0	3,235	40,265	0	0	0	0	40,265	93,107
	O:	25,580	22,939	48,519	352	0	352	7,388	0	0	0	0	7,388	56,259
Financial Services (Division D)	BA:	36	24,600	24,636	0	0	0	67,040	0	143	0	0	67,183	91,819
	O:	34	24,697	24,731	0	0	0	1,993	0	110	0	0	2,103	26,834
Homeland Security ^d (Division E)	BA:	2,633	48,085	50,718	0	215	215	0	0	5,060	0	0	5,060	55,993
	O:	2,483	58,418	60,901	1	168	169	13,670	0	1,365	0	0	15,035	76,105
Labor, HHS, Education ^{a, c} (Division F)	BA:	0	182,914	182,914	0	0	0	24,425	0	0	1,881	0	26,306	209,220
	O:	0	195,731	195,731	0	0	0	134,310	0	0	1,512	0	135,822	331,553
Transportation, HUD (Division G)	BA:	324	75,600	75,924	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	75,000	150,924
	O:	352	138,229	138,581	0	0	0	23,675	0	0	0	0	23,675	162,256
Total	BA:	661,410	420,052	1,081,462	3,235	68,650	71,885	206,730	0	5,203	1,881	0	213,814	1,367,161
	O:	678,556	507,764	1,186,320	4,297	40,932	45,229	181,872	0	1,475	1,512	0	184,859	1,416,408

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

- a. In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act, certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, this estimate excludes \$404 million in budget authority and \$665 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education.
- b. These amounts are designated in accordance with section 251 of the Deficit Control Act; the caps for 2021 would be adjusted to accommodate these amounts. Emergency funding consists of appropriations formally designated as required under section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Deficit Control Act. OCO consists primarily of funding for military activities in Afghanistan and similar missions. Disaster relief funding is for activities carried out under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. Such activities may result from a natural disaster that causes damage of enough severity to warrant federal assistance. Program integrity initiatives seek to identify and reduce overpayments in certain benefit programs. Appropriations for activities related to wildfire suppression also result in adjustments to the 2021 limits if they are designated in accordance with section 251 of the Deficit Control Act.
- c. Includes the effects of emergency-designated appropriations provided after CBO prepared its most recent baseline (see Congressional Budget Office, *Baseline Budget Projections as of March 6, 2020*, March 2020, www.cbo.gov/publication/56268). Specifically, the Second Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (division A of Public Law 116-127), the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations Act (division B of P.L. 116-136), and the Additional Emergency Appropriation for Coronavirus Response Act (division B of P.L. 116-139) provided supplemental funding for 2020 and designated those amounts as emergency requirements in accordance with section 251 of the Budget Control Act. (Outlays stemming from emergency-designated appropriations enacted before CBO published its March 2020 baseline are included among estimates of spending that is constrained by statutory caps.)
- d. CBO estimates that two provisions of division E that would make changes to immigration-related policies would have significant effects on revenues. Relative to current law, CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would result in increases to our estimates of the United States population and the number of individuals enrolled in certain benefit programs, some of which are subsidized with tax credits. CBO's estimates for those provisions incorporate the effects of the novel coronavirus pandemic and associated administrative actions:
- CBO estimates that enacting section 413 would increase the number of people who obtain lawful permanent resident status, which would reduce revenues by an insignificant amount in 2021, by \$3 million over the 2021-2025 period, and by \$8 million over the 2021-2030 period.
 - Section 533 would prohibit the use of federal funds to implement several immigration policies, some of which concern people arriving in the United States who seek to apply for asylum. CBO estimates that those prohibitions would reduce revenues by \$1 million in fiscal year 2022.
- In addition, section 239 of division E would establish a process whereby a committee of the House or Senate could prevent the Administration from taking certain actions to remove aliens. CBO expects that implementing that provision would reduce revenues. However, CBO has not completed an estimate of those effects because there is no basis on which to predict how lawmakers might use that authority or to estimate the number of people who might be affected. Moreover, CBO expects that implementing section 239 would be inconsistent with court precedents relating to Congressional actions that affect how the executive branch implements laws (see, for example, *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983)).
- e. Estimates related to unemployment insurance are based on CBO's interim projection for the unemployment rate (see Congressional Budget Office, *Interim Economic Projections for 2020 and 2021*, May 2020, www.cbo.gov/publication/56351).