

## Final Fiscal Year 2018 Senate Current Status of Discretionary Appropriations, as of September 30, 2018

		Fiscal Year 2018 Appropriations, in Millions of Dollars							
		Constrained by Caps <sup>a</sup>			Cap Adjustments <sup>b</sup>			Total	
Subcommittee		Defense	Nondefense	Total	OCO/GWOT	Disaster Relief	Program Integrity	Emergency Requirements <sup>c</sup>	
Agriculture <sup>c,d</sup>	BA:	0	23,259	23,259	0	0	0	4,868	28,127
	O:	0	22,154	22,154	0	0	0	3,125	25,279
Commerce, Justice, Science <sup>c</sup>	BA:	5,400	54,200	59,600	0	0	0	1,199	60,799
	O:	5,350	62,041	67,391	0	0	0	328	67,719
Defense <sup>c</sup>	BA:	589,320	132	589,452	65,166	0	0	4,921	659,539
	O:	558,864	150	559,014	38,391	0	0	1,087	598,492
Energy and Water <sup>c</sup>	BA:	21,800	21,400	43,200	0	0	0	17,420	60,620
	O:	20,864	20,429	41,293	0	0	0	411	41,704
Financial Services <sup>c</sup>	BA:	31	23,392	23,423	0	0	0	1,786	25,209
	O:	31	23,513	23,544	0	0	0	1,310	24,854
Homeland Security <sup>c,e</sup>	BA:	2,058	45,665	47,723	163	7,366	0	59,323	114,575
	O:	1,860	46,878	48,738	126	368	0	21,709	70,941
Interior and Environment <sup>c</sup>	BA:	0	35,252	35,252	0	0	0	1,278	36,530
	O:	0	34,033	34,033	0	0	0	920	34,953
Labor, HHS, Education <sup>c,d,t</sup>	BA:	0	177,100	177,100	0	0	1,896	3,987	182,983
	O:	0	174,494	174,494	0	0	1,576	1,762	177,832
Legislative Branch <sup>c</sup>	BA:	0	4,700	4,700	0	0	0	14	4,714
	O:	0	4,575	4,575	0	0	0	11	4,586
Military Construction, VA <sup>c</sup>	BA:	10,091	81,900	91,991	750	0	0	1,014	93,755
	O:	7,955	78,181	86,136	6	0	0	66	86,208
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	42,000	42,000	12,018	0	0	0	54,018
	O:	0	46,946	46,946	4,821	0	0	1	51,768
Transportation, HUD <sup>c</sup>	BA:	300	70,000	70,300	0	0	0	29,829	100,129
	O:	300	122,975	123,275	0	0	0	921	124,196
Total	BA:	629,000	579,000	1,208,000	78,097	7,366	1,896	125,639	1,420,998
	O:	595,224	636,369	1,231,593	43,344	368	1,576	31,651	1,308,532

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

Current status for fiscal year 2018 includes budget authority and outlays resulting from prior year appropriations, as well as from appropriation legislation enacted subsequent to CBO's June 2017 baseline. Current status shows CBO's scoring of appropriation legislation at the time it was considered.

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### Enacted Appropriation Legislation

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 and Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-56)<sup>c</sup>; Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-72); Department of Defense Missile Defeat and Defense Enhancements Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division B of P.L. 115-96); Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 and the Further Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Subdivisions 1 and 3 of Division B of P.L. 115-123); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division A-L of P.L. 115-141)

- a. In fiscal year 2018, most discretionary budget authority was subject to limits as described in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). Those limits were amended by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 to total \$1,208,000 million—\$629,000 million for defense programs (statutorily referred to as the revised security category) and \$579,000 million for nondefense programs (the revised nonsecurity category).
- b. Cap adjustments are designated for emergency requirements, OCO/GWOT, disaster relief, or program integrity efforts pursuant to section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act); the spending limits for fiscal year 2018 were adjusted to accommodate these amounts.
- c. Division B of P.L. 115-56 provided \$15,250 million in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2017, resulting in estimated outlays of \$3,406 million in fiscal year 2018. In addition, P.L. 115-72, P.L. 115-96, and P.L. 115-123 provided \$125,639 million in additional supplemental budget authority, resulting in estimated outlays of \$28,244 million in fiscal year 2018. All four of those laws designated the amounts provided as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act.
- d. 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 (NIH), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of complying with the Deficit Control Act and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$1,056 million in budget authority and \$770 million in associated outlays: \$60 million in budget in budget authority and \$22 million in outlays for the FDA (Agriculture); and \$996 million in budget authority—\$500 million for SAMHSA and \$496 million for NIH—and \$748 million in outlays for HHS (Labor, HHS, Education).
- e. Sections 540-543 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017 (Division F of P.L. 115-31), extended several immigration programs through the end of fiscal year 2017. Several fiscal year 2018 continuing resolutions extended those programs through March 23, 2018, before Division M of P.L. 115-141 further extended those programs through the end of fiscal year 2018. CBO estimated that extending those programs through fiscal year 2018 would increase on-budget direct spending by \$5 million in fiscal year 2018, \$27 million over the 2018-2022 period, and \$53 million over the 2018-2027 period. In addition, CBO estimated that extending those programs would decrease off-budget direct spending by \$1 million over the 2018-2022 period and \$7 million over the 2022-2027 period. Further, CBO estimated those extensions would increase revenues by \$2 million in fiscal year 2018, but decrease revenues by \$2 million over the 2018-2022 period and \$7 million over the 2018-2027 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this table. Consistent with the budgetary treatment of Divisions K-V of P.L. 115-141, the budgetary effects of extending the immigration programs through March 23, 2018, are charged to the Appropriations Committee; the effects of extending the programs for the remainder of fiscal year 2018 are charged to the relevant authorizing committees and are not shown in this table.
- f. Section 225 of Division H of P.L. 115-141 (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 \$14 million in fiscal year 2019 and by \$6 million in fiscal year 2020. In addition, CBO estimated that section 225 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 revenue losses are not shown in this table.