

Fiscal Year 2019 House Current Status of Discretionary Appropriations, as of July 1, 2019

July 8, 2019

(Millions of Dollars)

Subcommittee		Constrained by the Caps ^a			Cap Adjustments ^b			
		Defense	Nondefense	Total	OCO/GWOT	Emergency Requirments ^d	Other ^b	
Agriculture ^d	BA:	0	23,042	23,042	0	5,300	0	28,342
	OL:	0	24,491	24,491	0	2,982	0	27,473
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	5,499	58,619	64,118	0	1,160	0	65,278
	OL:	5,359	65,530	70,889	0	377	0	71,266
Defense	BA:	606,340	129	606,469	67,914	1,196	0	675,579
	OL:	587,632	137	587,769	37,071	634	0	625,474
Energy and Water	BA:	22,440	22,200	44,640	0	3,274	0	47,914
	OL:	21,770	22,565	44,335	0	114	0	44,449
Financial Services ^e	BA:	31	23,392	23,423	0	91	0	23,514
	OL:	30	24,055	24,085	0	34	0	24,119
Homeland Security ^{b,f}	BA:	2,058	47,353	49,411	165	1,865	12,000	63,441
	OL:	1,998	56,877	58,875	127	728	600	60,330
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	35,552	35,552	0	1,581	0	37,133
	OL:	0	34,975	34,975	0	1,001	0	35,976
Labor, HHS, Education ^{b,d,g}	BA:	0	178,076	178,076	0	3,493	1,897	183,466
	OL:	0	184,247	184,247	0	346	1,573	186,166
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	4,836	4,836	0	10	0	4,846
	OL:	0	4,720	4,720	0	5	0	4,725
Military Construction, VA	BA:	10,332	86,804	97,136	921	1,645	0	99,702
	OL:	8,379	82,430	90,809	0	12	0	90,821
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	46,218	46,218	8,000	0	0	54,218
	OL:	0	47,104	47,104	2,853	10	0	49,967
Transportation, HUD ^d	BA:	300	70,779	71,079	0	5,772	0	76,851
	OL:	300	132,224	132,524	0	204	0	132,728
Total	BA:	<u>647,000</u>	<u>597,000</u>	<u>1,244,000</u>	<u>77,000</u>	<u>25,387</u>	<u>13,897</u>	<u>1,360,284</u>
	OL:	<u>625,468</u>	<u>679,355</u>	<u>1,304,823</u>	<u>40,051</u>	<u>6,447</u>	<u>2,173</u>	<u>1,353,494</u>

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; OCO/GWOT = overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism; OL = outlays; P.L. = public law; VA = Veterans Affairs.

Current Status for fiscal year 2019 includes budget authority and outlays resulting from prior-year appropriations as well as from the latest stage of action of appropriation legislation considered subsequent to CBO's April 2018 baseline, starting with legislation filed in the committee's parent chamber. Current status shows CBO's scoring of appropriation legislation at the time it was considered.

Status of Appropriation Legislation

Enacted: Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, Military Construction, VA (P.L. 115-244, divisions A-C); Defense, Labor, HHS, Education (P.L. 115-245, divisions A and B); Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-254, division I);^d Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Science, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Interior and Environment, State, Foreign Operations, Transportation, HUD (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, P.L. 116-6, divisions A-G); Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20);^d Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-26).^d

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Fiscal Year 2019 House Current Status of Discretionary Appropriations, as of July 1, 2019

Continued

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).

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 will be adjusted to accommodate those amounts. The “other” cap adjustments include \$12,000 million in funding for disaster relief (Homeland Security), provided by P.L. 116-6, and \$1,897 million in additional funding for program integrity efforts (Labor, HHS, Education), provided by P.L. 115-245. Both amounts are 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 HHS—in particular the 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 the Deficit Control Act or the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in current status do not include \$781 million in budget authority and \$770 million in outlays: \$70 million in budget authority and \$45 million in outlays for the FDA (Agriculture), provided by P.L. 116-6; 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 for in division B of P.L. 115-245.

d. The appropriations for emergency requirements shown in this table include those provided by the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, (P.L. 116-20) as enacted on June 6, 2019, and the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019, (P.L. 116-26) as enacted on July 1, 2019. Estimates for both of those supplemental appropriation measures were prepared relative to CBO’s May 2019 baseline. (This report does not include the effects of H.R. 268, as passed by the House of Representatives, which also would provide supplemental appropriations for 2019. At the direction of the House Budget Committee, amounts stemming from H.R. 268 have been omitted from this table because P.L. 116-20 superseded that act.)

Division I of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-254) contained the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018, which provided \$1,680 million in supplemental funding for fiscal year 2019 (Transportation, HUD), and designated those amounts as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act.

(d. Continued)

In general, appropriations contained in authorizing legislation are recorded as mandatory (or direct spending). However, consistent with the language in division I of P.L. 115-254, and at the direction of the House and Senate Budget Committees, the budgetary effects of division I of P.L. 115-254 are treated as discretionary spending and are included in current status.

e. Division D of P.L. 116-6 (Financial Services) contains several provisions that affect revenues: Section 127 permanently makes amounts in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund available to the bureau to purchase land and construct a new currency production facility. CBO estimated that, on net, section 127 would decrease revenues by \$125 million in 2019 and by \$225 million over the 2019-2023 period but will result in no net change in revenues over the 2019-2028 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this report.

In addition, beginning in fiscal year 2020, section 620 of division D will reclassify the budgetary treatment of civil penalties collected by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board from revenues to offsetting receipts. CBO estimated that section 620 would reclassify revenues totaling \$4 million over the 2019-2023 period and \$9 million over the 2019-2028 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this report.

For more information on sections 127 and 620, see footnotes e and f in Table 1 of CBO’s estimate for the conference agreement for H.J.Res. 31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (www.cbo.gov/publication/54980).

f. The Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-5), extended several immigration programs through February 15, 2019, that otherwise would have expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. The estimated budgetary effects of those previously enacted extensions are charged to the Appropriations Committees (Homeland Security), and are as follows: increases in on-budget direct spending by \$1 million in fiscal year 2019, by \$6 million over the 2019-2023 period, and by \$15 million over the 2019-2028 period; decreases in off-budget direct spending by \$3 million over the 2019-2028 period; and increases in revenues by \$1 million in 2019 and by less than \$500,000 over the 2019-2023 period, but decreases in revenues by \$1 million over the 2019-2028 period. Those changes in revenues are not shown in this report.

g. Section 223 of division B of P.L. 115-245 (Labor, HHS, Education) delayed the implementation of the recommendations of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention. CBO estimated that the 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 report.