

Table 1. Comparison to 302(b) Allocation

June 29, 2018

**FISCAL YEAR 2019 SENATE CURRENT STATUS OF DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS
AS OF JUNE 28, 2018 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)**

Subcommittee	302(b) Allocation ^a				Current Status ^{b,c}				Current Status Less Allocation			
	Budget Authority			Outlays	Budget Authority			Outlays	Budget Authority			Outlays
	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Total	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Total	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Total
Agriculture ^d	0	23,235	23,235	24,446	0	23,235	23,235	24,446	0	0	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science	5,400	57,595	62,995	80,685	5,400	57,595	62,995	70,863	0	0	0	-9,822
Defense	607,000	129	607,129	588,788	674,914	129	675,043	626,073	67,914	0	67,914	37,285
Energy and Water	21,892	21,874	43,766	43,841	21,892	21,874	43,766	43,841	0	0	0	0
Financial Services ^e	31	23,657	23,688	23,138	31	23,657	23,688	23,138	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security ^b	2,058	46,276	48,334	58,138	2,223	52,928	55,151	58,598	165	6,652	6,817	460
Interior and Environment	0	35,853	35,853	35,320	0	35,853	35,853	35,320	0	0	0	0
Labor, HHS, Education ^{b,d,f}	0	179,289	179,289	184,249	0	181,186	181,186	185,822	0	1,897	1,897	1,573
Legislative Branch	0	4,790	4,790	4,700	0	4,790	4,790	4,700	0	0	0	0
Military Construction, VA	11,240	86,767	98,007	90,261	11,240	86,767	98,007	90,261	0	0	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	0	46,418	46,418	47,863	0	54,418	54,418	50,153	0	8,000	8,000	2,290
Transportation, HUD	300	71,117	71,417	132,712	300	71,117	71,417	132,712	0	0	0	0
Total	647,921	597,000	1,244,921	1,314,141	716,000	613,549	1,329,549	1,345,927	68,079	16,549	84,628	31,786
Memorandum:	Emergency Requirements				OCO/GWOT				Program Integrity/Disaster Relief			
Estimated Adjustments ^{b,c}	Budget Authority			Outlays	Budget Authority			Outlays	Budget Authority			Outlays
	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Total	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Total	Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Total
Defense			0		67,914	0	67,914	37,285			0	
Homeland Security	0	0	0	0	165	0	165	127	0	6,652	6,652	333
Labor, HHS, Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,897	1,897	1,573
Military Construction, VA	0	0	0	0	921	0	921	0	0	0	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	0	0	0	10	0	8,000	8,000	2,280	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	10	69,000	8,000	77,000	39,692	0	8,549	8,549	1,906

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

OCO/GWOT = Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism; Security = budget function 050; Nonsecurity = all other than budget function 050; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; VA = Department of Veterans Affairs; HUD = Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Current Status for fiscal year 2019 includes budget authority and outlays resulting from prior year appropriations as well as 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.

Status of Appropriation Legislation

Passed: Energy and Water (H.R. 5895, Division A); Legislative Branch (H.R. 5895, Division B); Military Construction, VA (H.R. 5895, Division C)

Reported: Agriculture (S. 2976); Transportation, HUD (S. 3023); Commerce, Justice, Science (S. 3072); Interior and Environment (S. 3073); Financial Services (S. 3107); State, Foreign Operations (S. 3108); Homeland Security (S. 3109); Labor, HHS, Education (S. 3158); Defense (S. 3159)

a. Pursuant to section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123), the Senate Committee on the Budget published information in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018, providing levels for budget authority and outlays to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2019. Additionally, on May 24, 2018, the Senate Committee on Appropriations filed a report (S. Rept. 115-260) providing suballocations to each subcommittee; those allocations delineate the recommended levels of discretionary budget authority for "Security" (defense programs, statutorily referred to as the "revised security category") and "Nonsecurity" (nondefense programs, statutorily referred to as the "revised nonsecurity category") funding, total recommended levels of discretionary outlays, as well as total recommended levels of mandatory budget authority and outlays. The Appropriations Committee made subsequent revisions to those allocations, the most recent of which was filed on June 28, 2018.

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FISCAL YEAR 2019 SENATE CURRENT STATUS OF DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

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- b. Amounts designated as funding 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 (the Deficit Control Act), as amended, are included in the current status amounts. S. 3109 (Homeland Security) would provide \$6,652 million in budget authority, and S. 3158 (Labor, HHS, Education) would provide \$1,897 million in budget authority for program integrity efforts.
- c. In fiscal year 2019, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits 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). For fiscal year 2019, 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 (statutorily referred to as the “revised nonsecurity” category). Those limits would be adjusted to accommodate amounts designated pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act.
- d. Pursuant to sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255), certain funding provided to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)—in particular the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—in 2017 through 2026 shall not count for the purposes of the Deficit Control Act or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The amounts shown in this report 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); and \$711 million in budget authority and \$725 million 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.
- e. Section 128 of S. 3107 (Financial Services) would make amounts in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund (a discretionary revolving fund) available to the bureau to purchase land and construct a new currency production facility. CBO expects that the bureau would build a new facility rather than renovate an existing one. In 2019, the change would increase the amount that the bureau collects from the Federal Reserve to cover production costs; after 2019, such amounts would decline. Increased payments to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would result in corresponding and equal declines in remittances by the Federal Reserve to the Treasury; such payments are recorded in the federal budget as revenues. (Similarly, lower amounts charged to the Federal Reserve in the future would result in higher remittances to the Treasury.) CBO estimates that, on net, section 128 would decrease revenues by \$1,075 million in 2019 and by \$275 million over the 2019-2023 period but would result in no net change in revenues over the 2019-2028 period. Those revenue losses are not shown in this table. In addition, CBO estimates that section 128 would, on net, decrease discretionary outlays by \$950 million in 2019 and by \$50 million over the 2019-2023 period but would result in no net change in discretionary spending over the 2019-2028 period.
- f. Section 225 of S. 3158 (Labor, HHS, Education) would delay the implementation of the recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention. CBO estimates 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 estimates 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.
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Table 2. Discretionary Budget Authority Constrained by the Caps, by Defense and Nondefense

June 29, 2018

**FISCAL YEAR 2019 SENATE CURRENT STATUS OF DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS
AS OF JUNE 28, 2018 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)**

		Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations Constrained by Caps, in Millions of Dollars ^{a,b}		
<u>Subcommittee</u>		Defense	Nondefense	Total
Agriculture	BA:	0	23,235	23,235
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	5,400	57,595	62,995
Defense	BA:	607,000	129	607,129
Energy and Water	BA:	21,892	21,874	43,766
Financial Services	BA:	31	23,657	23,688
Homeland Security	BA:	2,058	46,276	48,334
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	35,853	35,853
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	0	179,289	179,289
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	4,790	4,790
Military Construction, VA	BA:	10,319	86,767	97,086
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	46,418	46,418
Transportation, HUD	BA:	300	71,117	71,417
Total	BA:	<u>647,000</u>	<u>597,000</u>	<u>1,244,000</u>

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = Budget Authority; O = Outlays; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; VA = Veterans Affairs

- a. Excludes amounts designated as funding for emergency requirements, overseas contingency operations, disaster relief, or program integrity efforts, and designated pursuant to section 251 of Deficit Control Act of 1985, or provided pursuant to sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255).
- b. In fiscal year 2019, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits 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). For fiscal year 2019, 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 (statutorily referred to as the “revised nonsecurity” category). Those limits would be adjusted to accommodate amounts designated pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act.