

Table 1. Estimated Discretionary Appropriations Under Division A, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021

September 23, 2020

Division A of H.R. 8337 would provide for the continuation, through December 11, 2020, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the 12 annual appropriation acts for 2020.^a The table compiles CBO's estimates of discretionary budget authority for 2021 under that division; those estimates are annualized—that is, estimated as if appropriations were provided for the entire fiscal year. In 2021, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25), as modified. Separate caps exist for defense funding (in the law, *revised security*—budget function 050) and for nondefense funding (*revised nonsecurity*—all other budget functions). The Budget Control Act also provides for certain adjustments to those caps. This table shows CBO's estimates of funding that would be constrained by the 2021 caps for defense and nondefense funding and the amounts that would result in adjustments to those caps.^b

Millions of Dollars		Constrained by Caps			Adjustment to Caps ^c							Grand Total ^a		
		Security	Nonsecurity	Total, Constrained by Caps	Security			Nonsecurity						
Emergency	OCO/GWOT				Total, Security	Emergency	OCO/GWOT	Disaster ^d	Program Integrity ^d	Wildfire Suppression	Total, Nonsecurity			
Agriculture ^e	BA:	0	23,457	23,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,457	
	O:	0	23,958	23,958	0	0	0	10,389	0	0	0	0	10,389	34,347
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	5,695	64,615	70,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,310	
	O:	5,674	66,689	72,363	2	0	2	836	0	0	0	0	836	73,201
Defense	BA:	624,635	153	624,788	0	71,658	71,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	696,446
	O:	639,322	157	639,479	3,949	41,150	45,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	684,578
Energy and Water	BA:	24,249	24,046	48,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,295
	O:	23,883	23,854	47,737	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	47,770
Financial Services ^f	BA:	35	23,560	23,595	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	151	23,746
	O:	34	23,636	23,670	0	0	0	747	0	116	0	0	863	24,533
Homeland Security ^g	BA:	2,383	48,360	50,743	0	190	190	0	0	17,134	0	0	17,134	68,067
	O:	2,363	57,813	60,176	1	148	149	13,672	0	4,284	0	0	17,956	78,281
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	35,709	35,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	2,250	37,959
	O:	0	35,714	35,714	0	0	0	824	0	0	0	1,649	2,473	38,187
Labor, HHS, Education ^{d, h}	BA:	0	181,040	181,040	0	0	0	0	0	1,835	0	0	1,835	182,875
	O:	0	198,731	198,731	0	0	0	125,340	0	1,475	0	0	126,815	325,546
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	5,061	5,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,061
	O:	0	5,020	5,020	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	5,044
Military Construction, VA	BA:	11,318	104,259	115,577	0	645	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,222
	O:	11,748	101,324	113,072	0	6	6	7,178	0	0	0	0	7,178	120,256
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	46,624	46,624	0	0	0	0	8,165	0	0	0	8,165	54,789
	O:	0	50,454	50,454	0	0	0	527	2,019	0	0	0	2,546	53,000
Transportation, HUD	BA:	300	70,747	71,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,047
	O:	300	130,646	130,946	0	0	0	14,816	0	0	0	0	14,816	145,762
Total	BA:	668,615	627,631	1,296,246	0	72,493	72,493	0	8,165	17,285	1,835	2,250	29,535	1,398,274
	O:	683,324	717,996	1,401,320	3,952	41,304	45,256	174,386	2,019	4,400	1,475	1,649	183,929	1,630,505

Memorandum:

Limits on Budget Authority	671,500	626,500	1,298,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,285	1,881	2,350
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Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's March 2020 baseline (except as noted); enactment is assumed before October 1, 2020.

BA = budget authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = outlays; OCO/GWOT = overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism; VA = Veterans Affairs; n.a. = not applicable.

See next page for notes



Table 1. Estimated Discretionary Appropriations Under Division A, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021

Continued

- a. Those appropriations and authorities are contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-93), and in divisions A through H of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). H.R. 8337 would exclude from continuation some appropriations and authorities contained in those laws (in particular, amounts that were designated as emergency requirements) and specify changes to annualized funding levels and authorities for certain accounts.
- b. In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255), certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Congressional Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this estimate excludes \$474 million in budget authority and \$732 million in outlays. Of those amounts, \$70 million in budget authority and \$68 million in outlays is under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and \$404 million in budget authority and \$664 million in outlays is under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, Education.
- c. Amounts are designated in accordance with section 251 of the Deficit Control Act; the caps for fiscal year 2021 would be adjusted to accommodate those amounts. OCO consists of funding primarily 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 sufficient 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 may result in an adjustment to the caps. For more information on the adjustments to the discretionary funding caps, see Congressional Budget Office, *Sequestration Update Report: August 2020*, www.cbo.gov/publication/56498.
- d. CBO's estimates of funding that will result in cap adjustments in 2021 incorporate statutory limits to those adjustments. For this estimate, continuing the amounts of 2020 funding that were designated for disaster relief and program integrity would exceed the limits for 2021 by \$218 million and \$7 million, respectively. Those amounts are included in CBO's estimate of funding constrained by the caps.
- e. For this estimate, in keeping with 2020 legislation, funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is included under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture. (Historically, in odd-numbered years, funding for that commission is provided under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Services.)
- f. Includes \$13 million in funding for a payment to the District of Columbia to support emergency planning and security costs related to the Presidential Inauguration; that funding would remain available through the end of fiscal year 2021.
- g. Section 101(6) of division A would extend several immigration programs that will otherwise expire at the end of fiscal year 2020. CBO estimates that extending those programs would affect revenues, mostly because the proposed extensions would result in changes 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. Relative to current law CBO estimates that extending those provisions for the duration of fiscal year 2021 would increase revenues by an insignificant amount in 2021 and reduce them by less than \$500,000 annually in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030, for an overall net decrease in revenues of \$1 million over the 2021-2030 period.
- h. 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.



Table 2. Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of Divisions B - E^a

September 23, 2020

Table 2 displays CBO's estimate of changes in direct spending and revenues of Divisions B - E of H.R. 8337. Division B would extend funding for the surface transportation programs authorized under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act; Public Law 114-94) at the same levels provided in 2020 and transfer amounts from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway and Airport and Airways Trust Funds. Division C would extend funding for and modify several federal programs in the Department of Health and Human Services through December 11, 2020. Division D would change some of the fees that USCIS charges individuals and employers to expedite its processing of certain petitions and applications and would extend funding and waiver authority for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and child nutrition programs. Division E would extend funding for programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, including certain education benefits paid to students adversely affected by the novel coronavirus pandemic.

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2021-2025	2021-2030
INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING												
Division A - Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021												
Corporation for National and Community Service, Repeal of sec. 3514(b) of Title III of Division A of PL 116-136 ^b												
Estimated Budget Authority	-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50	-50
Estimated Outlays	-39	-61	-15	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-120	-120
Division B - Surface Transportation Program Extension^c												
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division C - Health Extenders												
Title I - Public Health Extenders												
Sec. 2101. Extension for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, and teaching health centers that operate GME programs												
Budget Authority	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	134
Estimated Outlays	54	54	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	133
Sec. 2102. Diabetes programs												
Budget Authority	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Estimated Outlays	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Sec. 2103. Personal responsibility education												
Estimated Budget Authority	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sec. 2104. Sexual risk avoidance education												
Estimated Budget Authority	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Title II - Medicare Extenders												
Sec. 2201. Extension of the work geographic index floor under the Medicare program												
Estimated Budget Authority	3	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Estimated Outlays	3	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sec. 2202. Extension of funding for quality measure endorsement, input, and selection												
Budget Authority	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Estimated Outlays	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sec. 2203. Extension of funding outreach and assistance for low-income programs												
Estimated Budget Authority	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Estimated Outlays	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Title III - Medicaid Extenders												
Sec. 2301. Extension of the Money Follows the Person rebalancing demonstration												
Budget Authority	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Estimated Outlays	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Sec. 2302. Extension of spousal impoverishment protections												
Estimated Budget Authority	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Estimated Outlays	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Sec. 2304. Extension of Community Mental Health Services demonstration program												
Estimated Budget Authority	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Estimated Outlays	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Title IV - Medicare Part B Premium Adjustment												
Sec. 2401. Medicare part B premium and deductible												
Estimated Budget Authority	6,090	410	-2,200	-2,260	-1,680	-370	0	0	0	0	360	-10
Estimated Outlays	6,090	410	-2,200	-2,260	-1,680	-370	0	0	0	0	360	-10



Table 2 continued

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2021-2025	2021-2030
Title V - Accelerated and Advance Payment Programs												
Sec. 2501. Modifying accelerated and advance payments												
Estimated Budget Authority	83,800	-77,900	-5,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	83,800	-77,900	-5,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title VI - Offsets												
Sec. 2601. Inclusion in the Medicaid drug rebate program of covered outpatient drugs used for medication-assisted treatment												
Estimated Budget Authority	-326	-330	-331	-332	-332	0	0	0	0	0	-1,651	-1,651
Estimated Outlays	-326	-330	-331	-332	-332	0	0	0	0	0	-1,651	-1,651
Sec. 2602. Medicaid Improvement Fund												
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	1,486	0	0	0	0	0	1,486	1,486
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	149	1,263	74	0	0	0	1,486
Division D - Other Matters												
Title I - Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act^d												
Estimated Budget Authority	360	368	376	384	393	400	410	419	429	429	1,881	3,968
Estimated Outlays	203	282	356	358	356	358	356	358	356	358	1,555	3,341
Title III - Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Permanent Extension Act												
Estimated Budget Authority	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Estimated Outlays	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Title VI - Nutrition and Commodities Programs												
Estimated Budget Authority	8,058	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,121	8,121
Estimated Outlays	8,058	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,121	8,121
Division E - Department of Veterans Affairs Extensions												
Sec. 5201. Extension of specially adapted housing assistive technology grant program												
Budget Authority	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Estimated Outlays	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sec. 5202. Extensions of certain provisions of law												
Estimated Budget Authority	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Estimated Outlays	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total Change in Direct Spending												
Estimated Budget Authority	98,108	-77,384	-8,051	-2,207	-133	30	410	419	429	429	10,333	12,050
Estimated Outlays	97,868	-77,475	-8,056	-2,234	-1,655	137	1,619	432	356	358	8,448	11,350
INCREASES IN REVENUES												
Division D - Other Matters												
Title I - Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act^d												
	282	287	294	300	306	305	309	317	324	324	1,469	3,048
Title III - Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Permanent Extension Act												
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Increase in Revenues	282	287	294	300	306	305	309	317	324	324	1,469	3,048
NET INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN THE DEFICIT FROM DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES												
Estimated Effect on the Deficit	97,586	-77,762	-8,350	-2,534	-1,961	-168	1,310	115	32	34	6,979	8,302

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's March 2020 baseline; enactment is assumed before October 1, 2020.

GME = Graduate Medical Education; USCIS = United States Citizenship and Immigration Services; * = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.



Table 2 continued

- a. H.R. 8337 is appropriation legislation, but subsection 156(d) and title V of division D specify requirements for the budgetary treatment of subsection 156(d) and divisions B through E. Consistent with those requirements, and at the direction of the House and Senate Budget Committees, subsection 156(d) and divisions B through E are considered authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation. As a result of those requirements and that direction, the estimated direct spending and revenue effects displayed in this table are, under current law, subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. However, the legislation would require the estimated budgetary effects stemming from those provisions to be excluded from pay-as-you-go scorecards maintained by the U.S. Senate and the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, subsection 156(d) would designate the budgetary effects of that provision as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 and section 4112(a) of H. Con. Res. 71.
- b. CBO estimates that enacting subsection 156(d) would reduce budget authority by \$169 million in fiscal year 2020 but have no impact on outlays in that year.
- c. Because CBO's baseline assumes that the funding provided in the last year of the FAST Act's authorization continues at the same level in each subsequent year, Division B would not change estimated spending relative to the baseline.
- d. Title I of Division D would increase the premium processing fees that are allowed under current law and would permit USCIS to charge new, specified premium processing fees for additional petitions. CBO believes that the new premium processing fees should be recorded in the budget as revenues, because they are new and an exercise of the government's sovereign power over immigration matters. (Those additional revenues would be available for USCIS to spend.) The collection of those revenues would be offset by a decline in other revenues of approximately 22 percent to account for indirect tax effects.