
Summary Tables

Table S-1. Budget Totals ¹
(In billions of dollars and as a percent of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
													2019-2023	2019-2028
Budget Totals in Billions of Dollars:														
Receipts	3,316	3,340	3,422	3,609	3,838	4,089	4,386	4,675	4,946	5,231	5,506	5,818	19,344	45,520
Outlays	3,982	4,214	4,407	4,596	4,754	4,941	5,160	5,348	5,526	5,748	5,955	6,181	23,858	52,615
Deficit	665	873	984	987	916	852	774	672	579	517	450	363	4,513	7,095
Debt held by the public	14,665	15,790	16,872	17,947	18,950	19,946	20,809	21,495	22,137	22,703	23,194	23,684		
Gross domestic product (GDP)	19,177	20,029	21,003	22,069	23,194	24,369	25,605	26,900	28,253	29,647	31,089	32,602		
Budget Totals as a Percent of GDP:														
Receipts	17.3%	16.7%	16.3%	16.4%	16.5%	16.8%	17.1%	17.4%	17.5%	17.6%	17.7%	17.8%	16.6%	17.1%
Outlays	20.8%	21.0%	21.0%	20.8%	20.5%	20.3%	20.2%	19.9%	19.6%	19.4%	19.2%	19.0%	20.5%	20.0%
Deficit	3.5%	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	3.9%	2.8%
Debt held by the public	76.5%	78.8%	80.3%	81.3%	81.7%	81.9%	81.3%	79.9%	78.4%	76.6%	74.6%	72.6%		

¹ Outlays and deficits are standardized to 12 monthly benefit payments, as shown on Table S-4.

Table S-2. Effect of Budget Proposals on Projected Deficits

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (-) in billions of dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
													2019–2028	2019–2028
Projected deficits in the pre-policy baseline ¹	665	870	969	1,049	1,103	1,115	1,109	1,123	1,136	1,242	1,316	1,378	5,345	11,540
Percent of GDP	3.5%	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%		
Proposals in the 2019 Budget:														
Changes to mandatory spending and receipts:														
Repeal and replace Obamacare	3	23	-27	-41	-56	-73	-92	-113	-137	-161	-98	-675
Support at least \$1 trillion in private/public infrastructure investment	45	11	18	25	31	29	20	12	5	2	130	199
Provide paid parental leave	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	19
Reform the welfare system	-21	-23	-25	-25	-27	-27	-27	-29	-29	-28	-123	-263
Reform Federal student loans	-6	-12	-16	-19	-22	-24	-25	-26	-27	-27	-75	-203
Reduce improper payments Government-wide	*	-1	-2	-3	-6	-6	-12	-22	-40	-59	-11	-151
Reform disability programs	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-5	-8	-12	-17	-22	-9	-72
Reform retirement and health benefits for Federal employees	-3	-1	-4	-5	-6	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-18	-68
Limit Farm Bill subsidies and make other agricultural reforms	-1	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-23	-58
Eliminate wasteful spending in Medicare and improve drug pricing and payment policies ²	-2	-11	-16	-22	-26	-26	-29	-32	-34	-38	-77	-236
Other spending reductions and program reforms ³	5	-4	-13	-15	-11	-18	-22	-11	-56	-61	-68	-60	-278
Total, changes to mandatory spending and receipts	5	10	-30	-92	-108	-135	-166	-197	-292	-355	-419	-356	-1,786
Reprioritize discretionary spending:														
Eliminate the defense sequester and raise the cap on defense discretionary spending	32	43	66	76	82	84	85	86	86	85	350	777
Reorganize Government and apply two-penny plan to non-defense discretionary spending	-32	-27	-57	-92	-122	-140	-163	-187	-211	-235	-438	-1,495
Phase down the use of Overseas Contingency Operations funding	-13	-5	-20	-33	-40	-43	-75	-94	-102	-109	-113	-634
Provide 2018 emergency funding and align emergency and disaster funding with the ten-year average ⁴	11	1	-5	-12	-20	-21	-22	-23	-23	-24	-25	-174
Total, reprioritize discretionary spending	-2	11	-16	-62	-100	-120	-176	-218	-251	-283	-313	-287	-1,527
Debt service and indirect interest effects	*	*	*	-3	-9	-16	-26	-38	-54	-74	-98	-28	-319
Total changes to spending and receipts in the 2019 Budget	4	21	-46	-157	-217	-272	-368	-453	-597	-713	-830	-671	-3,631
Effect of post-policy boost to economic growth	-5	-16	-30	-46	-63	-82	-104	-128	-153	-185	-160	-813
Total deficit reduction in the 2019 Budget ⁵	4	16	-62	-187	-263	-335	-451	-557	-725	-866	-1,015	-832	-4,445
Resulting deficits in the 2019 Budget	665	873	984	987	916	852	774	672	579	517	450	363	4,513
Percent of GDP	3.5%	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%

* \$500 million or less.

¹ Includes adjustments to standardize the number of benefit payments in each year. See Table S-3 for more information on the baseline.² Includes the following categories of proposals on Table S-6: Address fraud and abuse in Medicare, Eliminate wasteful spending on Government-imposed provider burdens in Medicare, Eliminate wasteful spending, Medicare drug pricing and payment improvements, Improve the Medicare appeals system, and Medicare interactions.³ Includes interaction between 2019 Budget proposals and the adjustment to standardize the number of benefit payments in each year.⁴ The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA) requires the baseline for discretionary appropriations, including disaster and emergency spending, to reflect the most recent enacted levels, extended through the budget window with adjustments for inflation. This line represents the effect of providing needed emergency funding for 2018 and then aligning emergency and disaster funding with the average of funding provided over the previous ten years, relative to the inflated spending levels in the BBEDCA baseline.⁵ Includes differences between baseline and policy estimates of the outlay effects of 2019 mandatory sequestration.

Table S-3. Baseline by Category ¹
(In billions of dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
													2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Outlays:														
Discretionary programs:														
Defense	590	611	637	668	678	690	705	719	737	755	774	793	3,378	7,156
Non-defense	610	661	656	659	670	669	676	689	705	721	738	756	3,330	6,940
Subtotal, discretionary programs	1,200	1,271	1,293	1,327	1,349	1,359	1,381	1,408	1,442	1,476	1,512	1,549	6,708	14,096
Mandatory programs:														
Social Security	939	987	1,047	1,109	1,174	1,245	1,319	1,398	1,480	1,566	1,656	1,752	5,894	13,745
Medicare	591	582	640	688	743	845	876	902	1,005	1,103	1,196	1,353	3,792	9,350
Medicaid	375	402	420	439	464	490	519	549	583	624	661	701	2,332	5,450
Exchange subsidies (including Basic Health Care Program)	39	48	48	48	49	52	54	57	60	63	66	69	251	565
Other mandatory programs	574	570	576	589	612	654	655	658	684	745	764	815	3,086	6,751
Subtotal, mandatory programs	2,519	2,588	2,731	2,873	3,042	3,286	3,423	3,564	3,811	4,100	4,343	4,689	15,355	35,861
Net interest	263	310	364	447	515	577	636	684	727	772	815	859	2,538	6,396
Total outlays	3,982	4,170	4,388	4,647	4,906	5,222	5,439	5,656	5,980	6,348	6,670	7,098	24,601	56,353
Receipts:														
Individual income taxes	1,587	1,660	1,687	1,790	1,917	2,050	2,198	2,348	2,504	2,700	2,883	3,062	9,642	23,140
Corporation income taxes	297	218	225	265	273	314	374	417	435	417	406	414	1,451	3,539
Social insurance and retirement receipts:														
Social Security payroll taxes	851	852	905	941	995	1,049	1,103	1,164	1,226	1,296	1,361	1,442	4,994	11,483
Medicare payroll taxes	256	259	275	287	304	322	339	359	379	401	422	448	1,528	3,535
Unemployment insurance	46	48	47	47	47	46	47	48	49	50	52	55	233	488
Other retirement	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	59	135
Excise taxes	84	108	108	112	118	121	124	128	132	136	140	146	584	1,265
Estate and gift taxes	23	25	17	18	19	21	23	24	26	28	29	31	98	236
Customs duties	35	40	44	47	48	50	51	52	53	55	56	58	240	515
Deposits of earnings, Federal Reserve System	81	72	55	49	52	59	67	73	77	82	86	91	282	691
Other miscellaneous receipts	48	48	50	47	47	49	50	52	52	54	56	57	243	515
Total receipts	3,316	3,340	3,424	3,613	3,833	4,095	4,389	4,678	4,948	5,233	5,508	5,820	19,354	45,541
Deficit	665	829	964	1,033	1,073	1,127	1,051	978	1,032	1,115	1,162	1,277	5,247	10,812
Net interest	263	310	364	447	515	577	636	684	727	772	815	859	2,538	6,396
Primary deficit	403	519	600	586	558	550	415	294	305	343	347	418	2,709	4,416
On-budget deficit	715	824	955	1,000	1,029	1,070	975	887	925	1,003	1,035	1,142	5,028	10,021
Off-budget deficit/surplus (–)	–49	5	9	33	44	57	76	91	107	112	127	135	219	791

Table S-3. Baseline by Category ¹—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
													2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Memorandum, totals with pre-policy economic assumptions and standardized to 12 monthly benefit payments: ²														
Receipts	3,316	3,340	3,419	3,597	3,804	4,051	4,329	4,600	4,850	5,115	5,366	5,650	19,200	44,781
Outlays	3,982	4,210	4,388	4,647	4,906	5,166	5,438	5,723	5,986	6,357	6,682	7,029	24,545	56,322
Deficit	665	870	969	1,049	1,103	1,115	1,109	1,123	1,136	1,242	1,316	1,378	5,345	11,540
Memorandum, budget authority for discretionary programs:														
Defense	634	637	652	668	684	701	718	736	754	773	792	811	3,422	7,287
Non-defense	586	565	580	594	608	623	639	655	672	689	706	724	3,044	6,489
Total, discretionary budget authority	1,220	1,202	1,232	1,262	1,292	1,324	1,357	1,391	1,425	1,461	1,498	1,535	6,466	13,776

* \$500 million or less.

¹ Baseline estimates are on the basis of the economic assumptions shown in Table S-9, which incorporate the effects of the Administration's fiscal policies. Baseline totals reflecting current-law economic assumptions are shown in a memorandum bank.² When October 1 falls on a weekend, certain mandatory benefit payments are accelerated to the previous business day, and as a result certain fiscal years can have 11 or 13 benefit payments rather than the normal 12 payments.

Table S-4. Proposed Budget by Category

(In billions of dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
													2019–2023	2019–2028
Outlays:														
Discretionary programs:														
Defense	590	634	678	721	730	744	759	743	744	755	768	783	3,633	7,426
Non-defense	610	636	626	584	549	498	483	470	461	452	443	436	2,740	5,002
Subtotal, discretionary programs	1,200	1,270	1,304	1,305	1,280	1,242	1,243	1,214	1,205	1,207	1,211	1,219	6,373	12,428
Mandatory programs:														
Social Security	939	987	1,046	1,108	1,173	1,243	1,317	1,395	1,476	1,562	1,652	1,748	5,887	13,720
Medicare	591	582	625	656	703	798	824	848	955	1,024	1,107	1,257	3,605	8,796
Medicaid and Market-Based Health Care Grant	375	400	412	483	480	495	512	528	546	564	579	597	2,382	5,196
Exchange subsidies (including Basic Health Program)	39	48	45	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56
Other mandatory programs	574	577	567	575	590	626	621	617	636	664	662	680	2,979	6,238
Allowance for infrastructure initiative .....	.....	.....	45	11	18	25	31	29	19	11	4	1	129	193
Subtotal, mandatory programs	2,519	2,593	2,739	2,845	2,964	3,187	3,303	3,416	3,632	3,825	4,004	4,283	15,038	34,199
Net interest	263	310	363	447	510	568	619	658	688	717	740	761	2,507	6,070
Total outlays	3,982	4,173	4,407	4,596	4,754	4,996	5,165	5,288	5,526	5,748	5,955	6,263	23,918	52,697
Receipts:														
Individual income taxes	1,587	1,660	1,688	1,791	1,919	2,053	2,202	2,353	2,511	2,707	2,890	3,070	9,652	23,182
Corporation income taxes	297	218	225	265	273	314	374	417	435	417	406	413	1,451	3,539
Social insurance and retirement receipts:														
Social Security payroll taxes	851	852	905	941	994	1,049	1,103	1,164	1,226	1,296	1,361	1,442	4,992	11,481
Medicare payroll taxes	256	259	275	287	304	322	339	359	379	401	422	448	1,528	3,536
Unemployment insurance	46	48	47	47	48	49	51	50	52	53	55	59	241	510
Other retirement	10	10	11	13	16	19	21	23	24	25	26	26	80	204
Excise taxes	84	108	108	112	119	106	109	111	114	117	121	125	555	1,144
Estate and gift taxes	23	25	17	18	19	21	23	24	26	28	29	31	98	236
Customs duties	35	40	44	47	48	50	51	52	53	54	56	58	239	511
Deposits of earnings, Federal Reserve System	81	72	55	49	53	60	68	73	78	83	87	92	285	698
Other miscellaneous receipts	48	48	51	47	47	49	50	52	53	54	56	58	244	516
Allowance for Obamacare repeal and replacement .....	.....	.....	-3	-9	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-20	-38
Total receipts	3,316	3,340	3,422	3,609	3,838	4,089	4,386	4,675	4,946	5,231	5,506	5,818	19,344	45,520
Deficit	665	833	984	987	916	908	778	612	579	517	450	445	4,574	7,177
Net interest	263	310	363	447	510	568	619	658	688	717	740	761	2,507	6,070
Primary deficit/surplus (-)	403	522	621	540	406	340	160	-46	-109	-199	-291	-316	2,067	1,107
On-budget deficit	715	828	977	956	875	853	706	525	477	410	328	315	4,367	6,423
Off-budget deficit/surplus (-)	-49	5	7	31	41	54	72	87	102	107	122	130	206	754

Table S-4. Proposed Budget by Category—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
													2019–2023	2019–2028
Memorandum, totals standardized to 12 monthly benefit payments: ¹														
Receipts	3,316	3,340	3,422	3,609	3,838	4,089	4,386	4,675	4,946	5,231	5,506	5,818	19,344	45,520
Outlays	3,982	4,214	4,407	4,596	4,754	4,941	5,160	5,348	5,526	5,748	5,955	6,181	23,858	52,615
Deficit	665	873	984	987	916	852	774	672	579	517	450	363	4,513	7,095
Memorandum, budget authority for discretionary programs:														
Defense	634	675	716	733	743	760	778	737	752	768	784	800	3,729	7,570
Non-defense	586	545	483	469	455	434	425	415	408	400	392	385	2,267	4,266
Total, discretionary budget authority	1,220	1,220	1,199	1,202	1,198	1,194	1,203	1,152	1,160	1,168	1,176	1,185	5,996	11,836
Memorandum, repeal & replace Obamacare—Medicaid and other outlays for health care coverage:														
Medicaid	375	400	412	363	357	370	383	397	411	426	438	453	1,885	4,011
Exchange Subsidies (including Basic Health Program)	39	48	45	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56
Market-Based Health Care Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	120	123	126	128	131	134	138	141	144	497	1,185
Total, outlays	414	448	457	494	480	495	512	528	546	564	579	597	2,438	5,251

¹ When October 1 falls on a weekend, certain mandatory benefit payments are accelerated to the previous business day, and as a result certain fiscal years can have 11 or 13 benefit payments rather than the normal 12 payments.

Table S-5. Proposed Budget by Category as a Percent of GDP

(As a percent of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Averages	
													2019–2023	2019–2028
Outlays:														
Discretionary programs:														
Defense	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.8
Non-defense	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.0
Subtotal, discretionary programs	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.8
Mandatory programs:														
Social Security	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
Medicare	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.3
Medicaid and Market-Based Health Care Grant	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0
Exchange subsidies (including Basic Health Program)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	*
Other mandatory programs	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.4
Allowance for infrastructure initiative .....	.....	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Subtotal, mandatory programs	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.9
Net interest	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
Total outlays	20.8	20.8	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.2	19.7	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.2	20.6	20.0
Receipts:														
Individual income taxes	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	8.3	8.7
Corporation income taxes	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Social insurance and retirement receipts:														
Social Security payroll taxes	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Medicare payroll taxes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Unemployment insurance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other retirement	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Excise taxes	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Estate and gift taxes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Customs duties	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Deposits of earnings, Federal Reserve System	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other miscellaneous receipts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Allowance for Obamacare repeal and replacement .....	.....	.....	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Total receipts	17.3	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	16.6	17.1
Deficit	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	4.0	2.9
Net interest	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
Primary deficit/surplus (–)	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.6	–0.2	–0.4	–0.7	–0.9	–1.0	1.8	0.6
On-budget deficit	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.8	2.6
Off-budget deficit/surplus (–)	–0.3	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3

Table S-5. Proposed Budget by Category as a Percent of GDP—Continued

(As a percent of GDP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Averages	
													2019–2023	2019–2028
Memorandum, totals standardized to 12 monthly benefit payments:														
Receipts	17.3	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	16.6	17.1
Outlays	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.2	19.9	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.0	20.5	20.0
Deficit	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	3.9	2.8
Memorandum, budget authority for discretionary programs:														
Defense	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.9
Non-defense	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.7
Total, discretionary budget authority	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.6
Memorandum, repeal & replace Obamacare—Medicaid and other outlays for health care coverage:														
Medicaid	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Exchange Subsidies (including Basic Health Program)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	*
Market-Based Health Care Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total, outlays	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0

*0.05 percent of GDP or less.

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (-) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019–2023	2019–2028
Agriculture:													
Farm Bill savings:													
Limit eligibility for agricultural commodity payments to \$500,000 Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)	-114	-89	-142	-135	-124	-120	-111	-102	-98	-90	-604	-1,125
Limit Crop Insurance eligibility to \$500,000 AGI	-56	-58	-67	-71	-77	-84	-92	-102	-117	-252	-724
Limit Crop Insurance premium subsidies	-2,231	-2,258	-2,482	-2,502	-2,540	-2,556	-2,587	-2,606	-2,609	-9,473	-22,371
Streamline conservation programs	-136	-189	-483	-876	-1,291	-1,689	-2,017	-2,121	-2,120	-2,120	-2,975	-13,042
Eliminate lower priority Farm Bill programs	-54	-112	-94	-98	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-458	-958
Cap Crop Insurance companies' underwriting gains	-413	-420	-423	-426	-430	-437	-439	-833	-2,988
Eliminate Food for Progress food aid program	-166	-166	-166	-166	-166	-166	-166	-166	-166	-166	-830	-1,660
Eliminate farm payment limit loopholes	-149	-143	-141	-137	-135	-132	-130	-128	-127	-126	-705	-1,348
Eliminate Livestock Forage Program	-416	-421	-434	-444	-451	-456	-460	-462	-468	-471	-2,166	-4,483
Total, Farm Bill savings	-1,035	-3,407	-3,776	-4,818	-5,260	-5,703	-6,050	-6,188	-6,224	-6,238	-18,296	-48,699
Establish Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) user fee	-660	-660	-660	-660	-660	-660	-660	-660	-660	-2,640	-5,940
Establish Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) user fee	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-115	-230
Establish Packers and Stockyards Program user fee	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-115	-230
Establish Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) user fee	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-100	-200
Eliminate interest payments to electric and telecommunications utilities	-129	-127	-130	-130	-128	-129	-129	-129	-129	-129	-644	-1,289
Eliminate the Rural Economic Development Program	-158	-160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-318	-318
Outyear mandatory effects of discretionary changes to the Conservation Stewardship Program	-27	-135	-180	-180	-180	-180	-180	-180	-180	-522	-1,422
Total, Agriculture	-1,230	-4,445	-4,927	-5,854	-6,294	-6,738	-7,085	-7,223	-7,259	-7,273	-22,750	-58,328
Education:													
Create single income-driven student loan repayment plan ¹	-2,429	-6,006	-9,365	-11,883	-13,885	-15,458	-16,317	-17,228	-17,695	-18,099	-43,568	-128,365
Eliminate subsidized student loans	-1,500	-2,580	-2,886	-2,973	-2,992	-3,008	-3,050	-3,096	-3,216	-3,254	-12,931	-28,555
Eliminate Public Service Loan Forgiveness	-1,720	-2,979	-3,873	-4,411	-4,851	-5,303	-5,511	-5,597	-5,758	-5,859	-17,834	-45,862
Eliminate account maintenance fee payments to guaranty agencies	-656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-656	-656
Move Iraq-Afghanistan Service Grants into the Pell Grant program	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-6
Expand Pell Grants to short-term programs	7	27	34	40	46	48	49	49	50	51	154	401

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Reallocate mandatory Pell funding to support short-term programs	–7	–27	–34	–40	–46	–48	–49	–49	–50	–51	–154	–401
Total, Education	–6,305	–11,565	–16,124	–19,267	–21,729	–23,770	–24,879	–25,922	–26,670	–27,213	–74,990	–203,444
Energy:													
Repeal borrowing authority for Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)	–450	–875	–75	575	275	110	–50	–50	–50	–50	–550	–640
Divest WAPA transmission assets	–580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–580	–580
Divest Southwestern Power Administration transmission assets	–15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–15	–15
Divest Bonneville Power Administration transmission assets	–1,733	–488	–483	–493	–452	–386	–386	–386	–386	–3,197	–5,193
Reform the laws governing how Power Marketing Administrations establish power rates	–162	–169	–173	–182	–188	–192	–199	–206	–211	–217	–874	–1,899
Restart Nuclear Waste Fund Fee in 2021	–359	–359	–364	–367	–364	–360	–360	–360	–1,082	–2,893
Total, Energy	–612	–3,372	–1,095	–449	–770	–901	–999	–1,002	–1,007	–1,013	–6,298	–11,220
Health and Human Services (HHS):													
Create child welfare flexible funding option	7	8	8	8	21	22	18	18	23	110
Reform the title IV-E adoption assistance savings provision
Provide tribal access to the Federal Parent Locator Service
Reauthorize the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program (title IV-B)
Expand the Regional Partnership Grants program	13	35	40	40	40	27	5	.....	.....	.....	168	200
Maintain Federal funding for key child care programs	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	2,495	4,990
Reauthorize and modify Abstinence Education and the Personal Responsibility Education Program	4	52	66	15	2	3	8	.....	.....	.....	139	150
Reauthorize Health Profession Opportunity Grants	3	45	18	13	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	85
Drug pricing and payment improvements:													
Improve 340B program integrity
Medicare:													
Authorize the HHS Secretary to leverage Medicare Part D plans' negotiating power for certain drugs covered under Part B ²
Permanently authorize a successful pilot on retroactive Medicare Part D coverage for low-income beneficiaries	–20	–30	–30	–30	–30	–40	–40	–40	–40	–110	–300

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Increase Medicare Part D plan formula flexibility		–280	–404	–444	–487	–530	–576	–618	–669	–725	–784	–2,145	–5,517
Eliminate cost-sharing on generic drugs for low-income beneficiaries ...		–30	–40	–40	–20	–20	–10	–20	–10	–10	–10	–150	–210
Require Medicare Part D plans to apply a substantial portion of rebates at the point of sale		1,785	2,727	3,139	3,533	3,930	4,351	4,801	5,356	5,983	6,555	15,114	42,160
Exclude manufacturer discounts from the calculation of beneficiary out-of-pocket costs in the Medicare Part D coverage gap		–1,490	–2,370	–3,360	–4,800	–5,300	–4,740	–5,360	–5,840	–6,330	–7,430	–17,320	–47,020
Establish a beneficiary out-of-pocket maximum in the Medicare Part D catastrophic phase		377	541	592	648	706	767	825	892	966	1,045	2,864	7,359
Address abusive drug pricing by manufacturers by establishing an inflation limit for reimbursement of Medicare Part B drugs ²													
Improve manufacturers' reporting of average sales prices to set accurate payment rates ²													
Modify payment for drugs hospitals purchase through the 340B discount program and require a minimum level of charity care for hospitals to receive a payment adjustment related to uncompensated care ²													
Reduce Wholesale Acquisition Cost (WAC)-based payments ²													
Reform exclusivity for first generics to spur greater competition and access	–118	–130	–142	–142	–169	–169	–165	–194	–209	–225	–267	–728	–1,788
Total, Medicare	244	304	304	–285	–1,325	–1,413	–403	–606	–520	–381	–931	–2,475	–5,316
Medicaid:													
Test allowing State Medicaid programs to negotiate prices directly with drug manufacturers and set formulary for coverage			–5	–10	–10	–10	–10	–10	–10	–10	–10	–35	–85
Clarify definitions under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program to prevent inappropriately low manufacturer rebates	–26	–26	–26	–26	–26	–31	–31	–37	–37	–37	–42	–135	–319
Total, Medicaid	–26	–31	–31	–36	–36	–41	–41	–47	–47	–47	–52	–170	–404
Total, drug pricing and payment improvements	218	273	273	–321	–1,361	–1,454	–444	–653	–567	–428	–983	–2,645	–5,720

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (-) in millions of dollars)

[illegible]

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Eliminate the unnecessary requirement of a face-to-face provider visit for durable medical equipment
Total, eliminate wasteful spending on Government-imposed provider burdens in Medicare	1,579	3,449	4,591	5,366	6,288	8,209	1,579	29,482
Address fraud and abuse in Medicare:													
Suspend coverage and payment for questionable Part D prescriptions and incomplete clinical information	–30	–30	–40	–40	–50	–40	–40	–50	–50	–50	–190	–420
Prevent abuse of Medicare coverage when another source has primary responsibility for prescription drug coverage	–10	–30	–30	–30	–40	–40	–50	–50	–60	–70	–140	–410
Expand prior authorization to additional Medicare fee-for-service items at high risk of fraud, waste, and abuse ²
Prevent fraud by enforcing reporting of enrollment changes through civil monetary penalties for providers and suppliers who fail to update enrollment records	–2	–2	–3	–3	–3	–3	–4	–4	–4	–4	–13	–32
Allow revocation and denial of provider enrollment based on affiliation with a sanctioned entity	–6	–6	–6	–6	–6	–6	–6	–11	–18	–53
Require clearinghouses and billing agents acting on behalf of Medicare providers and suppliers to enroll in the program
Ensure providers that violate Medicare's safety requirements and have harmed patients cannot quickly re-enter the program
Assess a penalty on physicians and practitioners who order services or supplies without proper documentation
Clarify authority for the Healthcare Fraud Prevention Partnership
Alter the Open Payments reporting and publication cycle
Publish the National Provider Identifier for covered recipients in the Open Payments Program
Improve the safety and quality of care by requiring accreditation organizations to publicly report Medicare survey and certification reports
Total, address fraud and abuse in Medicare	–42	–62	–79	–79	–99	–89	–100	–110	–120	–135	–361	–915

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Medicare appeals:													
Improve the Medicare appeals system ⁵		112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	560	1,120
Strengthen Medicaid operations and increase State flexibility:													
Allow States to apply asset test to modified adjusted gross income standard populations		–50	–100	–190	–200	–220	–230	–240	–260	–270	–290	–760	–2,050
Reduce maximum allowable home equity for Medicaid eligibility
Require documentation of satisfactory immigration status before receipt of Medicaid benefits		–170	–180	–190	–200	–210	–220	–230	–250	–260	–280	–950	–2,190
Increase limit on Medicaid copayments for non-emergency use of emergency department		–60	–110	–110	–120	–130	–140	–140	–150	–160	–170	–530	–1,290
Define lottery winnings and other lump-sum payments as income for purpose of Medicaid eligibility		–3	–3	–4	–5	–5	–5	–6	–6	–6	–7	–20	–50
Increase flexibility in the duration of section 1915(b) managed care waivers
Provide a pathway to make permanent established Medicaid managed care waivers
Total, strengthen Medicaid operations and increase State flexibility		–283	–393	–494	–525	–565	–595	–616	–666	–696	–747	–2,260	–5,580
Address wasteful spending, fraud and abuse in Medicaid:													
Continue Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) allotment reductions	–6,510	–6,490	–6,470	.....	–19,470
Consolidate provider enrollment screening for Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
Implement pre-payment controls to prevent inappropriate personal care services payments ²
Streamline the Medicaid terminations process
Expand Medicaid Fraud Control Unit review to additional care settings ²
Prohibit Medicaid payments to public providers in excess of costs ²
Total, address wasteful spending, fraud and abuse in Medicaid	–6,510	–6,490	–6,470	.....	–19,470

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP):													
Extend CHIP through 2019 with reforms ⁴ ...	2,620	–560	2,565	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515	2,515
Other health: ⁶													
Reform medical liability ^{4,7} .....	.....	–178	–712	–1,862	–3,253	–4,552	–6,098	–7,783	–8,614	–9,122	–9,945	–10,557	–52,119
Reduce the grace period for Exchange premiums ⁴ .....	.....	–975	–325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–1,300	–1,300
Permit federally-facilitated Exchange States to conduct Qualified Health Plan certification .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prohibit governmental discrimination against health care providers that refuse to cover abortion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fully fund the Risk Corridors program ...	812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provide CMS Program Management implementation funding .....	.....	12	150	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Extend Medicare Enrollment Assistance Programs through 2019	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38
Total, other health	850	–1,103	–887	–1,824	–3,253	–4,552	–6,098	–7,783	–8,614	–9,122	–9,945	–11,619	–53,181
Public health:													
Extend Health Centers through 2019	1,372	3,235	1,939	68	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,278	5,278
Extend the National Health Service Corps through 2019	54	210	217	54	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501	501
Extend Teaching Health Centers Graduate Medical Education through 2019 ...	30	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
Extend Family to Family Health Information Centers through 2019	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Extend the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program through 2019	16	120	320	264	64	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784	784
Extend the Special Diabetes Program for the National Institutes of Health and Indian Health Service (IHS) through 2019	84	203	103	69	19	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	399	403
Provide tax exemption for IHS Health Professions scholarship and loan repayment programs in return for obligatory service requirement ⁴ .....	.....	5	12	13	14	14	14	14	15	17	19	58	137
Total, public health	1,557	3,837	2,595	469	147	41	17	15	15	17	19	7,089	7,172
Interactions:													
Medicare Interactions .....	.....	190	381	471	538	613	665	708	760	807	863	2,193	5,996
Medicaid Interactions .....	.....	.....	146	237	352	462	552	633	723	818	933	1,197	4,856
Total, Interactions .....	.....	190	527	708	890	1,075	1,217	1,341	1,483	1,625	1,796	3,390	10,852
Total, Health and Human Services	5,027	15	–5,967	–16,516	–24,973	–29,892	–31,901	–36,223	–46,284	–49,620	–53,985	–77,333	–295,346

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Homeland Security:													
Extend expiring Customs and Border Protection (CBP) fees									–3,406	–4,556	–4,796	.....	–12,758
Increase customs user fees		–113	–126	–137	–148	–162	–176	–191	–206	–223	–214	–686	–1,696
Increase immigration user fees
Establish Electronic Visa Update System user fee ⁴
Authorize mandatory outlays for U.S. Coast Guard Continuation Pay		5	6	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	36	86
Eliminate BrandUSA, make revenue available to CBP		60	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	126
Make full Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) receipts available to CBP ⁴
Expand authority of the Aviation Security Capital Fund
Establish an immigration services surcharge ⁴
Increase worksite enforcement penalties ⁴ ...		–453	–465	–479	–493	–507	–522	–538	–553	–569	–587	–2,397	–5,166
Establish National Flood Insurance Program affordability assistance ⁸		–13	–14	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–72	–147
Reauthorize the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund excise tax ^{4,9}		2	–2	–11	26	39	50	64	80	91	95	54	434
Total, Homeland Security		–354	–466	–473	–480	–489	–494	–500	–507	–511	–511	–2,262	–4,785
		–866	–1,001	–1,108	–1,101	–1,125	–1,147	–1,170	–4,597	–5,773	–6,018	–5,201	–23,906
Interior:													
Cancel Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) balances			–83	–78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–230	–230
Repeal enhanced geothermal payments to counties			–4	–4	–4	–4	–4	–4	–4	–4	–4	–20	–40
Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)			–5	–9	–12	–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–35	–35
Permanently reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA)
Establish a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund		152	420	614	766	764	766	781	810	842	878	2,716	6,793
Total, Interior		60	341	523	750	757	762	777	806	838	874	2,431	6,488
Labor:													
Establish a paid parental leave program:													
Provide paid parental leave benefits ^{4,9,10} ..		700	1,000	1,767	1,678	1,942	2,174	2,228	2,351	2,464	2,568	7,087	18,872
Establish an Unemployment Insurance (UI) solvency standard ^{4,9}				–633	–1,615	–2,230	–919	–1,613	–927	–1,267	–1,907	–4,478	–11,111
Improve UI program integrity ^{4,9}		–83	–188	–211	–211	–174	–195	–181	–229	–194	–216	–867	–1,882
Provide for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments ^{4,9}			–73	–465	–440	–417	–445	–413	–346	–413	–277	–1,395	–3,289
Total, establish a paid parental leave program		617	739	458	–588	–879	615	21	849	590	168	347	2,590

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Improve Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) solvency	32	74	–1,470	–1,564	–1,663	–1,760	–1,810	1,428	–5,128	–1,901	–1,936	–6,383	–15,730
Expand Foreign Labor Certification fees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reform the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) .....	.....	–62	–7	–5	–5	–5	–6	–6	–8	–8	–5	–84	–117
Reform the Trade Adjustment Assistance program .....	.....	–98	–211	–318	–281	–260	–158	–77	–81	–112	–148	–1,168	–1,744
Adjust the HIRE Vets Medallion Program .....	.....	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	16	36
Total, Labor	32	532	–946	–1,425	–2,533	–2,900	–1,355	1,370	–4,364	–1,427	–1,917	–7,272	–14,965
Transportation:													
Air Traffic Control:													
Reform Air Traffic Control ⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,495	16,241	17,027	17,870	18,674	19,497	20,536	31,736	125,340
Outlay savings from discretionary cap adjustment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–8,681	–9,453	–9,829	–10,060	–10,173	–10,173	–10,173	–18,134	–68,542
Reform Essential Air Service ⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1	2	2	1	2	2	62	71
Total, Transportation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,875	6,789	7,200	7,812	8,502	9,326	10,365	13,664	56,869
Treasury:													
Provide authority for Bureau of Engraving and Printing to construct new facility ⁴ ....	.....	–12	–32	–3	89	–360	–53	20	–3	–222	–3	–318	–579
Increase and extend guarantee fee charged by Government-sponsored enterprises .....	.....	–212	–967	–1,699	–2,350	–3,475	–4,258	–4,034	–3,398	–2,858	–2,401	–8,703	–25,652
Subject Financial Research Fund to appropriations with reforms to the Financial Stability Oversight Council and Office of Financial Research ^{4,9} .....	.....	.....	33	–13	–18	–18	–18	–18	–18	–18	–18	–17	–107
Increase delinquent Federal non-tax debt collections .....	.....	–32	–32	–32	–32	–32	–32	–32	–32	–32	–32	–160	–320
Increase and streamline recovery of unclaimed assets .....	.....	–8	–8	–8	–8	–8	–8	–8	–8	–8	–8	–40	–80
Implement tax enforcement program integrity cap adjustment ⁴ .....	.....	–152	–787	–1,825	–3,033	–4,330	–5,554	–6,416	–6,931	–7,270	–7,505	–10,127	–43,803
Discretionary outlays from tax enforcement program integrity cap adjustment (non-add) .....	.....	320	693	1,040	1,386	1,737	1,850	1,865	1,875	1,885	1,893	5,176	14,544
Increase oversight of paid tax return preparers ⁴ .....	.....	–22	–31	–36	–39	–43	–47	–52	–57	–63	–67	–171	–457
Provide more flexible authority for the Internal Revenue Service to address correctable errors ⁴ .....	.....	–42	–63	–65	–66	–69	–70	–73	–75	–76	–79	–305	–678
Total, Treasury .....	.....	–481	–1,887	–3,681	–5,457	–8,335	–10,040	–10,613	–10,522	–10,547	–10,113	–19,841	–71,676
Veterans Affairs (VA):													
Provide for a smooth transition to the new Veterans Community Care program .....	.....	236	479	479	361	215	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,770	1,865

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Cap Post–9/11 GI Bill flight training programs at public schools	–43	–45	–46	–47	–49	–51	–53	–55	–57	–59	–230	–505
Enhancement of home loan fees	–356	.....	–356
Enhance burial benefits for veterans	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	10	23
Reinstate COLA round-down	–34	–92	–148	–207	–268	–281	–296	–311	–323	–336	–749	–2,296
Standardize and enhance VA Compensation and Pension benefit programs	–78	–80	–83	–85	–88	–90	–93	–95	–98	–397	–414	–1,187
Standardize, extend, and improve veteran Specially Adapted Housing programs	4	4	5	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	22	24
Standardize and improve veteran vocational rehabilitation and education benefit programs	72	–20	–22	–25	–26	–33	–35	–37	–39	–41	–21	–206
Extend authority for securization of vendee loans	89	19	52	3	50	3	55	4	58	.....	213	333
Extend housing assistance for homeless veterans and include permanent housing options	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29
Total, Veterans Affairs	277	267	239	6	–159	–355	–420	–491	–455	–1,185	630	–2,276
Corps of Engineers:													
Divest the Washington Aqueduct	–120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–120	–120
Reform inland waterways financing ⁴	–178	–178	–178	–178	–178	–178	–178	–178	–178	–178	–890	–1,780
Reduce the Harbor Maintenance Tax ^{4,9}	265	281	292	299	307	314	323	333	345	359	1,444	3,118
Total, Corps of Engineers	87	103	–6	121	129	136	145	155	167	181	434	1,218
Environmental Protection Agency:													
Expand use of pesticide licensing fees	5	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	21	29
International Assistance Programs:													
Transfer funds from Overseas Private Investment Corporation to Development Finance Institution
Office of Personnel Management (OPM):													
Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program:													
Provide OPM authority to incorporate provisions of the Anti-Kickback Act to the FEHB Program
Modify the Government contribution to FEHB premiums	–192	–301	–321	–342	–363	–387	–412	–439	–814	–2,757
Modify existing statute on indemnity benefit plans in FEHB
Provide tax preemption for Federal Employees Dental/Vision Program
Total, Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program	–192	–301	–321	–342	–363	–387	–412	–439	–814	–2,757

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Reform retirement benefits for Federal employees:													
Increase employee contributions to 50% of cost, phased in at 1% per year ⁴	–2,267	–4,602	–6,442	–8,068	–9,441	–9,456	–9,470	–9,480	–9,479	–21,379	–68,705
Eliminate Federal Employee Retirement System COLA; reduce Civil Service Retirement System COLA by 0.5% ^{.....}	–1,119	–1,783	–2,524	–3,350	–4,247	–5,213	–6,250	–7,357	–8,539	–9,798	–13,023	–50,180
Eliminate the Special Retirement Supplement ^{.....}	–497	–867	–1,274	–1,596	–1,818	–2,028	–2,290	–2,540	–2,762	–3,003	–6,052	–18,675
Change retirement calculation from high–3 years to high–5 years ^{.....}	–277	–339	–405	–476	–549	–623	–698	–778	–860	–944	–2,046	–5,949
Reduce the G-fund interest rate ^{.....}	–694	–382	–1,142	–671	–798	–877	–957	–1,052	–1,132	–1,216	–3,687	–8,921
Loss of mandatory offsetting receipts from retirement proposals ^{.....}	11,580	14,047	16,094	17,919	19,486	19,692	19,898	20,098	20,283	59,640	159,097
Discretionary effect of retirement proposals ^{.....}	–6,461	–7,482	–8,026	–8,544	–8,919	–8,619	–8,324	–8,034	–7,743	–30,513	–72,152
Total, reform retirement benefits for Federal employees ^{.....}	–2,587	–519	–3,382	–4,467	–6,105	–7,615	–8,578	–9,623	–10,709	–11,900	–17,060	–65,485
Total, Office of Personnel Management ^{.....}	–2,587	–519	–3,574	–4,768	–6,426	–7,957	–8,941	–10,010	–11,121	–12,339	–17,874	–68,242
Other Independent Agencies:													
Federal Communications Commission:													
Enact Spectrum License User Fee ^{.....}	–50	–150	–300	–450	–500	–500	–500	–500	–500	–500	–1,450	–3,950
Conduct spectrum auctions below 6 gigahertz ^{.....}	–300	–300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–6,000	–600	–6,600
Total, Federal Communications Commission ^{.....}	–50	–450	–600	–450	–500	–500	–500	–500	–500	–6,500	–2,050	–10,550
Restructure the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ^{.....}	–147	–610	–656	–672	–687	–704	–720	–737	–755	–773	–2,772	–6,461
Eliminate the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund ^{.....}	–17	–41	–50	–50	–50	–50	–50	–50	–50	–158	–408
Allow District of Columbia Courts to retain bar exam and application fees ¹¹ ^{.....}
Reform the Postal Service ^{.....}	–4,592	–4,586	–4,530	–4,501	–4,453	–4,438	–4,436	–4,392	–4,308	–4,254	–22,662	–44,490
Divest Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) transmission assets ^{.....}	241	–3,760	–19	–19	–19	–19	–19	–19	–19	–19	–3,576	–3,671
Mandatory effects of agency eliminations ^{.....}	–1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–1	–1
Total, Other Independent Agencies ^{.....}	–4,548	–9,423	–5,846	–5,693	–5,709	–5,711	–5,725	–5,698	–5,632	–11,596	–31,219	–65,581
Cross-cutting reforms:													
Repeal and replace Obamacare: Proposal modeled after the Graham-Cassidy-Heller-Johnson bill: ⁴	–2,885	–67,165	–92,350	–98,060	–104,475	–112,350	–126,155	–140,800	–159,945	–179,385	–364,935	–1,083,570
Medicaid reforms ^{.....}
Market-Based Health Care Grant program ^{.....}	146,000	146,000	157,000	168,000	179,000	190,000	190,000	210,000	220,000	617,000	1,606,000

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019–2023	2019–2028
Other ⁴	15,142	–4,991	–41,217	–48,946	–50,891	–53,815	–57,221	–60,387	–63,435	–66,091	–130,903	–431,852
Total, proposal modeled after the Graham-Cassidy-Heller-Johnson bill	12,257	73,844	12,433	9,994	12,634	12,835	6,624	–11,187	–13,380	–25,476	121,162	90,578
Additional deficit reduction:													
Medicaid reforms	–4,500	–11,410	–19,920	–28,630	–37,635	–42,640	–48,145	–53,845	–58,940	–64,460	–305,665
Market-Based Health Care Grant program	–26,000	–23,240	–31,417	–39,528	–47,573	–55,550	–52,458	–69,295	–76,058	–120,185	–421,119
State implementation	1,000	750	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Other	–10,000	–21,000	–5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–36,750	–40,500
Total, additional deficit reduction	–9,000	–50,750	–39,400	–51,337	–68,908	–85,958	–98,940	–101,353	–123,890	–135,748	–219,395	–765,284
Total, repeal and replace Obamacare	3,257	23,094	–26,967	–41,343	–56,274	–73,123	–92,316	–112,540	–137,270	–161,224	–98,233	–674,706
Reform welfare programs:													
Reform the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	–17,169	–18,521	–20,451	–20,468	–21,615	–22,213	–22,353	–23,686	–23,893	–23,157	–98,224	–213,526
Reduce Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant	–1,155	–1,435	–1,514	–1,552	–1,584	–1,600	–1,600	–1,600	–1,600	–1,600	–7,240	–15,240
Strengthen TANF
Eliminate the TANF Contingency Fund	–545	–608	–608	–608	–608	–608	–608	–608	–608	–608	–2,977	–6,017
Get noncustodial parents to work	4	5	7	8	10	9	11	13	14	15	34	96
Strengthen Child Support enforcement and establishment	–22	–42	–57	–68	–76	–80	–82	–82	–83	–94	–265	–686
Establish a Child Support technology fund	63	–12	–20	–28	–37	–110	–120	–131	–194	–205	–34	–794
Eliminate Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	–1,411	–1,649	–1,700	–1,700	–1,700	–1,700	–1,700	–1,700	–1,700	–1,700	–8,160	–16,660
Shift SSBG expenditures to Foster Care and Permanency	18	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	105	220
Require Social Security Number (SSN) for Child Tax Credit & Earned Income Tax Credit	–1,186	–1,218	–1,164	–1,086	–1,104	–1,009	–921	–903	–790	–702	–5,758	–10,083
Promote Welfare to Work Projects
Total, reform welfare programs	–21,403	–23,459	–25,485	–25,480	–26,692	–27,288	–27,350	–28,674	–28,831	–28,028	–122,519	–262,690
Reform disability programs and test new approaches:													
Improve SSI youth transition to work	–5	–28	6	46	21	–6	–35	–59	–80	–108	40	–248
Simplify administration of the SSI pro- gram	–347	–86	–68	–50	–29	–18	–6	6	19	–551	–579
Test new approaches to increase labor force participation	100	100	100	100	100	–2,384	–5,070	–9,171	–13,610	–18,632	500	–48,367
Reduce 12 month retroactive Disability Insurance (DI) benefits to six months	–362	–669	–846	–992	–1,057	–1,126	–1,198	–1,268	–1,337	–1,401	–3,926	–10,256

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Create sliding scale for multi-recipient Supplemental Security Income (SSI) families		–588	–618	–636	–693	–661	–631	–702	–720	–738	–814	–3,196	–6,801
Offset overlapping unemployment and disability payments ^{4,9}			–81	–209	–255	–281	–296	–311	–325	–343	–356	–826	–2,457
Reinstate the reconsideration review application stage in 10 States		91	–76	–295	–424	–362	–354	–420	–469	–519	–579	–1,066	–3,407
Eliminate Workers Compensation (WC) Reverse Offsets				–22	–22	–23	–25	–26	–28	–30	–31	–67	–207
Change the representative fee and approval process			3	16	29	43	41	45	44	44	45	91	310
Eliminate the requirement for representative payees to provide an annual accounting report													
Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) reforms													
Total, reform disability programs and test new approaches		–764	–1,716	–1,972	–2,279	–2,270	–4,810	–7,735	–12,002	–16,607	–21,857	–9,001	–72,012
Reduce improper payments:													
Reduce improper payments Government-wide			–719	–1,482	–2,383	–4,288	–4,549	–9,652	–20,480	–38,024	–57,633	–8,872	–139,210
Provide additional debt collection authority for civil monetary penalties (CMPs) and assessments													
Allow Government-wide use of CBP entry/exit data to prevent improper payments				–1	–5	–13	–19	–25	–34	–39	–47	–19	–183
Authorize Social Security Administration (SSA) to use all collection tools to recover funds in certain scenarios		–1	–2	–2	–4	–4	–5	–6	–7	–7	–7	–13	–45
Hold fraud facilitators liable for overpayments					–1	–1	–1	–1	–1	.....	–1	–2	–6
Increase overpayment collection threshold for Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance		–11	–72	–91	–102	–124	–148	–167	–219	–233	–231	–400	–1,398
Exclude SSA debts from discharge in bankruptcy		–7	–15	–21	–25	–30	–32	–34	–35	–37	–39	–98	–275
Allow SSA to use commercial database to verify real property		–26	–40	–50	–61	–62	–62	–70	–73	–77	–83	–239	–604
Improve collection of pension information from States and localities		18	28	24	–441	–1,058	–1,505	–1,618	–1,534	–1,442	–1,332	–1,429	–8,860
Total, reduce improper payments		–27	–820	–1,623	–3,022	–5,580	–6,321	–11,573	–22,383	–39,859	–59,373	–11,072	–150,581
Infrastructure initiative:													
Encourage increased State, local, and private infrastructure by awarding competitive incentive grants		1,000	5,000	11,000	17,500	21,750	19,500	13,250	7,250	3,000	750	56,250	100,000

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Address the need for investment in rural infrastructure		41,350	3,407	2,851	1,058	399	300	245	200	145	45	49,065	50,000
Support bold, innovative, and transformative projects		15	140	770	2,475	4,327	5,135	3,972	2,220	784	202	7,727	20,040
Expand existing Federal infrastructure credit programs		311	933	1,556	2,178	2,800	2,489	1,867	1,244	622	.....	7,778	14,000
Establish a Federal Capital Revolving Fund ¹²		1,867	1,733	1,600	1,467	1,333	1,200	–53	–57	–61	–65	8,000	8,964
Expand flexibility and broaden eligibility for Private Activity Bonds ⁴		31	138	296	457	616	753	839	893	945	992	1,538	5,960
Total, infrastructure initiative		44,574	11,351	18,073	25,135	31,225	29,377	20,120	11,750	5,435	1,924	130,358	198,964
Authorize additional Afghan Special Immigrant Visas		22	25	26	23	22	23	20	18	18	19	118	216
Eliminate allocations to the Housing Trust Fund and Capital Magnet Fund ⁴		–263	–158	–227	–296	–357	–385	–399	–419	–426	–433	–1,301	–3,363
Extend Joint Committee mandatory sequestration .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,342	–21,297	–28,570	–31,298	.....	–72,823
Lease Shared Secondary Licenses		–50	–55	–55	–60	–65	–70	–70	–80	–80	–85	–285	–670
Improve clarity in worker classification and information reporting requirements ⁴		100	100	–100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–100	–105	.....	–205
Total, cross-cutting reforms		100	25,446	8,162	–38,230	–47,322	–59,991	–82,597	–110,961	–185,627	–246,290	–300,460	–1,037,870
Total, mandatory and receipt proposals ...	5,159	9,793	–30,248	–91,766	–109,661	–135,651	–164,371	–196,910	–292,276	–355,469	–421,691	–357,533	–1,788,250

Note: For receipt effects, positive figures indicate lower receipts. For outlay effects, positive figures indicate higher outlays. For net costs, positive figures indicate higher deficits.

¹The single income-driven repayment plan proposal has sizable interactive effects with the proposals to eliminate subsidized loans and Public Service Loan Forgiveness. These effects, \$19.2 billion over 10 years, are included in the single income-driven repayment plan subtotal.

²Estimates were not available at the time of Budget publication.

³This funding is included within the estimates of the proposal to repeal and replace Obamacare.

⁴The estimates for this proposal include effects on receipts. The receipt effects included in the totals above are as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Give Medicare beneficiaries with high deductible health plans the option to make tax deductible contributions to Health Savings Accounts and Medical Savings Accounts	610	1,071	1,285	1,493	1,599	1,674	1,746	1,807	2,966	11,285
Extend Children's Health Insurance Program through 2019 with reforms		–388	–58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–446	–446
Reform medical liability		–24	–222	–548	–987	–1,476	–2,067	–2,687	–3,079	–3,290	–3,475	–3,257	–17,855
Reduce the grace period for Exchange premiums		–164	–55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–219	–219
Provide tax exemption for IHS Health Professions scholarship and loan repayment programs in return for obligatory service requirement		5	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	17	58	137

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals	
												2019– 2023	2019– 2028
Establish Electronic Visa Update System user fee	–25	–28	–31	–34	–38	–42	–46	–52	–57	–64	–156	–417
Make full Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) receipts available to CBP	–171	–177	–183	–189	–196	–202	–209	–216	–531	–1,543
Establish an immigration services surcharge
Increase worksite enforcement penalties	–453	–465	–479	–493	–507	–522	–538	–553	–569	–587	–2,397	–5,166
Reauthorize the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund excise tax	–13	–14	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–15	–72	–147
Provide paid parental leave benefits	–354	–466	–473	–480	–489	–494	–500	–507	–511	–511	–2,262	–4,785
Establish an Unemployment Insurance (UI) solvency standard	–962	–971	–1,001	–1,194	–1,300	–1,401	–1,495	–1,933	–8,324
Improve UI program integrity	–633	–1,615	–2,230	–919	–1,613	–927	–1,267	–1,907	–4,478	–11,111
Provide for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments	1	9	21	72	66	98	69	127	105	103	568
Reform Air Traffic Control	3	14	69	125	128	199	307	287	469	211	1,601
Reform Essential Air Service	15,495	16,241	17,027	17,870	18,674	19,497	20,536	31,736	125,340
Provide authority for Bureau of Engraving and Printing to construct new facility	152	156	160	164	168	172	177	308	1,149
Subject Financial Research Fund to appropriations with reforms to the Financial Stability Oversight Council and Office of Financial Research	–12	–32	–3	89	–360	–53	20	–3	–222	–3	–318	–579
Implement tax enforcement program integrity cap adjustment	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	199	449
Increase oversight of paid tax return preparers
Provide more flexible authority for the Internal Revenue Service to address correctable errors
Reform inland waterways financing
Reduce the Harbor Maintenance Tax
Increase employee contributions to 50% of cost, phased in at 1% per year
Proposal modeled after the Graham-Cassidy-Heller-Johnson bill
Offset overlapping unemployment and disability payments
Expand flexibility and broaden eligibility for Private Activity Bonds
Eliminate allocations to the Housing Trust Fund and Capital Magnet Fund
Improve clarity in worker classification and information reporting requirements
Total receipt effects of mandatory proposals	100	100	–100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	–205
.....	100	2,003	4,327	–5,274	6,023	2,791	2,378	1,417	2,328	2,180	2,950	9,870	21,123

Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued
(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (–) in millions of dollars)

⁵ The 2019 Budget requests \$127 million in mandatory resources to support Medicare appeals adjudication at the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals and the Departmental Appeals Board. While the total mandatory request is \$127 million annually, the cost to the Government is \$112 million annually, which reflects Medicare Part A and Part B contributions, net of premiums.
⁶ In addition to the proposals listed, the Budget requests mandatory appropriations for the Risk Corridors program and for Cost Sharing Reduction payments. These proposals have no deficit effect.
⁷ In addition to effects within HHS, the estimates for the proposal include effects within OPM and Treasury.
⁸ While this proposal increases Government outlays in the form of means-tested assistance to low-income policyholders, the National Flood Insurance Program is also accelerating premium increases on other policyholders that currently do not pay full-risk premiums.
⁹ Net of income offsets.
¹⁰ The paid parental leave proposal consists of \$27,196 million in benefit and program administration costs over the 2019–2028 period, offset by \$8,324 million in savings associated with increased State revenues.
¹¹ The proposal would allow the District of Columbia (DC) Courts to retain a portion of the bar examination and application fees it currently deposits into the DC Crime Victim's Compensation Fund. Retained fees are estimated at \$360,000 annually beginning in 2019.
¹² The Federal Capital Revolving Fund is capitalized with \$10 billion in mandatory funds in 2019. Agency repayments to the fund are reflected as offsetting collections, which reduce the total outlays estimated from the fund over the 10 year window. However, the initial \$10 billion in capitalization funding is fully expended by 2023.

Table S-7. Proposed Discretionary Caps for 2019 Budget

(Net budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals, 2019– 2028
Current Law Base Caps:¹												
Defense	549	562	576	590	605	620	636	652	669	686	703	6,300
Non-Defense	516	530	543	556	570	584	599	614	630	646	662	5,935
Total, Base Current Law Caps	1,065	1,092	1,119	1,146	1,175	1,205	1,235	1,267	1,299	1,332	1,366	12,236
Proposed Base Cap Changes:²												
Defense	+54	+65	+84	+87	+89	+92	+91	+90	+89	+88	+87	+861
Non-Defense	-54	-65	-87	-109	-132	-155	-179	-202	-226	-250	-274	-1,680
Total, Base Cap Changes	+	*	-3	-22	-43	-64	-88	-113	-137	-162	-188	-820
Proposed Base Caps:												
Defense	603	627	660	677	694	712	727	742	758	774	790	7,161
Non-Defense	462	465	456	447	438	429	420	412	404	396	388	4,255
Total, Proposed Base Caps	1,065	1,092	1,116	1,124	1,132	1,141	1,147	1,154	1,162	1,170	1,178	11,416
Additional Non-Defense (NDD) Cap Reductions for Budget Proposals:³												
Air Traffic Control Reform .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-71
Federal Employee Retirement Cost Share Reduction .....	.....	.....	-6	-7	-8	-9	-9	-9	-8	-8	-8	-72
Total, Proposed NDD Cap Reductions .....	.....	.....	-6	-7	-18	-19	-19	-19	-18	-18	-18	-143
Proposed Base Caps with Additional NDD Adjustments:												
Defense	603	627	660	677	694	712	727	742	758	774	790	7,161
Non-Defense	462	465	450	440	420	410	401	393	386	378	370	4,112
Total, Proposed Base Caps with Adjustments	1,065	1,092	1,110	1,117	1,114	1,122	1,128	1,135	1,144	1,152	1,160	11,273
Cap Adjustments:⁴												
Overseas Contingency Operations	78	101	81	70	68	68	12	12	12	12	12	447
Defense ⁵	66	89	73	66	66	66	10	10	10	10	10	409
Non-Defense ⁶	12	12	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	38
Emergency Requirements	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Program Integrity ⁷	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	35
Disaster Relief ⁸	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	67
Wildfire Suppression ⁷ .....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15
Total, Cap Adjustments	154	111	92	81	79	80	24	24	24	24	24	564
Total, Proposed Discretionary Caps:												
Defense	675	716	733	743	760	778	737	752	768	784	800	7,570
Non-Defense	544	487	468	455	433	424	415	407	400	392	385	4,266
Total, Proposed Discretionary Caps	1,219	1,203	1,201	1,197	1,193	1,202	1,152	1,159	1,168	1,176	1,185	11,837

Table S-7. Proposed Discretionary Caps for 2019 Budget—Continued

(Net budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Totals, 2019– 2028
<i>Memorandum - Appropriations Counted Outside of Discretionary Caps:</i>												
21st Century CURES Appropriations ⁹	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	.....	.....	4
Non-BBEDCA Emergency Funding ¹⁰		-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5

* \$500 million or less.

¹ The caps presented here are equal to the levels estimated for 2018 through 2021 in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA) with separate categories of funding for “defense” (or Function 050) and “non-defense” programs and include OMB estimates of Joint Committee enforcement (also known as “sequestration”). For 2022 through 2028, the caps are assumed to grow at current services growth rates.

² The Administration’s proposed changes to the caps build off the proposals in the 2018 Budget that was transmitted on May 23, 2017: proposed increases to the existing defense caps for 2018 and 2019 are offset with decreases to the non-defense caps. After 2019, the 2019 Budget proposes defense caps through 2028 that resource the Administration’s National Security and National Defense Strategies. Non-defense caps reflect an annual two percent (or “2-penny”) decrease each year.

³ These cap reductions are for reforms in the Budget that would shift the Federal Aviation Administration’s air traffic control function to an independent, non-governmental organization beginning in 2022 and reduce Federal agency costs through changes to current civilian employee retirement plans.

⁴ The funding amounts below are existing or proposed cap adjustments that are designated pursuant to Section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

⁵ The outyear OCO amounts for defense for 2020 through 2023 are consistent with the National Security and National Defense Strategies, while amounts from 2024 through 2028 reflect notional placeholders consistent with a potential transition of certain OCO costs into the base budget while continuing to fund contingency operations. The placeholder amounts for 2024 through 2028 do not reflect specific decisions or assumptions about OCO funding in any particular year.

⁶ The outyear OCO amounts for non-defense in the 2019 Budget reflect notional placeholders consistent with a potential transition of certain OCO costs into the base budget. The placeholder amounts do not reflect specific decisions or assumptions about OCO funding in any particular year.

⁷ The Budget proposes new cap adjustments related to program integrity in the Internal Revenue Service and wildfire suppression in the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. For more information on these proposals see the Budget Process chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget.

⁸ “Disaster Relief” appropriations are amounts designated as such by the Congress provided they are for activities carried out pursuant to a Presidential disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. These amounts are held to a funding ceiling that is determined one year at a time according to a statutory formula. The Administration proposes to change this formula to address the declining ceiling for Disaster Relief appropriations, as discussed in the Budget Process chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget. OMB currently estimates the 2019 ceiling to be \$7.4 billion under current law. The Administration is requesting \$6.7 billion for Disaster Relief in 2019, but does not explicitly request disaster-designated appropriations in any year after the budget year. A placeholder set at the budget year request level is included in each of the outyears.

⁹ The 21st Century CURES Act permitted funds to be appropriated each year and not counted towards the discretionary caps so long as the appropriations were specifically provided for the authorized purposes. These amounts are displayed outside of the discretionary cap totals for this reason and the levels included through the budget window reflect authorized levels.

¹⁰ The 2019 Budget includes permanent cancellations of balances of emergency funding in the Departments of Energy and Housing and Urban Development that are not designated pursuant to BBEDCA. These cancellations are not being re-designated as emergency, therefore no savings are being achieved under the caps nor will the caps be adjusted for these cancellations.

Table S-8. 2019 Discretionary Overview by Major Agency

(Net budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2017 Enacted ¹	2018 Estimate ²	2019 Request	2019 Request less 2017 Enacted	
				Dollar	Percent
Base Discretionary Funding:					
Cabinet Departments:					
Agriculture ³	22.7	22.5	19.0	-3.7	-16.4%
Commerce	9.3	9.3	9.9	+0.6	+6.1%
Defense ²	523.2	574.5	597.1	+73.9	+14.1%
Education	66.9	67.8	59.9	-7.1	-10.5%
Energy	30.2	30.0	29.2	-1.0	-3.4%
National Nuclear Security Administration	12.8	12.8	15.1	+2.2	+17.5%
Other Energy	17.3	17.2	14.1	-3.3	-18.9%
Health and Human Services ⁴	87.1	86.3	69.5	-17.6	-20.3%
Homeland Security (DHS) ²	42.4	44.1	46.0	+3.6	+8.6%
Housing and Urban Development (HUD):					
HUD gross total (excluding receipts)	48.0	47.7	39.2	-8.8	-18.3%
HUD receipts	-14.0	-10.3	-10.0	+3.9	-28.2%
Interior	13.5	13.4	11.2	-2.3	-16.8%
Justice	28.4	28.1	28.0	-0.4	-1.3%
Labor	12.0	12.0	9.4	-2.6	-21.4%
State and Other International Programs ³	38.7	38.1	28.3	-10.4	-26.9%
Transportation	19.3	19.2	15.6	-3.7	-19.2%
Treasury	12.7	12.6	12.3	-0.4	-3.0%
Veterans Affairs	74.4	77.3	83.1	+8.7	+11.7%
Major Agencies:					
Corps of Engineers	6.2	6.0	4.8	-1.4	-22.2%
Environmental Protection Agency	8.2	8.0	5.4	-2.8	-33.7%
General Services Administration	-1.2	-0.9	0.6	+1.8	N/A
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	19.7	19.5	19.6	-0.1	-0.3%
National Science Foundation	7.5	7.4	5.3	-2.2	-29.5%
Small Business Administration	0.8	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-24.5%
Social Security Administration ⁴	9.3	9.3	8.8	-0.5	-4.9%
Other Agencies	20.8	20.6	18.0	-2.8	-13.5%
Changes in mandatory programs .....	.....	-20.1	-18.6	-18.6	N/A
Adjustment for 2018 Budget Policy ² .....	.....	-58.2	.....	.....	N/A
Subtotal, Base Discretionary Funding	1,085.9	1,065.0	1,092.0	+6.1	+0.6%
Cap Adjustment Funding:					
Overseas Contingency Operations:					
Defense ²	82.8	65.8	89.0	+6.2	+7.5%
Homeland Security	0.2	0.2	.....	-0.2	-100.0%

Table S-8. 2019 Discretionary Overview by Major Agency—Continued

(Net budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2017 Enacted ¹	2018 Estimate ²	2019 Request	2019 Request less 2017 Enacted	
				Dollar	Percent
State and Other International Programs	20.8	20.8	12.0	-8.8	-42.2%
Adjustment for 2018 Budget Policy ² .....	.....	-8.9	.....	.....	N/A
Subtotal, Overseas Contingency Operations	103.7	77.8	101.0	-2.7	-2.6%
Emergency Requirements:					
Agriculture and Interior	0.6	0.2	.....	-0.6	-100.0%
Defense .....	.....	4.7	.....	.....	N/A
Homeland Security	7.4	18.7	.....	-7.4	-100.0%
Housing and Urban Development	8.2	.....	.....	-8.2	-100.0%
Transportation	1.5	.....	.....	-1.5	-100.0%
Corps of Engineers	1.0	.....	.....	-1.0	-100.0%
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	0.2	.....	.....	-0.2	-100.0%
Small Business Administration	0.5	.....	.....	-0.5	-100.0%
Subtotal, Emergency Requirements	19.4	23.6	.....	-19.4	-100.0%
Emergency Hurricane Request: ⁵					
Allowance for Defense Hurricane Request .....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	N/A
Allowance for Non-Defense Hurricane Request .....	.....	42.8	.....	.....	N/A
Subtotal, Emergency Request .....	.....	44.0	.....	.....	N/A
Program Integrity:					
Health and Human Services	0.4	0.4	0.5	+0.0	+9.7%
Treasury ⁶ .....	.....	.....	0.4	+0.4	N/A
Social Security Administration	1.5	1.5	1.4	-0.1	-8.8%
Subtotal, Program Integrity	2.0	1.9	2.2	+0.3	+13.6%
Disaster Relief: ⁷					
Homeland Security	6.7	6.7	6.7	-0.1	-0.9%
Housing and Urban Development	1.4	.....	.....	-1.4	-100.0%
Subtotal, Disaster Relief	8.1	6.7	6.7	-1.5	-18.2%
Wildfire Suppression Operations ⁶ .....	.....	.....	1.5	+1.5	N/A
Subtotal, Cap Adjustment Funding	133.2	154.0	111.4	-21.8	-16.4%
Total, Discretionary Budget Authority Under the Caps	1,219.1	1,219.0	1,203.4	-15.7	-1.3%
Memorandum - Appropriations Counted Outside of Discretionary Caps:					
21st Century CURES Appropriations: ⁸					
Health and Human Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-10.4%
Non-BBEECA Emergency Appropriations: ⁹					
Energy .....	.....	.....	-4.7	-4.7	N/A
Housing and Urban Development .....	.....	.....	-*	-*	N/A

Table S-8. 2019 Discretionary Overview by Major Agency—Continued

(Net budget authority in billions of dollars)

* \$50 million or less.

¹ 2017 Enacted reflects the actual amounts, and include many changes that occur after appropriations are enacted that are part of budget execution such as transfers, reestimates, and the rebasing as mandatory any changes in mandatory programs enacted in appropriations bills.

² At the time the 2019 Budget was prepared, 2018 appropriations remained incomplete and the 2018 column reflects at the account level enacted full-year and annualized continuing appropriations provided under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of Public Law 115-56, as amended by Division A of Public Laws 115-90 and 115-96). The 2018 levels are further adjusted through policy allowances to illustratively reflect the base and Overseas Contingency Operations totals proposed in the Administration's amended 2018 Budget request. These allowances appear within the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and Government-wide.

³ Funding for Food for Peace Title II Grants is included in the State and Other International Programs total. Although the funds are appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, the funds are administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

⁴ Funding from the Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds for administrative expenses incurred by the Social Security Administration that support the Medicare program are included in the Health and Human Services total and not in the Social Security Administration total.

⁵ The emergency hurricane request represents the Administration's pending proposal for additional Hurricane relief and recovery funding that was transmitted to the Congress on November 17, 2017.

⁶ The Budget proposes new cap adjustments related to program integrity in the Internal Revenue Service and wildfire suppression in the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. For more information on these proposals see the Budget Process chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget.

⁷ "Disaster Relief" appropriations are amounts designated as such by the Congress provided they are for activities carried out pursuant to a Presidential disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. These amounts are held to a funding ceiling that is determined one year at a time according to a statutory formula. The Administration proposes to change this formula to address the declining ceiling for Disaster Relief appropriations, as discussed in the Budget Process chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget. OMB currently estimates the 2019 ceiling to be \$7.4 billion under current law. The Administration is requesting \$6.7 billion for Disaster Relief in 2019.

⁸ The 21st Century CURES Act permitted funds to be appropriated each year for certain activities and not counted toward the discretionary caps so long as the appropriations were specifically provided for the authorized purposes. These amounts are displayed outside of the discretionary caps totals for this reason.

⁹ The 2019 Budget includes permanent cancellations of balances of emergency funding in the Departments of Energy and Housing and Urban Development that are not designated pursuant to BBEDCA. These cancellations are not being re-designated as emergency, therefore no savings are being achieved under the caps nor will the caps be adjusted for these cancellations.

Table S-9. Economic Assumptions¹
(Calendar years)

	Actual		Projections										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):													
Nominal level, billions of dollars	18,624	19,372	20,262	21,263	22,345	23,482	24,672	25,923	27,235	28,598	30,001	31,461	32,991
Percent change, nominal GDP, year/year	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Real GDP, percent change, year/year	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Real GDP, percent change, Q4/Q4	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
GDP chained price index, percent change, year/year	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer Price Index,² percent change, year/year	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Interest rates, percent:³													
91-day Treasury bills ⁴	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
10-year Treasury notes	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Unemployment rate, civilian, percent³	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8

Note: A more detailed table of economic assumptions appears in Chapter 2, "Economic Assumptions and Interactions with the Budget," in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget.

¹ Based on information available as of mid-November 2017.

² Seasonally adjusted CPI for all urban consumers.

³ Annual average.

⁴ Average rate, secondary market (bank discount basis).

Table S-10. Federal Government Financing and Debt

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	Estimate											
Actual	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Financing:												
Unified budget deficit:												
Primary deficit/surplus (-)	403	522	621	540	406	340	160	-46	-109	-199	-291	-316
Net interest	263	310	363	447	510	568	619	658	688	717	740	761
Unified budget deficit	665	833	984	987	916	908	778	612	579	517	450	445
As a percent of GDP	3.5%	4.2%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%	3.7%	3.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Other transactions affecting borrowing from the public:												
Changes in financial assets and liabilities: ¹												
Change in Treasury operating cash balance	-194	191										
Net disbursements of credit financing accounts:												
Direct loan and Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) equity purchase accounts	54	101	94	87	87	90	87	80	69	59	50	46
Guaranteed loan accounts	-14	1	5	3	2	-*	-2	-4	-5	-9	-8	-1
Net purchases of non-Federal securities by the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust (NRRIT)	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-*	-*
Net change in other financial assets and liabilities ²	-15											
Subtotal, changes in financial assets and liabilities	-167	292	98	89	88	88	84	75	63	49	41	45
Seigniorage on coins	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*
Total, other transactions affecting borrowing from the public	-168	292	98	88	88	88	84	75	62	49	41	45
Total, requirement to borrow from the public (equals change in debt held by the public)	498	1,124	1,082	1,075	1,004	996	862	687	642	566	491	490
Changes in Debt Subject to Statutory Limitation:												
Change in debt held by the public	498	1,124	1,082	1,075	1,004	996	862	687	642	566	491	490
Change in debt held by Government accounts	168	148	143	123	116	65	89	119	56	53	-55	-138
Change in other factors	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Total, change in debt subject to statutory limitation	670	1,274	1,227	1,201	1,121	1,063	953	808	699	620	438	353
Debt Subject to Statutory Limitation, End of Year:												
Debt issued by Treasury	20,180	21,452	22,678	23,877	24,997	26,059	27,011	27,818	28,517	29,137	29,574	29,926
Adjustment for discount, premium, and coverage ³	29	30	32	33	35	36	37	38	38	38	39	40
Total, debt subject to statutory limitation ⁴	20,209	21,483	22,709	23,910	25,032	26,094	27,048	27,856	28,555	29,175	29,613	29,966
Debt Outstanding, End of Year:												
Gross Federal debt: ⁵												
Debt issued by Treasury	20,180	21,452	22,678	23,877	24,997	26,059	27,011	27,818	28,517	29,137	29,574	29,926
Debt issued by other agencies	26	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Total, gross Federal debt	20,206	21,478	22,703	23,901	25,020	26,081	27,032	27,838	28,536	29,155	29,591	29,942
As a percent of GDP	105.4%	107.2%	108.1%	108.3%	107.9%	107.0%	105.6%	103.5%	101.0%	98.3%	95.2%	91.8%

Table S-10. Federal Government Financing and Debt—Continued

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	Actual	Estimate										
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Held by:												
Debt held by Government accounts	5,540	5,689	5,831	5,954	6,070	6,135	6,223	6,343	6,399	6,452	6,397	6,258
Debt held by the public ⁶	14,665	15,790	16,872	17,947	18,950	19,946	20,809	21,495	22,137	22,703	23,194	23,684
As a percent of GDP	76.5%	78.8%	80.3%	81.3%	81.7%	81.9%	81.3%	79.9%	78.4%	76.6%	74.6%	72.6%
Debt Held by the Public Net of Financial Assets:												
Debt held by the public	14,665	15,790	16,872	17,947	18,950	19,946	20,809	21,495	22,137	22,703	23,194	23,684
Less financial assets net of liabilities:												
Treasury operating cash balance	159	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Credit financing account balances:												
Direct loan and TARP equity purchase accounts	1,281	1,382	1,476	1,563	1,650	1,740	1,827	1,906	1,975	2,034	2,084	2,130
Guaranteed loan accounts	14	15	20	23	25	25	23	19	14	4	4	4
Government-sponsored enterprise preferred stock	93	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Non-Federal securities held by NRRIT	25	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	18	18	17
Other assets net of liabilities	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Total, financial assets net of liabilities	1,515	1,809	1,906	1,995	2,083	2,172	2,256	2,331	2,394	2,443	2,485	2,530
Debt held by the public net of financial assets	13,151	13,981	14,965	15,952	16,867	17,775	18,553	19,164	19,743	20,260	20,709	21,154
As a percent of GDP	68.6%	69.8%	71.3%	72.3%	72.7%	72.9%	72.5%	71.2%	69.9%	68.3%	66.6%	64.9%

* \$500 million or less.

¹ A decrease in the Treasury operating cash balance (which is an asset) is a means of financing a deficit and therefore has a negative sign. An increase in checks outstanding (which is a liability) is also a means of financing a deficit and therefore also has a negative sign.² Includes checks outstanding, accrued interest payable on Treasury debt, uninvested deposit fund balances, allocations of special drawing rights, and other liability accounts; and, as an offset, cash and monetary assets (other than the Treasury operating cash balance), other asset accounts, and profit on sale of gold.³ Consists mainly of debt issued by the Federal Financing Bank (which is not subject to limit), the unamortized discount (less premium) on public issues of Treasury notes and bonds (other than zero-coupon bonds), and the unrealized discount on Government account series securities.⁴ The statutory debt limit is approximately \$20,456 billion, as increased after December 8, 2017.⁵ Treasury securities held by the public and zero-coupon bonds held by Government accounts are almost all measured at sales price plus amortized discount or less amortized premium. Agency debt securities are almost all measured at face value. Treasury securities in the Government account series are otherwise measured at face value less unrealized discount (if any).⁶ At the end of 2017, the Federal Reserve Banks held \$2,465.4 billion of Federal securities and the rest of the public held \$12,200.0 billion. Debt held by the Federal Reserve Banks is not estimated for future years.