

CBO'S FINAL SEQUESTRATION REPORT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE DIRECTOR,
THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

TRANSMITTING

CBO'S FINAL SEQUESTRATION REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998,
PURSUANT TO PUB. L. 101-508, SEC. 13101(a) (104 STAT. 1388-587)



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CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
U.S. CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

November 21, 1997

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to section 254 (b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, the Congressional Budget Office hereby submits its Final Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1998 to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

June E. O'Neill

Enclosure

CC: The Honorable Richard K. Arney
House Majority Leader

The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt
House Democratic Leader

The Honorable John R. Kasich
Chairman, House Committee on the Budget

The Honorable John M. Spratt, Jr.
Ranking Minority Member, House Committee on the Budget

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO: The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
President of the Senate

(1)

**FINAL SEQUESTRATION REPORT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998**

**A Congressional Budget Office
Report to the Congress
and the Office of Management and Budget**

November 21, 1997

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FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

A CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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Appropriations enacted by the Congress have not exceeded the limits on discretionary spending for fiscal year 1997 or 1998. Moreover, legislation dealing with direct spending or receipts has not increased the fiscal year 1998 deficit. As a result, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that neither a discretionary spending nor a pay-as-you-go sequestration is required in fiscal year 1998. (CBO's estimates are merely advisory, however. The Office of Management and Budget makes the final determination about any sequestration.)

BACKGROUND

Sequestration—the cancellation of budgetary resources—is an automatic procedure to control discretionary appropriations and legislative changes in direct (mandatory) spending and receipts.¹ The Congress and the President can avoid a discretionary sequestration by keeping discretionary spending within established statutory limits, and a pay-as-you-go sequestration by making sure that the cumulative effect of direct spending and receipt legislation is deficit neutral in each fiscal year.

Federal law requires CBO each year to issue a sequestration preview report five days before the President submits a budget, a sequestration update report on August 15, and a final sequestration report 10 days after a session of Congress ends. Each sequestration report must contain estimates of the following items:

- o The current limits on discretionary spending and any adjustments to them; and
- o The amount by which legislation enacted since the Budget Enforcement Act of 1997 that affects direct spending or receipts has increased or decreased the deficit, as well as the amount of any required pay-as-you-go sequestration.

1. Current sequestration procedures were established by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, which amended the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 extended the application of those procedures through 1998. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1997 further extended them, with modifications, through 2002 (or in some cases 2006).

The final sequestration report must also include the amount of discretionary new budget authority for that fiscal year, estimated total outlays, and the amount of any required discretionary sequestration.

This final sequestration report to the Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides the required information.

DISCRETIONARY SEQUESTRATION REPORT

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA-90) established discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 and provided for across-the-board cuts—known as sequestration—should annual appropriations breach the limits. BEA-90 also included specific instructions for adjusting those spending caps. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA-93) set limits on total discretionary budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 1996 through 1998 and extended the existing enforcement procedures, including the cap adjustments, for that period. Spending from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) was excluded from the caps by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which created the trust fund. That act established separate limits through 1998 on VCRTF spending and lowered the discretionary caps each year by that amount.

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1997 (BEA-97), title X of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, sets discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 and extends the existing enforcement procedures, but with some modifications. Those modifications create additional categories of discretionary spending that will be subject to sequestration after fiscal year 1997 and redefine the required adjustments to the caps. For fiscal years 1998 and 1999, the law splits discretionary spending into three categories: defense, nondefense, and VCRTF spending. For fiscal year 2000, it combines defense and nondefense spending into a single discretionary category, while retaining the violent crime reduction category. For fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the law folds all three into one discretionary category, so the limits apply to total discretionary spending.

BEA-97 also makes various changes to the instructions for adjusting those spending limits. It subjects the violent crime reduction category to adjustment for the first time (previously, caps on VCRTF spending were immutable). It eliminates the adjustment for differences between earlier estimates of future inflation and more recent estimates, and for technical differences between OMB's and CBO's estimates of enacted budget authority. BEA-97 also reinstates an adjustment for quota payments to the International Monetary Fund, and it allows the discretionary caps to be raised to cover U.S. payment of arrearages to international organizations (such as the United Nations) and the cost of ensuring compliance with the earned income tax

credit (EITC). Those new adjustments—like the existing adjustments for emergency appropriations and for spending by the Social Security Administration on continuing disability reviews—are made after budget authority for the specified purposes has been provided in appropriation acts.

Discretionary Spending Limits for Fiscal Year 1997

According to the new Budget Enforcement Act, the limits that apply to discretionary budget authority and outlays for 1997 are the current adjusted caps. OMB's estimates of those caps are the ones that determine whether enacted appropriations fall within the limits or whether a sequestration is required to eliminate a breach of them. (CBO's estimates are merely advisory.) Thus, CBO uses the estimates in OMB's most recent sequestration update report—which was published with the President's midsession budget review in September—as the starting point for the adjustments it is required to make in this final sequestration report. The limits on VCRTF budget authority and outlays do not require any adjustment, so the amounts shown here are the same as those in CBO's sequestration update report from August.

CBO's new estimates of the general-purpose discretionary spending limits for 1997 (shown in Table 1 on page 8) differ from the ones in its August report solely because of technical differences that result when CBO adopts the OMB estimates as its starting point. The adjustment in budget authority is necessary because CBO included in its previous report \$30 million in contingent emergency appropriations for the National Park Service that the President had not released. (As a rule, CBO's estimates include such appropriations since no further action by the Congress is necessary to make the funds available. OMB, however, only includes contingent emergency appropriations actually released by the President.) The \$1,755 million adjustment in outlays largely reflects differences in estimates of how quickly emergency appropriations will be spent. On average, OMB assumes that emergency funds will be spent more rapidly than CBO does. The largest differences relate to military spending (\$1,011 million) and disaster relief spending (\$508 million).

Total discretionary new budget authority and total discretionary outlays for fiscal year 1997 fell well below their respective limits (see Table 2). Section 251(a)(5) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act provides that if appropriations for the current year enacted after June 30 cause that year's spending limits to be breached, the limits for the following year are reduced by the amount of the breach. Because both general-purpose and VCRTF discretionary spending were below the caps for fiscal year 1997, no adjustments to the spending limits for 1998 are necessary.

Discretionary Spending Limits for Fiscal Years 1998-2002

CBO's new estimates of the limits on discretionary spending after 1997 (shown in Table 3) differ from those in its August update report for three reasons. First, CBO adjusted the caps to reflect technical differences between the spending limits in its update report and those in OMB's update report. Second, it increased the limits to account for emergency funds enacted or made available since OMB issued its update report. Third, it adjusted the caps to allow for increased spending for continuing disability reviews in the Social Security program, U.S. payment of arrearages to international organizations, and EITC compliance initiatives.

CBO's August estimates of the limits on budget authority differed from those in OMB's subsequent report only for fiscal year 1998. That \$16 million difference in the nondefense discretionary category stems from different treatment by CBO and OMB of a reappropriation for the Customs Service. CBO scored the reappropriation as an emergency measure because it extended the life of the original emergency measure. OMB scored the reappropriation as regular discretionary spending, which did not require an adjustment to the cap.

For the limits on outlays, technical differences between the estimates in the two update reports follow from the aforementioned differences between CBO and OMB in estimating how quickly emergency appropriations will be spent. Adopting the caps in OMB's update report caused CBO to lower its estimates of the caps for the defense category and increase them for the nondefense category. The adjustment is positive for the nondefense category because CBO estimates that spending from emergency appropriations for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief program will not occur until fiscal year 1999, whereas OMB expects that account to disburse \$1.3 billion from the new appropriation in fiscal year 1998.

Emergency spending enacted in the regular 1998 appropriation bills raises that year's limit on nondefense budget authority by \$307 million. The outlays resulting from that authority raise the nondefense outlay cap by \$79 million for 1998 and \$227 million for 1999 and the overall discretionary outlay cap by \$1 million for 2000. (The nondefense and defense discretionary categories are folded into the overall discretionary category after fiscal year 1999.)

Of the \$307 million in emergency appropriations, \$300 million for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program is available contingent on its release by the President. As discussed above, CBO includes such contingent emergency appropriations in its cap adjustments, but OMB does not unless they have already been released by the President. Thus, when CBO adopts OMB's estimates of the spending limits, it must adjust them for subsequently released contingent appropriations. The only such appropriation released since OMB's September update report was for

construction of an emergency outlet for Devils Lake, North Dakota. It increases the nondefense budget authority limit by \$5 million for 1998 and the outlay limits by \$3 million for 1998 and \$2 million for 1999.

Appropriations for continuing disability reviews, arrearages to international organizations, and EITC compliance initiatives require an increase of \$888 million in the nondefense budget authority limit for 1998. Outlays from that authority are estimated to total \$522 million in 1998, \$64 million in 1999, \$68 million in 2000, and smaller amounts thereafter. The 1998 and 1999 outlays increase the nondefense discretionary outlay limits; outlays after 1999 increase the overall discretionary limits. (Further details on those adjustments, required by section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, are found in Table 3.)

CBO estimates that Congressional action on 1998 appropriation bills falls within the statutory limits. As shown in Table 4, both defense and violent crime reduction spending are extremely close to their budget authority and outlay limits. Nondefense discretionary spending, by contrast, is \$1 billion lower than its budget authority cap and almost \$400 million lower than its outlay cap.

The estimates in Table 4 of enacted discretionary spending and the limits on that spending do not include the effects of the President's use of his cancellation authority under the Line Item Veto Act. CBO did not adjust its estimates for those effects because the time allowed by the Line Item Veto Act for the Congress to pass disapproval bills has not yet elapsed for any of the canceled items. Should the Congress and the President fail to enact disapproval bills within that time limit to restore a canceled amount, both the estimates of the bills and the discretionary spending caps would be reduced in later discretionary sequestration reports by the estimated effect of the cancellations.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SEQUESTRATION REPORT

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 established the pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) sequestration mechanism to ensure that any legislative changes in direct spending or receipts enacted after that act would not increase the combined deficits of the current fiscal year and the budget year. If legislative changes during a session of Congress did increase that measure of the deficit (or reduce a projected surplus), a pay-as-you-go sequestration would be required at the end of the session. Under the sequestration, mandatory programs (other than those specifically exempt) would be cut by enough to eliminate the increase. The pay-as-you-go provisions of BEA-90 applied through fiscal year 1995; OBRA-93 extended them through 1998.

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1997 extends PAYGO discipline to legislation enacted through 2002, but it applies the sequestration procedure through 2006 to eliminate any deficit increase (including a reduction in any projected surplus) that might result from legislation enacted before 2003. Previously, PAYGO only ensured that legislation enacted before the end of fiscal year 1998 would not increase the deficit through that year. Now, the PAYGO scorecard must take into account the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the following four years of legislation enacted before the end of 2002. In other words, although legislation enacted between 2003 and 2006 is not subject to PAYGO discipline, the estimated effects of legislation enacted before then will be recorded on the PAYGO scorecard for any year through 2006 covered by the estimate. If a cumulative increase in the deficit is projected for any of those years, it will trigger a sequestration in that year.

The second PAYGO change that BEA-97 makes is to include the current year's deficit effects in the sequestration calculation only to the extent that they were not included in OMB's final sequestration report for that year. Previous law included the entire current year's effects, which resulted in double-counting. (For example, the impacts in 1996, which were recorded as budget year effects in the final sequestration report for fiscal year 1996, became the current year effects in the following winter's sequestration preview report for fiscal year 1997.) Eliminating that double-counting means that an increase in mandatory spending or a decrease in receipts during a budget year must largely be offset in that same year by either the provisions of other legislation or the effects of a previous sequestration instead of by current year balances.

Both CBO and OMB are required to estimate the net change in the deficit resulting from direct spending or receipt legislation. As with the discretionary spending limits, however, OMB's estimates determine whether a sequestration is necessary. CBO has therefore adopted the estimates of changes in the deficit from OMB's September update report as the starting point for this report. In September, OMB estimated that no PAYGO balance exists for any year between 1997 and 2002. (That estimate includes all adjustments required by law, in addition to the effect of all enacted legislation. BEA-97 required an adjustment to eliminate existing PAYGO balances, effectively beginning the PAYGO scorecard anew. OMB's estimate includes that adjustment and the effect of several bills that had no net PAYGO effect.)

Legislation enacted since OMB's September report reduced the 1998 deficit by \$165 million but increased it for every year after that (see Table 5). Those figures include the effect of a provision dealing with receipts (contained in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill for 1998) that the President canceled through line-item veto. CBO includes that legislation on the PAYGO scorecard because it believes that revenue provisions in appropriation bills are enforced under PAYGO, and the Line Item Veto Act does not provide for

adjusting the PAYGO scorecard for the effects of cancellations. Although a sequestration will not be required for 1998, one will be needed in 1999 unless direct spending or receipt legislation enacted next session reduces the combined 1998 and 1999 deficit by a total of \$71 million.

Table 1.
CBO Estimates of Discretionary Spending Limits for Fiscal Year 1997 (in millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
General-Purpose Spending Limits in CBO's August Update Report	534,785	548,004
Adjustment (Technical differences from OMB's September update report)	-30	1,755
General-Purpose Spending Limits as of November 21, 1997	534,735	549,759
Violent Crime Reduction Spending Limits	5,000	3,938
Total Discretionary Spending Limits	539,735	553,695

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTE: OMB = Office of Management and Budget.

Table 2.
CBO Estimates of Discretionary New Budget Authority and Total Outlays for Fiscal Year 1997
(in millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
General-Purpose Appropriations		
Total from OMB's September Sequestration Update Report	498,447	537,081
Limits as of November 21, 1997	534,735	549,759
Appropriations Over or Under (-) Limits	-36,288	-12,678
Violent Crime Reduction Appropriations		
Total from OMB's September Sequestration Update Report	4,883	3,697
Limits as of November 21, 1997	5,000	3,936
Appropriations Over or Under (-) Limits	-317	-239

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTES: The amounts shown here represent the 1997 appropriation bills, 1997 appropriations advanced in previous years, and outlays from prior year appropriations, including emergency appropriations.

OMB = Office of Management and Budget.

Table 3.
CBO Estimates of Discretionary Spending Limits for Fiscal Years 1998-2002 (in millions of dollars)

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Budget Authority	Outlays								
Total Discretionary Spending Limits in CBO's August Update Report	527,123	555,588	532,999	561,060	537,193	565,572	542,032	565,339	551,074	561,326
Defense Discretionary Category*										
Spending limits in CBO's August report	269,000	267,958	271,500	286,742	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adjustment (Technical differences from OMB's September update report)	0	-834	0	-176	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spending limits as of November 21, 1997	269,000	267,124	271,500	286,566	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondefense Discretionary Category*										
Spending limits in CBO's August report	252,623	284,038	255,699	289,365	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adjustments										
Technical differences from OMB's September update report	-16	1,120	0	195	*	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency appropriations enacted since OMB's September update report	307	79	0	227	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contingent emergency appropriations designated since OMB's September update report	5	3	0	2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Continuing disability reviews	290	273	0	17	*	*	*	*	*	*
Allowance for international arrangements	460	118	0	40	*	*	*	*	*	*
EITC compliance initiatives	138	131	0	7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spending limits as of November 21, 1997	253,807	285,782	255,699	289,853	*	*	*	*	*	*

(Continued)

Table 3.
Continued

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Budget Authority	Outlays								
Violent Crime Reduction Category^a										
Spending limits in CBO's August report	5,500	3,592	5,800	4,953	4,500	5,554	*	*	*	*
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Spending limits as of November 21, 1997	5,500	3,592	5,800	4,953	4,500	5,554	*	*	*	*
Overall Discretionary Category^b										
Spending limits in CBO's August report	*	*	*	*	532,693	590,018	542,032	595,339	551,074	561,326
Adjustments										
Technical differences from OMB's September update report	*	*	*	*	0	-548	0	-837	0	-514
Emergency appropriations enacted since OMB's September update report	*	*	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	0
Allowance for interannual averages	*	*	*	*	0	68	0	63	0	65
Spending limits as of November 21, 1997	*	*	*	*	532,693	589,539	542,032	594,565	551,074	560,877
Total Discretionary Spending Limits as of November 21, 1997	528,307	556,478	532,699	561,372	537,193	585,093	542,032	594,565	551,074	560,877

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTE: * = not applicable; OMB = Office of Management and Budget; EITC = earned income tax credit.

a. This category is folded into the overall discretionary category after fiscal year 1999.

b. This category is folded into the overall discretionary category after fiscal year 2000.

c. This category comprises defense and nondefense spending in fiscal year 2000, plus violent crime reduction spending in 2001 and 2002.

Table 4.
CBO Estimates of Discretionary New Budget Authority and Total Outlays for Fiscal Year 1998,
by Category and Appropriation Bill (In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Defense Discretionary Appropriations		
Appropriation Bills		
Military Construction (P.L. 105-45)	9,183	9,862
Defense (P.L. 105-56)	247,485	244,167
Energy and Water Development (P.L. 105-62)	11,540	11,897
Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies (P.L. 105-65)	128	128
Transportation and Related Agencies (P.L. 105-66)	300	299
Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary (H.R. 2267)	298	340
OMB's Estimate of Emergency Appropriations Made Available in Calendar Year 1997 and Reflected in OMB's September 1997 Sequestration Update Report	<u>0</u>	<u>301</u>
Total Appropriations	268,934	266,994
Limits as of November 21, 1997	269,000	267,124
Appropriations Over or Under (-) Limits	-66	-130
Nondefense Discretionary Appropriations		
Appropriation Bills		
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-55)	2,251	2,251
Defense (P.L. 105-56)	27	31
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government (P.L. 105-61)	12,904	12,377
Energy and Water Development (P.L. 105-62)	9,197	8,986
Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies (P.L. 105-65)	68,447	79,833
Transportation and Related Agencies (P.L. 105-66)	12,111	38,905
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (P.L. 105-78)	80,559	76,147
Interior and Related Agencies (P.L. 105-83)	13,799	13,707
Agriculture, Rural Development (P.L. 105-86)	13,751	13,997
Foreign Operations (H.R. 2159)	13,147	13,079
Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary (H.R. 2267)	25,757	25,215
District of Columbia (H.R. 2607)	855	554
OMB's Estimate of Emergency Appropriations Made Available in Calendar Year 1997 and Reflected in OMB's September 1997 Sequestration Update Report	<u>250</u>	<u>2,305</u>
Total Appropriations	252,755	285,387
Limits as of November 21, 1997	253,807	285,762
Appropriations Over or Under (-) Limits	-1,052	-375

(Continued)

Table 4.
Continued

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Violent Crime Reduction Appropriations		
Appropriation Bills		
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government (P.L. 105-61)	131	118
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (P. L. 105-78)	144	65
Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary (H.R. 2267)	<u>5,225</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Total Appropriations	5,500	3,583
Limits as of November 21, 1997	5,500	3,592
Appropriations Over or Under (-) Limits	0	9

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTES: The amounts shown here represent the 1998 appropriation bills, 1996 appropriations advanced in previous years, and outlays from prior year appropriations, including emergency appropriations. The amounts reflect CBO's scoring of the bills as cleared by the Congress. The effects of cancellations exercised by the President under the authority of the Line Item Veto Act are not reflected in these amounts. CBO estimates that provisions canceled by the President as of November 19, 1997, provide the following amounts of budget authority and outlays:

Appropriation Bill	Budget Authority	Outlays
Military Construction (P.L. 105-45)	267	26
Defense (P.L. 105-56)	144	73
Treasury, Postal (P.L. 105-61)	-2	-2
Energy and Water (P.L. 105-62)	19	12
Veterans, HUD (P.L. 105-65)	14	7
Transportation (P.L. 105-66)	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	468	120

Should disapproval bills reversing the cancellations not be enacted, both the scoring of the bills and the discretionary spending limits would be reduced by those amounts.

P.L. = Public Law; OMB = Office of Management and Budget; HUD = Housing and Urban Development.

Table 5.
Budgetary Effects of Direct Spending or Receipt Legislation
Enacted Since the Budget Enforcement Act of 1997 (By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

Legislation	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total from OMB's September Update Report ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legislation Enacted Since OMB's Update Report						
An act to provide for the authorization of appropriations in each fiscal year for arbitration in United States district courts (P.L. 105-53)	0	0	1	1	2	1
Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-58) ^b	0	-11	5	5	1	0
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Bill, 1998 (P.L. 105-81) ^c	0	4	35	37	37	38
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (P.L. 105-85)	0	-159	9	17	19	-13
Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (H.R. 867)	0	-1	1	0	0	-1
An act to authorize the acquisition of certain real property for the Library of Congress (H.R. 2979) ^b	0	-2	2	0	0	0
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Trust Development Fund (S. 156)	0	0	0	1	2	3
Veterans' Benefits Act of 1997 (S. 714)	0	1	1	1	0	0
Food and Drug Modernization Act of 1997 (S. 830) ^b	0	0	14	34	55	27
Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (S. 1139)	0	2	4	4	3	3
50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act (S. 1228)	0	1	-5	-2	-4	-5
Hispanic Cultural Center Act of 1997 (S. 1417)	0	0	6	6	1	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 1997 (S. 1519)	0	0	-2	-8	-19	-33
Change in the Deficit Since the Budget Enforcement Act of 1997	0	-165	71	96	96	21

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTES: The following bills affected direct spending or receipts but did not increase or decrease the deficit by as much as \$500,000 in any year through 2002: an act to provide for the conveyance of a parcel of unused agricultural land in Dos Palos, California, to the Dos Palos Ag Boosters for use as a farm school (P.L. 105-46); an act to authorize the transfer to States of surplus personal property (P.L. 105-50); an act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew (P.L. 105-51); an act to provide permanent authority for entry into the United States of certain religious workers (P.L. 105-54); an act to exempt internationally adopted children under age 10 from the immunization requirement (P.L. 105-73); an act to exchange certain lands located in Hinsdale County, Colorado (P.L. 105-74); an act to provide for a boundary adjustment and land conveyance involving the Raggeds Wilderness, White River National Forest, Colorado (P.L. 105-76); Hoopa Valley Reservation South Boundary Adjustment (P.L. 105-79); an act making technical corrections to Title 17, United States Code (P.L. 105-80); an act to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study concerning the grazing use and open space within and adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and to extend temporarily certain grazing privileges (P.L. 105-81); an act to allow revision of veterans benefits decisions based on clear and unmistakable error (H.R. 1090); Savings Are Vital to Everyone's Retirement Act of 1997 (H.R. 1377); Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1997 (H.R. 1658); Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (H.R. 1787); No Electronic Theft (NET) Act (H.R. 2265); Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1997 (H.R. 2367); an act to waive time limitations to allow the Medal of Honor to be awarded to Robert R. Ingram (H.R. 2813); an act to allow the use of customs user fees for customs inspection personnel in connection with the arrival of passengers in Florida (H.R. 3034); an act to provide criminal penalties for theft and willful vandalism at national cemeteries (S. 813); an act to prohibit interment or memorialization in certain cemeteries of persons committing Federal or State capital offenses (S. 923); Aviation Insurance Reauthorization Act of 1997 (S. 1193); a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin Compact (H.J. Res. 91); a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact (H.J. Res. 92).

OMB = Office of Management and Budget; P.L. = Public Law.

- Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, calls for a list of all bills that are included in the pay-as-you-go calculation. Because the data in this table assume OMB's estimate of the total change in the deficit resulting from bills enacted through the date of its report, readers are referred to the list of those bills included in Table 10 of the *OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress* (September 5, 1997) and in previous sequestration reports issued by OMB.
- Change in outlays and receipts.
- The provision that causes the change in receipts was vetoed by the President on October 16, 1997, under the terms of the Line Item Veto Act (P.L. 104-130).