- FY18 Appropriations - CR through Friday
- Budget Process
- FY19 Appropriations
- Congressional Visits
- Midterm Elections
Outlook: The Clock’s Ticking on a Spending Bill

Congress has until midnight Friday to fund the federal government.
NCI/NIH BUDGET PROCESS
FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATION

STEP 1
White House OMB coordinates with federal agencies to formulate the President’s budget proposal

STEP 2
Congressional appropriations committees consider President’s proposal & prepare legislation

STEP 3
Congress reconciles & finalizes appropriations legislation & sends to the President

STEP 4
President signs the appropriations bill into law making funds available for NIH & NCI

FY 2019 FY 2018
Fiscal Year 2018

Five Continuing Resolutions (to date)

• CR #1 Sept 8 - Dec 8
• CR #2 Dec 9 - Dec 22
• Cr #3 Dec 21 - Jan 19
• Shutdown #1 - Jan 19-Jan 22
• CR #4 Jan 23 - Feb 8
• Shutdown #2 - Feb 9 (8 hours – shortest in history)
• CR #5 Feb 9 - March 23
  • Plus Budget deal - raised caps, more $ to work with for FY18
  • Complicated omnibus (more)
HR 1892 – Budget Agreement / 5th Continuing Resolution FY18

• Signed into law February 9th after an overnight government shutdown
• Raises spending for nondefense by $131B and defense by $165B
• Provides funding for certain priority areas (over two years)
  • NIH $2B, Opioids $6B, Infrastructure $20B
  • Child Care $2.9B, Veterans $4B Higher Education $4B
• These specific allocations represent floors for funding increases, not ceilings. Appropriators can augment.
Five Continuing Resolutions? Par for the Course on Capitol Hill

Fiscal 2018 isn’t an outlier, yet, when compared to recent years

- Congress has averaged roughly 5.5 CRs per year going back to FY1998

- 21 CRs in fiscal year (2001) — although each one averaged only about four days.

- Since 2006, Congress has used temporary spending measures to fund all or part of government for more than 174 days on four occasions, including three full-year stopgaps.

- The last time no CR was needed was FY1996 – all spending bills enacted individually.
### Table 1. Appropriations Funding Gaps Since FY1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Final Date of Budget Authority&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Full Day(s) of Gaps&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Date Gap Terminated&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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**Source:** Compiled by CRS with data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress.
NCI Appropriations
FY 2014-2019 (in millions)

Source: NCI Office of Budget and Finance
What’s Next?

Finalize an FY18 Omnibus Spending bill – 3 days of funding remain on current CR

New nondefense spending areas (e.g., opioids, infrastructure) complicating job for appropriators

Policy Controversies & Poison Pills - FY18 Omnibus Challenges

FY19 Budget Hearings

Secretary Azar testified in support of the Labor-HHS-Education FY19 President’s Budget

• March 15 – Sec. Azar at House Appropriations Labor-HHS Subcommittee

• NIH hearings TBD
Senator Maggie Hassan (D-NH)
NIH Visit
February 16
House Cancer Survivors Caucus – March 14
Reps. Rick Nolan (D-MN), Mark DeSaulnier (D-CA), and Ted Poe (R-TX)

Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee
Midterm Elections
November 6, 2018

• President’s Party Usually Loses Seats
• To Flip the House, Ds Must Keep All Seats and Win All Toss-Ups
• To Flip the Senate, Ds Must Keep All Seats and Gain 2
The president’s party has lost Senate seats in 19 of 26 midterms

President’s party gain/loss of seats in Senate

Surge and decline theory
When presidents are elected or reelected, their party picks up House and Senate seats, causing them to be overexposed in the following midterm election, or six years later in the Senate.


February 20, 2018 | Daniel Stublen
Since 1862, the president’s party has lost ground in the House in 92 percent of midterm elections

President’s party gain/loss of seats in House

VITAL STATISTICS ON CONGRESS

- Democratic president
- Republican president

2014

2002: Republicans gained seats in 2002 in the aftermath of 9/11

1998: After the GOP-led effort to impeach President Clinton, Democrats picked up seats during the midterm

1934: Democrats picked up nine seats after the financial crash as voters were still frustrated with former President Hoover’s Republican Party

1922: Although Republicans technically gained nine seats in the midterms, they lost ground to Democrats, who gained 25 seats due to an increase in the number of representatives after the census

1862

Since 1862, the president’s party has lost ground in the House in 92 percent of midterm elections


February 20, 2018 | Daniel Stuhlen
How big of a swing? Control of the House will depend on whether Democrats can win all “toss-up” races.

Cook Political Report ratings

Source: Cook Political Report.
March 1, 2018 | Daniel Stublen
Senate Dems are defending 26 seats in 2018, five toss-ups

Breakdown of 2018 Senate races


February 28, 2018 | Madelaine Pisani