

**Effects on Deficits Relative to CBO's March Baseline
Adjusted for Subsequent Appropriation Action
(in billions of dollars, fiscal years 2012-2021)**

	House Speaker Boehner's Plan, Proposed on July 27	Majority Leader Reid's Plan, Proposed on July 29
Caps on Discretionary Programs Excluding OCO	-756	-752
Program Integrity Initiatives	-1	-11
Other Mandatory Spending	-5	-11
Debt Service Savings, Non-OCO	<u>-156</u>	<u>-153</u>
<i>Total Effect on the Deficit, Excluding OCO</i>	<i>-917</i>	<i>-927</i>
Caps on Funding for OCO	N.A.	-1,044
Debt Service Savings, OCO Caps	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>-223</u>
<i>TOTAL EFFECT ON THE DEFICIT</i>	<i>-917</i>	<i>-2,194</i>

Notes:

OCO = Overseas contingency operations, which include the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and similar activities.

N.A. = not applicable

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

As requested by the House and Senate leadership, CBO also calculated the net budgetary impact of the plans if the discretionary savings are measured relative to CBO's January baseline projections. Relative to that baseline, CBO estimates that Speaker Boehner's proposal would reduce budget deficits by about \$1.1 trillion between 2012 and 2021; Majority Leader Reid's proposal would reduce budget deficits by slightly more than \$2.4 trillion between 2012 and 2021.