

Congressional Budget Office

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CBO's Role in the Legislative Process

Budget Line of Business 2018 Spring Forum

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The Congressional Budget Act of 1974

The act created a formal process through which the Congress could develop, coordinate, and enforce its budgetary priorities.

As part of that process, the act created the House and Senate Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office.

The budget committees oversee the budget process, draft an annual budget plan, and monitor the action on the budget.

CBO provides the budget committees and the Congress with objective, impartial information about budgetary and economic issues.

CBO does not:

- Make policy recommendations
- Write legislation
- Implement programs or regulations
- Enforce budget rules
- Evaluate the historical performance of government programs

CBO's Products

CBO provides:

- Baseline budget projections and economic forecasts covering the 10-year period used in the Congressional budget process
- Long-term budget projections
- Cost estimates for legislation, including analyses of federal mandates
- Scorekeeping for enacted legislation

CBO also produces:

- An analysis of the President's budget, including economic effects and their budgetary feedback
- Analytic reports about federal programs, aspects of the tax code, and budgetary and economic challenges

CBO consults:

- Staff at federal agencies
- Counterparts in the Office of Management and Budget
- Outside experts
- Stakeholders

CBO's Budget and Economic Outlook

CBO is required to provide the Congress with an **annual report** on the federal budget and the economy.

CBO provides projections of **revenues** from each major revenue source, **spending** for every federal budget account, and the resulting **deficits**, along with **forecasts of the nation's economy**.

CBO prepares those baseline projections following rules that are largely set forth in law. The projections incorporate the assumption that current laws governing taxes and spending would generally remain in place.

The baseline serves as a **neutral benchmark** for the Congress to use in determining whether proposed legislation is subject to various **budget enforcement procedures**.

CBO's Cost Estimates

CBO's estimates are tools that the Congress can use to implement its rules and procedures related to budget enforcement.

The estimates focus on the next 10 years but sometimes look ahead 20 years or more.

They reflect the middle of the distribution of possible outcomes.

The estimates incorporate behavioral responses to the extent feasible, on the basis of the available evidence.

They are open to new information and may change as a result.

They include explanations of the analysis to the extent feasible.

How Agencies Can Assist CBO

CBO needs to understand:

- How agencies are implementing activities under current law
- How agencies' behavior and costs would change if legislative proposals were enacted

Open, transparent lines of **communication** are vital.

Preliminary, unofficial feedback helps CBO provide timely responses to Congressional staff.

Formal responses from agencies are usually not necessary.

Additional Resources

Ten Things to Know About CBO (January 2018), www.cbo.gov/about/10-things-to-know.

Seven Things to Know about CBO's Analyses (February 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/53603

The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2018 to 2028 (April 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/53651.

How CBO Prepares Baseline Budget Projections (February 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/53532.

How CBO Prepares Cost Estimates (February 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/53519.

How CBO Produces Its 10-Year Economic Forecast (February 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/53537.