

Table 1-H.
Estimated Discretionary Appropriations Under Division A of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023 (Rules Committee Print 117-72, the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1437) as posted on the Rules Committee Website (<https://rules.house.gov/bill/117/hr-1437-sa>)

With Adjustments Made in the House of Representatives

Division A would provide for the continuation, through December 23, 2022, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the 12 regular appropriation acts for fiscal year 2022, which are contained in divisions A through L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103). The legislation would exclude from continuation some appropriations and authorities contained in P.L. 117-103 and specify changes to annualized funding amounts and authorities for certain accounts.^a This table compiles CBO’s estimates of discretionary budget authority for 2023 under division A; those estimates are annualized—that is, they are estimated as if appropriations were provided for the entire fiscal year. Consistent with section 114 of the legislation and in consultation with the House Budget Committee, this table delineates CBO’s estimate of discretionary appropriations for certain categories of funding for which allocation adjustments are authorized in the House of Representatives under H. Res. 1151 (117th) as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022.

Millions of Dollars

| Subcommittee | | Base Funding | Adjustment Categories | | | Emergency | | Grand Total |
|------------------------------------|-----|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Disaster | Program Integrity | Wildfire Suppression | 2023 Legislation | Prior-Year Legislation ^b | |
| Agriculture ^{c, d} | BA: | 25,161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25,166 |
| | O: | 29,706 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 29,708 |
| Commerce, Justice, Science | BA: | 78,421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1,400 | 79,836 |
| | O: | 79,288 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 297 | 79,597 |
| Defense ^e | BA: | 730,268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,810 | 0 | 738,078 |
| | O: | 718,463 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,749 | 0 | 720,212 |
| Energy and Water ^f | BA: | 52,992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 16,039 | 69,086 |
| | O: | 58,384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 919 | 59,326 |
| Financial Services ^d | BA: | 25,654 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 25,911 |
| | O: | 34,227 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 34,374 |
| Homeland Security ^g | BA: | 57,613 | 18,799 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,420 | 77,832 |
| | O: | 72,631 | 1,125 | 0 | 0 | -759 | 137 | 73,134 |
| Interior and Environment | BA: | 38,755 | 0 | 0 | 2,450 | 0 | 13,509 | 54,714 |
| | O: | 45,149 | 0 | 0 | 841 | 0 | 704 | 46,694 |
| Labor, HHS, Education ^c | BA: | 197,380 | 0 | 2,103 | 0 | 2,784 | 495 | 202,762 |
| | O: | 285,390 | 0 | 1,691 | 0 | 1,567 | 548 | 289,196 |
| Legislative Branch | BA: | 5,928 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,928 |
| | O: | 5,837 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,837 |
| Military Construction, VA | BA: | 144,733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144,733 |
| | O: | 140,317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140,317 |
| State, Foreign Operations | BA: | 58,628 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 63,128 |
| | O: | 65,659 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 70,159 |
| Transportation, HUD | BA: | 82,699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 36,811 | 121,510 |
| | O: | 159,734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4,581 | 164,335 |
| Total | BA: | 1,498,232 | 18,942 | 2,103 | 2,450 | 17,277 | 69,680 | 1,608,684 |
| | O: | 1,694,785 | 1,235 | 1,691 | 841 | 7,140 | 7,197 | 1,712,889 |

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = Budget Authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = Outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.

Table 1-H.
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With Adjustments Made in the House of Representatives

On net, CBO's estimates of discretionary budget authority and outlays reflected in this table are \$12,306 million and \$6,205 million greater, respectively, than its estimates for division A of Senate Amendment Number 5745 to H.R. 6833, the Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (enacted as P.L. 117-180). Three factors account for that difference: First, CBO estimates that division B of P.L. 117-180 increased emergency-designated budget authority and outlays by \$12,345 million and \$6,268 million, respectively. Second, to correct a spreadsheet error in its previous estimate, CBO reduced emergency-designated outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government by \$51 million. Finally, CBO's estimate of base budget authority and outlays incorporate technical revisions to CBO's estimates of rescissions that account for updated information from the Administration concerning budget execution. Those revisions reduced base budget authority and outlays by \$39 million and \$12 million, respectively.

- a. The amounts in this table include \$4,985 million in full-year appropriations stemming from division A of P.L. 117-180 that are available for fiscal year 2023. That amount includes \$62 million in base funding under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. It also includes \$4,923 million in emergency-designated funding under the jurisdictions of the Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, and Science (\$15 million); Energy and Water Development (\$20 million); Financial Services and General Government (\$113 million); Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (\$2,775 million); and Transportation and Housing and Urban Development (\$2,000 million).

Also included in section 4 of the legislation is a \$174,000 payment to the beneficiary of a deceased Member of Congress. Such payments are mandatory and not reflected in this table.

- b. The budget authority and outlays attributed to prior-year legislation stem from division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58), division B of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117-159), and the Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (division C of P.L. 117-167).
- c. In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255), certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, this estimate excludes \$546 million in budget authority and \$525 million in outlays. Of those amounts, \$50 million in budget authority and \$64 million in outlays are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and \$496 million in budget authority and \$461 million in outlays are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.
- d. For this estimate, in keeping with 2022 legislation, funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is included under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture. (Historically, in odd-numbered years, funding for that commission is provided under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.)
- e. Section 122 of division A of P.L. 117-180 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to \$3 billion of unobligated balances scheduled to expire after fiscal year 2023 to the Department of State to support Operation Allies Welcome or successor operations. Upon transfer, the provision requires that such balances be merged with funds in receiving accounts, thereby creating the possibility of an extension of their original period of availability past September 30, 2023. CBO estimates that enacting section 122 will result in a reappropriation of \$3 billion in fiscal year 2024. That amount is designated as an emergency requirement.

- f. In keeping with section 14003 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this report excludes \$2,099 million in budget authority and \$2,098 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

For the purpose of estimating 2023 appropriation legislation, the House and Senate Committees on the Budget have directed that appropriations provided to three power marketing administrations for purchase power and wheeling be considered fully offset by receipts collected to recover related expenses. As a result of that direction, this report incorporates additional offsets totaling \$31 million within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

- g. Section 101(6) of division A would extend several immigration programs, through December 23, 2022, that will otherwise expire on December 16, 2022. CBO estimates that extending some of those programs would affect revenues because the proposed extensions would result in changes to estimates of the U.S. population and the number of people enrolled in certain benefit programs. Some of those programs are subsidized with tax credits. In particular, CBO estimates that, on an annualized basis, extending provisions related to the Conrad-30 waiver program for nonimmigrant medical workers and employment-based immigrant visas for certain religious workers for the duration of fiscal year 2023 would reduce revenues by an insignificant amount in each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, for an overall reduction of less than \$500,000 over the 2023-2027 period and \$1 million over the 2023-2032 period.

Table 1-S.
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With Adjustments Made in the Senate

Division A would provide for the continuation, through December 23, 2022, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the 12 regular appropriation acts for fiscal year 2022, which are contained in divisions A through L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103). The legislation would exclude from continuation some appropriations and authorities contained in P.L. 117-103 and specify changes to annualized funding amounts and authorities for certain accounts.^a This table compiles CBO’s estimates of discretionary budget authority for 2023 under division A; those estimates are annualized—that is, they are estimated as if appropriations were provided for the entire fiscal year. Consistent with section 114 of the legislation and in consultation with the Senate Budget Committee, this table delineates CBO’s estimate of discretionary appropriations for certain categories of funding for which allocation adjustments were authorized in the Senate for fiscal year 2022.

| Subcommittee | | Millions of Dollars | | Adjustment Categories | | | Emergency | | Grand Total |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Base Funding | | Disaster | Program Integrity | Wildfire Suppression | 2023 Legislation | Prior-Year Legislation ^b | |
| | | BA: | O: | | | | | | |
| Agriculture ^{c, d} | BA: | 25,161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 25,168 | |
| | O: | 29,706 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 29,712 | |
| Commerce, Justice, Science | BA: | 78,421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1,400 | 79,836 | |
| | O: | 79,271 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 314 | 79,597 | |
| Defense ^c | BA: | 730,268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,810 | 0 | 738,078 | |
| | O: | 715,616 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,749 | 2,847 | 720,212 | |
| Energy and Water ^f | BA: | 52,992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 16,039 | 69,086 | |
| | O: | 58,383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 920 | 59,326 | |
| Financial Services ^d | BA: | 25,654 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 25,911 | |
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| | O: | 45,149 | 0 | 0 | 841 | 0 | 704 | 46,694 | |
| Labor, HHS, Education ^c | BA: | 197,359 | 0 | 2,124 | 0 | 2,784 | 653 | 202,920 | |
| | O: | 284,810 | 0 | 1,707 | 0 | 1,567 | 1,270 | 289,354 | |
| Legislative Branch | BA: | 5,928 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,928 | |
| | O: | 5,837 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,837 | |
| Military Construction, VA | BA: | 144,733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144,733 | |
| | O: | 140,317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140,317 | |
| State, Foreign Operations | BA: | 58,628 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 63,128 | |
| | O: | 59,987 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 5,672 | 70,159 | |
| Transportation, HUD | BA: | 82,699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 36,811 | 121,510 | |
| | O: | 159,734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4,581 | 164,335 | |
| Total | BA: | 1,498,211 | 18,942 | 2,124 | 2,450 | 17,277 | 69,840 | 1,608,844 | |
| | O: | 1,685,658 | 1,235 | 1,707 | 841 | 7,140 | 16,470 | 1,713,051 | |

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = Budget Authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = Outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.

See next page for notes



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e. Section 122 of division A of P.L. 117-180 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to \$3 billion of unobligated balances scheduled to expire after fiscal year 2023 to the Department of State to support Operation Allies Welcome or successor operations. Upon transfer, the provision requires that such balances be merged with funds in receiving accounts, thereby creating the possibility of an extension of their original period of availability past September 30, 2023. CBO estimates that enacting section 122 will result in a reappropriation of \$3 billion in fiscal year 2024. That amount is designated as an emergency requirement.

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Table 2.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of Divisions B Through D of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023
Rules Committee Print 117-72, the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1437
As Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules
<https://rules.house.gov/bill/117/hr-1437-sa>

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2023-2027 | 2023-2032 |
|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Changes in Direct Spending | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated Budget Authority | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -4 | -4 |
| Estimated Outlays | 18 | -2 | -17 | -2 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5 | -5 |

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; FCC = Federal Communications Commission; FMAP = federal medical assistance percentage; * = between zero and \$500,000.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's May 2022 baseline; enactment is assumed before December 16, 2022.

In keeping with title II of division B, and at the direction of the House and Senate Budget Committees on the Budget, divisions B through D are considered authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation. As a result, the estimated budgetary effects of those divisions are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. However, title II of division B also would require the estimated budgetary effects stemming from those divisions to be excluded from the pay-as-you-go scorecards maintained by the Senate and the Office of Management and Budget.

Division B would extend, through December 23, 2022, authority for the FCC to issue licenses for use of the telecommunications spectrum, which would increase offsetting receipts (recorded in the budget as reductions in direct spending) by \$5 million in 2023. Division B also would extend, through December 23, 2022, activities to assist victims of human trafficking, which would result in insignificant increases in revenues and direct spending in 2023.

Division C would extend, through December 23, 2022, provisions that increase Medicare payments to certain hospitals; Medicaid payments to the territories; and funding for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program of the Health Resources and Services Administrations. Division C also would decrease funding for the Medicare Improvement Fund.

- a. CBO estimates that changes in revenues would be insignificant over the 2023-2027 and 2023-2032 periods for division B (Other Matters) and for title III of division C (Extension of FDA Authorizations).
- b. CBO estimates that spending would be insignificant over the 2023-2027 and 2023-2032 periods for title III of division C (Extension of FDA Authorizations).