



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
U.S. Congress
Washington, DC 20515

Phillip L. Swagel, Director

April 25, 2023

Honorable Jodey Arrington
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Re: CBO's Estimate of the Budgetary Effects of H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you requested, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the budgetary effects of H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, as posted on the website of the House Committee on Rules on April 19, 2023.

Overall Budgetary Effects of H.R. 2811

In total, CBO estimates, if the bill is enacted and if appropriations that would be subject to caps on discretionary funding in the next 10 years are equal to those limits as specified, CBO's projection of budget deficits would be reduced by about \$4.8 trillion over the 2023–2033 period, relative to CBO's baseline (see Table 1). Reductions in discretionary outlays would amount to \$3.2 trillion (see Table 2). Mandatory spending would, on net, decrease by \$0.7 trillion, and revenues would, on net, increase by \$0.4 trillion (see Table 3). As a consequence, interest on the public debt would decline by \$0.5 trillion.

At your request, the budgetary totals in this letter include information beyond that provided in CBO's cost estimates, which typically are used for budget enforcement and are prepared under long-standing principles agreed to by the legislative and executive branches. For the total deficit effects, this letter includes effects on projections of discretionary spending and interest on the public debt, measured relative to CBO's baseline, that ordinarily would not be

part of a cost estimate. CBO provides such information when requested. CBO has not undertaken a dynamic analysis of this bill, which would account for changes in the total output of the economy and their effects on the budget.¹

The effects of the bill on the deficit could be different than CBO has estimated because of future legislative, judicial, or executive actions not specified in the bill's text or in the agency's baseline projections. The effects on the deficit also could be larger or smaller than CBO has estimated because it is uncertain how individuals, businesses, states, and other affected parties would respond to the bill's provisions.

Description of the Bill

H.R. 2811 would impose caps on discretionary funding, make other changes affecting direct spending and revenues, and raise the debt ceiling. Specifically, the bill would:

- Establish caps on discretionary funding for 2024 through 2033;
- Repeal some executive actions related to student loans and prohibit certain new regulations or executive actions related to student loans;
- Change energy taxation by repealing certain tax provisions of Public Law 117-169 (an act to provide reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14, referred to hereafter as the 2022 reconciliation act);
- Rescind certain funds provided to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and related agencies under the 2022 reconciliation act;
- Establish new work requirements for the Medicaid program and expand work requirements for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF);
- Rescind unobligated balances from six laws enacted between 2020 and 2022;

1. See Congressional Budget Office, *CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process* (April 2023), www.cbo.gov/publication/59003.

- Impose or revise rules for federal energy leasing, production, and sales; change some permitting requirements; and repeal and rescind unobligated funds for some programs established by the 2022 reconciliation act;
- Revise Congressional review of agency rulemaking; and
- Establish procedures to raise the debt limit.

CBO's estimates of the budgetary effects of those provisions are detailed below. For purposes of this letter, CBO has assumed that the bill will be enacted in June 2023.

Caps on Discretionary Funding

Title I of division A would reinstate limits on most discretionary funding (that is, budget authority provided in appropriation legislation). Those caps would rise from \$1.471 trillion in 2024 to \$1.609 trillion in 2033. Division A also would extend adjustments to the caps—up to specified amounts—for funding of certain activities. (Certain disaster relief funding would be limited according to a formula; funding designated as an emergency requirement would not be constrained, and certain other funding would not be subject to the caps.) Any breach of those limits would be enforced using sequestration procedures that exist under current law. With those adjustments, CBO estimates, discretionary funding would rise from \$1.678 trillion in 2024 to \$1.847 trillion in 2033.

CBO has compared its estimates of spending under the caps with amounts it projected under the February 2023 baseline (see Table 2). As specified in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, CBO's baseline projections for discretionary appropriations are assumed to grow each year with inflation from the amounts provided for the most recent year. Thus, relative to the baseline, under the bill, budget authority would be \$3.6 trillion lower and outlays would be \$3.2 trillion lower over the 2024–2033 period. The projected reductions in outlays are smaller than the projected reductions in budget authority partly because outlays generally lag behind budget authority (and thus some savings from the caps would occur beyond the 10-year budget window) and partly because some budget authority never results in outlays.

Changes in Direct Spending for Federal Student Loans

The bill would prohibit the Department of Education from canceling outstanding federal student loan debt and from implementing the proposed income-driven repayment (IDR) plan. The bill also would prohibit the Department of Education from implementing certain types of new regulations or executive actions. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would reduce direct spending for student loans, on a net-present-value basis, by \$460 billion over the 2023–2033 period.² About two-thirds of that amount would result from prohibiting loan cancellations. Most savings would be recorded in 2023.

Student Loan Cancellation. On August 24, 2022, the Administration announced a program to cancel up to \$10,000 of student loan debt issued on or before June 30, 2022, for borrowers with incomes below specified limits and an additional \$10,000 for such borrowers who also received at least one Pell grant. The policy’s implementation has been suspended while the Supreme Court reviews the plan.

In September 2022, CBO estimated that the cost of loan cancellation would total about \$400 billion over the 2023–2033 period, on a net-present-value basis.³ CBO has since reduced its estimate to reflect additional administrative actions, including the proposed IDR rule (as described below) and CBO’s most recent economic forecast. CBO currently estimates net-present-value savings from repealing loan cancellation at about \$315 billion for the 2023–2033 period. The estimate will be updated after the Supreme Court releases its decision.

2. Savings on outstanding loans would be recorded as a decrease in the deficit in 2023, the year in which modifications to the terms of those loans would be repealed. Savings on new loans originated over the 2023–2033 period would be recorded as reducing the deficit in the years of origination. The amounts of savings would be expressed as a present value, which is a single number that expresses the flow of current and future payments by borrowers in terms of an equivalent lump sum paid in those years in which the savings would be recorded. The value depends on the rates of interest, known as the discount rates, used to translate those future cash flows into current dollars. The discount rates used were the projected interest rates on Treasury securities with corresponding terms to maturity.

3. See Congressional Budget Office, letter to the Honorable Richard Burr and the Honorable Virginia Foxx concerning the costs of suspending student loan payments and canceling debt (September 26, 2022), www.cbo.gov/publication/58494.

Income-Driven Repayment Plan. On January 11, 2023, the Department of Education published a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* to create a new IDR plan for federal student loans.

In March 2023, CBO estimated that the costs of the proposed IDR plan would total about \$230 billion over the 2023–2033 period, on a net-present-value basis.⁴ Subsequently, the agency has incorporated lower projections of future student loan volume into its baseline. Following CBO’s long-standing convention for incorporating the effects of proposed rules into its baseline, the baseline reflects 50 percent of the estimated costs of the proposed IDR plan. As a result, CBO estimates that savings from repealing the proposed plan would be about \$110 billion, on a net-present-value basis, over the 2023–2033 period.⁵

Interactive and Other Effects. CBO estimates that repealing student loan cancellation and the proposed IDR plan together and prohibiting the Department of Education from implementing certain types of new regulations or executive actions would result in about \$35 billion in additional savings, on a net-present-value basis, over the 2023–2033 period.

Estimates Under the Federal Credit Reform Act. Under current law, CBO expects that borrowers whose outstanding debt is canceled or who enroll in the new IDR plan will pay less in principal and interest than they would if those policies were repealed. The estimated savings is the present value of the borrowers’ projected payments of principal and interest on student loans before accounting for the repeal of those policies, minus the present value of payments after doing so. The present value is calculated by discounting the payments the government receives in both scenarios using methods specified in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Energy Tax Provisions

Title III of division B would repeal changes to energy tax provisions in the 2022 reconciliation act. Those provisions involved the extension, modification, and creation of new tax preferences for the production of

4. See Congressional Budget Office, letter to the Honorable Virginia Foxx and the Honorable William Cassidy concerning the costs of the proposed income-driven repayment plan for student loans (March 13, 2023), www.cbo.gov/publication/58983.

5. Once the Department of Education publishes the final rule, CBO will update its estimate to account for any changes, and the baseline will incorporate 100 percent of the estimated cost.

electricity from renewable and certain other zero-emission sources; residential and commercial energy efficiency; advanced energy manufacturing; and electric and alternative fuel vehicles. The staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) has provided preliminary estimates that title III would decrease outlays by \$17 billion and increase revenues by \$553 billion over the 2023–2033 period.⁶

Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies

Title IV of division B would rescind certain unobligated funds provided to the IRS and other agencies in section 10301 of the 2022 reconciliation act. Most of those amounts are available to the IRS through 2031 for enforcement and related activities. CBO anticipates that rescinding those funds would result in fewer enforcement actions over the next decade and in a reduction in revenue collections. In total, CBO estimates, title IV would decrease outlays by \$71 billion and decrease revenues by \$191 billion over the 2023–2033 period.⁷

Work Requirements

Division C of the bill would establish new work requirements for Medicaid and expand work requirements for SNAP and TANF. CBO estimates that those provisions would reduce federal spending by \$120 billion over the 2023–2033 period, consisting of reductions of \$109 billion for Medicaid, \$11 billion for SNAP, and \$6 *million* for TANF. The estimated effects are informed by a 2022 CBO report that examined the effects of work requirements on enrollment and earnings for participants in means-tested programs.⁸

6. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, stipulates that revenue estimates provided by JCT will be the official estimates for all tax legislation considered by the Congress. As such, CBO incorporates those estimates into its estimates of the budgetary effects of legislation.

7. The estimate of the spending effects of that provision is unchanged from CBO’s January estimate for H.R. 23. The only change in the estimate of the revenue effects is to reflect that the budget period includes an additional year, 2033. See Congressional Budget Office, “Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 23, the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act” (January 9, 2023), www.cbo.gov/publication/58894.

8. Congressional Budget Office, *Work Requirements and Work Supports for Recipients of Means-Tested Benefits* (June 2022), www.cbo.gov/publication/57702.

Community Engagement Requirement for Medicaid. Title III of division C would require states to establish a community engagement requirement as a condition of eligibility for certain Medicaid recipients. Community engagement is defined as participating in work-related activities for at least 80 hours per month. Hours spent in employment, in a job-training program, or performing community service would count toward the minimum. Under the policy, states would lose federal Medicaid funding for able-bodied adults ages 19 to 55 without dependents if those recipients fail to meet the requirement for three or more months during a calendar year.

States could disenroll people who do not satisfy the requirement or they could maintain those enrollments entirely with state funds. States could begin to receive federal Medicaid funding for enrollees at the start of the next calendar year, as long as those people continued to meet other eligibility requirements. CBO expects that about 15 million people could be subject to the Medicaid community engagement requirement each year, although many of those people would qualify for an exemption.

CBO estimates that title III would decrease federal spending by about \$109 billion over the 2023–2033 period. Once all states established requirements, about 1.5 million adults, on average, would lose federal funding for their Medicaid coverage. CBO expects that many states would cover the cost of maintaining insurance coverage for affected people. In total, an estimated 60 percent (or about 900,000 people) would remain in their states' Medicaid program under state-only funding and 40 percent (or about 600,000 people) would become uninsured.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. To receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months within a 36-month period under current law, able-bodied adults under the age of 50 who do not live with any dependent children must work or attend a training program for at least 80 hours a month. States can waive the SNAP work requirement for people who live in an area without sufficient jobs and, at the state's discretion, can use a limited number of monthly exemptions for people who otherwise would be subject to the requirement. Under current law, states can carry over any unused discretionary exemptions indefinitely.

The bill would expand the work requirement to able-bodied adults ages 50 to 55 who do not live with dependent children. It also would prevent states from carrying over exemptions for more than one year.

CBO estimates that expanding the work requirement to adults ages 50 to 55 would reduce direct spending by \$11 billion over the 2023–2033 period. About 275,000 people, on average, would lose benefits each month because they fail to meet the requirement and are not otherwise exempt. Another 19,000 people would receive smaller monthly benefits because of new income they earn from their work under the requirement. CBO estimates that the provision that prevents states from carrying over unused discretionary exemptions for more than one year would change direct spending by an insignificant amount—less than \$500,000 in total over the 2023–2033 period.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Under current law, to receive the full federal block grant for TANF, a state must ensure that adult recipients in at least 50 percent of single-parent families and 90 percent of two-parent families are engaged in a work-related activity. The percentages are lower for states that have reduced their TANF caseloads since 2005 and for states that spend more than a required amount of state funds to support TANF recipients' activities. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can reduce a state's grant for failure to meet the percentage requirements unless the agency determines that the state has an approved reason for not meeting the standard or the state is complying with a corrective plan.

Title I of division C would set the benchmark year for the caseload reduction to 2022 (rather than 2005) and would eliminate the reduction for excess spending. CBO estimates that HHS would reduce state grants slightly because some states would not meet the work requirement and would not comply with a corrective plan, and HHS would not approve their reason for not meeting the standard.

CBO estimates that the resulting reduction in block grants would reduce direct spending by \$6 million over the 2023–2033 period.

Rescissions of Funds Provided in Six Laws Enacted From 2020 to 2022

The bill would rescind funds from six laws enacted between 2020 and 2022.⁹ CBO estimates that \$56 billion in budget authority would be permanently rescinded (or canceled) by this provision, which would reduce outlays by

9. P.L. 116-123, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020; P.L. 116-127, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act; P.L. 116-136, the CARES Act; P.L. 116-139, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act; divisions M and N of P.L. 116-260, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021; and P.L. 117-2, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

\$30 billion over the 2023–2033 period. (Those amounts include reductions in spending that was designated as an emergency requirement, as well as spending that was not so designated.) Most of the reductions would come from the Public Health and Social Service Emergency Fund and from certain infrastructure, rental assistance, community development, and disaster relief programs. CBO’s estimate does not include reductions in budget authority and outlays for \$316 billion in unexpended funding that is already subject to legally binding financial obligations and therefore set to be spent under current law. That estimate also excludes another \$16 billion in new obligations that CBO estimates agencies will incur before the bill is enacted. Finally, CBO’s estimate does not include any reductions in budget authority or outlays related to entitlements or tax credits that are provided for in the specified laws because the bill would not affect the government’s underlying authority to incur obligations for those programs.

Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions

Division D would require the Department of the Interior (DOI) to conduct additional sales of oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf; reduce royalty rates for new onshore oil and gas leases; and through fiscal year 2032 authorize DOI to spend, without further appropriation, certain receipts from oil, gas, and wind leases.

The division also would repeal some programs of the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that were established by the 2022 reconciliation act and would rescind unobligated balances of amounts made available for those programs. Additionally, division D would amend provisions of current law that regulate permitting of certain proposed energy-related projects. In total, CBO estimates, enacting division D would decrease direct spending by \$10 billion over the 2023–2033 period.

Division D also would repeal EPA’s authority to collect fees from certain energy-related facilities for methane emissions that exceed a threshold specified by law. CBO estimates that enacting the provision would reduce revenues by \$6 billion over the 2023–2033 period.

Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking

Under current law, a final federal rule can take effect unless the Congress enacts a joint resolution of disapproval that is then signed by the President. Division D contains a provision that would instead require the Congress to

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enact a joint resolution of approval before any major rule could take effect.¹⁰ Thus, new major rules would depend on future legislation.

CBO and JCT cannot determine the budgetary effects of making all future major rules subject to Congressional approval, but expect that, in the absence of subsequent legislative action affecting those rules, enacting this provision would have significant effects on direct spending and revenues. CBO expects that implementing the provision also could significantly affect spending subject to appropriation, although it is not possible to determine the magnitude of that effect.

Increase in the Debt Limit

The bill would suspend the debt limit until March 31, 2024, although the suspension could end sooner if the additional debt subject to limit incurred during the suspension reaches \$1.5 trillion before that date. At that time, debt subject to limit would equal \$32.9 trillion.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you wish further details on this analysis, we would be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

Phillip L. Swagel
Director

cc: Honorable Brendan F. Boyle
Ranking Member

10. For the definition of a major rule, historical data about such rules, and additional discussion, see Congressional Budget Office, cost estimate for S. 21, the Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2017 (July 14, 2017), www.cbo.gov/publication/52835.

Table 1. Changes in CBO’s Baseline Projections of H.R. 2811, the Deficit Under the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on April 19, 2023

<https://rules.house.gov/bill/118/hr>

	By Fiscal Year, Billions of Dollars											2023-2033
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
	Increases or Decreases (-) in the Projected Deficit											
Caps on Discretionary Funding ^a	0	-129.0	-201.8	-243.7	-279.7	-314.0	-342.8	-373.1	-404.3	-436.2	-469.9	-3,194.5
Student Loan Programs	-387.0	-6.2	-6.7	-7.2	-7.7	-7.7	-7.6	-7.6	-7.5	-7.4	-7.4	-460.0
Energy Tax Provisions (JCT estimate) ^b	-13.1	-35.5	-49.9	-63.2	-68.1	-66.1	-62.9	-55.6	-53.3	-54.0	-47.9	-569.5
Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies	-0.7	3.4	8.4	11.8	14.3	16.2	17.6	17.4	17.3	8.8	5.3	119.7
Work Requirements	0	-0.6	-5.6	-8.5	-11.8	-12.8	-13.9	-15.1	-16.1	-17.2	-18.5	-120.1
Rescissions of Funds Provided in Six Laws Enacted From 2020 to 2022	-13.8	-9.7	-3.8	-1.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	0	0	-29.5
Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions	-0.4	-2.0	-4.3	-5.7	-4.3	0.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.8	-3.4
Debt Service ^c	-0.5	-4.2	-11.9	-20.7	-30.9	-43.1	-55.6	-70.4	-85.8	-102.5	-121.4	-547.0
Total Change in the Projected Deficit	-415.4	-183.7	-275.6	-338.6	-388.8	-427.3	-462.7	-501.4	-546.5	-605.2	-659.0	-4,804.3

Sources: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Budgetary effects are relative to CBO’s February 2023 baseline projections and include updates to incorporate new information about certain programs.

- a. This estimate incorporates the assumption that future appropriations will match the proposed caps, where applicable, and that funding that would not be constrained by the caps (such as funding designated as an emergency requirement) will match amounts in CBO’s baseline projections. Deficits could be larger or smaller, depending on whether the amounts appropriated are larger or smaller than the amounts that CBO projects in this analysis.
- b. Estimates provided by JCT are preliminary and subject to change.
- c. Changes in CBO’s estimates of public debt for the 2023–2033 period under the bill are driven primarily by changes to estimated annual budget deficits. However, changes to the government’s cash flows associated with the federal student loan program (not shown in this table) also affect CBO’s estimates of public debt and of the interest required to service that debt.

Table 2. Changes to CBO’s Projections of Discretionary Spending Under the Caps Specified in H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on April 19, 2023

<https://rules.house.gov/bill/118/hr>

	By Fiscal Year, Billions of Dollars											2023-2033
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
Projections of Discretionary Spending												
CBO’s February 2023 Baseline												
Budget Authority	1,823.7	1,906.6	1,952.0	1,995.3	2,045.7	2,093.6	2,143.5	2,195.1	2,247.4	2,300.3	2,356.1	23,059.5
Outlays	1,741.2	1,864.4	1,955.4	2,004.9	2,063.1	2,119.0	2,159.1	2,215.0	2,266.4	2,319.2	2,380.2	23,087.8
With Proposed Caps on Discretionary Budget Authority^a												
Budget Authority	1,823.7	1,677.9	1,696.4	1,712.8	1,732.4	1,752.1	1,769.8	1,789.9	1,807.7	1,827.6	1,847.3	19,437.9
Outlays	1,741.2	1,735.4	1,753.6	1,761.2	1,783.4	1,805.0	1,816.3	1,841.9	1,862.1	1,883.0	1,910.3	19,893.3
Effect of Proposed Discretionary Caps Relative to the February 2023 Baseline												
Budget Authority	0	-228.7	-255.6	-282.5	-313.3	-341.5	-373.7	-405.2	-439.7	-472.7	-508.8	-3,621.6
Outlays	0	-129.0	-201.8	-243.7	-279.7	-314.0	-342.8	-373.1	-404.3	-436.2	-469.9	-3,194.5

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

- a. The bill specifies caps on most discretionary budget authority for fiscal years 2024 through 2033. Appropriations designated for certain categories of spending would result in adjustments, and limits would apply to some of those adjustments. The caps would not apply to funding for certain programs under the 21st Century Cures Act or to certain funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

On May 3, 2023, CBO reposted this table to correct a typographical error in footnote a.

Table 3. Estimated Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on April 19, 2023
<https://rules.house.gov/bill/118/hr>

	By Fiscal Year, Billions of Dollars											2023-2028	2023-2033	
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033			
Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending														
Federal Student Loans														
Student Loan Cancellation														
Estimated Budget Authority	-319.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-317.6	-315.6	
Estimated Outlays	-319.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-317.6	-315.6	
Income-Driven Repayment Plan														
Estimated Budget Authority	-43.3	-6.0	-6.5	-7.2	-8.0	-8.1	-8.1	-8.1	-8.1	-8.3	-8.4	-79.1	-120.1	
Estimated Outlays	-42.8	-5.2	-5.8	-6.4	-7.0	-7.1	-7.1	-7.2	-7.2	-7.3	-7.4	-74.3	-110.5	
Interactive and Other Effects														
Estimated Budget Authority	-24.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-30.6	-33.9	
Estimated Outlays	-24.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-30.6	-33.9	
Subtotal, Federal Student Loans														
Estimated Budget Authority	-387.5	-7.0	-7.4	-8.0	-8.7	-8.7	-8.6	-8.5	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	-427.3	-469.6	
Estimated Outlays	-387.0	-6.2	-6.7	-7.2	-7.7	-7.7	-7.6	-7.6	-7.5	-7.4	-7.4	-422.5	-460.0	
Energy Tax Provisions (JCT estimate)^a														
Estimated Budget Authority	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.9	-2.6	-3.3	-4.1	-3.5	-16.7	
Estimated Outlays	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.9	-2.6	-3.3	-4.1	-3.5	-16.7	
Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies														
Estimated Budget Authority	-71.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-71.5	-71.5	
Estimated Outlays	-2.4	-2.8	-4.1	-5.6	-7.3	-9.2	-11.4	-14.0	-14.6	0	0	-31.4	-71.5	
Work Requirements														
Community Engagement Requirement for Medicaid														
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	-4.4	-7.3	-10.6	-11.6	-12.7	-13.9	-14.9	-16.0	-17.3	-33.9	-108.7	
Estimated Outlays	0	0	-4.4	-7.3	-10.6	-11.6	-12.7	-13.9	-14.9	-16.0	-17.3	-33.9	-108.7	
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program														
Estimated Budget Authority	0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-5.4	-11.4	
Estimated Outlays	0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-5.4	-11.4	

Table 3. Estimated Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of H.R. 2811, the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on April 19, 2023
<https://rules.house.gov/bill/118/hr>

	By Fiscal Year, Billions of Dollars											2023-2028	2023-2033
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*
Subtotal, Work Requirements													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	-0.6	-5.6	-8.5	-11.8	-12.8	-13.9	-15.1	-16.1	-17.2	-18.5	-39.3	-120.1
Estimated Outlays	0	-0.6	-5.6	-8.5	-11.8	-12.8	-13.9	-15.1	-16.1	-17.2	-18.5	-39.3	-120.1
Rescissions of Funds Provided in Six Laws Enacted From 2020 to 2022													
Estimated Budget Authority	-55.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-55.5	-55.5
Estimated Outlays	-13.8	-9.7	-3.8	-1.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	0	0	-29.4	-29.5
Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions													
Estimated Budget Authority	-32.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	-0.1	-24.4	-16.6
Estimated Outlays	-0.4	-2.0	-4.3	-5.7	-4.3	-0.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	0.3	-17.3	-9.8
Total Change in Direct Spending													
Estimated Budget Authority	-546.8	-6.3	-11.7	-15.5	-20.1	-21.3	-22.1	-23.6	-25.1	-26.6	-31.1	-621.5	-750.0
Estimated Outlays	-403.7	-21.5	-24.9	-29.1	-32.7	-31.7	-33.0	-36.9	-38.8	-25.7	-29.7	-543.4	-707.6
Increases or Decreases (-) in Revenues													
Energy Tax Provisions (JCT estimate) ^a	13.0	35.3	49.6	62.5	67.1	64.8	61.6	53.8	50.7	50.7	43.8	292.3	552.9
Funding for the Internal Revenue Service and Related Agencies	-1.6	-6.2	-12.5	-17.4	-21.6	-25.4	-29.0	-31.4	-31.9	-8.8	-5.3	-84.7	-191.2
Energy Leasing and Permitting Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-6.4
Total Change in Revenues	11.4	29.1	37.1	45.1	45.5	38.5	31.3	21.0	17.6	40.8	38.0	206.7	355.3
Net Decrease (-) in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues													
Total Change in the Deficit	-415.1	-50.6	-61.9	-74.2	-78.2	-70.2	-64.3	-57.8	-56.4	-66.5	-67.7	-750.1	-1,062.8

Sources: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; * = between -\$50 million and zero.

Budgetary effects are relative to CBO's February 2023 baseline projections and include updates to incorporate new information about certain programs.

a. Estimates provided by JCT are preliminary and subject to change.