

H.R. 5860, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act Enacted as Public Law 118-15 on September 30, 2023

Table 1 compiles CBO's estimates of discretionary budget authority for 2024 under division A. That division provided for the continuation, through November 17, 2023, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the 12 regular appropriation acts for fiscal year 2023, which were contained in divisions A through L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328). The legislation also continued certain appropriations and authorities contained in divisions M and N of P.L. 117-328. Division A specified changes to funding amounts and authorities for certain accounts. Estimates are annualized—that is, estimated as if appropriations were provided for the entire fiscal year.^a Consistent with section 114 of the law, this table delineates CBO's estimate of discretionary appropriations that are subject to statutory caps specified by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, P.L. 118-5) and certain categories of funding for which cap adjustments are authorized.^b

Table 1.

Discretionary Spending Under Division A, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Millions of Dollars												
	Cor	nstrained by Ca	ps		Adju		Emergency					
				<u>.</u>	Security		Nonsec	urity	 Total	Spending Not		
		Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Emergency	Emergency	Disaster	Program Disaster Integrity		Funding Under Caps	Counted for Caps ^c	Total
Agriculture ^d	BA:	0	25,953	25,953	0	353	0	0	0	26,306	0	26,306
Agriculture	0:	0	27,700	27,700	0	159	0	0	0	27,859	0	27,859
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	6,586	76,746	83,332	0	1,400	0	0	0	84,732	1,400	86,132
Commerce, Justice, Colence	0:	6,545	80,743	87,288	0	237	0	0	0	87,525	246	87,771
Defense	BA:	798,907	187	799,094	0	0	0	0	0	799,094	0	799,094
Delense	0:	770,257	176	770,433	0	0	0	0	0	770,433	0	770,433
Energy and Water ^e	BA:	31,399	24,606	56,005	0	650	0	0	0	56,655	13,688	70,343
Energy and Water ^e	O:	30,694	32,199	62,893	0	216	0	0	0	63,109	252	63,361
Financial Services	BA:	43	27,226	27,269	0	0	143	0	0	27,412	1	27,413
	0:	42	32,814	32,856	0	0	110	0	0	32,966	1	32,967
Homeland Security ^{a, f}	BA:	3,491	57,268	60,759	0	16,309	19,945	0	0	97,013	1,320	98,333
Tiorneland Occurry	0:	3,431	77,816	81,247	0	1,209	1,197	0	0	83,653	28	83,681
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	44,162	44,162	0	1,600	0	0	2,550	48,312	16,268	64,580
monor and Environment	0:	0	49,940	49,940	0	1,226	0	0	876	52,042	1,341	53,383
Labor, HHS, Education ^d	BA:	0	207,583	207,583	0	2,500	0	2,345	0	212,428	495	212,923
Education - Transfer -	0:	0	254,714	254,714	0	1,675	0	1,892	0	258,281	82	258,363
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	6,906	6,906	0	0	0	0	0	6,906	0	6,906
3	0:	0	6,545	6,545	0	0	0	0	0	6,545	0	6,545
Military Construction, VA	BA:	18,998	151,990	170,988	0	0	0	0	0	170,988	0	170,988
,	0:	15,389	148,337	163,726	0	0	0	0	0	163,726	0	163,726
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	59,675	59,675	0	2,065	0	0	0	61,740	1,000	62,740
, 3 -1	O:	0	64,491	64,491	0	1,443	0	0	0	65,934	200	66,134
Transportation, HUD	BA:	361	94,631	94,992	0	3,623	0	0	0	98,615	36,811	135,426
, , -	0:	394	175,552	175,946	0	2,877	0	0	0	178,823	648	179,471
Total	BA:	859,785	776,933	1,636,718	0	28,500	20,088	2,345	2,550	1,690,201	70,983	1,761,184
	O:	826,752	951,027	1,777,779	0	9,042	1,307	1,892	876	1,790,896	2,798	1,793,694
Memorandum:												
Limits on Budget Authority	b	886,349	703,651	1,590,000	n.a.	n.a.	20,404	2,447	2,650			

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs; n.a. = not applicable.

See next page for notes

Table 1. Discretionary Spending Under Division A, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Continued

- a. Division A provides \$16,000 million in full-year appropriations that is available for fiscal year 2024 in the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security.
- b. In 2024, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) established by the FRA. Separate caps exist for defense funding (in the law, revised security—budget function 050) and for nondefense funding (revised nonsecurity—all other budget functions). The FRA also provides for adjustments to those caps to account for funding for certain activities designated, in accordance with section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177, as modified by the FRA) as an emergency requirement or for disaster relief, certain activities related to program integrity, and wildfire suppression.
- c. Reflects previously enacted amounts that are designated as an emergency requirement for fiscal year 2024 for allocation enforcement under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. That funding was provided before the enactment of the FRA, which provides for the consideration of fiscal year 2024 appropriation legislation. The emergency-designated budget authority and new outlays attributed to legislation enacted before fiscal year 2024 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), section 443 of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), and section 122 of division A of the Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-180).
- d. 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 both the Congressional Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, the amounts in this table exclude \$50 million in budget authority and \$59 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and \$407 million in budget authority and \$711 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education.
- e. 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 both the Congressional Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, the amounts in this table exclude \$2,374 million in budget authority and \$2,374 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.
 - For purposes of estimating appropriation legislation for 2024, the House and Senate Committees on the Budget have directed that appropriations provided to three power marketing administrations for purchase power and wheeling (PPW) be considered fully offset by receipts collected to recover expenses related to PPW. Without that direction, CBO's estimate of those collections would be \$96 million less than the annualized amount of funding for PPW expenses under division A. Therefore, CBO's estimate of spending under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water includes an additional offset of that amount.
- f. Section 101(6) of division A extended several immigration programs, through November 17, 2023, that would have otherwise expired at the end of fiscal year 2023. (The budgetary effects of those provisions are within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security.) CBO estimates that extending some of those programs will affect revenues because the extension results 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, on an annualized basis, CBO estimates that 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 2024 will reduce revenues by an insignificant amount in each of fiscal years 2024 through 2033, for an overall reduction of \$1 million over both the 2024-2028 and 2024-2033 periods.



Table 2.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of Division B of H.R. 5860, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act Enacted as Public Law 118-15 on September 30, 2023

		By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars												
	_	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2023-2028	2023-2033
		Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending												
Title III. Heal	th and Human Services													
Subtitle B. P	Public Health Extenders													
Sec. 2321	Extension for Community Health Centers, Na	ational												
	Health Service Corps, and Teaching Health													
	That Operate Graduate Medical Education P	rograms												
	Estimated Budget Authority	0	583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	583	583
	Estimated Outlays	0	226	233	114	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	582	582
Sec. 2322	Extension of Special Diabetes Programs													
	Budget Authority	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
	Estimated Outlays	0	11	24	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
Subtitle D. M	l ledicaid													
Sec. 2342	Medicaid Improvement Fund Reduction													
	Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	-643	0	0	0	0	0	-643	-643
	Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	-203	-213	-223	-4	0	0	-203	-643
Subtitle E. H	luman Services													
Sec. 2352	Sexual Risk Avoidance Education													
	Extension													
	Budget Authority	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	Estimated Outlays	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Sec. 2353	Personal Responsibility Education													
	Extension													
	Budget Authority	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	Estimated Outlays	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10



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Enacted as Public Law 118-15 on September 30, 2023

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars												
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2023-2028	2023-2033
Total Increases in Direct Spending													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	642	0	0	0	-643	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Estimated Outlays	0	257	257	117	10	-203	-213	-223	-4	0	0	438	-2

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's May 2023 baseline; enactment was effective on October 1, 2023.

In keeping with title IV of division B, and at the direction of the Senate Committee on the Budget, this division is considered authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation. As a result, the estimated budgetary effects are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. Division B also requires the exclusion of the estimated budgetary effects from the pay-as-you-go scorecards maintained by the Senate and the Office of Management and Budget.

Title I extends, through November 17, 2023, certain provisions of the compact of free association with the Federated States of Micronesia and federal program and services agreements with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Title I also extends the deadline to promulgate regulations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Title II extends, through December 31, 2023, authority for federal aviation programs, including operations of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), air navigation facilities and equipment, and other related programs. Title II also provides for the extension of authority for expenditures from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund (AATF) and for the collection of taxes that fund the AATF, among other activities.

Title II extends the FAA's authorization and it provides \$842 million in contract authority (a form of mandatory budget authority) for the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) through December 31, 2023. In keeping with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, CBO assumes that funding provided by the bill for the first three months of fiscal year 2024 continues at the same rate through the rest of that year and in each subsequent year. CBO estimates that enacting the bill results in baseline contract authority totaling \$3.35 billion annually in 2024 and each subsequent year. That amount is equal to funding provided in 2023 and is assumed to continue in each year in CBO's baseline. Therefore, enacting the legislation results in no net increase in AIP contract authority relative to CBO's baseline. Authorizing laws provide the AIP with contract authority, but outlays of that authority are generally considered discretionary; those outlays are controlled by obligation limitations in appropriation acts. (Obligation limitations are provisions of a law or legislation that restrict or reduce the availability of budget authority that would have become available under another law.)

Subsection (a) of section 2202 reauthorizes the Non-Premium War Risk Insurance Program of the FAA through December 31, 2023. That program provides free insurance to certain air carriers engaged in operations that are deemed essential to U.S. foreign policy or national security. In general, amounts in the Aviation Insurance Revolving Fund are available without further appropriation to support the program; any associated spending is classified as mandatory. Using historical information on program claims and administrative costs, CBO estimates that enacting section 2202 increases direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2024-2033 period.

Title III extends, through November 17, 2023, a variety of programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services, including collections of fees related to animal drugs and generic animal drugs; funding for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, and teacher health centers; and funding for special diabetes programs. Title III also extends the authority for certain emergency responses, including appointments of National Disaster Medical System personnel and the temporary reassignment of state and local personnel during a public health emergency. Title III extends certain human services programs pertaining to child and family services, personal responsibility education, and sexual risk avoidance education. Title III also delays cuts to Medicaid disproportionate share hospital payments and decreases amounts available for the Medicaid Improvement Fund.