



Fiscal Year 2024, U.S. House of Representatives

As of November 16, 2023

This report summarizes the Congressional Budget Office's cost estimates of proposed discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2024 contained in legislation considered by the House of Representatives.

Table 1 is a summary for allocation enforcement under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344). **Table 2** is a summary of advance appropriations provided in 2024 appropriation legislation for future fiscal years. **Table 3** is a summary for statutory enforcement under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA, P.L. 118-5). **Table 4** summarizes CBO's estimates of changes in direct spending that would result from provisions that make changes in mandatory programs.

Status of Appropriation Legislation

The tables reflect CBO's estimates for each piece of legislation at the most recent stage of Congressional consideration, starting with the version reported by the House Committee on Appropriations. Estimates were prepared relative to CBO's May 2023 baseline.

Enacted Appropriation Legislation

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of P.L. 118-15)

Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of P.L. 118-122)

Passed by the House of Representatives

Defense (H.R. 4365)

Energy and Water (H.R. 4394)

Homeland Security (H.R. 4367)

Interior and Environment (H.R. 4821)

Legislative Branch (H.R. 4364)

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs (H.R. 4366)

State, Foreign Operations (H.R. 4665)

Ukraine Security Assistance and Oversight Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024 (H.R. 5692)

Reported by the House Committee on Appropriations

Agriculture (H.R. 4368)

Financial Services (H.R. 4664)

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (H.R. 4820)

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)

Table 1 compares cost estimates for appropriation legislation for fiscal year 2024 as considered by the House with allocations provided for each of the 12 Appropriations Subcommittees. Those allocations are made as required by section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended. The allocations and the current-status amounts include new discretionary budget authority and outlays from the most recent stage of action for legislation considered for 2024 as well as certain budget authority and outlays resulting from appropriations enacted in prior years.

Table 1.
Comparison of 302(b) Allocations and Current-Status Amounts, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Millions of Dollars		Allocations ^{a, b}	Current Status ^{b, c}			Comparison With Allocations
			Base Funding	Designated Funding	Total	
Agriculture ^d	BA:	17,838	17,838	0	17,838	0
	O:	25,564	25,665	0	25,665	101
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	58,676	0	0	0	-58,676
	O:	79,553	39,098	0	39,098	-40,455
Defense	BA:	826,448	826,448	0	826,448	0
	O:	790,121	789,842	0	789,842	-279
Energy and Water ^e	BA:	52,378	51,381	0	51,381	-997
	O:	63,218	63,197	0	63,197	-21
Financial Services ^{f, g}	BA:	11,454	11,311	143	11,454	0
	O:	30,462	30,946	110	31,056	594
Homeland Security	BA:	83,054	62,785	20,261	83,046	-8
	O:	83,847	82,610	1,216	83,826	-21
Interior and Environment ^h	BA:	28,067	25,378	2,650	28,028	-39
	O:	45,758	44,686	910	45,596	-162
Labor, HHS, Education ^d	BA:	149,543	24,749	0	24,749	-124,794
	O:	241,402	184,111	0	184,111	-57,291
Legislative Branch ⁱ	BA:	6,746	5,298	0	5,298	-1,448
	O:	6,630	5,533	0	5,533	-1,097
Military Construction, VA	BA:	155,701	155,693	0	155,693	-8
	O:	152,724	152,718	0	152,718	-6
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	41,367	40,367	0	40,367	-1,000
	O:	61,393	59,964	0	59,964	-1,429
Transportation, HUD ^g	BA:	65,208	65,208	0	65,208	0
	O:	179,944	178,371	0	178,371	-1,573
Total	BA:	1,496,480	1,286,456	23,054	1,309,510	-186,970
	O:	1,760,616	1,656,741	2,236	1,658,977	-101,639

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.

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Table 1. Comparison of 302(b) Allocations and Current-Status Amounts, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Continued

- a. On June 16, 2023, the House Committee on Appropriations ordered reported interim suballocations, under the provisions of section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), for the 12 Appropriations Subcommittees, pending publication of the Appropriations Committee's 302(a) allocation in the *Congressional Record* by the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget.
- b. In consultation with the House Budget Committee, current-status amounts and allocations exclude amounts previously enacted and designated as an emergency requirement for fiscal year 2024 for allocation enforcement under the Congressional Budget Act. That treatment is similar to the treatment of funding under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended. The funding was provided before the enactment of a resolution on the budget contained in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, P.L. 118-5), 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).
- c. Current-status amounts include—and allocations may be adjusted to account for—funding for certain activities designated as disaster relief, certain activities related to program integrity, and wildfire suppression in accordance with section 251 of the Deficit Control Act. Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act requires the Chair of the House Budget Committee and the Chair of the House Appropriations Committee to adjust allocations to accommodate such funding. In the House, funding designated as an emergency requirement is excluded from allocations and current-status amounts.
- 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 allocations, current-status amounts, and statutory caps exclude \$50 million in budget authority and \$59 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture (H.R. 4368) and \$642 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 allocations, current-status amounts, and the statutory caps exclude \$2,829 million in budget authority and \$2,829 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water (H.R. 4394).

For purposes of estimating H.R. 4394 (Energy and Water), 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 \$99 million less than the appropriation for PPW expenses in H.R. 4394. Therefore, CBO's cost estimate for H.R. 4394 includes an additional offset of that amount.

- f. Section 501 of H.R. 4664 (Financial Services) would change the way the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is funded. CBO estimates that enacting the provision would affect when revenues would be recorded in the federal budget: It would reduce revenues by \$636 million in 2024 and increase them in later years by the same amount. There would be no net effect on revenues over the 2024-2028 period or the 2024-2033 period. Reductions in the amounts received by CFPB from the Federal Reserve would be recorded immediately, but resulting increases in remittances to the Treasury from the Federal Reserve would not be recorded until later years.

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Table 1. Comparison of 302(b) Allocations and Current-Status Amounts, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Continued

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- g. Section 642 of H.R. 4664 (Financial Services) and section 420 of H.R. 4820 (Transportation, HUD) would affect revenues by rescinding amounts provided to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in P.L. 117-169, an act to provide reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con Res. 14. (A portion of those amounts was rescinded by the FRA.) H.R. 4664 (Financial Services) would rescind \$10.2 billion, and H.R. 4820 (Transportation, HUD) would rescind \$25.035 billion. CBO anticipates that rescinding those amounts would result in fewer enforcement actions by the IRS over the next decade and thus in smaller revenue collections. CBO estimates the effect on revenues of each piece of legislation independently, on the basis of the agency's current baseline budget projections. CBO expects that the IRS would prioritize enforcement activities that are expected to have the largest return. Thus, subsequent or combined rescissions of funding would result in progressively larger reductions in revenues. CBO estimates that the rescission in H.R. 4664 (Financial Services) would reduce revenues by \$0.8 billion in fiscal year 2024, by \$9.7 billion over the 2024-2028 period, and by \$18.9 billion over the 2024-2033 period. CBO estimates that the rescission in H.R. 4820 (Transportation, HUD) would reduce revenues by \$1.999 billion in fiscal year 2024, by \$24.996 billion over the 2024-2028 period, and by \$50.859 billion over the 2024-2033 period. If the provisions were combined into one piece of legislation, the estimated reduction in revenues would be larger.
- h. Two provisions of H.R. 4821 (Interior and Environment) would reduce revenues. Section 457 would disapprove the final ruling published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the *Federal Register* on November 30, 2022, which reclassified the northern long-eared bat from threatened to endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA, P.L. 93-205). CBO expects that reversing that reclassification would reduce protections for that species, resulting in reduced enforcement of ESA violations, which generate revenue collections in the form of civil and criminal penalties. As a result, CBO estimates that enacting section 457 would reduce revenues by an insignificant amount because of the small number of related cases expected to occur over the 2024-2033 period. Section 536 would prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from using funds to carry out some law enforcement activities, which include the ability to carry firearms, issue warrants, or make certain arrests. CBO estimates that the provision would reduce revenues from collections of civil and criminal penalties by less than \$500,000.
- i. By long-standing convention, the legislation reported by the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch (H.R. 4364) does not include funding for Senate-related items.
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Table 2 displays advance appropriations—budget authority provided in appropriation legislation that becomes available for obligation one or more fiscal years after the budget year for which the legislation is considered. The amounts shown are incorporated into the current status of discretionary appropriations for future years when the Congress considers appropriation legislation for those respective years.

Table 2.						
Advance Appropriations Provided in 2024 Appropriation Legislation, by Appropriations Subcommittee						
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						
		2025				2026
		Subject to Limits			Total	
		Identified Accounts	Indian Health Accounts	Not Subject to Limits		
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	5,879	0	5,879	0
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	0	0	0	0	0
Military Construction, VA	BA:	0	0	112,582	112,582	0
Transportation, HUD	BA:	4,400	0	0	4,400	0
Total		4,400	5,879	112,582	122,861	0
Memorandum:						
Limits on Budget Authority ^a		28,852	5,878	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

- a. Section 112 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118-5) restricts the House from considering legislation that would provide advance appropriations other than for accounts identified by in that act or by the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget in a statement published in the *Congressional Record*. The limits on budget authority indicated in this memorandum line apply to those specified accounts.

Table 3 summarizes discretionary spending under 2024 legislation and delineates budget authority that is subject to limits (called caps) established in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, Public Law 118-5).^a In 2024, separate caps exist for defense funding (in law, *revised security*, which is budget function 050), and for nondefense funding (*revised nonsecurity*, which covers all other budget functions). The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the FRA, provides for certain adjustments to the caps.

Table 3.
Statutory Caps and Adjustments, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Millions of Dollars		Spending Counted for Statutory Caps ^a									Emergency Spending Not Counted for Caps ^b		Total ^c
		Constrained by Caps			Adjustment to Caps								
					Security		Nonsecurity						
		Security	Nonsecurity	Total	Emergency	Emergency	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression				
Agriculture ^c	BA:	0	17,838	17,838	0	0	0	0	0	17,838	0	17,838	
	O:	0	25,665	25,665	0	0	0	0	0	25,665	0	25,665	
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,400	
	O:	1,337	37,761	39,098	0	0	0	0	0	39,098	246	39,344	
Defense	BA:	826,261	187	826,448	0	0	0	0	0	826,448	0	826,448	
	O:	789,666	176	789,842	0	0	0	0	0	789,842	0	789,842	
Energy and Water ^{c, d}	BA:	32,513	18,868	51,381	0	0	0	0	0	51,381	13,688	65,069	
	O:	30,912	32,285	63,197	0	0	0	0	0	63,197	280	63,477	
Financial Services	BA:	45	11,266	11,311	0	0	143	0	0	11,454	1	11,455	
	O:	43	30,903	30,946	0	0	110	0	0	31,056	1	31,057	
Homeland Security ^a	BA:	3,375	59,410	62,785	0	16,000	20,261	0	0	99,046	1,320	100,366	
	O:	3,390	79,220	82,610	0	962	1,216	0	0	84,788	28	84,816	
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	25,378	25,378	0	0	0	0	2,650	28,028	16,268	44,296	
	O:	0	44,686	44,686	0	0	0	0	910	45,596	1,341	46,937	
Labor, HHS, Education ^c	BA:	0	24,749	24,749	0	0	0	0	0	24,749	495	25,244	
	O:	0	184,111	184,111	0	0	0	0	0	184,111	82	184,193	
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	5,298	5,298	0	0	0	0	0	5,298	0	5,298	
	O:	0	5,533	5,533	0	0	0	0	0	5,533	0	5,533	
Military Construction, VA	BA:	17,474	138,219	155,693	0	0	0	0	0	155,693	0	155,693	
	O:	15,305	137,413	152,718	0	0	0	0	0	152,718	0	152,718	
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	40,367	40,367	0	0	0	0	0	40,367	1,000	41,367	
	O:	0	59,964	59,964	0	500	0	0	0	60,464	200	60,664	
Transportation, HUD	BA:	388	64,820	65,208	0	0	0	0	0	65,208	36,811	102,019	
	O:	405	177,966	178,371	0	0	0	0	0	178,371	648	179,019	
Total	BA:	880,056	406,400	1,286,456	0	16,000	20,404	0	2,650	1,325,510	70,983	1,396,493	
	O:	841,058	815,683	1,656,741	0	1,462	1,326	0	910	1,660,439	2,826	1,663,265	

Memorandum:

Limits on Budget Authority in the FRA^a

Under section 102									
2 U.S.C. § 901(d)(1)	849,775	736,428	1,586,203	n.a.	n.a.	20,404	2,447	2,650	
Under section 101(a)									
2 U.S.C. § 901(c)(9)	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 3. Statutory Caps and Adjustments, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Continued

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- a. In 2024, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) established by the FRA and enforced through sequestration. Because the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of P.L. 118-122) provides partial-year continuing appropriations beyond December 31, 2023, the caps established by section 102 of the FRA will be used for sequestration unless the Congress passes all of the appropriation acts for the full fiscal year before April 30, 2024, or passes other legislation to intervene. If full-year appropriation acts were enacted before April 30, 2024, the caps established by section 101(a) of the FRA would be used for sequestration.

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. Some adjustments to the caps on discretionary budget authority that result from funding designated for specific activities are themselves limited. For each relevant account, the Deficit Control Act specifies limits on program integrity efforts and wildfire suppression. That law also specifies the calculations that govern limits for disaster relief, which are determined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The limits on cap adjustments shown in the table are CBO's calculations of the amounts; however, the final authority to determine the amount of adjustments to the caps rests with OMB. (For more information, see Office of Management and Budget, Sequestration Reports & Orders, *OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2024* (August 2023), <https://t.ly/w9cCd>.)

- b. Emergency spending not counted for the caps includes security and nonsecurity budget authority and outlays.
- c. The budget authority and outlays discussed in footnotes d and e of Table 1 are excluded from this table because those amounts are excluded from the caps and from CBO's cost estimates for appropriation legislation.
- d. Provisions of H.R. 4394 (Energy and Water) would expand the purposes for which certain previously enacted emergency appropriations that are not counted for statutory caps could be spent. H.R. 4394 would designate the budgetary effects of those provisions as an emergency requirement in keeping with section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Deficit Control Act. If enacted, those emergency designations would result in a cap adjustment. However, at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, the estimated 2024 budgetary effects of those provisions are reflected in this table as changes to emergency funding that is not counted for the statutory caps.
- e. Spending within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security includes \$16 billion in budget authority and \$962 million in outlays stemming from a full-year appropriation provided by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of P.L. 118-15), that is available through the end of fiscal year 2024. That funding is designated as an emergency requirement in keeping with section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Deficit Control Act and is included in amounts subject to the caps.

Table 4 summarizes the estimated budgetary effects of changes in mandatory programs (CHIMPs) contained in 2024 appropriation legislation. In keeping with the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 102-508) and scorekeeping guideline 3, when appropriation acts include changes that affect spending for mandatory programs in the current year or budget year, those spending effects (but not the revenue effects) are included in estimates of discretionary funding provided by those acts for the purpose of judging the acts' compliance with limits on budget authority.

Table 4.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of Changes in Mandatory Programs Contained in 2024 Appropriation Legislation,
by Appropriations Subcommittee

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars												
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2024-2033
Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending												
Agriculture	BA:	-7,452	222	30	32	32	31	31	31	31	32	-6,980
	O:	-1,828	-908	-903	-876	-695	-593	-363	-269	31	32	-6,372
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defense	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy and Water	BA:	-5,578	0	35	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5,576
	O:	-693	-1,001	-1,131	-1,234	-816	-396	-151	-28	0	0	-5,450
Financial Services	BA:	-14,061	-642	-649	-656	-678	-701	-723	-747	-818	-845	-20,520
	O:	-948	-1,350	-1,942	-2,266	-2,569	-3,005	-3,237	-3,205	-788	-831	-20,141
Homeland Security	BA:	-299	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-281
	O:	-14	-50	-63	-47	-31	-25	-9	-6	-5	-3	-253
Interior and Environment	BA:	-8,907	-74	-57	-59	-63	-66	-84	-107	-179	-219	-9,815
	O:	310	-600	-805	-664	-324	-96	-104	-112	-180	-219	-2,794
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legislative Branch	BA:	-4	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7	-7	-59
	O:	-4	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7	-7	-59
Military Construction, VA	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	-11,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11,135
	O:	-953	-2,935	-3,680	-2,895	-660	0	0	0	0	0	-11,123
Transportation, HUD	BA:	-25,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25,035
	O:	-1,014	-1,493	-2,021	-2,626	-3,350	-4,142	-5,087	-5,302	0	0	-25,035
Total	BA:	-72,471	-487	-641	-722	-715	-742	-782	-829	-973	-1,039	-79,401
	O:	-5,144	-8,342	-10,551	-10,614	-8,451	-8,263	-8,957	-8,928	-949	-1,028	-71,227

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.