Table 1: Estimated Discretionary Spending Under Division A, the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024, by Appropriations Subcommittee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Security</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonsecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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Memorandum:

Limits on Budget Authority in the FRA:

Under section 102:
2 U.S.C. § 901(c)(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; FRA = Fiscal Responsibility Act; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs; n.a. = not applicable.

* On November 16, 2023, CBO reposted this cost estimate to correct amounts in the memorandum for limits on budget authority under section 102 of the FRA. The amounts as originally posted for defense-related budget authority ($849,816 million) and for the total ($1,586,244 million) were overstated by $41 million each.
CBO’s estimates of budget authority and outlays constrained by caps reflected in this table are $3 million and $2 million greater, respectively, than the estimates of such budget authority reflected in CBO’s estimate for H.R. 5860, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024, and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 118-15). There are three reasons for those differences: First, CBO estimates that new provisions of the legislation would increase outlays by $97 million. Second, technical revisions to account for updated information from the Administration concerning budget execution for rescissions increased CBO’s estimates of budget authority and outlays, on net, by $3 million and $7 million, respectively. Third, to correct a database error, this estimate excludes $102 million in outlays that were mistakenly included in CBO’s previous estimate.

a. The appropriations and authorities under the jurisdiction of these four Subcommittees would be continued through January 19, 2024: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration; Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies; Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies; and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies.

The appropriations and authorities under the jurisdiction of these eight subcommittees would be continued through February 2, 2024: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies; Defense; Financial Services and General Government; Homeland Security; Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education; Legislative Branch; and State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

b. In 2024, most discretionary budget authority is subject to limits (or caps) established by the FRA and enforced through sequestration. 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. Under this legislation, which would provide continuing appropriations beyond December 31, 2023, the caps established by section 102 of the FRA would be used for sequestration unless the Congress enacted all of the appropriation acts for the full fiscal year before April 30, 2024, or enacted 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.

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. For this estimate, in keeping with 2023 legislation, funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is included under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government. (Historically, in even-numbered years, funding for that commission is provided under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture.)
f. Spending under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and Science includes $17 million in outlays stemming from section 122 of P.L. 118-15, which extended the period in which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration can liquidate certain obligations.

Section 138 (as added by the legislation) would extend, through February 2, 2024, the Undetectable Firearms Act, which prohibits the manufacture, import, sale, or possession of any firearm that cannot be detected by a walk-through metal detector. CBO estimates that, on an annualized basis, that extension would increase revenues from criminal fines by less than $500,000.

g. 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.

h. 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 and Other Extensions Act (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.

Section 101(6) of division A would extend several immigration programs through February 2, 2024, that otherwise will expire after November 17, 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 would affect revenues because the proposed extension 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, 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 would 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.

i. Section 146 would provide a $174,000 payment to the beneficiary of a deceased Member of Congress. Such payments are mandatory and are not reflected in this table.
Title I. Extensions and Other Matters

Sec. 102 Extension of Agricultural Programs
Budget Authority: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Outlays: 159 -3 -25 -40 -43 -30 -15 -3 0 0 48 0

Title II. Health and Human Services

Subtitle A. Public Health Extenders

Sec. 201 Extension for Community Health Centers, National Health Service Corps, and Teaching Health Centers That Operate Graduate Medical Education Programs
Budget Authority: 766 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 766 766
Outlays: 297 306 150 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 766 766

Sec. 202 Extension of Special Diabetes Programs
Budget Authority: 52 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 52 52
Outlays: 14 32 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 52 52

Subtitle B. Medicaid

Sec. 302 Medicaid Improvement Fund Reduction
Budget Authority: 0 0 0 0 -561 0 0 0 0 0 -561 -561
Outlays: 0 0 0 0 -177 -186 -195 -3 0 0 -177 -561

Subtitle C. Human Services

Sec. 402 Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Extension
Budget Authority: 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 13
Outlays: 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 13

Sec. 403 Personal Responsibility Education Extension
Budget Authority: 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 13
Outlays: 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 13

Subtitle D. Medicare

Sec. 501 Extending Floor for Work Geographic Index Programs
Budget Authority: 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 20
Outlays: 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 20

Sec. 502 Revising Phase-In of Medicare Clinical Laboratory Test Payment Changes
Budget Authority: 438 -323 -288 0 -1,417 -302 605 7 202 489 -1,590 -589
Outlays: 438 -323 -288 0 -1,417 -302 605 7 202 489 -1,590 -589

Sec. 503 Medicare Improvement Fund
Budget Authority: 287 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 287 287
Outlays: 0 29 189 37 32 0 0 0 0 0 287 287

Total Changes in Direct Spending
Budget Authority: 1,589 -323 -288 0 -1,978 -302 605 7 202 489 -1,000 0
Outlays: 954 41 30 11 -1,604 -518 395 1 202 489 -568 0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates are relative to CBO's May 2023 baseline. CBO estimates that sections 101, 203, 301, and 401 would not affect direct spending or revenues.

In keeping with title III of division B, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, this division is considered authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation. As a result, the estimated budgetary effects would be 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 would extend, through February 2, 2024, certain provisions of the compacts of free association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and federal program and services agreements with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Title I also would extend certain provisions of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 through September 30, 2024, or a later date, as applicable, and would rescind $177 million in funding for the Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program.

Title II would extend, through January 19, 2024, a variety of programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services, including funding for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, teacher health centers, and special diabetes programs. In addition, the title would decrease amounts available for the Medicaid Improvement Fund and increase amounts available for the Medicare Improvement Fund. The title also would delay by one year the next data-reporting period for certain clinical laboratory tests and the phase-in of payment reductions under the Medicare private payor rate-based Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule.

Title II would extend, through January 19, 2024, a variety of programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services, including funding for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, teacher health centers, and special diabetes programs. In addition, the title would decrease amounts available for the Medicaid Improvement Fund and increase amounts available for the Medicare Improvement Fund. The title also would delay by one year the next data-reporting period for certain clinical laboratory tests and the phase-in of payment reductions under the Medicare private payor rate-based Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule.

a. At the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, CBO has excluded the cost of amending the Dairy Base Production History Adjustment in section 102 from the costs attributable to this legislation. CBO estimates that the cost of enacting that provision would total $105 million over the 2024-2033 period.