



CBO Estimate of Senate Amendment 1371, the National Security and Border Act, 2024
As posted on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on December 5, 2023
<https://tinyurl.com/2x945xe8>

Table 1. Discretionary Spending Under Division A, the National Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2024-2028	2024-2033
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		
	Increases or Decreases (-) in Discretionary Spending Designated as an Emergency Requirement											
Title I (Defense)												
Budget Authority	62,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,044	62,044
Estimated Outlays	18,467	18,665	11,076	7,250	3,616	1,397	531	214	65	32	59,074	61,313
Title II (Energy and Water)^a												
Budget Authority	248	0	0	0	-20	-40	-150	-150	-90	-50	228	-252
Estimated Outlays	83	338	367	74	-294	-195	-125	-150	-90	-50	568	-42
Title III (Homeland Security)												
Budget Authority	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Estimated Outlays	81	387	286	170	69	7	0	0	0	0	993	1,000
Title IV (Labor, Health and Human Services)												
Budget Authority	2,409	170	130	75	80	80	80	85	85	90	2,864	3,284
Estimated Outlays	542	870	830	542	80	80	80	85	85	90	2,864	3,284
Title V (State and Foreign Operations)^a												
Budget Authority	34,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,162	34,162
Estimated Outlays	17,708	8,818	3,184	2,046	1,163	635	370	186	78	17	32,919	34,205
Total Changes												
Budget Authority	99,863	170	130	75	60	40	-70	-65	-5	40	100,298	100,238
Estimated Outlays	36,881	29,078	15,743	10,082	4,634	1,924	856	335	138	89	96,418	99,760

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
Estimates are relative to CBO's May 2023 baseline; enactment is assumed in December 2023.

Division A would provide appropriations for fiscal year 2024 to respond to the situation in Ukraine and Israel and to provide other related assistance. The legislation would designate those amounts as emergency requirements in keeping with section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

a. Two provisions of division A would affect nonemergency spending. Specifically, CBO estimates that section 201 of title II (Energy and Water) would increase uranium-related receipts by a total of \$500 million over the 2028-2033 period, thus reducing nonemergency budget authority and outlays. CBO also estimates that section 508 of title V (State and Foreign Operations) would increase nonemergency outlays for direct loans administered by the International Monetary Fund by \$275 million over the 2026-2030 period.



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Table 2. Discretionary Spending Under Division B, the Border Security and Combatting Fentanyl Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2024-2028	2024-2033	
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033			
	Increases or Decreases (-) in Discretionary Spending Designated as an Emergency Requirement												
Title I (Commerce, Justice, Science)													
Budget Authority	1,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,659	1,659	
Estimated Outlays	263	173	295	572	213	142	0	0	0	0	1,516	1,658	
Title II (Homeland Security)													
Budget Authority	8,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,501	8,501	
Estimated Outlays	3,233	1,967	1,888	577	456	351	28	0	0	0	8,121	8,500	
Title III (Labor, Health and Human Services)													
Budget Authority	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	
Estimated Outlays	78	12	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	98	99	
Title IV (State and Foreign Operations)													
Budget Authority	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	450	
Estimated Outlays	57	104	98	76	55	29	15	7	4	1	390	446	
Total Changes													
Budget Authority	10,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,710	10,710	
Estimated Outlays	3,631	2,256	2,284	1,228	726	523	43	7	4	1	10,125	10,703	

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's May 2023 baseline; enactment is assumed in December 2023.

Division B would provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for additional border security and for combatting fentanyl. The legislation would designate those amounts as emergency requirements in keeping with section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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Table 3. Direct Spending and Revenues Under Division C, Other Matters

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2024-2028	2024-2033
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		
Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending												
Title I. Amending Compacts of Free Association^a												
Budget Authority	805	573	278	185	87	89	81	83	88	92	1,928	2,361
Outlays	802	573	278	185	87	89	81	83	88	92	1,925	2,358
On-Budget Outlays	805	573	278	185	87	89	81	83	88	92	1,928	2,361
Off-Budget Outlays	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
Title II. FEND Off Fentanyl Act^b												
Budget Authority	0	0	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	10	12	60
Outlays	0	0	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	10	12	60
Total Changes in Direct Spending												
Budget Authority	805	573	280	189	93	97	91	93	98	102	1,940	2,421
Outlays	802	573	280	189	93	97	91	93	98	102	1,937	2,418
On-Budget Outlays	805	573	280	189	93	97	91	93	98	102	1,940	2,421
Off-Budget Outlays	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
Increases in Revenues												
Title II. FEND Off Fentanyl Act^b												
Estimated Revenues	0	0	2	5	7	10	13	13	13	14	14	77
Total Changes in Revenues	0	0	2	5	7	10	13	13	13	14	14	77
Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit												
From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues												
Effect on the Deficit	802	573	278	184	86	87	78	80	85	88	1,923	2,341
On-Budget	805	573	278	184	86	87	78	80	85	88	1,926	2,344
Off-Budget	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's May 2023 baseline. Enactment is assumed in December 2023.

In keeping with title III of division C, 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 would be subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. Division C 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.

- a. Title I would amend each Compact of Free Association and the subsidiary agreements between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau, often called freely associated states. The compacts and subsidiary agreements govern political, economic, and military relationships between the United States and those entities. For more information, see Congressional Budget Office, cost estimate for H.J. Res. 96, the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2023 (December 6, 2023), www.cbo.gov/publication/59816.
- b. Title II would extend the statute of limitations for penalties under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act from 5 years to 10 years and impose various reporting requirements on the Treasury. The bill also would impose sanctions on any foreign person involved in fentanyl trafficking and codify existing sanctions targeting illicit drug trafficking established under Executive Order 14509, which authorizes the Department of the Treasury to seize assets and block transactions of any foreign person who engages in or supports those who engage in illicit drug trafficking. For more information, see Congressional Budget Office, cost estimate for S. 1271, the FEND Off Fentanyl Act (November 15, 2023), www.cbo.gov/publication/59759.