



An Introduction to the Congressional Budget Office

Lawmakers created the Congressional Budget Office to help Congress play a stronger role in budget matters. CBO was established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (the Budget Act) to provide objective, nonpartisan information to support the Congressional budget process and to help Congress make effective budget and economic policy. The agency offers an alternative to the information provided by the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies in the executive branch.

Congress sets CBO's priorities. Under the Budget Act, CBO works for all Congressional committees, with its chief responsibility being to help the Budget Committees with the matters under their jurisdiction. Priority under the act is also given to the House and Senate Appropriations, House Ways and Means, and Senate Finance Committees. The agency also works closely with the leadership of both chambers.

Each year, the agency's economists, budget analysts, and other experts (such as demographers and engineers) fulfill thousands of requests for technical assistance, produce hundreds of cost estimates for proposed legislation, and prepare dozens of reports and other materials on a variety of topics. CBO conducts objective, impartial analysis and hires employees without regard to political affiliation. The agency does not make policy recommendations. CBO's published cost estimates and reports are available to Congress and the public on the agency's website, www.cbo.gov, as is this [document](#) and other information about CBO.

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What Kind of Information Does CBO Provide?

CBO provides budgetary and economic information in a variety of ways and at various points in the legislative process.

Baseline Budget and Economic Projections

As required by the Budget Act, CBO regularly publishes [projections of budgetary and economic outcomes](#) that reflect the assumption that current laws about federal spending and revenues will generally remain in place. The economic forecast includes projections of income, interest rates, and other variables. It draws information from the agency's ongoing analysis of daily economic events and data, the major commercial forecasting services, consultation with economists both within and outside the federal government, and the advice of the experts on the agency's Panel of Economic Advisers. (For more information, see [CBO Explains How It Develops the Budget Baseline](#) and [How CBO Produces Its 10-Year Economic Forecast](#).)

CBO uses its economic forecast as a basis for projecting revenues from each major revenue source, spending for every federal budget account, the resulting deficits or surpluses, and federal debt. Those budget projections—often referred to as CBO's budget baseline—provide a benchmark that is used to evaluate the anticipated effects of proposed legislation and to determine whether the legislation is subject to various budget enforcement procedures. Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT)—a bicameral Congressional committee that works closely with the tax-writing committees—relies on CBO's baseline budget projections, and CBO and JCT frequently collaborate. For a discussion of that relationship, see “Cost Estimates and Mandate Statements.”

CBO's budget baseline covers the 10-year period used in the Congressional budget process. Specific [rules for developing baseline projections](#) are set in law (in particular, by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) or have been developed by CBO in consultation with the House and Senate Budget Committees. Reports on those projections usually describe differences between current and previous projections, compare CBO's economic forecast with other forecasts, and show the budgetary effects of some alternative policies.

Frequency: A recurring report, [The Budget and Economic Outlook](#) is generally issued each winter and updated in the summer; the budget projections are usually also updated in the spring. The schedule for those reports sometimes varies, depending on the timing of major legislation.

Technical Assistance

CBO fulfills numerous requests for technical assistance as committees are crafting legislation, as amendments to bills are being debated, and at other stages in the legislative process. The agency's analysts often provide preliminary estimates to committee staff, helping them weigh different options for achieving legislative goals. For draft legislation, CBO's technical assistance may be confidential. (For a more detailed discussion, see “[How Does CBO Make Its Work Available?](#)”)

By law, CBO's primary responsibility is to Congressional committees, but to the extent practicable, the agency also provides information to Members' offices. The most common request is for a preliminary estimate of the effects on [direct \(mandatory\) spending](#) of a bill or a tentative proposal. The agency provides help—in phone calls, emails, and meetings—to Members and their staff as they consider and draft bills or as they ask questions about a complicated estimate or report.

Individual Members and staff seeking a review of bill language may submit a request, with any draft language attached or the bill number referenced, by email to costestimates@cbo.gov. If time allows, CBO provides preliminary feedback about a bill's possible effects on direct spending, usually by phone or email. If analysts cannot work on a request right away, the agency will provide a sense of whether or when they can.

Frequency: CBO fulfills thousands of requests for technical assistance each year.

Cost Estimates and Mandate Statements

CBO is required by law to produce a [cost estimate](#) for nearly every bill that is approved by a full committee of either the House or the Senate. The agency also publishes cost estimates at other stages of the legislative process if requested to do so by a relevant committee or by the Congressional leadership. In addition, CBO reviews bills scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules in the House (a procedure sometimes used to consider legislation on the House floor in an expedited manner).

Cost estimates typically show how a bill would affect discretionary spending, mandatory spending, or revenues over the next 5 or 10 years, depending on the type of spending involved, and describe the basis for the estimate. Those estimates also include [analyses of any mandates](#) and associated costs that bills would impose on state, local, and tribal governments or on the private sector. For a bill considered under suspension of the rules in the House, CBO provides information about the bill's effects on direct spending and revenues. (Sometimes, CBO incorporates dynamic analysis into its cost estimates. For a discussion of those instances, see [“How Does CBO Carry Out Its Work?”](#))

To enhance transparency and provide more complete information, CBO may include additional information about the potential fiscal effects of proposed legislation. Such information may include effects that occur outside the traditional 10-year projection period used for budget enforcement purposes. It may also include fiscal effects that are not counted in a bill's cost estimate under [scorekeeping guidelines](#) but that would be incorporated into the agency's baseline projections if the legislation were enacted. The information could be quantitative or qualitative, depending on whether CBO is able to estimate those effects.

CBO's cost estimates are advisory. They can—but need not—be used to enforce budgetary rules or targets. Moreover, CBO does not enforce those rules; that is the role of the Budget Committees, Congress' scorekeepers. As House or Senate budgetary rules have changed, CBO has modified its cost estimates to include additional information necessary to support the Budget Committees' scorekeeping work. For instance, CBO includes budgetary information about the decades beyond the standard 10-year budget period in its cost estimates to help the committees make determinations about points of order. (Points of order are prohibitions against certain Congressional actions or consideration of certain types of legislation. Those prohibitions are enforced when a Member raises a point of order against actions or legislation that may violate the rules when it is pending in the House or the Senate.)

CBO's analysts are available to answer questions from Members and their staff about cost estimates. For more information, see [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#).

For tax legislation, CBO is required by statute to use estimates provided by JCT. When legislation includes provisions that would change the Internal Revenue Code, CBO's cost estimates include estimates provided by JCT of tax provisions alongside its own estimates of the nontax provisions. More specifically, CBO's cost estimates incorporate JCT's projections of the budgetary effects of proposals that would alter income, estate and gift, excise, and payroll taxes. CBO typically estimates other revenue effects from legislation, including changes to customs duties, remittances from the Federal Reserve, and a wide variety of fees and fines.

When legislation includes changes to both tax provisions and other provisions, JCT and CBO collaborate to produce estimates that reflect any interactions. For the 2022 reconciliation legislation, for example, estimates of the budgetary effects of clean energy tax credits were prepared by JCT, whereas estimates of the effects of grants for clean energy were prepared by CBO. When tax legislation is enacted into law, CBO incorporates into its baseline projections JCT's estimates of the effects of the legislation as reported in the cost estimate previously provided to Congress. With each new baseline, CBO includes updated projections of tax revenues to reflect newly available data and updated projections of the economy, including any information that has become available after JCT's initial estimate for the legislation.

For more information on how CBO and JCT work together, see "[Frequently Asked Questions](#)."

Frequency: Produced throughout the year. CBO typically publishes about a thousand cost estimates annually.

Scorekeeping for Legislation

CBO supplies the Budget and Appropriations Committees with frequent tabulations of Congressional action affecting spending and revenues. Those [scorekeeping reports](#) provide information about whether legislative actions are consistent with the spending and revenue levels set in budget resolutions.

Frequency: Produced periodically throughout the year.

Long-Term Budget Projections

CBO provides Congress with [budget projections beyond the standard 10-year period](#). Those projections, which focus on the next 30 years, show the effects of demographic trends, economic developments, and health care costs on federal spending, revenues, and deficits. The assumptions about federal spending and revenue policies used for the long-term budget projections match those underlying the agency's 10-year baseline for the first decade and are extended in a similar way to later years. The projections also include the long-term budgetary and economic effects of some alternative policies.

Frequency: Produced annually, usually in the summer. Interim updates are provided in [The Budget and Economic Outlook](#).

Analytic Reports

CBO's [reports](#) cover every major area of federal policy, including spending programs, the tax code, and budgetary and economic challenges. Most reports are written at the request of the Chair or Ranking Member of a committee or subcommittee or at the request of the leadership of either party in the House or Senate. Often, the reports present a set of options for changes in the federal program or tax rules under consideration, estimating each option's budgetary and economic effects and discussing its benefits and drawbacks. As with the agency's other products, those reports make no recommendations.

CBO prepares some of its analytic reports annually. For instance, the agency prepares a [report each year](#) listing all programs and activities funded for the current fiscal year for which authorizations of appropriations have expired or will expire during the current fiscal year. CBO also publishes an [annual report on the Defense Department's five-year plan](#), known as the Future Years Defense Program. The report examines the plan's costs and long-term budgetary implications.

Frequency: Produced throughout the year.

Analyses of the President's Budget

After the President submits a budget, CBO produces its own [estimate of the effects of the proposed policies](#) using the agency's own economic forecast and estimating methods—the same ones it uses to develop its baseline projections of spending and revenues and to estimate the effects of other spending and revenue proposals. That approach allows Congress to compare the various proposals and projections.

Frequency: Produced annually, usually in the spring. CBO has sometimes provided an additional analysis of the effects of the President's budgetary proposals on the economy and the resulting effects on the federal budget.

Budget Options

CBO produces reference volumes that examine [options for reducing budget deficits](#). They include a wide range of options, derived from many sources, for reducing spending or increasing revenues. The agency provides estimates of the budgetary effects of each option over 10 years.

Frequency: Produced every two years.

Monthly Budget Reviews

CBO issues a [monthly analysis](#) of federal spending and revenue totals for the previous month and the fiscal year to date.

Frequency: Produced on the sixth working day of each month.

Testimony, Statements, and Answers to Questions for the Record

Representatives of CBO [testify at Congressional hearings](#), providing written statements and answering specific public questions from Members of Congress. The agency also publishes answers to Members' subsequent questions on its website.

Frequency: Produced throughout the year.

Working Papers

CBO's [working papers](#) provide technical descriptions and explanations of its analyses as well as independent research by the agency's analysts. Those publications enhance the transparency of CBO's work and encourage external review of it.

Frequency: Produced throughout the year.

Data and Technical Information

To provide more details about CBO's budget and economic projections and to increase the transparency of its other analyses, the agency posts [data and other technical information](#) on its website.

Frequency: Produced throughout the year and coordinated with the release of related publications.

Presentations

CBO's staff gives [presentations](#) on various topics to Congressional staff and outside groups. The agency generally publishes the visual content of those presentations on its website.

Frequency: Produced throughout the year.

Data Visualizations

To make CBO's analyses easier to understand, the agency publishes [visual reports, slide decks, and infographics](#) about the budget and the economy.

Frequency: Produced throughout the year.

Models

CBO develops, uses, and continually refines a variety of models, from spreadsheet calculations to large-scale simulation models. When practicable, the agency posts data, computer code, and documentation associated with its models on [CBO's GitHub page](#). For example, GitHub has that information for CBO's capital tax model, called CapTax, which is used to estimate the effects of federal taxes on the incentives to invest in capital.

In other cases, the agency provides an overview of its models in supplementary materials, such as it did for its life-cycle growth model (also called an overlapping-generations, or OLG, model), which CBO uses to estimate the long-term effects of changes in fiscal policy.

Additionally, CBO produces several easy-to-use [modeling tools for exploring legislative and policy scenarios](#). Those tools rely on data from the agency's models and are designed for a broad audience. They include a ["waterfall" model for projecting discretionary spending](#), a [calculator for tabulating debt-service costs](#), and a [workbook for defining and analyzing alternative economic scenarios](#).

For details about the agency's efforts to make its models transparent, see ["How CBO Shares Its Models."](#)

Frequency: Produced throughout the year.

How Does CBO Carry Out Its Work?

CBO's work follows processes that are specified in the Budget Act or that it has developed in concert with the House and Senate Budget Committees and Congressional leadership.

Preparing Cost Estimates and Reports

CBO is required by law to describe the basis for its cost estimates, and the agency follows the same practice for its reports.

All of CBO's work reflects the agency's objective, impartial, and nonpartisan analytic assessments. Those assessments are based on several factors:

- A detailed understanding of federal programs and revenue sources;
- Careful reading of the relevant research literature;
- Extensive analysis of data collected and reported by the government's statistical agencies and by private organizations (for example, the national income and product accounts, surveys of labor market conditions and prices, the Statistics of Income database, the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, data on national health expenditures, various health care surveys, and data on financial transactions); and
- Consultation with numerous outside experts, including professors, think-tank analysts, representatives of industry groups, other private-sector experts, and employees of federal, state, and local governments.

CBO does not attempt to predict the ways in which Congress might amend existing laws or modify legislative proposals being considered. Therefore, the agency's baseline budget and economic projections generally follow current laws (as well as rules for constructing baseline projections that are specified in law or that CBO and the Budget Committees have developed). In addition, CBO regularly shows the effects of adopting alternative policies that have been discussed by Congress.

How particular federal programs, the budget as a whole, and the U.S. economy would evolve under current law is often uncertain, as are the effects of legislation being considered by Congress. Typically, CBO aims to develop estimates that are in the middle of the range of likely outcomes and to clearly communicate the basis for those estimates and their uncertainty. In addition, the agency describes and explains the revisions to its budget and economic projections, and it reports on the accuracy of those projections.

The agency's cost estimates for legislation take that legislation as it is written and do not reflect Congressional intent or any possible future modifications to it. CBO's analysts assess the extent to which proposed policies would affect people's behavior in ways that would, in turn, affect federal revenues or spending; those effects are routinely reflected in the agency's cost estimates and reports. For example, the agency's estimates include changes

in crop production that would result if Congress adopted new farm policies, changes in the likelihood that people would take up certain government benefits if Congress altered policies pertaining to those benefits, and changes in the quantity of health care services that would be provided if Congress adjusted Medicare's payment rates for certain providers.

Conducting Dynamic Analysis

CBO routinely performs “dynamic analysis” when producing its projections of the federal budget and the U.S. economy under current law and when preparing reports requested by Congress. In a dynamic analysis, the effects stemming from changes in the size of the economy and in related indicators of economic performance are included in budgetary outcomes.

Congress directs CBO to incorporate the results of dynamic analysis into cost estimates used for budget enforcement purposes in certain instances. That direction can come through rules of the House or Senate, provisions in budget resolutions, or requests made by the House or Senate Budget Committees. Congress can also ask CBO to provide the results of dynamic analysis as supplemental information for cost estimates.

When it does dynamic analysis of legislation, CBO first develops a “conventional” cost estimate. Conventional estimates incorporate [how people and institutions are likely to behave in response](#) to a legislative proposal within the constraint that the size of the economy remains unchanged. For example, a conventional estimate could reflect changes in the likelihood that people will claim a government benefit. When performing dynamic analysis, depending on the provisions of the legislation, the agency might also estimate how groups of people are affected differently or project changes in population. CBO uses revenue estimates produced by JCT for all legislation involving the Internal Revenue Code.

For examples and more information about CBO's work on dynamic analysis, see our [Dynamic Analysis](#) page and a [presentation about dynamic analysis](#). For analyses focused mainly on economic outcomes, see our [Economic Effects of Fiscal Policy](#) page.

In certain analyses other than those for cost estimates, CBO has estimated the effects on the overall economy of significant changes in federal spending and tax policies. Some of those analyses have also examined how the projected changes in the economy would, in turn, affect the federal budget; those budgetary consequences have generally been small compared with the direct budgetary effects of the policies analyzed.

How Does CBO Make Its Work Available?

CBO releases information in ways that make it widely available, and the agency keeps the Congress informed about its completed and forthcoming work.

Releasing the Agency's Work

CBO publicly releases all of its cost estimates and analytic reports. It delivers its work to interested Members of Congress and their staff, including the sponsor of legislation or requester of a report, the Chair and Ranking Member of the committees of jurisdiction, and the Budget Committees. Soon after delivery to those key interested parties, the agency posts the work on its website. In addition, an email service; announcements on X (formerly Twitter), [Threads](#), and [LinkedIn](#); and an [RSS feed](#) notify subscribers when the agency publishes its work (all accessible from the “Stay Connected” footer on the pages of CBO’s website). CBO’s cost estimates can also be accessed through www.congress.gov on web pages for specific bills.

Requesters of analytic reports will receive an embargoed copy 24 hours in advance of the release. If a requester withdraws a request for an analytic report when the work undertaken is substantially complete or would continue to inform Congressional deliberations, CBO proceeds with its plan to release the report publicly.

Providing Confidential Information

In some circumstances, the needs of Congress as it formulates legislation require CBO to keep the results of an analysis confidential. Members and their staff often evaluate alternative proposals to accomplish a goal before they make a specific proposal public, and they need the flexibility to modify that proposal—sometimes in response to CBO’s preliminary estimates—before it becomes public. CBO’s analysts often give committee staff preliminary estimates on a broad range of legislative options, allowing them to consider different approaches before deciding on a specific legislative path.

In such situations, the agency recognizes that the confidentiality of its work is critical to a committee’s deliberations, so it keeps its preliminary estimates (as well as the identity of the requesting committee) confidential until the proposals are made public. For legislative text that is already public, preliminary information is made available to anyone who asks about it. (Public legislative proposals include introduced bills and amendments, proposals in the President’s budget, policy options that CBO has analyzed in one of its reports, and bills that have been voted on by committees or by the House or the Senate. They also include proposals that have been widely discussed in the public domain or that have been publicly discussed in some detail by their sponsors.)

The reports that committees request may also be important for policy development. For that reason, a close relationship often exists between work on a policy-oriented report and technical assistance in the development of legislation. For example, during the past few Congresses, CBO produced several reports related to prescription drugs as Congress considered legislation to lower the costs of those drugs. Because of the close connection to policy development, CBO did not disclose the requesting committee ahead of the report’s

release. Regardless of confidentiality, the agency informs Congress of the existence of such reports several months in advance of publication through its quarterly work in progress reports (as discussed below). CBO identifies the requester of a report when the report is published.

Sometimes the requestors of CBO's work have permitted the agency to share information with a broader group of interested parties or even publicly. For example, some committees have publicly posted their requests for reports. At other times, specifically in the case of recent reconciliation legislation and when the parties have agreed to such information sharing, CBO has shared information developed for authorizing committees with Congressional leadership and the Budget Committees.

Keeping Congress Informed

To provide Congress with a comprehensive review of its work, CBO releases a catalogue of its completed projects in its [annual request for appropriations](#). The agency also publishes a [quarterly report that lists recent publications and work in progress](#), which may include reports, working papers, testimonies, interactive tools, and cost estimates for bills that were ordered reported by a committee. Those reports also list the topics of requested reports that are expected to be released in the coming months.

CBO publishes a companion newsletter, *CBO's Quarter in Review*, which is a roundup of CBO's most recent publications and cost estimates (available by submitting an email address at the "Stay Connected" footer on the pages of CBO's website). In addition, CBO notes releases planned for the coming week on its [press center web page](#) and includes a schedule for publishing some of its upcoming major reports.

How Does CBO Make Its Work Transparent?

The agency engages in various activities to enhance the transparency of its work.

Transparency is a top priority for CBO. The agency is committed to providing equal and open access to the information and analysis it produces and to ensuring that its work is widely available to Congress and the public. Those efforts help CBO maintain its long-standing commitment to present clear, objective, insightful, and timely information.

CBO's [transparency efforts](#) have three principal goals: to promote a thorough understanding of the agency's analyses through accessible, clear, and detailed communication; to help people gauge how its estimates might change if policies or circumstances differed; and to enhance the credibility of the agency's analyses and processes by showing underlying data, professional research, and feedback from experts. To achieve those goals, CBO undertakes the following activities:

- **Testifying and Publishing Answers to Questions.** Representatives of CBO testify at Congressional hearings, and the agency publishes answers to Members' subsequent questions on its website.
- **Explaining Analytic Methods.** CBO publishes documents explaining its analyses, including its general approach and particular applications of its methods. In addition, most cost estimates include a section describing the basis of the estimate. To enable researchers to replicate its results, the agency posts segments of the computer code for some analyses.
- **Releasing Data.** CBO supplies many files containing the data underlying the analysis for its major reports and other studies. The agency maintains a [web page with links to many years' worth of data](#), demonstrating the underpinnings of key projections.
- **Publishing Models.** When practicable, the agency posts data, computer code, and documentation associated with its models on [CBO's GitHub page](#) or as an interactive on the website.
- **Analyzing the Accuracy of CBO's Estimates.** CBO regularly releases comparisons of its projections with actual outcomes, including a review of the accuracy of its outlay and revenue projections for the previous year, as well as periodic reviews of the accuracy of its projections of revenues, outlays, deficits, and debt over time. CBO also looks back at the accuracy of its cost estimates when the necessary data are available.
- **Comparing Current Estimates With Previous Ones.** In several of its recurring publications, CBO explains the differences between its current projections and those from the previous year. In addition, cost estimates explain the extent to which provisions and estimates resemble or differ from earlier ones.
- **Comparing CBO's Estimates With Those of Other Organizations.** CBO regularly compares its work with the budget projections of the Administration, with the economic projections of private-sector forecasters and other government agencies, and sometimes with the policy analyses of various organizations. Comparisons are often discussed with Congressional staff when time does not allow for preparing a formal presentation.
- **Estimating the Effects of Alternative Policies.** To assist policymakers and analysts who may hold differing views about the most useful benchmark for considering possible changes to laws (and to make the consequences of alternative policies more transparent), CBO estimates the effects that some alternative assumptions about future policies would have on budgetary outcomes.
- **Characterizing the Uncertainty of Estimates.** CBO's budget and economic estimates aim to be in the middle of a range of likely outcomes under a given set of policies. The agency's discussions of uncertainty (and the limitations of its analyses) help policymakers understand the factors that might cause estimates or outcomes to differ in the future.
- **Visualizing Data.** CBO's visual reports, slide decks, and infographics about the budget and the economy help make the agency's projections easier to understand.
- **Conducting Outreach.** CBO's staff communicates with people outside the agency every day to explain CBO's findings and methods and to receive feedback that helps maintain and improve the quality of the agency's work. CBO's most important outreach is its direct communication with Congress. The Director meets regularly with Members of Congress to explain the agency's work, respond to questions, and obtain feedback.

CBO also publishes blog posts highlighting key issues. Finally, the agency works to ensure that it answers questions from the press in a timely fashion and connects members of the media with CBO's products as they are published.

CBO convenes expert Panels of Economic and Health Advisers that advise the agency on its forecasting methods and models, among many other topics. The agency hosts periodic meetings of the advisers and solicits their views between meetings. CBO consults regularly with many other outside experts, who represent a variety of perspectives, as it develops cost estimates and other analyses.

How Does CBO Ensure That Its Analyses Are Objective?

CBO takes many steps to ensure that its work is objective, impartial, and nonpartisan.

CBO must be—and must be perceived to be—objective and free from political bias and involvement. Therefore, for most positions at CBO, a person's fitness to perform the relevant duties is determined, in part, by whether that person can perform those duties in an objective, nonpartisan way while being perceived to be free from political bias and involvement. The agency enforces strict rules that prevent employees from having financial [conflicts of interest](#) and that limit their political activities.

All of the agency's products undergo rigorous review by people at different levels of the organization and are developed within an analytic framework that requires consistency among those products. CBO's projections of spending and revenues need to be consistent with its economic projections (and vice versa). Cost estimates and analytic reports must be consistent with the budget and economic projections. Using an interdependent framework with a common set of projections helps ensure that the agency's cost estimates and other assessments are analytically consistent.

Furthermore, CBO's reports are reviewed by outside experts who specialize in the topic at hand. Those outside experts represent a variety of perspectives. Members of the agency's [panels of advisers](#) account for just a subset of such experts. In choosing members of those panels and in weighing their input, CBO follows the long-standing practice of considering

whether members and potential members are [engaged in substantial political activity or have significant financial interests](#) that might influence, or might reasonably appear to influence, their perspective on the topics about which CBO is seeking their advice. Although the agency draws on many outside experts, its findings are based on its own assessments, and CBO is solely responsible for them.

Finally, CBO makes no policy recommendations because choices about public policy inevitably involve value judgments that the agency does not and should not make.

How Is CBO Structured and Staffed?

The agency's structure promotes collaboration among a staff hired solely on the basis of professional competence.

CBO's [organization](#) consists of the Office of the Director and 10 divisions: Budget Analysis; Financial Analysis; Health Analysis; Labor, Income Security, and Long-Term Analysis; Macroeconomic Analysis; Management, Business, and Information Services; Microeconomic Studies; National Security; Publications and Digital Media; and Tax Analysis.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate jointly appoint CBO's Director, after considering recommendations from the two Budget Committees. Directors are appointed for four-year terms and may be reappointed to the position; in addition, a Director serving at the expiration of a term may continue to serve until a successor is appointed. The Budget Act specifies that CBO's Director is to be chosen without regard to political affiliation. The agency has had 10 Directors and several Acting Directors.

The rest of CBO's staff is appointed by the Director solely on the basis of professional competence, without regard to political affiliation. The agency has about 270 staff members, mostly economists or public policy analysts with advanced degrees. The agency also employs lawyers, information technology specialists, editors, and people with other areas of expertise that contribute to the agency's mission. Many of them have extensive experience in their subject areas, including years of work at CBO.

CBO's collegial work environment and flat organizational structure foster collaboration and teamwork across and within divisions. For example, reports produced by analysts in several divisions rely on economic projections prepared by the Macroeconomic Analysis Division and on cost estimates and budget projections developed by the Budget Analysis and Tax Analysis Divisions. Similarly, budget projections and cost estimates prepared by the Budget Analysis and Tax Analysis Divisions draw on models and analyses produced by other divisions.

What Is the Best Way to Contact CBO?

Members of Congress or Congressional staff inquiring about cost estimates:

Budget Analysis Division
(202) 226-2800
costestimates@cbo.gov

Members of Congress or Congressional staff inquiring about other matters:

Director of Legislative and Public Affairs
(202) 226-2837
congressionalaffairs@cbo.gov

Public, media, or website inquiries:

Media Relations
(202) 226-2602
communications@cbo.gov

Human resources assistance:

Office of Human Resources
(202) 226-2628
careers@cbo.gov

Vendor or contractor information:

Acquisitions Office
(202) 226-9850
procurementservices@cbo.gov

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