

H.R. 7006, Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026

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<https://tinyurl.com/bdfcjt74>

Table 1 summarizes the Congressional Budget Office’s estimates of discretionary spending under divisions A and B, which would provide full-year appropriations and authorities for fiscal year 2026 for agencies covered by 2 of the 12 annual appropriation acts. The amounts include new discretionary budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2026 stemming both from those divisions and from appropriations enacted in prior years. In consultation with the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, the table delineates base spending, spending for three designated categories, and emergency spending.^a

Table 1.
Estimated Discretionary Spending Under Divisions A and B, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Millions of Dollars		Base Spending			Designated Categories			Emergency Spending				Grand Total
		Security	Nonsecurity	Subtotal, Base Spending	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression	2026 Legislation		Prior-Year Legislation		
								Security	Nonsecurity	Security	Nonsecurity	
Division A												
Financial Services and	BA:	45	26,253	26,298	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,548
General Government ^{b,c}	O:	44	28,217	28,261	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,454
Division B												
National Security,	BA:	0	50,014	50,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,014
Department of State	O:	0	61,383	61,383	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	61,603
Total	BA:	45	76,267	76,312	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,562
	O:	44	89,600	89,644	193	0	0	0	220	0	0	90,057

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; O = outlays

See next page for notes

**Table 1. Estimated Discretionary Spending Under Divisions A and B, by Appropriations Subcommittee**Notes

- a. Base spending stems from appropriations that are constrained by statutory limits (or caps) in years when those limits are in place, as was the case for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 under the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, Public Law 118-5). For 2026, no such limits apply. Spending for designated categories stems from appropriations that are legislatively designated for requirements related to disaster relief, certain activities related to program integrity, and wildfire suppression. Emergency spending stems from appropriations that are legislatively designated for emergency requirements. Emergency spending attributable to prior-year legislation consists of appropriations that were previously enacted and designated as emergency requirements for fiscal year 2026 for allocation enforcement under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344). (No allocations for 2026 have been established for the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations under that act. In the absence of such allocations, no authorities to adjust appropriated amounts apply.) In keeping with section 103 of the FRA, those prior-year amounts also are excluded from calculations related to statutory budget enforcement. They 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), and section 443 of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). Base spending and emergency spending amounts are classified either as security spending (also referred to as defense spending, or in law as *revised security*, which is budget function 050) or as nonsecurity spending (or nondefense spending, referred to in law as *revised nonsecurity*, which covers all other budget functions). Spending for designated categories consists solely of nonsecurity spending.
- b. Nonsecurity base spending for the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government includes funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. That spending also includes a \$28 million full-year appropriation (for the protection of Supreme Court justices) provided by section 143 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of P.L. 119-37).
- c. Subject to approval by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, section 101 of division A would authorize the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to transfer up to 5 percent of amounts provided by this bill or any other legislation between IRS accounts. Relative to current law, CBO expects that enacting that provision would change how and when the IRS uses funding provided in the 2022 reconciliation act (P.L. 117-169) to support the agency's enforcement activities. Specifically, CBO estimates that the IRS would spend those funds earlier and on different activities. CBO estimates that this would increase revenues by \$247 million in 2026 and decrease revenues, on net, by \$844 million over the 2026-2035 period.