
Fiscal Year 2023, U.S. House of Representatives

As of June 3, 2023

This report summarizes the Congressional Budget Office’s cost estimates of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2023 contained in legislation considered by the House of Representatives.

Table 1 is a summary for fiscal year 2023. **Table 2** is a summary of advance appropriations provided for future fiscal years in 2023 appropriation legislation. Both tables compare CBO’s estimates with the limits on new discretionary budget authority published in the *Congressional Record* by the House Committee on the Budget on June 21, 2022. **Table 3** summarizes CBO’s estimates of changes in direct spending that would result from provisions of appropriation legislation that make changes in mandatory programs.

Enacted Appropriation Legislation

- Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117-180)
- Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division B of P.L. 117-180)
- Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of P.L. 117-229)
- Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of P.L. 117-264)
- Agriculture (division A of P.L. 117-328)
- Commerce, Justice, Science (division B of P.L. 117-328)
- Defense (division C of P.L. 117-328)
- Energy and Water (division D of P.L. 117-328)
- Financial Services and General Government (division E of P.L. 117-328)
- Homeland Security (division F of P.L. 117-328)
- Interior and Environment (division G of P.L. 117-328)
- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education (division H of P.L. 117-328)
- Legislative Branch (division I of P.L. 117-328)
- Military Construction, Veterans Affairs (division J of P.L. 117-328)
- State, Foreign Operations (division K of P.L. 117-328)
- Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (division L of P.L. 117-328)
- Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of P.L. 117-328)
- Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division N of P.L. 117-328)
- Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5)

See also

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

Table 1. Discretionary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2023

This table compares cost estimates for appropriation legislation for fiscal year 2023 as considered by the House of Representatives.^a The amounts include new discretionary budget authority and outlays stemming from 2023 legislation as well as budget authority and outlays resulting from appropriations enacted in prior years.

Millions of Dollars		Current Status							Emergency Funding ^{b,d}		Grand Total
		Base Funding ^b			Adjustment Categories ^c			Total, Current Status	2023 Legislation	Prior-Year Legislation	
		Defense	Nondefense	Total, Base Funding	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression				
Subcommittee											
Agriculture ^e	BA:	0	25,480	25,480	0	0	0	25,480	5,422	5	30,907
	O:	0	29,695	29,695	0	0	0	29,695	3,753	2	33,450
Commerce, Justice, Science ^f	BA:	6,531	97,910	104,441	0	0	0	104,441	3,824	1,400	109,665
	O:	6,466	75,727	82,193	0	0	0	82,193	532	297	83,022
Defense ^g	BA:	797,553	183	797,736	0	0	0	797,736	35,784	0	833,520
	O:	749,730	190	749,920	0	0	0	749,920	3,844	0	753,764
Energy and Water ^h	BA:	31,400	22,600	54,000	0	0	0	54,000	-6,914	16,039	63,125
	O:	32,344	27,656	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	524	919	61,443
Financial Services	BA:	42	27,514	27,556	143	0	0	27,699	1,009	1	28,709
	O:	41	35,349	35,390	110	0	0	35,500	470	9	35,979
Homeland Security	BA:	3,500	57,203	60,703	19,945	0	0	80,648	6,914	1,420	88,982
	O:	3,175	72,124	75,299	1,197	0	0	76,496	-188	137	76,445
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	38,850	38,850	0	0	2,550	41,400	6,758	13,509	61,667
	O:	0	45,154	45,154	0	0	876	46,030	2,658	704	49,392
Labor, HHS, Education ^c	BA:	0	207,388	207,388	0	2,324	0	209,712	9,434	495	219,641
	O:	0	288,825	288,825	0	1,875	0	290,700	3,978	548	295,226
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	6,900	6,900	0	0	0	6,900	8	0	6,908
	O:	0	6,416	6,416	0	0	0	6,416	3	0	6,419
Military Construction, VA	BA:	19,000	135,168	154,168	0	0	0	154,168	41	0	154,209
	O:	13,830	130,849	144,679	0	0	0	144,679	1	0	144,680
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	59,693	59,693	0	0	0	59,693	21,065	0	80,758
	O:	0	65,918	65,918	0	0	0	65,918	19,578	0	85,496
Transportation, HUD	BA:	333	86,999	87,332	0	0	0	87,332	9,640	36,811	133,783
	O:	448	161,213	161,661	0	0	0	161,661	3,045	4,581	169,287
	BA:	858,359	765,888	1,624,247	20,088	2,324	2,550	1,649,209	92,984	69,680	1,811,873
	O:	806,034	939,116	1,745,150	1,307	1,875	876	1,749,208	38,198	7,197	1,794,603

Memorandum:

Limits on Budget Authority^a

1,602,901 20,088 2,345 2,550

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

See next page for notes

Table 1. Discretionary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2023

Continued

- a. To meet the requirements of section 1 of H. Res. 1151, as passed by the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, the House Committee on the Budget published budgetary material in the *Congressional Record* on June 21, 2022, providing the House Committee on Appropriations with 302(a) allocations for base discretionary budget authority and outlays. The 302(a) allocation for budget authority is reflected in the memorandum line of this table.
- b. Includes \$4,985 million in full-year appropriations provided by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117-180), that are available through the end of fiscal year 2023. That amount includes \$62 million in base funding under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. It also includes \$4,923 million in emergency-designated funding under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, and Science (\$15 million); Energy and Water Development (\$20 million); Financial Services and General Government (\$113 million); Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (\$2,775 million); and Transportation and Housing and Urban Development (\$2,000 million).
- c. Current-status amounts include—and allocations are adjusted to account for—funding for certain activities designated, in accordance with section 1 of H. Res. 1151, for disaster relief; certain activities related to program integrity; and wildfire suppression.
- d. In accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, and in keeping with section 1 of H. Res. 1151, the House of Representatives' current-status amounts and allocations exclude any amounts that are designated as emergency requirements. The budget authority and outlays attributed to prior-year legislation 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 the Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (division C of P.L. 117-167).
- e. 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 Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, the 302(b) allocations and this current-status report exclude \$50 million in budget authority and \$64 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and \$1,085 million in budget authority and \$561 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.
- f. Section 521 of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), rescinds \$706 million in budget authority from the Department of Justice's Working Capital Fund. At the start of fiscal year 2023, that fund had less than \$706 million available for rescission. In November 2022, however, the department informed CBO that the Administration was restoring a total of \$606 million in budget authority to the fund that it believes should have been made available in 2018, 2019, and 2020. At the direction of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, CBO has treated those amounts as an increase in unobligated balances from prior years' budget authority rather than as new budget authority in 2023. With those restored balances, the Department of Justice believes the fund will have enough remaining budget authority to execute the full rescission. Accordingly, CBO has treated the rescission as a reduction in budget authority of \$706 million in 2023.
- Section 101(e) of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5) provided \$22 billion for the Department of Commerce Nonrecurring Expense Fund in fiscal year 2023 and directed that the budgetary effects be considered as a discretionary appropriation.
- g. Section 122 of division A of P.L. 117-180 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to \$3 billion of unobligated balances scheduled to expire after fiscal year 2023 to the Department of State to support Operation Allies Welcome or successor operations. Upon transfer, the provision requires such balances to be merged with funds in receiving accounts, thereby creating the possibility of an extension of their original period of availability past September 30, 2023. CBO estimates that enacting section 122 will result in a reappropriation of \$3 billion in fiscal year 2024. That amount is designated as an emergency requirement.
- h. 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 Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, the 302(b) allocations and this current-status report exclude \$2,374 million in budget authority and \$2,372 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.
- For the purpose of estimating 2023 appropriation legislation, the House and Senate Budget Committees have directed that appropriations provided to three power marketing administrations for purchase power and wheeling be considered fully offset by receipts collected to recover related expenses. As a result of that direction, this report incorporates additional offsets totaling \$192 million under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.

Table 2. Advance Appropriations Provided in 2023 Appropriation Legislation

This table 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.

Millions of Dollars

Subcommittee		Fiscal Year 2024				Fiscal Year 2025
		Non-Veterans Accounts		Veterans Accounts	Total	Non-Veterans Accounts
		Subject to Limit on Budget Authority	Not Subject to Limit on Budget Authority			
Base Funding						
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	5,129	0	5,129	0
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	24,369	0	0	24,369	535
Military Construction, VA	BA:	0	0	128,104	128,104	0
Transportation, HUD	BA:	4,400	0	0	4,400	0
Total	BA:	28,769	5,129	128,104	162,002	535
Emergency-Designated Funding ^a		0	1,566	0	1,566	1,943
Memorandum:						
Limits on Budget Authority ^b		28,852	n.a.	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. Reflects emergency-designated budget authority provided in division G (Interior and Environment) of Public Law 117-328.
- b. Section 3 of H. Res. 1511 restricts the House of Representatives from considering legislation that would provide advance appropriations other than for accounts identified by the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget in a statement published in the *Congressional Record*. The limit on budget authority indicated in this memorandum line applies to accounts listed in that statement, which the Budget Committee published on June 21, 2022.

Table 3. Estimated Budgetary Effects of Changes in Mandatory Programs Under 2023 Appropriation Legislation

In keeping with the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 and scorekeeping guideline 3, when appropriation acts include changes that affect spending on 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. Such provisions are referred to as changes in mandatory programs (CHIMPs). This table summarizes CBO's estimates of those provisions' budgetary effects over the next 10 years.

Millions of Dollars		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023-2032
Subcommittee		INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING										
Agriculture	BA:	167	16	20	23	23	23	22	22	23	23	362
	O:	152	178	20	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	510
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	-1,344	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-972
	O:	-673	-254	-133	-3	18	36	37	0	0	0	-972
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:	-12,445	2,611	2,595	2,540	2,652	2	2	45	45	50	-1,903
	O:	2	2,352	-1,062	-1,136	1,137	-1,577	-1,649	-65	45	50	-1,903
Financial Services	BA:	-200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-200
	O:	-75	40	-54	-88	-23	0	0	0	0	0	-200
Homeland Security ^a	BA:	296	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297
	O:	246	30	29	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	303
Interior and Environment	BA:	499	-9	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	507
	O:	509	-15	0	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	508
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	-14,759	14,681	52	40	92	97	102	109	114	114	642
	O:	15	7	65	43	91	104	110	117	122	126	800
Legislative Branch	BA:	-3	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-52
	O:	-3	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-52
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:	0	3	9	12	57	120	120	120	120	120	681
	O:	25	18	9	12	57	120	120	120	120	120	721
Transportation, HUD	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BA:	-27,789	17,670	2,674	2,613	2,822	239	242	292	297	302	-638
	O:	198	2,351	-1,131	-1,152	1,300	-1,297	-1,363	190	305	314	-285

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

The amounts in this table include emergency-designated spending. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture stem from division N of Public Law 117-328 and total \$125 million and \$104 million, respectively, in 2023 and \$189 million and \$188 million over the 2023-2032 period. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development (which stem from division M of P.L. 117-328) total -\$10,395 million and zero, respectively, in 2023 and zero each over the 2023-2032 period. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security (which stem from division N of P.L. 117-328) total \$309 million and \$247 million, respectively, in 2023 and \$309 million each over the 2023-2032 period. Such spending under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education stems from two laws. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays attributable to division H of P.L. 117-328 total \$1 million each in 2023 and \$23 million each over the 2023-2032 period. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays attributable to division M of P.L. 117-328 total \$8 million each in 2023 and \$73 million each over the 2023-2032 period.

- a. Section 101(6) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of P.L. 117-180), as amended, extended several immigration programs through December 30, 2022. The amounts in this table include CBO's estimate of spending attributable to extending those programs through that date (under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security). In addition, CBO estimates that those partial-year extensions will affect revenues. The extended policies will 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, 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 through December 30, 2022, will reduce revenues by a negligible amount in each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, for an overall reduction of less than \$500,000 in both the 2023-2027 and the 2023-2032 periods.