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What are appropriations?

Appropriations are decisions made by Congress about how to allocate a portion of federal spending. In general, the appropriations process addresses the *discretionary* portion of the federal budget – spending ranging from national defense to food safety to education to federal employee salaries – but excludes mandatory spending, such as Medicare and Social Security, which is spent automatically according to formulas.

How does Congress determine the total level of appropriations?

After the President submits the Administration's budget request to Congress, the House and Senate *Budget Committees* are each directed to report a budget resolution that, if passed by their respective chambers, would then be reconciled in a budget conference (to learn more, see [Q&A: Everything You Need to Know About a Budget Conference](#)).

The resulting budget resolution, which is a concurrent resolution and therefore not signed by the President, includes what is known as a *302(a) allocation* that sets a total amount of money for the *Appropriations Committees* to spend. For example, the conferenced Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 budget between the House and Senate set the 302(a) limit for that year at \$1.017 trillion.

In the absence of a budget resolution, each chamber may enact a deeming resolution that sets the 302(a) allocation for that chamber. Leaders of the House and Senate Budget Committees may propose deeming resolutions at whatever level they find necessary to fund discretionary priorities and to officially set 302(a) allocations for the fiscal year. Both the House and Senate top-line discretionary numbers for FY 2025 adhered to the \$1.606 trillion level included in the [Fiscal Responsibility Act \(FRA\)](#). For FY 2026, however, there are no enforceable caps, though the FRA does suggest that Congress continue to limit discretionary spending growth to 1% each year through FY 2029.

The appropriations process for the current fiscal year, FY 2025, was completed in March 2025 with the [Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025](#). To keep track of the appropriations process for FY 2026, click [here](#).



How does Congress allocate appropriations?

Once they receive 302(a) allocations, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees set 302(b) allocations to divide total appropriations among the 12 subcommittees dealing with different parts of the budget. The subcommittees then decide how to distribute funds within their 302(b) allocations. The 302(b) allocations are voted on by the respective Appropriations Committees, but they are not subject to review or vote by the full House or Senate.

Fig 1. Budget Authority Allocations by Appropriations Subcommittee (billions)

Subcommittee	FY 2025 Enacted*	FY 2026 President's Budget Request	FY 2026 Updated House 302(b) Allocations^	FY 2026 Conferenced	FY 2026 Enacted
Agriculture	\$26.6 billion	N/A	\$25.5 billion	\$26.7 billion	\$26.7 billion
Commerce-Justice-Science	\$67.8 billion	N/A	\$76.8 billion	\$78.0 billion	\$78.0 billion
Defense	\$831.5 billion	N/A	\$831.5 billion	\$838.7 billion	\$838.7 billion
Energy-Water	\$58.1 billion	N/A	\$57.3 billion	\$58.0 billion	\$58.0 billion
Financial Services and General Government	\$15.9 billion	N/A	\$23.2 billion	\$26.3 billion	\$26.3 billion
Homeland Security	\$65 billion	N/A	\$66.4 billion	\$64.4 billion	Final FY 2026 Appropriations Not Yet Enacted
Interior-Environment	\$40.9 billion	N/A	\$38.0 billion	\$38.6 billion	\$38.6 billion
Labor-HHS-Education	\$198.2 billion	N/A	\$184.5 billion	\$194.9 billion	\$194.9 billion
Legislative Branch	\$6.7 billion	N/A	\$6.7 billion	\$7.2 billion	\$7.2 billion
Military Construction-VA	\$146.6 billion	N/A	\$152.1 billion	\$153.3 billion	\$153.3 billion
National Security-State	\$56.8 billion	N/A	\$46.2 billion	\$50.0 billion	\$50.0 billion
Transportation-HUD	\$86.4 billion	N/A	\$89.9 billion	\$102.9 billion	\$102.9 billion



TOTAL Base Funding	\$1.600 trillion	\$1.450 trillion	\$1.598 trillion	\$1.639 trillion	\$1.575 trillion
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Sources: [CBO Status of Discretionary Appropriations Report](#), [House Appropriations Committee](#), [Senate Appropriations Committee](#).

* In addition to base discretionary spending, the two six-bill minibus packages provided for certain adjustments to Fiscal Responsibility Act caps, including \$12.5 billion in total emergency spending, \$2.65 billion for Interior-Environment for wildfire suppression, and a total of \$20.4 billion for disaster relief (\$20.261 billion to Homeland Security and \$143 million to Financial Services). Emergency spending was distributed as follows: \$2 billion for Commerce-Justice-Science, \$2.5 billion for State-Foreign Operations, and \$8 billion for Transportation-HUD.

^ These are interim allocations that have not been officially adopted through a budget resolution or a deeming resolution but have been approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

Each subcommittee proposes a bill that ultimately must pass both chambers of Congress and be signed by the President to take effect. Although the budget process calls for 12 individual bills, all of them are often combined into what is known as an *omnibus appropriations bill*, and sometimes a few are combined into what has been termed a *minibus appropriations bill*.

How are appropriations levels enforced?

If any appropriations bill or amendment in either chamber exceeds the 302(b) allocation for that bill, causes total spending to exceed the 302(a) allocation, or causes total discretionary spending to exceed any statutory spending cap in place (if applicable), any Member of Congress can raise a budget “point of order” against consideration of the bill. The House can waive the point of order by a simple majority as part of the bill’s rule for floor consideration, and the Senate can override it through a 60-vote majority. Statutory spending caps come with even stricter rules and can result in consequences aimed at correcting violations, such as across-the-board cuts to put spending in line with the overall caps or other mechanisms to ensure fiscal responsibility. For example, the FY 2024 and FY 2025 spending caps enacted under the Fiscal Responsibility Act had a sequestration mechanism in place designed for enforcement.

What happens if funds are needed outside of the appropriations process?

After initial appropriations bills have been signed into law, Congress can pass a *supplemental appropriations bill* in situations that require additional funding immediately, rather than waiting until the following year’s appropriations process. Supplementals are often used for emergencies such as natural disasters or military actions. Occasionally, Congress has used supplemental appropriations to stimulate the economy or to provide more money for routine government functions after determining that the amount originally appropriated was insufficient. Supplemental appropriations bills are subject to the same internal and statutory spending limits as regular appropriations and require the same offsets to ensure they do not exceed spending limits unless designated as emergency spending.



What role does the President play in the appropriations process?

Although Presidents have no power to set appropriations, they can influence both the size and composition of appropriations by sending requests to Congress. Specifically, each year the President's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) submits a [budget proposal](#) to Congress based on requests from agencies. The appendix to the President's budget submission contains much of the technical information and legislative language used by the Appropriations Committees. In addition, presidents must sign or veto each of the appropriations bills, giving them additional influence over what the bills look like.

What is the timeline for appropriations?

The 1974 Budget Act calls for the Administration to submit its budget request by the first Monday in February and for Congress to agree to a concurrent budget resolution by April 15. The House may begin consideration of appropriations bills on May 15 even if a budget resolution has not been adopted. Action on appropriations bills is supposed to be completed by June 30 (the process is generally designed for the House to take the lead on appropriations and the Senate to follow). However, none of these deadlines are enforceable, and they are regularly missed. The practical deadline for passage of appropriations is when the next fiscal year begins on October 1. For a full timeline of the budget process, read more [here](#).

What happens if appropriations bills do not pass by October 1?

If appropriations bills are not enacted before the fiscal year begins on October 1, federal funding will lapse, resulting in a *government shutdown*. To avoid a shutdown, Congress may pass a *continuing resolution (CR)*, which extends funding and provides additional time for completion of the appropriations process. If Congress has passed some, but not all, of the 12 appropriations bills, a *partial government shutdown* can occur.

What is a continuing resolution?

A continuing resolution, often referred to as a CR, is a temporary bill that continues funding for all programs based on a fixed formula, usually at or based on the prior fiscal year's funding levels. Congress can pass a CR for some or all of the appropriations bills. CRs can increase or decrease funding and can include "anomalies," which adjust spending in certain accounts to avoid technical or administrative problems caused by continuing funding at current levels, or for other reasons.

What happens during a government shutdown?

A shutdown represents a lapse in available funding. During a shutdown the government stops most non-essential activities related to the discretionary portion of the budget. To learn more, see [Q&A: Everything You Should Know About Government Shutdowns](#).



Do agencies have any discretion in how they use funds from appropriators?

Executive branch agencies must spend funds provided by Congress in the manner directed by Congress in the text of the appropriations bills. Appropriations bills often contain accompanying report language with additional directions, which are not legally binding but are generally followed by agencies. In some instances, Congress will provide for very narrow authority or use funding limitation clauses to tell agencies what they cannot spend the money on. That said, Congress often provides broad authority, which gives agencies more control in allocating spending. Agencies also have some authority to reprogram funds between accounts after notifying (and in some cases getting approval from) the Appropriations Committees.

What effect does the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) have on the process?

Early in 2025, President Trump issued a series of Executive Orders to create a Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) within the Executive Office of the President. These orders directed DOGE to examine federal payment systems, software, processes, contracts, grants, personnel and other outlays to find efficiencies. As of this writing, DOGE has stated that it has found \$170 billion in savings for the US government.

According to the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974, the President's ability to rescind appropriated funds is limited in that Congress must agree. For the cuts identified by DOGE to truly become permanent, the Administration should prepare a package of rescissions based on its findings and have Congress pass it (you can read more on how the rescissions process works [here](#)). Additionally, if Congress continues funding in FY 2026 for agencies and programs identified by DOGE as a target for savings, then the rescissions process would have to begin anew.

What is the difference between appropriations and authorizations?

Authorization bills create, extend, or make changes to statutes and specific programs and specify the amount of money that appropriators may spend on a specific program (some authorizations are open-ended). *Appropriations* bills then provide the discretionary funding available to agencies and programs that have already been authorized. For example, an authorization measure may create a food inspection program and set a funding limit for the next five years; however, that program is not funded by Congress until an appropriations measure is signed into law. The authorization bill designs the rules and sets out the details for the program, while the appropriations bill provides the actual resources to execute the program. In the case of mandatory spending, an authorization bill both authorizes and appropriates funding for a specific program without requiring a subsequent appropriations law.

To follow the progress of appropriations throughout this process, see our [Appropriations Watch: FY 2026](#).