HOUSE COMMITTEE on APPROPRIATIONS
RANKING MEMBER ROSA DeLAURO

House Republican Incomplete Security Supplemental Delays Support for Israel

House Democrats are ready to pass a supplemental funding package that helps our allies defend themselves, provides humanitarian assistance to help innocent civilians survive, and bolsters national security.

Emergency supplemental funding is used to address urgent crises. **House Republicans are setting a dangerous precedent by suggesting that protecting national security or responding to natural disasters is contingent upon cuts to other programs.** The partisan bill House Republicans introduced only delays our ability to help Israel defend itself and does not include a penny for humanitarian assistance.

House Democrats are ready to work with House Republicans on a package that could quickly be signed into law. Instead, House Republicans introduced a partisan bill that abandons our allies in Europe and the Indo-Pacific and fails to include much-needed domestic investments.

We are wasting time that our allies abroad and the American people living paycheck to paycheck do not have to spare. House Republicans must stop delaying and sit down to negotiate and pass a comprehensive emergency supplemental package.

Outline of the House Republican Bill

The Republican bill appropriates $14.3 billion, mostly in line with the Administration's request for that portion of the National Security supplemental. In particular, the bill conditions the aid provided in the bill, which contains a provision increasing Presidential Drawdown Authority (PDA) to $2.5 billion, so long as the President certifies it is needed for Israel, the intent being to prohibit additional PDA for Ukraine.

Most importantly, the bill omits other critical requests from the Administration, providing—

- $0 for the $62 billion request for Ukraine;
- $0 for the $10 billion request for global humanitarian response;
- $0 for the $13 billion request for border security and western hemisphere migration;
- $0 for the $7 billion request for responding to the Indo-Pacific;
- $0 for domestic investments, including child care, disaster relief fund, wildland firefighter pay, and more.

These omissions and the conditions placed on the authorities in the bill led the President to say [that he would veto the bill] one day after it was published.

Not only does this partisan bill take an unprecedented step of conditioning aid to Israel on spending reductions, but their suggested Internal Revenue Service (IRS) cuts double the cost of the bill.

The Republican bill purports to be "paid for" by rescinding $14.3 billion in funding for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from the Inflation Reduction Act; however, that is not the case.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that every $1 cut from the IRS in this partisan bill loses at least $1.87 in revenues over the next 10 years ($26.8 billion total).

Instead of an Israel security supplemental that would have spent $14.3 billion, the Republican policy almost doubles the cost of the bill to $26.8 billion.

Congressional Budget Office
Cost Estimate

November 1, 2023

Estimated Budgetary Effects of the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024, as Posted on the Website of the House Committee on Rules on October 30, 2023

https://rules.house.gov/bill/118/hr-israel-Supplemental

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2024-2028	2024-2033
	Increases in Discretionary Spending Designated as an Emergency Requirement											
Title I. Defense												
Budget Authority	10,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,600	10,600
Estimated Outlays	5,629	1,373	1,659	1,107	520	177	66	18	0	0	10,288	10,549
Title II. State, Foreign Operations												
Budget Authority	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	3,700
Estimated Outlays	3,583	60	33	15	5	2	1	0	0	0	3,696	3,699
Total Changes												
Budget Authority	14,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,300	14,300
Estimated Outlays	9,212	1,433	1,692	1,122	525	179	67	18	0	0	13,984	14,248
	Decreases in Direct Spending											
Sec. 306. Funding for IRS and Related Agencies												
Budget Authority	-14,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14,300	-14,300
Estimated Outlays	-596	-857	-1,157	-1,500	-1,911	-2,359	-2,894	-3,014	0	0	-6,021	-14,288
	Decreases in Revenues											
Sec. 306. Funding for IRS and Related Agencies												
Estimated Revenues	-1,131	-2,230	-2,931	-3,446	-3,772	-3,958	-3,892	-3,727	-1,053	-646	-13,510	-26,786
	Net Increase in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues											
Sec. 306. Funding for IRS and Related Agencies												
Effect on the Deficit	535	1,373	1,774	1,946	1,861	1,599	998	713	1,053	646	7,489	12,498

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

IRS = Internal Revenue Service.

Titles I and II would provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2024 to respond to the attacks in 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.

In keeping with subsection 306(b) and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, section 306 is considered authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation. As a result, the estimated budgetary effects of that section are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures.

Section 306 would rescind certain unobligated funds provided to the IRS and other agencies in section 10301 of P.L. 117-169 (an act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14). Most of those amounts are available to the IRS through 2031 for enforcement and related activities. CBO anticipates that rescinding those funds would result in fewer enforcement actions over the next decade and in a reduction in revenue collections. In total, CBO estimates, enacting section 306 would decrease outlays by $14.3 billion and decrease revenues by $26.8 billion over the 2024–2033 period, resulting in a net increase in the deficit of $12.5 billion over that period.