

APPROPRIATIONS VS. RECONCILIATION: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE FOR HUD HOUSING PROGRAMS?

APPROPRIATIONS	RECONCILIATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual process to fund the federal government every fiscal year (FY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ New FYs begin on October 1 and last until September 30 the following year • Provides annual funding for discretionary programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Funding for discretionary programs are determined every year by Congress ◦ HUD programs are discretionary • New spending bills cannot be enacted with fewer than 60 “yes” votes in the Senate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriations bills will almost always require bipartisan support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special legislative process not typically used • Policies can only be included in reconciliation bills if they impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mandatory spending (ex: Medicaid, Medicare, and SNAP) ◦ Federal revenues (taxes) ◦ The federal debt limit/ceiling • Reconciliation bills cannot be used to cut funding for discretionary spending programs, including HUD programs • Reconciliation bills can be enacted with just 51 “yes” votes in the Senate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ When one party controls the House, Senate, and White House, a reconciliation bill can pass without bipartisan support

For more information and the latest updates on the appropriations and reconciliation processes:

- Sign up to receive NLIHC’s emails, including *Memo to Members & Partners*: <https://nlihc.org/sign-receive-nlihc-emails>
- Additional information on the reconciliation process can be found at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities overview: [Introduction to Budget ‘Reconciliation’](#)
- Contact NLIHC Senior Director of Policy **Kim Johnson** at outreach@nlihc.org