
Fiscal Year 2022, U.S. Senate

As of July 28, 2022

This report summarizes the Congressional Budget Office's cost estimates of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 contained in legislation considered by the Senate.

Table 1 is a summary for fiscal year 2022; **Table 2** is a summary of advance appropriations for future fiscal years. Both tables compare CBO's estimates with the limits on new discretionary budget authority published in the *Congressional Record* by the Senate Committee on the Budget. **Table 3** summarizes CBO's estimates of changes in direct spending that would result from provisions contained in appropriation legislation.

Enacted Appropriation Legislation

- Agriculture (division A of Public Law 117-103)
- Commerce, Justice, Science (division B of P.L. 117-103)
- Defense (division C of P.L. 117-103)
- Energy and Water (division D of P.L. 117-103)
- Financial Services and General Government (division E of P.L. 117-103)
- Homeland Security (division F of P.L. 117-103)
- Interior and Environment (division G of P.L. 117-103)
- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education (division H of P.L. 117-103)
- Legislative Branch (division I of P.L. 117-103)
- Military Construction, Veterans Affairs (division J of P.L. 117-103)
- State, Foreign Operations (division K of P.L. 117-103)
- Transportation and Housing and Urban Development (division L of P.L. 117-103)
- Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117-43)
- Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-43)
- Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117-43)
- Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022 (division J of P.L. 117-58)
- Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117-70)
- Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-70)
- Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117-86)
- Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of P.L. 117-103)
- Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128)
- Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-159)
- Supreme Court Security Funding Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117-167)

See also

How CBO Prepares Cost Estimates, www.cbo.gov/publication/53519; and *Glossary*, www.cbo.gov/publication/42904.

Table 1. Discretionary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2022

This table summarizes CBO’s cost estimates for appropriation legislation for fiscal year 2022 as considered by the Senate.^a The amounts include new discretionary budget authority and outlays stemming from 2022 legislation as well as budget authority and outlays resulting from appropriations enacted in prior years.

Millions of Dollars		Current Status							Emergency Funding ^c		
		Base Funding			Adjustment Categories ^b			Total, Current Status	Defense	Nondefense	Grand Total
		Defense	Nondefense	Total, Base Funding	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression				
Agriculture ^d	BA:	0	25,125	25,125	0	0	0	25,125	0	13,338	38,463
	O:	0	25,039	25,039	0	0	0	25,039	0	8,179	33,218
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	6,181	69,600	75,781	0	0	0	75,781	137	47,996	123,914
	O:	6,116	69,773	75,889	0	0	0	75,889	41	841	76,771
Defense ^e	BA:	728,322	152	728,474	0	0	0	728,474	34,039	0	762,513
	O:	709,185	159	709,344	0	0	0	709,344	3,639	0	712,983
Energy and Water ^f	BA:	29,122	23,750	52,872	0	0	0	52,872	0	41,950	94,822
	O:	29,005	22,447	51,452	0	0	0	51,452	0	1,269	52,721
Financial Services	BA:	39	25,450	25,489	143	0	0	25,632	0	5,451	31,083
	O:	36	27,667	27,703	110	0	0	27,813	0	6,842	34,655
Homeland Security	BA:	3,200	54,300	57,500	18,799	0	0	76,299	55	3,756	80,110
	O:	2,781	69,542	72,323	477	0	0	72,800	24	1,120	73,944
Interior and Environment	BA:	0	38,000	38,000	0	0	2,450	40,450	0	35,334	75,784
	O:	0	37,964	37,964	0	0	841	38,805	0	2,831	41,636
Labor, HHS, Education ^{d, g}	BA:	0	196,994	196,994	0	2,124	0	199,118	0	7,831	206,949
	O:	0	320,322	320,322	0	1,707	0	322,029	0	3,662	325,691
Legislative Branch	BA:	0	5,925	5,925	0	0	0	5,925	0	0	5,925
	O:	0	6,037	6,037	0	0	0	6,037	0	0	6,037
Military Construction, VA	BA:	14,900	112,650	127,550	0	0	0	127,550	0	0	127,550
	O:	12,945	115,606	128,551	0	0	0	128,551	0	0	128,551
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	56,100	56,100	0	0	0	56,100	0	29,194	85,294
	O:	0	57,531	57,531	0	0	0	57,531	0	5,879	63,410
Transportation, HUD	BA:	388	80,650	81,038	0	0	0	81,038	0	44,536	125,574
	O:	383	148,556	148,939	0	0	0	148,939	0	4,095	153,034
Total	BA:	782,152	688,696	1,470,848	18,942	2,124	2,450	1,494,364	34,231	229,387	1,757,982
	O:	760,451	900,643	1,661,094	587	1,707	841	1,664,229	3,704	34,718	1,702,651

Memorandum^a

Limits on Budget Authority	1,498,483	18,942	2,541	2,450
Limits on Outlays	1,679,677	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office. Components do 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; n.a. = not applicable.

See next page for notes

Table 1. Discretionary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2022

Continued

- a. On September 23, 2021, in order to meet the requirements of section 4006 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022, the Senate Committee on the Budget published budgetary material in the *Congressional Record* providing the Senate Committee on Appropriations with 302(a) allocations for base discretionary budget authority and outlays. Those limits on base spending (which have been revised, most recently on April 7, 2022) are reflected in the memorandum line of this table.
- b. Current-status amounts include—and allocations are adjusted to account for—funding for certain activities designated in accordance with section 4004 of S. Con. Res. 14.
- c. CBO’s estimates of emergency-designated discretionary budget authority and outlays reflected in this table stem almost entirely from laws that provide emergency-designated supplemental funding for 2022. Specifically, \$2,500 million in budget authority and \$1,250 million in outlays stem from Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of Public Law 117-43). Another \$28,633 million in additional budget authority and \$10,994 million in outlays stem from the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-43, which also increases disaster-designated outlays by \$89 million). A further \$6,664 million in budget authority and \$3,550 million in additional outlays stem from the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117-43). Another \$162,996 million in additional budget authority and \$14,044 in outlays stem from section 90007 of division I and division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58). An additional \$7,011 million in budget authority and \$1,880 million in outlays stem from the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-70). Another \$13,601 million in budget authority and \$1,731 million in outlays stem from the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of P.L. 117-103). A further \$40,149 million in budget authority and \$4,897 million in outlays stem from the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128). An additional \$2,045 million in budget authority and \$66 million in outlays stem from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-159). Finally, \$19 million in budget authority and \$0 million in outlays stem from the Supreme Court Security Funding Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117-167).
- d. 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 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, this estimate excludes \$546 million in budget authority and \$537 million in outlays. Of those amounts, \$50 million in budget authority and \$66 million in outlays are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and \$496 million in budget authority and \$471 million in outlays are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.
- e. Includes amounts provided by P.L. 117-86 that are available through the end of fiscal year 2022. Specifically, section 165 of that law provides \$350 million in base funding for the Department of Defense to address drinking water contamination at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Hawaii.
- f. 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 the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this report excludes \$2,099 million in budget authority and \$2,083 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.
- g. Includes amounts provided by P.L. 117-43 and P.L. 117-70 that are available through the end of fiscal year 2022. Specifically, \$2.5 billion in emergency-designated funding and \$1.6 billion in base funding was provided for the Administration for Children and Families to assist refugees and other people who enter the United States. Another \$1.5 million in base funding was provided to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for activities related to sanitizing vessels.

Table 2. Advance Appropriations Provided in 2022 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

		Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations in Keeping With Section 4002 of S. Con. Res. 14			
		Fiscal Year 2023		Fiscal Year 2024	
		Subject to Limits on Budget Authority	Not Subject to Limits on Budget Authority	Subject to Limits on Budget Authority	Not Subject to Limits on Budget Authority
<u>Subcommittee</u>					
Base Funding					
	Interior and Environment ^a	0	604	0	1,566
	Labor, HHS, Education BA:	24,368	0	0	525
	Military Construction, VA BA:	0	111,287	0	0
	Transportation, HUD BA:	4,400	0	0	0
	Total, Base Funding BA:	28,768	111,891	0	2,091
	Emergency-Designated Funding ^b BA:	0	70,179	0	67,626
	Memorandum:				
	Limits on Budget Authority ^c	28,852	n.a.	28,852	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 nonemergency budget authority provided in section 613 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-58).
- b. Reflects emergency-designated budget authority provided in division J of P.L. 117-58 and division B of P.L. 117-159.
- c. Section 4002 of S. Con. Res. 14 restricts the Senate from considering legislation that would provide advance appropriations other than for activities specified in that section or for accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying S. Con. Res. 14. Amounts provided for that latter set of accounts are subject to limits on budget authority.

Table 3. Estimated Budgetary Effects of Changes in Mandatory Programs Contained in 2022 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 to mandatory programs (CHIMPs). This table summarizes CBO's estimates of those provisions' budgetary effects over the next 10 years.

Millions of Dollars		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022-2031
Subcommittee		INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING										
Agriculture ^a	BA:	305	28	30	28	29	27	27	28	28	31	561
	O:	234	207	42	48	39	31	29	29	30	34	723
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	-3,386	2,321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,065
	O:	-474	-476	-357	-147	-1	173	232	0	0	0	-1,050
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:	2	0	35	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	O:	2	0	35	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Financial Services	BA:	-216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-216
	O:	-68	64	-75	-113	-24	0	0	0	0	0	-216
Homeland Security ^{a, b}	BA:	1,190	310	140	146	154	161	170	178	187	196	2,832
	O:	956	459	224	146	154	161	170	178	187	196	2,831
Interior and Environment	BA:	500	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485
	O:	500	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485
Labor, HHS, Education	BA:	-12,720	12,893	336	277	201	204	207	211	214	217	2,040
	O:	31	143	323	269	197	204	207	211	214	217	2,016
Legislative Branch	BA:	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-29
	O:	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-29
Military Construction, VA	BA:	-76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-76
	O:	-52	-22	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-76
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O:	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Transportation, HUD	BA:	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	O:	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	BA:	-14,398	15,534	538	415	381	389	401	414	426	441	4,541
	O:	1,154	357	187	167	362	566	635	415	428	444	4,715

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

- a. The amounts in this table include emergency-designated spending. Such spending within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture stems from two laws. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays attributable to division B of Public Law 117-43 total \$20 million and \$14 million, respectively, in 2022 and \$162 million and \$158 million over the 2022-2031 period. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays attributable to P.L. 117-128 total \$20 million and zero, respectively, in 2022 and \$40 million each over the 2022-2031 period. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security (which stem from division C of P.L. 117-43) total \$537 million and \$498 million, respectively, in 2022 and \$2,169 million and \$2,168 million over the 2022-2031 period. Emergency-designated budget authority and outlays within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (which stem from P.L. 117-128) total \$4 million each in 2022 and \$1,397 million each over the 2022-2031 period.
- b. Section 101(6) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43), as amended, extended several immigration programs through March 11, 2022; CBO expects those partial-year extensions will affect revenues. The extended policies will result in changes to CBO's estimates of the U.S. population and of the number of people enrolled in certain benefit programs, including some programs that are subsidized with tax credits. Additionally, a portion of the application fee for immigrant visas is classified as revenue. In total, CBO estimates, extending immigration-related provisions through March 11, 2022, will reduce revenues by a negligible amount in 2022 and by less than \$500,000 annually in each of fiscal years 2023 through 2031, for an overall net reduction in revenues of \$1 million over the 2022-2031 period. Those estimated effects on revenues are not reflected in this table. (The amounts in this table do include CBO's estimate of spending stemming from the partial-year extension of immigration policies. Such budget authority and outlays, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security, total \$3 million each in 2022 and \$13 million each over the 2022-2031 period.)