

Estimated Budgetary Effects of Title IX, Committee on Indian Affairs, for the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5376, the Build Back Better Act, as Posted on the Website of the Senate Democratic Leadership on December 9, 2021

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031			
Increases in Direct Spending													
Budget Authority	5,929	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,929	5,930
Estimated Outlays	1,027	1,626	1,199	930	589	316	144	60	9	*		5,371	5,901

See <https://www.democrats.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/TITLE%20IX%20COMMITTEE%20ON%20INDIAN%20AFFAIRS.pdf>

On December 10, 2021, CBO replaced the estimate that was transmitted on December 9, 2021. In the previous version, the total budget authority over the 2022-2031 period was \$5,929 million. There is no change in outlays and no change in budget authority in any individual year.

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* = between zero and \$500,000.

Budget authority reflects appropriations specifically provided in title IX or amounts estimated by CBO.

The costs of title IX fall within budget functions 300 (natural resources and environment), 450 (community and regional development), 500 (education, training, employment, and social services), 550 (health), 600 (income security), and 800 (general government).

Title IX would increase on-budget deficits after 2031 by an insignificant amount. Through December 31, 2031, section 90104 would extend liability coverage under the Federal Tort Claims Act to employees of the Native Hawaiian Health Care System, making their coverage equivalent to that for federal employees.

Title IX contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.