

**Estimated Budgetary Effects of Title IV, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban 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 8, 2021**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
<b>Increases in Direct Spending</b>												
Budget Authority	164,073	425	98	9	80	172	6	4	2	*	164,685	164,869
Estimated Outlays	4,999	12,720	22,217	28,870	30,910	22,119	16,189	11,794	5,603	2,308	99,716	157,729
<b>Increases in Revenues</b>												
Estimated Revenues	134	134	134	134	131	129	0	0	0	0	667	796
<b>Net Increases in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues</b>												
<b>Estimated Effect on the Deficit</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>12,586</b>	<b>22,083</b>	<b>28,736</b>	<b>30,779</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>16,189</b>	<b>11,794</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>99,049</b>	<b>156,933</b>

See <https://www.democrats.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/TITLE%20IV%20COMMITTEE%20ON%20BANKING%20HOUSING%20AND%20URBAN%20AFFAIRS.pdf>

\* = between zero and \$500,000.

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

The costs of title IV fall within budget functions 050 (national defense), 370 (commerce and housing credit), 400 (transportation), 450 (community and regional development), 600 (income security), and 700 (veterans benefits and services).

Title IV would not increase on-budget deficits after 2031.

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