

Table 1-H. Estimated Discretionary Appropriations Under Division A, the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 With Adjustments Made in the House of Representatives

Division A would provide for the continuation, through March 11, 2022, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the 12 annual appropriation acts for 2021 contained in divisions A through L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260). The legislation would exclude from continuation some appropriations and authorities contained in those laws and would specify changes to annualized funding and authorities for certain accounts. This table compiles CBO’s estimates of discretionary budget authority for 2022 under division A. The estimates are annualized—that is, estimated as if appropriations were provided for the entire fiscal year. Consistent with the legislation, and in consultation with the House Budget Committee, this table delineates CBO’s estimate of discretionary appropriations for certain categories of funding for which allocation adjustments are authorized in the House of Representatives under S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

Millions of Dollars

Subcommittee		Base Funding	Adjustments					Total Discretionary Appropriations	
			Emergency	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression	Veterans Medical Care		Total Adjustments
Agriculture ^a	BA:	23,188	13,218	0	0	0	0	13,218	36,406
	O:	23,224	8,164	0	0	0	0	8,164	31,388
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	71,758	47,574	0	0	0	0	47,574	119,332
	O:	74,039	800	0	0	0	0	800	74,839
Defense ^b	BA:	701,488	7,407	0	0	0	0	7,407	708,895
	O:	685,395	1,877	0	0	0	0	1,877	687,272
Energy and Water ^c	BA:	50,153	41,918	0	0	0	0	41,918	92,071
	O:	50,018	1,253	0	0	0	0	1,253	51,271
Financial Services ^d	BA:	24,133	5,329	143	0	0	0	5,472	29,605
	O:	26,703	6,783	110	0	0	0	6,893	33,596
Homeland Security ^c	BA:	52,944	4,651	17,142	0	0	0	21,793	74,737
	O:	68,787	1,764	272	0	0	0	2,036	70,823
Interior and Environment	BA:	36,186	35,334	0	0	2,350	0	37,684	73,870
	O:	36,836	2,831	0	0	807	0	3,638	40,474
Labor, HHS, Education ^{a, f}	BA:	177,033	5,228	0	1,875	0	0	7,103	184,136
	O:	319,174	3,497	0	1,508	0	0	5,005	324,179
Legislative Branch	BA:	5,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,306
	O:	5,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,547
Military Construction, VA	BA:	113,252	0	0	0	0	6,547	6,547	119,799
	O:	121,478	0	0	0	0	5,756	5,756	127,234
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	56,195	3,448	0	0	0	0	3,448	59,643
	O:	56,727	1,306	0	0	0	0	1,306	58,033
Transportation, HUD	BA:	74,234	44,536	0	0	0	0	44,536	118,770
	O:	146,097	4,095	0	0	0	0	4,095	150,192
Total	BA:	1,385,870	208,644	17,285	1,875	2,350	6,547	236,701	1,622,570
	O:	1,614,025	32,370	382	1,508	807	5,756	40,823	1,654,848

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO’s July 2021 baseline; enactment is assumed by February 18, 2022.

BA = Budget Authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = Outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.

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CBO's estimates of base discretionary budget authority and outlays reflected in this table are \$350 million and \$351 million greater, respectively, than its estimates for division A of H.R. 6119, the Further Extending Government Funding Act (as posted on the Rules Committee Website on December 2, 2021) because of new legislative provisions.

CBO's estimates of emergency-designated discretionary budget authority and outlays reflected in this table stem almost entirely from enacted legislation that provides emergency-designated supplemental funding for 2022. Specifically, \$28,633 million in additional budget authority and \$10,994 million in additional outlays stems 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 additional budget authority and \$3,550 million in additional outlays stems 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 stems from section 90007 of division I and division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58). Finally, \$7,011 million in budget authority and \$1,880 million in outlays stems from the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117-70).

- a. In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 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 \$454 million in budget authority and \$521 million in outlays. Of those amounts, \$50 million in budget authority and \$66 million in outlays is under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and \$404 million in budget authority and \$455 million in outlays is under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.
- b. Section 165 of division A would provide \$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. Those amounts would remain available through the end of fiscal year 2022.
- c. 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 estimate excludes \$1,626 million in budget authority and \$1,626 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.
- d. For this estimate, in keeping with 2021 legislation, funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is included under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government. (Historically, in even-numbered years, funding for that commission is provided under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture.)
- e. Section 101(6) of division A would extend, through March 11, 2022, several immigration programs that otherwise will expire on February 18, 2022. CBO estimates that extending some of those programs would affect revenues. The proposed extensions would result in changes to CBO's estimates of the U.S. population and of the number of people enrolled in certain benefit programs. Some of those programs are subsidized with tax credits. Additionally, a portion of the application fee for immigrant visas is classified as revenue. In particular, on an annualized basis, CBO estimates that extending provisions related to the Conrad 30 Welcome Program for nonimmigrant medical workers and employment-based immigrant visas for certain religious workers for the duration of fiscal year 2022 would 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 of \$1 million over the 2022-2031 period. (That estimate is consistent with the information about immigration-related revenue effects provided in CBO's original estimate for division A of H.R. 5305, the Extending Government Funding Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on September 21, 2021. CBO's interceding estimate for division A of H.R. 6119 mistakenly indicated that the agency's initial characterization of those revenue effects had been in error.)
- f. 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 1-S. Estimated Discretionary Appropriations Under Division A, the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 With Adjustments Made in the Senate

Division A would provide for the continuation, through March 11, 2022, of the appropriations and authorities contained in the 12 annual appropriation acts for 2021 contained in divisions A through L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260). The legislation would exclude from continuation some appropriations and authorities contained in those laws and would specify changes to annualized funding and authorities for certain accounts. This table compiles CBO’s estimates of discretionary budget authority for 2022 under division A. The estimates are annualized—that is, estimated as if appropriations were provided for the entire fiscal year. Consistent with the legislation, and in consultation with the Senate Budget Committee, this table delineates CBO’s estimate of discretionary appropriations for certain categories of funding for which allocation adjustments are authorized in the Senate under S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

Millions of Dollars

Subcommittee		Base Funding	Adjustments				Total Adjustments	Total Discretionary Appropriations
			Emergency	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression		
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	O:	23,224	8,164	0	0	0	8,164	31,388
Commerce, Justice, Science	BA:	71,758	47,574	0	0	0	47,574	119,332
	O:	74,039	800	0	0	0	800	74,839
Defense ^b	BA:	701,488	7,407	0	0	0	7,407	708,895
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Legislative Branch	BA:	5,306	0	0	0	0	0	5,306
	O:	5,547	0	0	0	0	0	5,547
Military Construction, VA	BA:	119,799	0	0	0	0	0	119,799
	O:	127,234	0	0	0	0	0	127,234
State, Foreign Operations	BA:	56,195	3,448	0	0	0	3,448	59,643
	O:	56,727	1,306	0	0	0	1,306	58,033
Transportation, HUD	BA:	74,234	44,536	0	0	0	44,536	118,770
	O:	146,097	4,095	0	0	0	4,095	150,192
Total	BA:	1,392,417	208,644	17,285	1,875	2,350	230,154	1,622,570
	O:	1,619,781	32,370	382	1,508	807	35,067	1,654,848

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Table 2. Changes in Direct Spending Under Division B, Extensions

February 7, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022-2026	2022-2031
INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING												
Extending Increased Federal Medical Assistance Percentage for Certain Territories												
Estimated Budget Authority	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Estimated Outlays	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Medicare Improvement Fund												
Budget Authority	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
Estimated Outlays	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
Total, Direct Spending												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's July 2021 baseline; enactment is assumed by February 18, 2022

Division B would extend, through March 11, 2022, the increased federal medical assistance percentage provided under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. In addition, the provision would reduce funding to the Medicare Improvement Fund. The effects of those provisions are reflected in this table.

CBO estimates that two other provisions of division B would increase direct spending and revenues, but that such increases would be insignificant in 2022 and over the 2022-2026 period and the 2022-2031 period. One provision would extend activities to assist victims of human trafficking; the other would extend the classification of fentanyl as a controlled substance. Under division C, both extensions would be in effect through March 11, 2022.

In keeping with section 1201 of division B, and at the direction of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, division B is considered authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation. As a result, the estimated budgetary effects of that division are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. However, section 1201 of division B also requires the estimated budgetary effects stemming from those divisions to be excluded from the pay-as-you-go scorecards maintained by the Senate and the Office of Management and Budget.