Fiscal Year 2022, U.S. House of Representatives

As of July 20, 2021

This report summarizes the Congressional Budget Office’s cost estimates of proposed discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 contained in legislation considered by the House of Representatives.

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 House Committee on the Budget on June 24, 2021. Table 3 summarizes CBO’s estimates of changes in direct spending that would result from provisions contained in appropriation legislation.

Status of Appropriation Legislation

The tables reflect CBO’s estimates for each piece of legislation at the most recent stage of Congressional consideration, starting with the version reported by the House Committee on Appropriations. Estimates were prepared relative to CBO’s July 2021 baseline and assume enactment of the legislation by October 1, 2021—the start of fiscal year 2022.¹

Reported by the House Committee on Appropriations

- Agriculture (H.R. 4356)
- Commerce, Justice, Science (H.R. 4505)
- Defense (H.R. 4432)
- Energy and Water (H.R. 4549)
- Financial Services and General Government (H.R. 4345)
- Interior and Environment (H.R. 4372)
- Homeland Security (H.R. 4431)
- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education (H.R. 4502)
- Legislative Branch (H.R. 4346)
- Military Construction, Veterans Affairs (H.R. 4355)
- State, Foreign Operations (H.R. 4373)
- Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development (H.R. 4550)


### Table 1. Comparison of 302(b) Allocations and Current-Status Amounts

This table compares cost estimates for appropriation legislation for fiscal year 2022 as considered by the House of Representatives with allocations provided to each of the 12 appropriations subcommittees. *(Those allocations are made as required by section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.)* The allocations and the current-status amounts include new discretionary budget authority and outlays from the most recent stage of action for legislation considered for 2022 as well as budget authority and outlays resulting from appropriations enacted in prior years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittees</th>
<th>302(b) Allocations</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Adjustments to Allocations</th>
<th>Total, Current Status</th>
<th>Comparison With Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 26,550</td>
<td>O: 25,428</td>
<td>26,550 0 0 0</td>
<td>26,550 0</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>O: 77,900</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>O: 700,458</td>
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<td>705,939 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 53,226</td>
<td>O: 52,000</td>
<td>53,226 0 0 0</td>
<td>53,226 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 29,100</td>
<td>O: 29,939</td>
<td>29,100 143 417 0</td>
<td>29,100 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 71,610</td>
<td>O: 72,095</td>
<td>71,610 18,799 0 0</td>
<td>71,610 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 45,850</td>
<td>O: 41,689</td>
<td>45,850 0 0 2,450</td>
<td>45,850 0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>O: 4,947</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 124,500</td>
<td>O: 128,938</td>
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<td>124,500 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 62,242</td>
<td>O: 59,821</td>
<td>62,242 0 0 0</td>
<td>62,242 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA: 84,062</td>
<td>O: 155,200</td>
<td>84,062 0 0 0</td>
<td>84,062 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,529,960</td>
<td>1,504,854</td>
<td>2,541 2,450 23,933</td>
<td>1,528,787</td>
<td>-1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,676,122</td>
<td>1,668,246</td>
<td>18,942 2,541 2,450 23,933</td>
<td>1,671,805</td>
<td>-4,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memorandum:**

Limits on Budget Authority.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Components may 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.

See next page for notes.
a. On June 24, 2021, in order to meet the requirements of section 1 of H. Res. 467, as passed by the House of Representatives on June 11, 2021, the House Committee on the Budget published budgetary material in the Congressional Record providing the House Committee on Appropriations with initial 302(a) allocations for base discretionary budget authority and outlays. On July 1, 2021, in H. Rept. 117-78, the Appropriations Committee reported 302(b) suballocations to distribute the base 302(a) allocations among its 12 subcommittees. (H. Rept. 117-91 revised those 302(b) allocations.)

b. Current-status amounts include—and allocations are adjusted to account for—funding for certain activities designated in accordance with section 1 of H. Res. 467. Some of the permitted adjustments to discretionary budget authority that result from designated funding for specific purposes are, themselves, limited.

c. In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act, certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, the 302(b) allocations and this current-status report exclude $50 million in budget authority and $66 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and $496 million in budget authority and $537 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education.

d. In keeping with section 14003 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, the 302(b) allocations and this current-status report exclude $2,099 million in budget authority and $2,084 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.

e. Three provisions of H.R. 4331 (Homeland Security) would affect revenues. (See footnote b of Table 3.)

f. Section 114 of H.R. 4346 (Legislative Branch) would affect revenues. (See footnote b of Table 3.) By long-standing convention, the legislation reported by the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch does not include funding for Senate-related items.

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Table 1. Comparison of 302(b) Allocations and Current-Status Amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. On June 24, 2021, in order to meet the requirements of section 1 of H. Res. 467, as passed by the House of Representatives on June 11, 2021, the House Committee on the Budget published budgetary material in the Congressional Record providing the House Committee on Appropriations with initial 302(a) allocations for base discretionary budget authority and outlays. On July 1, 2021, in H. Rept. 117-78, the Appropriations Committee reported 302(b) suballocations to distribute the base 302(a) allocations among its 12 subcommittees. (H. Rept. 117-91 revised those 302(b) allocations.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Current-status amounts include—and allocations are adjusted to account for—funding for certain activities designated in accordance with section 1 of H. Res. 467. Some of the permitted adjustments to discretionary budget authority that result from designated funding for specific purposes are, themselves, limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act, certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, the 302(b) allocations and this current-status report exclude $50 million in budget authority and $66 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and $496 million in budget authority and $537 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. In keeping with section 14003 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, the 302(b) allocations and this current-status report exclude $2,099 million in budget authority and $2,084 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Three provisions of H.R. 4331 (Homeland Security) would affect revenues. (See footnote b of Table 3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Section 114 of H.R. 4346 (Legislative Branch) would affect revenues. (See footnote b of Table 3.) By long-standing convention, the legislation reported by the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch does not include funding for Senate-related items.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittee</th>
<th>Non-Veterans Accounts</th>
<th>Veterans Accounts</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Veterans Accounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor, HHS, Education</td>
<td>24,368</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24,368</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, VA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111,287</td>
<td>111,287</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, HUD</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,768</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,287</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,055</strong></td>
<td><strong>565</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memorandum:**

Limits on Budget Authority\(^a\)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2023</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Veterans Accounts</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,852</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BA = budget authority; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; VA = Veterans Affairs; n.a. = not applicable.

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\(^a\) Section 3 of H. Res. 497 restricts the House of Representatives from considering legislation that would provide advance appropriations other than for accounts identified by the Chair of the Committee on the Budget in a statement published in the *Congressional Record*. The limit on budget authority indicated in this memorandum line applies to accounts listed in that statement, which the Budget Committee published on June 24, 2021.
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittees</th>
<th>Millions of Dollars</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2027</th>
<th>2028</th>
<th>2029</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>2022-2031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>BA:</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>301</td>
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<td>Commerce, Justice, Science</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>-33</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O:</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>-33</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Labor, HHS, Education</td>
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<td>140</td>
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<td>1,598</td>
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<tr>
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<td>O:</td>
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<td>214</td>
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<td>144</td>
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<td>-3</td>
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<td>-3</td>
<td>-3</td>
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<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, VA</td>
<td>BA:</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations</td>
<td>BA:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O:</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, HUD</td>
<td>BA:</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>BA:</td>
<td>-15,316</td>
<td>15,235</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>3,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O:</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>3,735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Congressional Budget Office.


b. CBO and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimate that three provisions of H.R. 4431 (Homeland Security) would affect revenues:

Section 114 of H.R. 4346 (Legislative Branch) would make certain amounts of overtime pay earned by officers of the Capitol Police creditable as basic pay for retirement. As a result, CBO estimates increases in revenues for the Civil Service Retirement Disability Trust Fund of $1 million in 2022 and $14 million over the 2022-2031 period.

Sections 409 and 410 would make changes to immigration-related policies that CBO expects would result in changes to its estimates of the U.S. population and of the number of enrollees in certain benefit programs. Some of those programs are subsidized with tax credits. As a result, CBO estimates that those sections would affect revenues. Specifically, CBO estimates that section 409 would reduce revenues by less than $500,000 in fiscal year 2022, by $25 million over the 2022-2026 period, and by $156 million over the 2022-2031 period. CBO also estimates that section 410 would reduce revenues by less than $500,000 in fiscal year 2022, by $1 million over the 2022-2026 period, and by $3 million over the 2022-2031 period.

b. continued

JCT estimates that section 412, which would expand the H-2A foreign agricultural worker program for fiscal year 2022, would reduce on-budget revenues by an insignificant amount in 2022 and by $2 million over the 2022-2026 period and the 2022-2031 period and reduce off-budget revenues by $2 million in 2022 and $9 million over the 2022-2026 period and the 2022-2031 period.

Section 114 of H.R. 4346 (Legislative Branch) would make certain amounts of overtime pay earned by officers of the Capitol Police creditable as basic pay for retirement. As a result, CBO estimates increases in revenues for the Civil Service Retirement Disability Trust Fund of $1 million in 2022 and $14 million over the 2022-2031 period.