

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

Division A would provide for the continuation, through February 18, 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 <sup>a</sup>	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	BA:	701,138	3,095	0	0	0	0	3,095	704,233
	O:	685,144	1,348	0	0	0	0	1,348	686,492
Energy and Water <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	BA:	52,944	4,504	17,142	0	0	0	21,646	74,590
	O:	68,787	1,661	272	0	0	0	1,933	70,720
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 <sup>a, c</sup>	BA:	177,033	3,956	0	1,875	0	0	5,831	182,864
	O:	319,174	2,546	0	1,508	0	0	4,054	323,228
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	2,168	0	0	0	0	2,168	58,363
	O:	56,627	1,009	0	0	0	0	1,009	57,636
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
<b>Total</b>	BA:	1,385,520	201,633	17,285	1,875	2,350	6,547	229,690	1,615,209
	O:	1,613,674	30,490	382	1,508	807	5,756	38,943	1,652,617

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO’s July 2021 baseline; enactment is assumed by December 3, 2021.

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

See next page for notes

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With Adjustments Made in the House of Representatives**

*Continued*

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CBO's estimates of base discretionary budget authority and outlays reflected in this table are \$1,570 million and \$1,036 million greater, respectively, than its estimates for division A of H.R. 5305, the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (as passed by the House of Representatives on September 21, 2021). CBO has identified three reasons for those differences: First, new provisions of the legislation would increase budget authority by \$1,626 million and increase outlays by \$1,002 million. Second, technical revisions made to CBO's estimates of rescissions, which reduced estimated budget authority and outlays by \$56 million and \$5 million, respectively, account for updated information from the Administration concerning budget execution. Finally, this estimate includes \$39 million in outlays that were mistakenly omitted from the previous estimate.

CBO's estimates of emergency-designated discretionary budget authority and outlays reflected in this table are \$198,293 million and \$28,588 million greater, respectively, than its estimates for division A of H.R. 5305 because they account for 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). Finally, \$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).

- 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. 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 excluded \$1,626 million in budget authority and \$1,626 million in outlays under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.
- c. 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.)
- d. Section 101(6) of division A would extend, through February 18, 2022, several immigration programs that otherwise will expire on December 3, 2021. 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. 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 increase revenues by \$1 million in 2022 and reduce them 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 corrects an error in CBO's previous estimate for division A of H.R. 5305, which indicated that these provisions would reduce revenues in 2022 by insignificant amounts.)
- e. Includes \$2.5 billion in emergency-designated funding and \$1.6 billion in base funding for the Administration for Children and Families for activities related to assisting refugees and other people who enter the United States. Also includes \$1.5 million in base funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for activities related to sanitizing vessels. Those amounts would remain available through the end of fiscal year 2022.

**Table 1-S. Estimated Discretionary Appropriations Under Division A, the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 With Adjustments Made in the Senate**

Division A would provide for the continuation, through February 18, 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		
Agriculture <sup>a</sup>	BA:	23,188	13,218	0	0	0	13,218	36,406
	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
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Defense	BA:	701,138	3,095	0	0	0	3,095	704,233
	O:	685,144	1,348	0	0	0	1,348	686,492
Energy and Water <sup>b</sup>	BA:	50,153	41,918	0	0	0	41,918	92,071
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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	2,168	0	0	0	2,168	58,363
	O:	56,627	1,009	0	0	0	1,009	57,636
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
<b>Total</b>	BA:	1,392,067	201,633	17,285	1,875	2,350	223,143	1,615,209
	O:	1,619,430	30,490	382	1,508	807	33,187	1,652,617

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO’s July 2021 baseline; enactment is assumed by December 3, 2021.

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

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- e. Includes \$2.5 billion in emergency-designated funding and \$1.6 billion in base funding for the Administration for Children and Families for activities related to assisting refugees and other people who enter the United States. Also includes \$1.5 million in base funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for activities related to sanitizing vessels. Those amounts would remain available through the end of fiscal year 2022.



**Table 2. Discretionary Spending Under Division B, the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022**

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2022-	2022-
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2026	2031
<b>EMERGENCY-DESIGNATED DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</b>												
<b>Title I</b>												
(Defense)												
Budget Authority	4,312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,312	4,312
Estimated Outlays	529	1,219	1,240	800	200	20	0	0	0	0	3,988	4,008
<b>Title II</b>												
(Homeland Security)												
Budget Authority	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	147
Estimated Outlays	103	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	147
<b>Title III</b>												
(Labor, Health and Human Services, Education)												
Budget Authority	1,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,272	1,272
Estimated Outlays	951	320	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,272	1,272
<b>Title IV</b>												
(State, Foreign Operations)												
Budget Authority	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,280	1,280
Estimated Outlays	297	375	364	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,158	1,158
<b>Total, Emergency Spending</b>												
Budget Authority	7,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,011	7,011
Estimated Outlays	1,880	1,936	1,627	922	200	20	0	0	0	0	6,565	6,585

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Estimates are relative to CBO's July 2021 baseline; enactment is assumed by December 3, 2021

Division B of H.R. 6119 would provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2022, particularly for expenses related to Operation Allies Welcome and activities related to providing humanitarian and other assistance to certain people arriving in the United States from Afghanistan. Consistent with sections 4001(a)(1) and 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022, the legislation would designate those amounts as emergency requirements.



**Table 3. Changes in Direct Spending Under Division C, Extensions**

December 2, 2021

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022-2026	2022-2031
<b>INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING</b>												
<b>Extending Increased Federal Medical Assistance Percentage for Certain Territories</b>												
Estimated Budget Authority	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Estimated Outlays	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
<b>Medicare Improvement Fund</b>												
Budget Authority	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13	-13
Estimated Outlays	-8	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13	-13
<b>Total, Direct Spending</b>												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	5	-5	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 December 3, 2021.

Division C would extend, through February 18, 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 C 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 February 18, 2022.

In keeping with section 2201 of division C, and at the direction of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, division C 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 2201 of division C 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.