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117TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
117–390

REPORT

ON THE

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SUBMITTED BY MS. DELAURO, CHAIR,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

together with

MINORITY VIEWS



JUNE 24, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 24, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: By direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit herewith the Committee's report on the suballocation of the Committee's allocations for fiscal year 2023.

The suballocations contained in this report subdivide the allocations of budget authority and outlays in the "Allocation of Spending Authority to the House Committee on Appropriations" printed in the Congressional Record by the chair of the House Committee on the Budget on June 21, 2022, pursuant to H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Sincerely,

ROSA L. DELAURO,
Chair.

Union Calendar No. 298

117TH CONGRESS, *2d Session* | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 117–390

REPORT ON THE SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

JUNE 24, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Ms. DELAURO, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report on the suballocation of the Committee's allocations for fiscal year 2023, pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. This report is consistent with the "Allocation of Spending Authority to the House Committee on Appropriations" printed in the Congressional Record by the chair of the House Committee on the Budget on June 21, 2022, pursuant to H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The submission of this report meets the requirement of section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and resulting requirement under the Rules of the House.

The suballocations in this report do not include amounts for potential adjustments to the Committee on Appropriations' allocations for funding provided in reported bills for the purposes provided in H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Those adjustments would be made after eligible funding is included in a bill reported to the House and the chair of the Committee on the Budget subsequently adjusts the Committee on Appropriations' section 302(a) allocations.

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Subcommittee	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Agriculture:			
Budget authority	27,200	189,364	216,564
Outlays	30,800	179,563	210,363
Commerce, Justice, Science:			
Budget authority	85,546	339	85,885
Outlays	83,500	384	83,884
Defense:			
Budget authority	761,681	514	762,195
Outlays	732,950	514	733,464
Energy and Water:			
Budget authority	56,275	.....	56,275
Outlays	59,500	.....	59,500
Financial Services and General Government:			
Budget authority	29,762	22,006	51,768
Outlays	36,700	21,993	58,693
Homeland Security:			
Budget authority	60,300	2,044	62,344
Outlays	74,500	2,036	76,536
Interior, Environment:			
Budget authority	44,775	64	44,839
Outlays	44,800	65	44,865
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education:			
Budget authority	224,399	1,134,027	1,358,426
Outlays	303,500	1,130,832	1,434,332
Legislative Branch:			
All except Senate:			
Budget authority	5,703	110	5,813
Senate items:			
Budget authority	1,297	27	1,324
Total Legislative:			
Budget authority	7,000	137	7,137
Outlays	6,500	136	6,636
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs:			
Budget authority	150,500	147,729	298,229
Outlays	145,000	149,341	294,341
State, Foreign Operations:			
Budget authority	64,575	159	64,734
Outlays	69,000	159	69,159
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development:			
Budget authority	90,888	.....	90,888
Outlays	170,059	.....	170,059
Total:			
Budget authority	1,602,901	1,496,383	3,099,284
Outlays	1,756,809	1,485,023	3,241,832

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NOTE.—The amounts in this report do not include spending recommended in fiscal year 2023 appropriation bills that is designated as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 1(e) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), amounts becoming available in fiscal year 2023 that were previously designated as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget, amounts provided pursuant to the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255), or amounts provided pursuant to section 14003 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136). Such amounts do not count against the committee's allocations in the House of Representatives, consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: June 22, 2022
Measure: Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2023
Motion by: Ms. Kaptur
Description of Motion: To approve the Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2023
Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Amodei
Mrs. Bustos	Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Carter
Mr. Case	Mr. Cline
Ms. Clark	Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Espaillat	Mr. Garcia
Ms. Frankel	Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Harder	Ms. Granger
Ms. Kaptur	Dr. Harris
Mr. Kilmer	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Kirkpatrick	Mrs. Hinson
Mrs. Lawrence	Mr. Joyce
Ms. Lee of California	Ms. Letlow
Mrs. Lee of Nevada	Mr. Moolenaar
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Newhouse
Ms. Meng	Mr. Palazzo
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Pocan	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Rutherford
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Simpson
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Stewart
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Valadao
Mrs. Torres	Mr. Womack
Mr. Trone	
Ms. Underwood	
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	
Mrs. Watson Coleman	
Ms. Wexton	

MINORITY VIEWS

The Fiscal Year 2023 302(b) suballocations adopted by the House Appropriations Committee on June 22, 2022, totaled over $1.6 trillion. If enacted, discretionary spending would increase by $132 billion, or 9%, over Fiscal Year 2022, with a huge 14% increase in non-defense programs and only a 4.5% increase for the national defense.

Underfunding the military when we face growing threats from Iran, Russia, and China is unacceptable and irresponsible. While our international adversaries dramatically increase their investments in military technology, the Majority refuses to provide funding levels to address the leadership challenges we face in keeping our country safe.

When the Majority took control of the House, Senate, and White House at the beginning of the 117th Congress, their first order of business was to push through the completely partisan American Rescue Plan, with nearly $2 trillion in deficit spending. Though labeled a COVID relief bill, very little of it went to vaccines and therapeutics; most funding expanded the Federal bureaucracy, flooded the markets with too much money for limited goods and services, and allowed states and localities to use hundreds of billions of hard-earned taxpayer dollars on things like golf courses, luxury hotels, and ski resorts.

All of this predictably contributed to the record-high inflation Americans face today. Larry Summers, National Economic Council Director for former President Obama, called the American Rescue Plan "the least responsible macroeconomic policy we've had in the last 40 years" and warned it would "set off inflationary pressures of a kind we have not seen in a generation." [1]

His prediction came true. Inflation is 8.6% over last year, a more than 40-year high. Economists recommend American families budget $460 more per month, just to cover rising prices for everyday goods and services.[2] Gas prices are the highest they have ever been at an average $5 per gallon; energy prices are up 16%; and groceries are up 12%. The Majority seems to believe we can inflate our way out of inflation, by continuing to spend more on the same social programs. This is not sound economic policy.

The Appropriations Committee Majority had the opportunity to change course, but instead, the fiscally irresponsible subcommittee allocations were adopted without a single Republican vote. Republican Members understand the Nation cannot afford yet another spending spree on the same domestic programs or the massive borrowing needed to finance it, which have already resulted in run-

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[1] Appearance of Larry Summers on Bloomberg Television's *Wall Street Week* (Mar. 19. 2021): Summers, Lawrence H., *The Biden stimulus is admirably ambitious. But it brings some big risks, too.* The Washington Post, Op-ed (Feb. 4, 2021).

[2] https://nypost.com/2022/06/10/inflation-costing-americans-an-extra-460-per-month-analysis/.

away inflation. Republicans also voiced strong opposition to undercutting critical investments in our nation's defense, given the growing international threats to the United States. The Committee must reach agreement on sensible funding levels; limit additional spending on social programs that received too much funding last year; and focus taxpayer dollars on the most essential Federal responsibilities, including our national security.

KAY GRANGER.

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