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117TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
117–78

R E P O R T

ON THE

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

SUBMITTED BY MS. DELAURO, CHAIR,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

together with

MINORITY VIEWS



JULY 1, 2021.—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, July 1, 2021.

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 2022.

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 24, 2021, pursuant to House Resolution 467 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Sincerely,

ROSA L. DELAURO,
Chair.

Union Calendar No. 53

117TH CONGRESS *1st Session* } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 117–78

REPORT ON THE SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

JULY 1, 2021.—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

R E P O R T

SUBALLOCATION OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report on the suballocation of the committee's allocations for fiscal year 2022, 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 24, 2021, pursuant to House Resolution 467 (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 House Resolution 467 (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 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Subcommittee	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Agriculture:			
Budget authority	26,550	150,271	176,821
Outlays	26,000	137,918	163,918
Commerce, Justice, Science:			
Budget authority	81,315	326	81,641
Outlays	78,500	339	78,839
Defense:			
Budget authority	705,939	514	706,453
Outlays	699,803	514	700,317
Energy and Water:			
Budget authority	53,226	.....	53,226
Outlays	52,500	.....	52,500
Financial Services and General Government:			
Budget authority	28,540	22,616	51,156
Outlays	29,700	22,610	52,310
Homeland Security:			
Budget authority	52,811	1,964	54,775
Outlays	70,000	1,955	71,955
Interior, Environment:			
Budget authority	43,400	64	43,464
Outlays	41,000	65	41,065
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education:			
Budget authority	237,466	1,041,349	1,278,815
Outlays	329,500	1,042,082	1,371,582
Legislative Branch:			
All except Senate:			
Budget authority	4,803	127	4,930
Senate items:			
Budget authority	1,173	32	1,205
Total Legislative:			
Budget authority	5,976	158	6,134
Outlays	6,000	158	6,158
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs:			
Budget authority	124,500	138,638	263,138
Outlays	129,500	149,930	279,430
State, Foreign Operations:			
Budget authority	62,242	159	62,401
Outlays	58,000	159	58,159
Transportation, HUD:			
Budget authority	84,062	.....	84,062
Outlays	152,000	.....	152,000
Total:			
Budget authority	1,506,027	1,356,059	2,862,086
Outlays	1,672,503	1,355,730	3,028,233

NOTE.—The amounts in this report do not include spending recommended in fiscal year 2022 appropriation bills that is designated as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 1(f) of House Resolution 467 (117th Congress), 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.

MINORITY VIEWS

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) 302(b) suballocations adopted by the House Appropriations Committee on June 29, 2021, exceeded $1.5 trillion, marking the highest discretionary spending level in the history of our country. The total allocation represents an increase of over $130 billion, or nearly 9%, above the FY21 enacted levels.

Nearly all the increase in the topline allocation is directed to expanding non-defense spending by nearly 17%, while the Defense bill's allocation is below the inflation baseline. The enormous, non-defense increases are on top of trillions of mandatory funds enacted for nondefense programs earlier this year without a single Republican vote.

Underfunding the military when we face growing threats from Iran, Russia, and China is irresponsible and unacceptable. While our international adversaries are dramatically increasing their investments in military technology, the Majority party refuses to provide even baseline levels of support to keep our country safe.

The allocations were adopted on a partisan basis, even as the Majority had not yet laid out a Budget for the upcoming fiscal year, barely 90 days away. With the expiration of the Budget Control Act and no statutory budget caps in place this year, it was more important than ever to follow the regular budget process. Instead, a partisan, procedural shortcut was used to "deem" the adoption of a one-year resolution, providing the Appropriations Committee with an excessive topline discretionary amount for FY22.

The Majority's unwillingness to pass a budget was even more egregious, given the explosion of debt and deficits and the trillions in mandatory spending enacted earlier this year by the Majority party and the President. In addition, the President seeks another $4 trillion in mandatory spending this year, and trillions in tax hikes over the next ten years.

Rather than beginning to tackle this problem by restraining spending back to pre-pandemic levels and bringing down the multi-trillion-dollar deficits and staggering debt of over $28 trillion, the FY22 allocations further endanger the current economic recovery and future prosperity.

The allocations were adopted without a single Republican vote because Republican Members of the Committee could not support this continued spending and fiscal recklessness. Republican Members also voiced strong opposition to undercutting critical investment in our nation's defense, which is especially confounding given the record-high topline spending level.

Republican Members of the House Appropriations Committee recognize the Nation cannot afford another spending spree on domestic programs or the massive borrowing needed to finance it, which would lead to higher taxes, higher prices, and runaway inflation.

KAY GRANGER.

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