

FY22 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS PACKAGE – TOPLINE SUMMARY

After months of ongoing issues advancing the Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) regular appropriations process due to obstruction by Democrats and their refusal to work cooperatively, the crafting of an omnibus appropriations bill became necessary. Before engaging in substantive negotiations, however, Republicans insisted on establishing an agreed-upon framework in line with the previous Shelby-Leahy agreement under Republican leadership. As a result, the **FY22 Omnibus appropriations bill rejects the Democrats' misguided spending priorities and liberal policy objectives**. It achieves dollar-for-dollar parity between defense and non-defense increases, while retaining all long-standing legacy riders and rejecting partisan poison pill provisions. Importantly, the package also provides critical emergency assistance to our military, Ukraine, and our European allies without reducing base defense spending by a single dollar.

PRIORITIZING SPENDING ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AND BORDER

SECURITY: The Biden Administration budget proposed a meager 2% increase in spending on defense and homeland security, while seeking an increase of more than 16% in non-defense spending. Democrats unilaterally advanced spending bills in line with these proposals.

Republicans held fast, forcing a rebalancing of priorities such that the final spending package:

- **Provides \$782 billion for the [Department of Defense](#) and for other defense functions**, \$30 billion more than President Biden's budget request, \$4 billion more than the level authorized in the FY22 NDAA, and nearly \$42 billion more than FY21 (an increase of 6%).
- **Provides an 11% increase over FY21 for the [Department of Homeland Security](#)**, including \$6.5 billion for much needed investments in border security resources and a 7% increase for ICE operations. Critically, the package **restores \$2 billion in funding for wall construction on the southwest border**.
- **Cuts nearly \$65 billion in wasteful non-defense spending proposed in the Biden Administration's budget** – a nearly 10% decrease from the request level.

MAINTAINING CRITICAL LEGACY RIDERS AND REJECTING POISON PILLS:

This Omnibus package is built on a framework that preserves long-standing legacy riders and rejects partisan poison pills. For example, the package:

- **Restores important legacy provisions that protect life**, such as the Hyde, Hyde-Weldon, Dornan, Smith, and Kemp-Kasten amendments, and rejects the Democrats' proposed funding increases to programs like Title X of the Public Health Service Act, UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), and GHP (Global Health Programs-USAID).
- **Rejects Democrats' attempts to rewrite immigration law** through appropriations riders.
- **Preserves restrictions on the closure of Guantanamo Bay** and prohibitions on transferring detainees to the United States.

PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THOSE IMPACTED BY RUSSIA'S AGGRESSION: [In](#)

[response to the situation in Ukraine](#), the package provides approximately \$14 billion in emergency assistance, including:

- More than **\$3 billion in emergency assistance for the U.S. military** for mobilization and support in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- Authorities and funding necessary to provide **\$3.5 billion in defense articles to the Ukrainian military**, including weapons, services, military education and training, and other military assistance.
- Over **\$1 billion in funding and loan authority for Ukraine and countries in the region to build capacities to deter Russian aggression** under the Foreign Military Financing Program.
- Nearly **\$6 billion in humanitarian and refugee assistance** to help individuals displaced because of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

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Details on what's included in the package:

- *Provides Critical Emergency Assistance to our Military, Ukraine, and our European Allies:* In response to the situation in [Ukraine, the package provides approximately \\$14 billion in emergency assistance.](#)
- *Prioritizes Essential Investments in our Military, Supports Programs Necessary to Protect Critical Interests of U.S. National Security:* The [Defense](#) division of the package provides \$728.32 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Supporting American Agriculture, Research, & Rural Development:* The [Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$25.125 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Supporting Law Enforcement, National Security Interests, Economic Development, & Scientific Innovation:* The [Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$75.781 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Invests in National Nuclear Security and Energy Research and Development, as well as Important Infrastructure Projects:* The [Energy and Water Development](#) division of the bill provides \$52.872 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Preserving the Integrity of our Financial Markets & Promoting Growth:* The [Financial Services and General Government](#) division of the bill provides \$25.489 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Prioritizes investments in border security, cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe:* The [Homeland Security](#) division of the bill provides \$72.199 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Creating Healthier and Safer Communities Across the Country:* The [Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$40.450 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Invests in Critical Medical Research, COVID Vaccines and Testing, Opioid Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Early Childhood Care and Education, and our Nation's Workforce:* The [Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies](#) division the package provides \$196.994 billion in base discretionary funding.
- *Improving Operations and Addressing Heightened Security Needs for the U.S. Capitol Complex:* The [Legislative Branch](#) division of the bill provides \$5.925 in total discretionary funding.
- *Provides Support for Critical Housing, Infrastructure, and Facilities for U.S. Military Forces and Their Families, as well as Increased Funding for Veterans:* The [Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$127.6 billion in total discretionary funding.
- *Strengthening Federal Programs and Operations That Support National Security & American Values Abroad:* The [State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs](#) division of the bill provides \$56.1 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Investing in our Nation's Crumbling Infrastructure & Advancing the Housing System:* The [Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$81.038 billion in total base discretionary funding.
- ***COVID Aid:*** \$15 billion in emergency funding offset by the rescission of previously appropriated funds.

UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL

\$14 billion in emergency funding to support Ukraine in its fight against Russian aggression

The Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 provides nearly \$14 billion in emergency funding to respond to the situation in Ukraine.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Arming and Equipping Ukraine and NATO Allies to Counter Russian Aggression:**
 - Provides ***\$3.5 billion in authorities and associated funding to quickly provide crucial military equipment to Ukraine*** – double the request made by the Biden Administration.
 - Provides in excess of ***\$3 billion for the Department of Defense***, including to re-position forces in response to Russia's actions.
 - Provides ***\$650 million in Foreign Military Financing to build up the capacity of Ukraine and regional allies***, including the Eastern flank countries.
 - Authorizes Foreign Military Financing ***loans and loan guarantees to support Ukraine and NATO allies' efforts to divest outdated Russian legacy military equipment***, including fighter jets.
- **Responding to the Humanitarian Crisis Caused by Russia's Invasion:**
 - Provides ***\$4 billion in lifesaving humanitarian assistance***, including emergency shelter and food assistance, for vulnerable populations inside Ukraine and for refugees fleeing violence.
 - Includes ***\$100 million for Food for Peace Grants*** to address the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and the resulting supply chain and program disruptions.
- **Resourcing the Government to Respond to and Protect Against Russian Aggression:**
 - Includes \$44 million to bolster the Federal Bureau of Investigation's ***operational response to cyber and intelligence threats stemming from Russia's actions.***
 - Provides \$16 million for the Department of Justice to ***prosecute Russian cybercriminals and sanctions violators, and to support tracing, seizing, and forfeiting the proceeds of crime, including cryptocurrency.***
 - Includes \$30M for the Department of Energy to provide ***Ukraine with technical and cyber-cleansing support*** for integration into the European Union's electrical grid.
 - Provides \$61 million to the Department of the Treasury to ***coordinate the economic response to the situation in Ukraine***, including analyzing Russian economic vulnerabilities, administering and enforcing trade and economic sanctions, and combating sanctions evasion.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 2022

\$728.32 billion in total funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Defense bill provides \$728.32 billion – an increase of \$32.51 billion (5%) over FY21 and \$22.37 billion above the President’s budget request – to develop, maintain, and equip the military forces and intelligence community of the United States.

- Provides a robust defense increase to modernize our military, enhance readiness, and ensure that we have the best trained, best prepared, and best equipped fighting force in the world.
- Supports a military pay increase of 2.7%.
- Includes significant investments in both basic research and future technologies such as hypersonics, 5G, artificial intelligence, missile defense, and cybersecurity.
- Delivers support for our allies in the Indo-Pacific region and expands authorities of resources for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative to deter Russian aggression.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Supports the troops: The agreement includes \$166.9 billion for Military Personnel accounts, an increase of \$9.1 billion above the FY21 enacted level and ***supports a military pay raise of 2.7%***. It also provides additional funds in support of troops impacted by anomalous health incidents/Havana Syndrome.

Provides world-class warfighting capabilities:

- \$26.7 billion for ***13 battle force ships including:*** two VIRGINIA Class submarines; two DDG-51 Arleigh Burke Class destroyers; one CONSTELLATION Class frigate; one Expeditionary Sea Base; two Expeditionary Fast Transports, including one medical variant; two TAO fleet oilers; two T-ATS fleet tugs; and one T-AGOS surveillance ship; and
- \$1.8 billion for ***16 additional C-130J aircraft*** to modernize two Air National Guard operational wings.

Makes investments in technology to modernize the force:

- \$200 million to ***improve tactical artificial intelligence*** at the Combatant Commands;
- \$100 million for the ***design acceleration of Trusted and Assured Microelectronics***;
- \$70 million for ***AI, cyber, and data analytics***;
- \$50 million for ***AI workforce recruitment and training***; and
- \$50 million for the acceleration of ***DARPA’s Assault Breaker II***.

Improves defense infrastructure across the services:

- \$831.7 million to ***improve the Department of Defense Test Infrastructure for testing of next-generation weapons***;
- \$564 million for the ***Navy’s Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan***; and
- \$261 million for ***Space Force unfunded priorities***.

Supports our allies:

- \$1.4 billion to ***develop and implement U.S. military capabilities*** in the Indo-Pacific region; and
- \$1 billion for ***“Iron Dome”, to meet Israel’s defense requirements***, and
- \$300 million for the ***Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative with expanded authorities to deter Russian aggression***.

Improve supply chain resilience: The agreement includes \$125 million for a ***“National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund”*** for the acquisition and retention of certain critical materials.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$25.125 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Agriculture Appropriations bill provides a discretionary total of \$25.125 billion, a \$1.73 billion increase (7.4%) above the FY21 enacted level. The bill carries the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in even-numbered fiscal years. When accounting for CFTC, the allocation amounts to a 6% increase over the FY21 enacted level. This bill prioritizes agencies and programs that promote the health and safety of the American public, serve the needs of those in rural America, ensure a safe and abundant food supply, as well as safe and effective medicines and medical devices.

- Supports U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agriculture, rural development, conservation programs, and food and drug safety.
- Provides essential nutrition assistance for children, families, and seniors.
- Provides an increase of \$217 million for USDA research programs to foster innovation and productivity in agriculture.
- Does not include limitations on mandatory Farm Bill funding.
- Includes \$486.6 million for Rural Broadband Pilot (ReConnect), in addition to the \$2 billion USDA received for broadband efforts in the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural Research: The bill provides more than \$3.5 billion for agricultural research programs. This includes \$1.63 billion for the Agricultural Research Service and \$1.64 billion for National Institute of Food and Agriculture, including a \$10 million increase for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). This funding will support investments in the research and development of new technologies and varieties to improve the productivity, sustainability, and quality of American agriculture. The bill also fully funds the President's request to support the continued establishment of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS): The bill provides \$1.11 billion for APHIS, an increase of more than \$46 million above the FY21 enacted level. The funding will help protect the nation's animal and plant resources from diseases and pests. The bill also includes \$250 million to offset a loss of user fees from international passenger and commerce vehicles to ensure that APHIS and CBP can continue inspections and interceptions of foreign animal and plant pests and diseases before they enter the United States.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS): The bill provides \$226 million for AMS programs to improve domestic and international opportunities for our nation's farmers and ranchers. Funding increases are provided for oversight and enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act, as well as the establishment of a Cattle Contract Library pilot program.

Food Safety and Inspection Service: The bill provides \$1.11 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, which fully funds the food safety and inspection programs that ensure safe and healthy food for American families. The bill promotes the safety and productivity of the nation's \$186 billion meat and poultry industry by supporting more than 8,000 frontline inspection personnel for meat, poultry, and egg

products at more than 6,400 facilities in the United States. The bill includes increased funding to reduce user fees for small and very small processing facilities and for public health veterinarian retention efforts. The bill also includes language modifying overtime requirements for inspectors.

Farm Service Agency (FSA): The bill provides \$1.173 billion for FSA. It prohibits the closure of FSA county offices and provides resources for IT improvements and personnel across county offices. The bill also provides \$10.385 billion in total Program Loan Authorizations, an increase of \$527 million above FY21. This includes an increase of \$200 million for Guaranteed Farm Ownership Loans and an increase of \$300 million for Direct Farm Ownership Loans to meet anticipated loan demand needs.

Conservation Programs: The bill provides \$904 million to the Natural Resources Conservation Service for Conservation Operations to assist with conservation planning and implementation assistance. The bill also provides \$100 million for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations to protect and restore watersheds across the country.

Rural Development (RD): The bill provides \$3.9 billion to support RD's mission areas, including \$486.6 million for the ReConnect Broadband Pilot, \$62.5 million for Distance learning and Telemedicine grants, \$490 million for rural water and waste grants, and \$1.45 billion for rental assistance for affordable rental housing for low-income families and the elderly in rural communities. The bill also provides \$1.45 billion in loan authority for rural water and waste programs, \$30 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing guaranteed loan program, and \$1.3 billion in grants and loans for rural business and industry programs that promote small business growth in rural areas.

Nutrition Programs: The bill provides full funding for nutrition programs to serve the estimated need for FY22. The bill also includes \$6 billion in discretionary funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), an increase of \$7 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), and an increase of \$1.5 million for the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).

International Food Assistance: The bill provides \$1.74 billion for Food for Peace Title II Grants and \$237 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education program.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA): The bill provides \$3.3 billion in discretionary funding for the FDA, \$102.2 million over the FY21 enacted level. Overall, total FDA funding, including user fee revenues, is \$6.09 billion. The increases for FDA include \$29 million for medical product safety, \$29.5 million for food safety activities, \$41.3 million for cross-cutting initiatives supporting both medical and food safety, and \$2.4 million for infrastructure investments. The bill also provides \$50 million as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$75.781 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations bill includes non-defense discretionary spending that totals \$69.6 billion, which is an increase of \$4.335 billion compared to FY21. The defense spending totals \$6.181 billion, an increase of \$323 million over FY21, and is primarily related to the FBI's national security missions, including its counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.

- Prioritizes agencies and programs that promote trade, innovation, economic development.
- Invests in programs that protect public safety, national security, and the fair and impartial administration of justice;
- Includes resources that contribute to our nation's extraordinary achievements in scientific research, space exploration, and global competitiveness.
- Retains all legacy riders on firearms and the 2nd Amendment, riders and rejects gun-related poison pills that would infringe on Americans' 2nd Amendment rights.
- Maintains all pro-life and values legacy riders.
- Restores language prohibiting the transfer of detainees held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into the United States.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Commerce (DOC) – \$9.9 billion. The bill provides:

- Increased funding for DOC's trade-related agencies, and prioritizes their core functions of trade enforcement and promotion.
- \$374 million for the Economic Development Administration, an increase of \$28 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support infrastructure and public-works projects, promote regional innovation, and spur job creation in communities across the nation.
- \$1.23 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to support research and development in the industries of the future and continue promotion of the highest-quality standards. The bill also provides increased funding for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.
- \$5.88 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an increase of \$447 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support core operations (weather and ocean monitoring, fisheries management, grant and external partnership programs); full staffing for the National Weather Service; and the continued procurement and development of critical observing assets, including satellites, vessels, and aircraft.

Department of Justice (DOJ) – \$35.207 billion, an increase of \$1.122 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration is funded at \$2.421 billion, an increase of \$85.26 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support its efforts to combat the transnational criminal organizations that are driving the fentanyl and methamphetamine crises in America.

- The FBI is funded at \$10.136 billion, an increase of \$387.6 million over the FY21 enacted level, to bolster its capacity to protect public safety and to address complex and evolving threats from cybercrime and ransomware.
- Overall, DOJ's Federal law enforcement components are funded at \$18.2 billion, an increase of \$684.9 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- DOJ's State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and COPS programs received \$2.725 billion – and increase of \$425 million (+15.6%) over the FY21 enacted level. These are the primary programs through which DOJ supports thousands of police and sheriffs' departments in all 50 states.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$24.0 billion, an increase of \$770 million over the FY21 enacted level. The bill provides:

- An increase of \$236 million for human exploration activities related to returning U.S. astronauts to the Moon.
- \$2.6 billion for the Space Launch System (SLS), \$1.4 billion for Orion, and \$590 million for associated ground systems to maintain progress for the Artemis program. The bill also enables development, by 2025, of the more capable Block 1B version of SLS; and provides \$1.195 billion for lunar landing systems to enable the selection of the landers that will take astronauts to the surface of the Moon.
- \$137 million to restore funding for NASA's STEM education programs.
- \$881 million for Aeronautics programs, research, and X-plane development.
- \$7.6 billion for ongoing science missions, including the Roman telescope and robotic missions to explore the Moon and Mars.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – \$8.84 billion, an increase of \$351 million over the FY21 enacted level. The bill provides:

- \$7.2 billion, an increase of \$250 million, to maintain NSF's core basic research portfolio and establish the Technology, Innovation, and Partnership directorate.
- \$1 billion, an increase of \$38 million, for STEM education research funding.
- \$76 million for mid-scale research projects.
- \$215 million for the NSF EPSCoR program.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, 2022

\$52.872 billion in total discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) bill provides a total of \$52.872 billion for energy and water development, which is an increase of \$3.42 billion compared to fiscal year 2021. The subcommittee bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$23.75 billion, which is an increase of \$1.807 billion compared to FY21. The defense spending for FY22 is \$29.122 billion. The bill supplies funds for water resources development programs and related activities of the Corps of Engineers' civil works program; for the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project; the Department of Energy's energy research and development activities, environmental cleanup and waste management, and atomic energy defense activities; and independent agencies and commissions such as the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

- Invests in U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) programs, including national nuclear security and energy research and development, as well as important infrastructure projects administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.
- Provides resources to strengthen the U.S. nuclear deterrence posture, ensure nuclear stockpile readiness and safety, and prepare for existing and future nuclear threats.
- Includes investments needed to improve and maintain flood control projects and ensure the viability of national and regional ports and waterways.
- Maintains funding for Unconventional Fossil Energy Technologies.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Army Corps of Engineers – \$8.043 billion

- **Construction** – The bill includes \$2.492 billion, \$699.422 million above the amount in the President's budget request. The bill takes into consideration the account receiving \$11.615 billion in IIJA and \$3 billion in DRSAA.
- **Mississippi River and Tributaries** – The bill includes \$370 million, an increase of \$100 million above the budget request. The bill funding takes into consideration the account receiving \$808 million in IIJA and \$500 million in DRSAA.
- **Operation and Maintenance** – The bill includes \$4.57 billion and utilizes the full offset of \$2,049,292,000 for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. The bill includes \$2.067 billion above the budget request for Corps projects, including dredging, repair, and operation of structures and other facilities. The bill funding takes into consideration the account receiving \$4 billion in IIJA and \$887 million in DRSAA.

Bureau of Reclamation – \$1.924 billion

- **Water and Related Resources** – The bill includes \$1.747 billion, an increase of \$368 million above the budget request and \$266 million above FY21 enacted. Funding in this account will continue construction of rural water projects, water supply and conservation projects, and water reliability and delivery measures. Funds also fulfill federal obligations to Indian Water Rights Settlements, as well as conservation programs on the Colorado River.

Department of Energy:

- **Defense Programs** – \$28.924 billion
 - **Weapons Activities** – The bill includes \$15.92 billion, an increase of \$575 million above FY21 enacted for Weapons Activities.
 - **Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation** – The bill includes \$2.354 billion, an increase of \$94 million above FY21 enacted.

- **Naval Reactors** – The bill includes \$1.918 billion, an increase of \$234 million above FY21 enacted.
- **Defense Environmental Cleanup** – The bill includes \$6.71 billion, an increase of \$284 million above the FY21 enacted for Defense Environmental Cleanup.
- **Other Defense Activities** – The bill provides \$985 million, which includes \$328 million for specialized security activities, an increase of \$45 million above the request.
- Non-defense Programs – \$16.07 million
 - **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy** – The bill includes \$3.2 billion, an increase of \$338.24 million above FY21 enacted and \$1.532 billion below the request.
 - **Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response** – The bill includes \$185.804 million, an increase of \$29.804 million above FY21 enacted and \$15.196 million below the request.
 - **Electricity** – The bill includes \$277 million, an increase of \$65.28 million above FY21 enacted and \$50 million below the request.
 - **Nuclear Energy** – The bill includes \$1.655 billion, \$196 million below the request and \$147.2 million above FY21 enacted.
 - **Fossil Energy Research and Development** – The bill provides \$825 million, \$75 million above the FY21 enacted level.
 - **Strategic Petroleum Reserve** – The bill includes \$219 million, an increase of \$31 million from FY21 enacted, to support modernization and management of the strategic petroleum reserve assets and leasing costs for the Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve.
 - **Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup** – The bill includes \$333.863 million, an increase of \$14.7 million above the FY21 enacted level.
 - **Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning** – The bill provides \$860 million, which includes \$240 million for cleanup in Paducah, Kentucky, an increase of \$41 million above the request.
 - **Office of Science** – The bill includes \$7.475 billion, an increase of \$449 million above FY21 enacted and \$35 million above the request.
 - **Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy [ARPA-E]** – The bill includes \$450 million, \$23 million above FY21 enacted levels for ARPA-E to continue to support innovative, advanced research and development projects.
 - **Title 17 Innovative Loan Guarantee Program** – The bill includes a net appropriation of \$29 million for administrative expenses in overseeing and administering the Title 17 Innovative Loan Guarantee Program, the same as the FY21 enacted level.
 - **Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs** – The bill includes \$58 million, an increase of \$36 million above the FY21 enacted level.

Independent Agencies:

- **Appalachian Regional Commission** – The bill includes \$195 million, an increase of \$15 million above FY21 enacted. The additional funding supports base funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission.
- **Delta Regional Authority** – The bill includes \$30.1 million, an increase of \$100,000 above FY21 enacted and equal to the budget request.
- **Northern Border Regional Commission** – The bill provides \$35 million, an increase of \$5 million above FY21 enacted and an increase of \$4.9 million above the budget request for additional work by the Northern Border Regional Commission.
- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** – The bill includes \$873.901 million, an increase of \$43 million above the FY21 enacted level.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2022

\$25.489 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Financial Services and General Government bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$25.489 billion, which is an increase of \$1.37 billion compared to fiscal year 2021. The defense spending for FY22 is \$39 million.

- Prioritizes agencies and programs that combat terrorism financing, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, spur small business growth, maintain a fair and efficient judicial system, and target opioid abuse.
- Promotes fiscal responsibility and increases government efficiency and innovation.
- Focuses on stimulating and supporting the growth of our economy.
- Continues government-wide prohibition on requiring contractors to disclose political contributions.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

- \$14.3 billion for the **Treasury Department**, an \$810.7 million increase over the FY21 enacted level, including:
 - \$195.19 million in base funding for Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, a \$20.2 million increase, to combat terrorism financing and administer economic and trade sanctions through its Office of Foreign Assets Control.
 - \$12.59 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is \$675 million above the enacted level.
- \$296.6 million for the **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas** to combat heroin and prescription opioid abuse and \$106 million for the Drug-Free Communities programs out of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- \$7.99 billion for the **Federal Judiciary**, which is \$267 million more than the FY21 enacted level. This will provide sufficient funding for federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and defender services.
- \$775.5 million for federal payments to the **District of Columbia**, which is \$28 million more than the FY21 enacted level.
- \$381.95 million for the **Federal Communications Commission**, which is \$7.95 million more than the FY21 enacted level.
- Allows the **General Services Administration** to spend \$9.342 billion out of the Federal Buildings Fund, an increase of \$276.7 million compared to the FY21 enacted level.
- \$372.9 million for the **Office of Personnel Management**, an increase of \$10.86 million to address cybersecurity and hiring initiatives.
- \$1.989 billion for operating expenses at the **Securities and Exchange Commission**, which is \$93.7 million more than the FY21 enacted level. This appropriation is fully offset by fees and does not require taxpayer funding.

HOMELAND SECURITY, 2022

\$76.299 billion in total funding

The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill includes a total of \$76.299 billion, including \$57.5 billion in net discretionary appropriations. Of the total amount, the bill includes \$54.3 billion in non-defense spending, an increase of \$5 billion compared to fiscal year 2021, and \$3.2 billion in defense funding, an increase of \$649 million. The bill also includes \$18.799 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund. The bill prioritizes investments throughout the Department, including additional resources for border security and immigration enforcement, cybersecurity, and additional air, sea, and land security priorities.

- Provides an 11% increase for the Department of Homeland Security, including \$6.5 billion for much needed investments in border security resources and a 7% increase for ICE operations.
- Makes investments in border security, cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe.
- Funds priorities that affect the lives of nearly every American, from securing our borders and combatting terrorism to improving cybersecurity and responding to natural disasters.
- Restores \$2 billion in funding for wall construction on the southwest border.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – \$236 million is provided for OSEM to ensure strategic oversight and unity of effort over all of DHS Components. \$2.138 billion is provided for MGMT to ensure Department-wide mission support services keep America secure, including \$200 million for two new permanent DHS Immigration Facilities on the Southwest border.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – \$14.643 billion is provided in base discretionary funding for CBP, as well as \$1.018 billion to address increased encounters at the Southwest border, and \$650 million in funding to provide for the COVID-19 international travel fee shortfall. The bill fully rejects the proposed rescission of \$1.9 billion in previously appropriated funds for the construction of physical infrastructure along the Southwest Border. In total, \$6.159 billion is provided for the U.S. Border Patrol for operations, hiring, and Southwest border surge requirements, which is 26% increase above FY21 Border Patrol operations funding. In addition, \$276 million is provided for between the ports technology, double what was provided in FY21, and \$100 million specifically designated for increased Border Patrol personnel and support. At the ports of entry, \$100 million is provided for Non-intrusive Inspection equipment (NII), more than double FY21.

Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) – \$8.258 billion is provided for ICE, along with an additional \$239 million to respond to increased encounters at the Southwest border. Total funding represents a \$506 million increase (6%) above the request and a \$570 million increase (7%) above FY21 enacted. The bill maintains the current detention capacity of 34,000 funded Average Daily Population.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – \$8.487 billion is provided for TSA, which is \$176 million above the FY 2021 enacted amount and \$23M above the request, including \$4 million for pipeline security; \$19 million for low probability of false alarm algorithm screening, which helps increase traveler and TSO safety and health. In addition, the bill includes \$22 million for credential authentication technology, as requested.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) – \$13.454 billion is provided to support the Coast Guard’s domestic and overseas missions. The bill includes \$9.162 billion for Operations and Support, an 8% increase over FY2021 to enhance Coast Guard readiness, as well as \$2.030 billion in investments to recapitalize critical Coast Guard assets, including vessels, aircraft, infrastructure, and IT.

Secret Service: \$2.612 billion is provided for the Secret Service, which is \$174M above the FY 2021 enacted amount. The recommendation includes full funding for protective services; protective countermeasures at the White House complex; and full funding to support National Security Special Events. In addition, recommendation makes critical investments in the Secret Services ability to combat cyber-crimes, including enhancements to the Cyber Fraud Task Force program, and an increase in funding for the National Computer Forensics Institute.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency: \$2.594 billion is provided for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, which is \$569 million (22%) above the FY 2021 enacted amount and \$460 million above the budget request. Cybersecurity efforts, which includes protection of civilian Federal networks and also provides benefit State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) government networks, are supported at \$1.5 billion, \$271 million above the budget request amount. The recommendation includes an additional \$24 million for threat hunting and response capabilities in Federal, SLTT, and Critical Infrastructure networks; \$20 million to prepare for Next Generation 911 requirements to work with all forms of data, video, and information services; and \$11 million towards emergency communication capabilities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): \$5.099 billion is provided in discretionary funding for FEMA operations, investments, and grants, as well as \$18.799 billion provided to the Disaster Relief Fund.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): \$409 million is provided to USCIS, which includes \$115 million for the E-Verify Program, \$275 million for backlog reduction, and \$20M for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers: \$356 million is provided for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, which provide training for training for law enforcement across the Federal enterprise as well as assistance to numerous state and local organizations.

Science and Technology Directorate: \$886 million is provided for the Science and Technology Directorate, which provides Department-wide research and development solutions to Homeland Security missions.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction: \$452 million is provided for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, which coordinates Federal efforts to guard against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and health security threats to the nation.

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$40.45 billion in total discretionary funding

The Interior bill provides \$40.450 billion in non-defense funding for Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22), which is an increase of \$1.993 billion (5%) when compared to FY21. Of the funds provided, \$2.45 billion is made available by the wildfire suppression cap adjustment.

- Prioritizes agencies and programs that provide for sound management and recreation on public lands, provide health and other critical services to tribal communities, and invest in water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Includes an additional \$2.45 billion for wildfire suppression activities made available by the wildfire cap adjustment.
- Rejects provisions that would have impeded oil and gas activities on public lands.
- Includes long-standing legacy riders regarding the sage grouse, regulation of lead in fishing tackle and ammunition, regulation of greenhouse gases, and carbon neutrality.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Department of the Interior – The bill provides a total of \$14.516 billion for programs within the Interior Subcommittee’s jurisdiction, \$795 million (5%) above the FY21 enacted level.

- **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** – \$1.411 billion, an increase of \$101.3 million above enacted and \$209.6 million below the budget request. Increases will expand program capacity across the Bureau and support responsible energy and mineral development on public lands.
- **National Park Service (NPS)** – The bill provides \$3.264 billion for the National Park Service, \$142 million above the enacted level. This level fully funds fixed costs and funds the racial justice and equity initiative from the PBR, which is largely comprised of increased funding for Civil Rights associated Park units.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** – \$1.64 billion, an increase of \$62 million above enacted and \$271 million below the budget request. There are small increases across all subaccounts with the National Wildlife Refuge System along with Fish and Aquatic Conservation receiving the most substantial increases. Other smaller increases are included for recovery and the smaller grant programs such as NAWCA and State and Tribal Grants.
- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)** – \$1.394 billion, an increase of \$78.8 million above enacted and \$248 million below the budget request. Increases are provided to expand the Survey’s work and capacity on energy and minerals, natural hazards, and water resources.
- **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management** – \$163.748 million, an increase of \$35.98 million and \$21 million below the request level. The funding provided will support the Bureau’s conventional energy program and expand capacity for renewable energy and permit processing.
- **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement** – \$156.947 million, an increase of \$31.9 million and \$38.4 million below the request level. Increases are provided to support the Bureau’s core work and \$3 million is provided to address decommissioning of offshore infrastructure now under the Bureau’s responsibility to decommission.
- **Office of Surface Mining (OSM)** – \$268.1 million, an increase of \$45.5 million above enacted and \$43.9 million below the request. The Abandoned Mine Land state grants are funded at \$122.5 million, an increase of \$7.5 million above enacted.

- **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** – \$2.26 billion, an increase of \$104 million above enacted and \$354 million below the request. Funding for natural resources and law enforcement receive the most substantial increases which includes \$62 million to address the law enforcement needs in Oklahoma in response to the McGirt court case. Indian Water Settlements receive a decrease as a result of BIF funding and construction accounts are maintained.
- **Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)** – \$1.28 billion, an increase of \$44 million over enacted and \$66 million below the request. Education information technology, tribal grant support costs, and scholarship programs receive increases.
- **Office of Wildland Fire** – The bill provides \$1.356 billion for wildland fire management, \$53.474 million above the enacted level. This amount includes \$370.5 million for preparedness, \$383.657 million fire suppression operations, and \$330 million in the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, for a total of \$713.6 million for suppression activities. \$227 million is included for hazardous fuels management, an increase of \$7 million above the enacted level.
- **Energy Community Revitalization Program** – \$5 million is provided to help address the plugging of orphaned oil and gas wells, reclamation of well locations, and remediation of abandoned mine sites on federal, state, and tribal lands. The funding includes \$1.7 million for a state grant program and \$2.1 million for remediation on federal sites.
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)** – The bill includes the annual mandatory funding we routinely provide, which allows PILT to be fully funded. PILT funding is provided to communities in 49 states and in the territories to compensate for lost tax revenues resulting from federal land ownership within their jurisdiction. The estimated level for this year is \$515 million.

Environmental Protection Agency – \$9.560 billion is included for the EPA, an increase of \$322.3 million (3%) above enacted. This level is \$1.674 billion below the request level. Increases are provided for all accounts with a particular focus on addressing fixed cost increases across the Agency. The bill provides an increase of \$20.8 million in the Science and Technology account and an increase of \$202.5 million in the Environmental Programs and Management account. The Superfund account is provided a \$27 million increase above the enacted level. The State and Tribal Assistance Grants account is funded at \$4.352 billion, an increase of \$37.7 million.

U.S. Forest Service – The bill provides \$7.819 billion for the Forest Service, which including wildland fire cap adjustment funding. In total, the Forest Service is increased \$396 million above the enacted level and includes an additional \$7 million for hazardous fuels funding, fixed costs across the agency, and a \$58 million additional investment in the wildland fire workforce to convert the firefighters into year-round employees to combat longer fire seasons and increased fuels loads across the agency. Forest Service also

Indian Health Service – \$6.630 billion, an increase of \$395 million above enacted levels. Current services are included and staffing packages are fully funded. Increases have been provided for the electronic health record system as well as important initiatives such as maternal health, purchased/referred care, Urban Indian health, and programs that support recruitment and retention efforts. Indian Health Facilities programs receive \$940 million, a \$22 million increase.

Smithsonian Institution – \$1.06 billion, an increase of \$30 million. All fixed costs along with salaries and expenses are included with small programmatic increases. The Latino and Women’s Museum requests are fully funded as requested. Construction accounts include the overage for the Air and Space Museum renovations and other high priority projects.

Kennedy Center – \$40.44 million is included, a very small increase of \$40k over enacted and equal to the budget request.

National Gallery of Art – \$180.5 million, an increase of \$4.1 million and \$3 million below the budget request. The funding will continue to support the building of a new joint storage facility with the Smithsonian Institution.

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) – Each Endowment receives \$180 million, a \$12.5 million increase above the enacted level.

Commissions – The request includes an extension of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Native Children’s Commission, along with \$200,000 to continue the Commission’s work. \$1 million is included for ongoing work at the World War I Memorial Commission and funding for the Eisenhower Commission has concluded. Funding for the Semiquicentennial Commission has been moved out of the National Park Service and into its own account.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$196.994 billion in base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations bill includes \$196.994 billion in base, non-defense discretionary funding, an increase of \$22.9 billion, as well as \$12.7 billion in savings from CHIMPs, which is \$8.7 billion less than FY21, for an effective increase in the allocation of \$15.3 billion.

- Prioritizes medical research, mental health, early childhood programs, elementary and secondary education, and college completion programs, as well as apprenticeship programs and career pathways.
- Maintains all long-standing pro-life provisions, including the Hyde and Hyde-Weldon Amendments, and does NOT include any new language on Title X-Family Planning or prohibiting religious freedom for faith-based foster care providers.
- Support biomedical research with nearly \$45 billion in NIH funding, which has increased 51% over the past seven years.
- Maintains needle exchange prohibition, NLRB electronic voting prohibition, and the Dickey Amendment, which prohibits federal funds to promote gun control.
- Supports increased funding to combat opioid abuse and support substance-use prevention and treatment programs.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

National Institutes of Health – \$44.96 billion, an increase of \$2.25 billion.

- **Alzheimer's:** The bill includes an increase of \$289 million for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias research, bringing total funding to \$3.48 billion.
- **Cancer:** The bill includes \$6.9 billion for the National Cancer Institute, including full funding for the STAR Act, Childhood Cancer Data Registry, and an increase of \$150 million for competitive cancer grants.
- **ALS:** The bill includes \$25 million in NEW funding for Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS and requests a National Academies study on ALS.

ARPA-H – \$1 billion for the newly established Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health. ARPA-H will focus on advanced research specifically for our most pressing health challenges and bridge the gap between scientific discovery and commercialization. Language provides authority to the HHS Secretary to transfer administration of the program to NIH.

Opioid Epidemic – \$4.28 billion, an increase of \$299 million, to combat the opioid epidemic. Funds are targeted toward improving treatment and prevention efforts; finding alternative pain medications; workforce needs, especially in our rural communities; and treating behavioral health. Importantly, the bill gives states flexibility to use opioid response funds on stimulants across multiple government programs. In the last year, the number of drug overdose deaths exceeded 100,000 lives, emphasizing the need to continue these critical investments.

Mental Health – \$4.47 billion, a \$394.3 million increase, for mental health research, treatment, and prevention, including:

- \$315 million, an increase of \$65 million, for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics.
- \$175 million is included for SAMHSA suicide prevention activities, including \$101 million to launch the NEW three digit (9-8-8) Suicide Lifeline in July 2022.
- \$111 million, an increase of \$90 million is included for school-based mental health grants at the Department of Education.

HHS Preparedness – The agreement includes \$745 million, a \$148.3 million increase, to support advanced research and development of medical countermeasures at BARDA; an increase of \$140 million for the Strategic National Stockpile; and \$300 million for pandemic influenza preparedness.

Apprenticeship Funding – The agreement includes \$235 million, an increase of \$50 million, to support the apprenticeship program.

Early Education – The agreement includes \$17.2 billion, an increase of \$543 million, for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Head Start.

K-12 Formula Grants – The agreement includes an increase of \$1 billion for Title I grants and \$433 million for IDEA State Grants.

Pell Maximum Award – The agreement includes a \$400 increase to the maximum Pell award for a total of \$6,895 for the 2022-2023 school year.

Title X-Family Planning and Teen Pregnancy Prevention – The funding increases in the House and Senate bill were denied.

Sexual Risk Avoidance – \$35 million in funding is restored after being eliminated in the House and Senate bills.

Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education – \$375 million, an increase of \$25 million.

LIHEAP – \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$50 million above FY21.

Career, Technical, and Adult Education:

- CTE State Grants: \$1.38 billion, an increase of \$45 million above FY21.
- Adult Education State Grants: \$690 million, an increase of \$15.5 million above FY21.

Student Aid:

- Pell: \$6,895 for the maximum Pell Grant, an increase of \$400 above FY21.
- SEOG: \$895 million, an increase of \$15 million above FY21.
- Work Study: \$1.21 billion, an increase of \$20 million above FY21.
- Student Aid Administration: \$2.03 billion, an increase of \$180 million above FY21.

Higher Education:

- TRIO: \$1.14 billion, an increase of \$40 million above FY21.
- GEAR UP: \$378 million, an increase of \$10 million above FY21.

Corporation for National and Community Service – \$1.15 billion, an increase of \$29.5 million above FY21.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting – \$525 million in advance funding for FY24, an increase of \$50 million. The bill also provides \$20 million for the public broadcasting interconnection system.

Institute of Museum and Library Services – \$268 million, an increase of \$11 million above FY21.

National Labor Relations Board – \$274.22 million, which is level funded from FY21.

Social Security Administration – \$13.3 billion for limitation on administrative expenses, an increase of \$411 million above FY21.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 2022

\$5.925 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Legislative Branch bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$5.925 billion, which is an increase of \$625 million compared to FY21. The bill prioritizes agencies and programs that strengthen Congressional oversight over taxpayer dollars and support the operations and security of the Capitol complex.

- Includes funding to improve operations and address heightened safety requirements for the U.S. Capitol complex and provides resources for essential operations and security of the U.S. Capitol, Congress, and support agencies.
- Maintains the Member pay freeze, which has been in place since 2009.
- Prohibits funding for computer networks that do not block pornographic content.
- Prohibits the purchase/leasing of telecommunications equipment and/or services from Huawei, ZTE, or any subsidiaries or affiliates.
- Provides strong funding for the U.S. Capitol Police.
- Encourages the Architect of the Capitol to purchase masks made in America.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Senate – \$1.095 billion, \$96 million above the FY21 enacted level. The increase provides funding for investments in cybersecurity, communications infrastructure, and emergency preparedness.

- **Member Pay Freeze** – The omnibus continues a provision to freeze the pay of Members of Congress, preventing any pay increases in FY22. A freeze on Members' salaries has been in place since 2009.
- **Senate Staff Compensation** – The bill includes a provision that increases the maximum rate of Senate staff pay to Level II of the Executive Schedule. Additional resources are provided to office budgets to cover the pay cap increase.

U.S. Capitol Police – \$603 million, \$87 million above the FY21 enacted level. The increase will allow the Department to hire additional sworn officers, provide for mission-essential equipment and training, and supports the Department's recruitment and retention efforts.

- **Compensation of the Chief** – The bill contains a provision that sets the Chief's pay at Level II of the Executive Schedule, consistent with other legislative branch agency heads.

Architect of the Capitol (AOC) – \$773.9 million, \$99 million over the FY21 enacted level. This increase funds numerous projects to make needed safety and security upgrades around the Capitol campus and will allow the AOC to enter into the final phase of the Cannon House Office Building renovation. The agreement also provides increases for operating budgets of the AOC jurisdictions to facilitate greater day-to-day maintenance and support.

- **Compensation of the Architect** – The bill contains a provision that sets the Architect's pay at Level II of the Executive Schedule, consistent with other legislative branch agency heads.

Library of Congress (LOC) – \$794 million, \$37 million above the FY21 enacted level. This level continues funding for modernization initiatives across the Library, funds priority security upgrades, and includes increases for the Congressional Research Service, Copyright Office, Veteran’s History Project, and the National Library Service for Blind and Print Disabled. The agreement also funds the final installment of the Library’s Visitor Experience Project.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) – \$719 million, a \$58 million increase above the FY21 enacted level. This funding level increases support for GAO’s oversight of federal spending to track the expenditure of taxpayer dollars and will enhance the agency’s ability handle increased congressional requests to assess technology and science advancements.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO) – \$60.9 million, \$3.7 million over the FY21 enacted level, which will allow CBO to maintain current staffing levels, make information technology investments, and continue transparency and responsiveness efforts.

Government Publishing Office (GPO) – \$124 million, a \$7 million increase above the FY21 enacted level. This increase will allow GPO to maintain congressional printing activities and public information systems.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$127.6 billion in total discretionary funding

The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies bill includes defense spending of \$14.9 billion, an increase of \$6.8 billion compared to fiscal year 2021. The bill includes non-defense spending of \$112.7 billion, an increase of \$7.9 billion compared to fiscal year 2021. The bill funds critical infrastructure projects and veterans' healthcare.

- Includes an additional \$5 billion over the President's Request for defense funding.
- Includes \$327 million for rural health initiatives.
- Includes \$621 million for opioid misuse prevention and treatment.
- Preserves two Guantanamo provisions: one that prevents funds made available to construct a new facility to house detainees currently held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and another to prevent closure of Naval Station Guantanamo Bay.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Military Construction – The legislation includes \$14.9 billion for military construction projects. This amount funds nearly 300 infrastructure projects at military bases and installations around the world to enhance resiliency and support warfighter readiness. Within this amount, the bill provides \$1.4 billion to improve and maintain housing for servicemembers and their families. The bill also includes \$415 million for the European Deterrence Initiative to improve infrastructure and facilities throughout the European theater to support the fight against continued Russian aggression.

Veterans Affairs (VA) – The legislation includes \$112.2 billion in discretionary funds for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), an increase of \$7.8 billion over the FY21 enacted level, to address rapidly increasing costs of health care and information technology support. These resources will provide the healthcare, benefits, and memorial services earned by U.S. servicemembers and veterans.

- **VA Medical Care** – The bill provides \$97.5 billion for VA medical care, an increase of \$7.5 billion over the FY21 enacted level, including:
 - \$13.2 billion for mental health;
 - \$2.4 billion for telehealth services;
 - \$2.2 billion for veterans homelessness programs;
 - \$1.4 billion for the Caregivers Program;
 - \$621 million for opioid misuse prevention and treatment;
 - \$882 million for medical and prosthetic research;
 - \$840 million for health care specifically for women veterans; and
 - \$327 million for rural health initiatives.
- **Information Technology Systems:** \$5.5 billion, an increase of \$600 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support the development, operations, and maintenance of systems.

- **Veterans Electronic Health Record** – \$2.5 billion. This allows VA to continue deployment of their new electronic health record that is interoperable with the Department of Defense’s system.
- **VA Mandatory Funding** – \$157 billion for mandatory veterans’ benefits, including veteran disability compensation programs, education benefits, and vocational rehabilitation and employment training.
- **Advance Appropriations** – \$111.3 billion in FY23 advance discretionary funding for veterans health care and \$161 billion in FY23 advance mandatory funding for veterans benefits.
- **Major Construction** – \$1.6 billion, a \$295 million increase over the FY21 enacted level.
- **Related Agencies** – The legislation also includes \$434.2 million, an increase of \$156 million over the FY21 enacted level, for related agencies, including the American Battle Monuments Commission, the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Arlington National Cemetery, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home. The bulk of the increase is for construction of the Southern Expansion at Arlington National Cemetery.

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2022

\$56.1 billion in total funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$56.1 billion, an increase of \$595 million compared to FY21 (including OCO funding).

- Prioritizes advancing United States diplomatic and development objectives around the world.
- Provides critical security assistance to our allies, strengthening democracy abroad, and extending life-saving global health and humanitarian assistance for the world's most vulnerable populations.
- Maintains critical pro-life policy riders and promotes religious freedom.
- Contains NO new funding or language for family planning/reproductive health accounts.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of State and USAID Operations – \$12.6 billion for State Department operations and \$1.9 billion for USAID operations, including \$5.8 billion to strengthen embassy security and ensure the safety of U.S. diplomats and development specialists.

International Security Assistance – a total of \$8.9 billion for critical assistance for foreign military training and education programs, peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism and nonproliferation programs, and financing for military equipment for U.S. partners and allies.

Supports Key Allies –

- Israel – \$3.3 billion in military assistance for Israel.
- Jordan – \$1.7 billion in economic and military assistance for Jordan.

Global Health Programs – a total of \$9.8 billion to bolster global health and prevent future pandemics, an increase of \$634 million above FY21 enacted level. \$3.9 billion of this funding is for USAID, and \$5.6 billion is for State.

Countering Russian Influence Fund – \$295 million to counter Russian influence and its attempts to sow distrust in democratic institutions worldwide.

Countering PRC Influence Fund – \$300 million to combat malign Chinese influence and promote transparency and accountability in projects associated with the People's Republic of China's debt-trap diplomacy.

Democracy Programs – \$2.6 billion for democracy programs, an increase of \$20 million above FY21 enacted level.

Migration and Refugee Assistance – \$2.9 billion to maintain the long-held U.S. commitment to protection and addressing the needs of refugees impacted by conflict and other natural and manmade disasters.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$81.038 billion in total discretionary funding

The bill includes a total of \$81.038 billion for Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22). The non-defense spending for FY22 is \$80.65 billion, which is an increase of \$6.3 billion compared to FY21. The defense spending for FY22 is \$388 million, which is an increase of \$64 million compared to FY21.

- Supports our highways, airports, ports, and other critical infrastructure investments.
- Promotes economic and community development.
- Provides rental assistance for families, seniors, and the disabled.
- Continues to improve our air traffic control system and aircraft certification processes.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Transportation – \$26.9 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$76 billion in obligation limitations.

- **Office of the Secretary of Transportation** – \$1.4 billion. Within this total is \$775 million for RAISE grants and \$350 million for essential air service.
- **Federal Aviation Administration** – \$18.5 billion. Within this total is \$11.4 billion for Operations, \$2.9 billion for Facilities and Equipment, \$249 million for Research and Development, and \$3.9 billion for Grants-in-Aid for Airports.
- **Federal Highway Administration** – \$60.7 billion. Within this total is \$57.5 billion from the Highway Trust Fund and \$2.4 billion from the general fund. Within the general fund amounts, \$1.1 billion is for bridge repairs and rehabilitation and \$100 million is for the Appalachian Development Highway System.
- **Federal Railroad Administration** – \$3.3 billion. Within this total is \$2.3 billion for Amtrak.
- **Federal Transit Administration** – \$16.3 billion. Within this total \$13.4 billion is from the Highway Trust Fund and \$2.9 billion is from the general fund. Within the general fund amounts, \$2.2 billion is for the Capital Investment Grants program, \$175 billion is for the bus and bus facilities program, and \$75 million is for the low- or no-emission program.
- **Maritime Administration** – \$1.2 billion. Within this total \$388 million is defense defending to support the Maritime Security Program (MSP), the Cable Security Fleet (CSF), and the new Tanker Security Program. The funding level also includes \$234 million for the Ports Infrastructure Grant program.

Department of Housing and Urban Development – \$53.7 billion

- **Office of Public and Indian Housing** – \$37.4 billion. Within this total is \$27.4 billion for Tenant-based Rental Assistance, \$8.45 billion for the Public Housing Fund, and \$1 billion for Native American programs.
- **Office of Community Planning and Development** – \$10.1 billion. Within this total is \$3.3 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program and \$3.2 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants.
- **Office of Housing** – \$15.4 billion. Within this total is \$13.9 billion for Project-based Rental Assistance, \$1.03 billion for Housing for the Elderly, and \$352 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities.
- **Federal Housing Administration-Government National Mortgage Association (FHA/GNMA)** – The combined FHA/GNMA programs will provide loan guarantees totaling \$1.33 trillion and generate \$11.96 billion in offsetting receipts.

Independent Agencies – \$398 million

COVID SUPPLEMENTAL

The COVID Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 provides roughly \$15 billion in emergency funding for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and USAID for therapeutics, vaccines, and diagnostics, as well as for research and clinical trials for emerging coronavirus variants.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Provides ***\$10.6 billion to HHS***, most of which will go to the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) for:
 - Research, development, manufacture, production, purchase, and administration of ***therapeutics***; and
 - Research and clinical trials for ***emerging coronavirus variants***; and for support in the sustainment and expansion of vaccine manufacturing capacity.
- Ensures transparency of the Administration’s use of these funds, by mandating detailed, updated ***spend plans; periodic obligation reports; and notifications*** regarding planned uses of the funds, the current inventory of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics; and distribution of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics by state.
- Provides \$5 billion to USAID ***accelerate international vaccination efforts*** and for humanitarian assistance in response to the continued impacts of COVID worldwide.
- ***Funding provided to HHS and USAID is offset*** through the rescission of previously appropriated funds:
 - \$1 billion in ARP funds to the Secretary of Agriculture;
 - \$650 million from CARES to the Secretary of Agriculture;
 - \$2.95 unobligated PPP funds, stemming from recoveries;
 - \$1 billion in unexpended PPP balances;
 - \$7 billion in ARP State and Local Coronavirus Relief Funds;
 - \$100 million in unobligated ARP Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund; and
 - \$2 billion ARP Aviation Manufacturing Jobs Protection Program.