

EYES ON WASHINGTON

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Special Edition

President Biden Unveils FY 2022 Budget Request

The White House on May 28, 2021, released President Joe Biden's \$6 trillion [proposed budget](#) for federal spending in fiscal year (FY) 2022. The president's budget proposal serves as a fiscal blueprint for the administration's policy priorities and signals to Congress what the White House hopes to accomplish over the coming years. It also provides a detailed look at how the president's spending and revenue proposals would affect federal deficits and debt. It includes the administration's assumptions about how those policies would affect economic growth, inflation and interest rates.

The budget calls for \$6 trillion in spending in FY 2022. Under the budget plan, the national debt would exceed the record level seen at the end of World War II within a few years and reach 117 percent of economic output by the end of 2031, up from about 100 percent this year.

The budget details the president's ambitions to expand the size and scope of the federal government. Vast new spending would be paired with tax increases on corporations and the wealthy. The budget illustrates President Biden's vision to restore the nation's infrastructure, expand the social safety net and combat income inequality with some of the highest levels of federal spending of the postwar era. The document pulls together for the first time a series of proposals unveiled over the opening months of President Biden's presidency, arguing that dramatic investments are needed to bolster a nation decimated by the coronavirus pandemic.

Nevertheless, Congress controls the purse strings. The budget is a largely symbolic document that maps out a party's priorities for spending over the next decade. The House and Senate can each pass their own budget with just a simple majority, still no easy feat in the Senate, where Democrats cannot lose a single member of their caucus.



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The government is funded through 12 appropriations, or spending, bills that need to be passed by both chambers of Congress and signed into law by the president. Those spending bills can be passed along party lines in the House, where Democrats control a slim majority. But they need 60 votes in the Senate, which is split 50-50. That means Democrats and Republicans will have to agree on what goes in those spending bills. With Republicans almost uniformly opposed to most of President Biden's spending and all of his tax increases, the president and allied Democrats face difficulty enacting any of it into law.

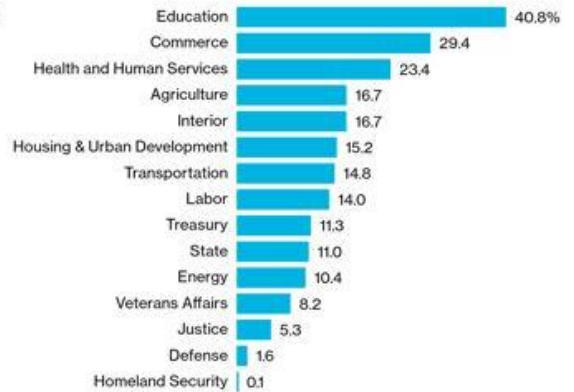
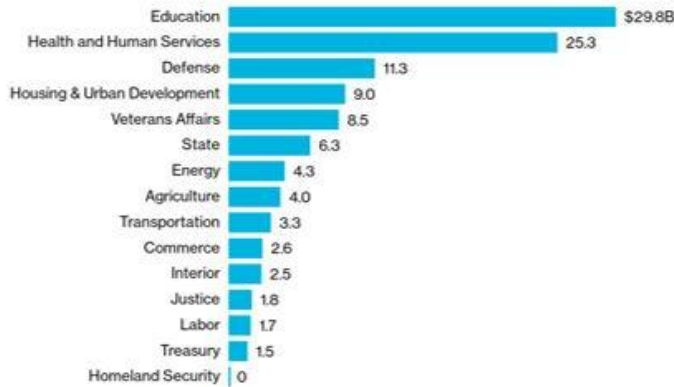
With the release of the president's full budget, Congress will now begin drafting spending bills. The House appropriations subcommittees are expected to begin the process of voting on FY 2022 spending bills on June 24, 2021, with full committee votes held June 29 through July 16. Voting in the Senate is expected to begin the following month. Congress has until September 30, 2021 – when FY 2021 funding levels lapse – to pass new spending bills to prevent the government from partially shutting down on October 1, 2021. There remains a high likelihood that Congress will be unable to meet this deadline and will be required to enact a Continuing Resolution to keep the government functioning until a spending deal is reached.

President Biden Requests Across-the-Board Increases for Agencies

Department	Fiscal 2021 Enacted	Fiscal 2022 Request	Percentage Change
Agriculture	\$23.9 billion	\$27.9 billion	+16.7 percent
Commerce	\$8.9 billion	\$11.5 billion	+29.4 percent
Defense	\$703.7 billion	\$715.0 billion	+1.6 percent
Education	\$73.0 billion	\$102.8 billion	+40.8 percent
Energy	\$41.8 billion	\$46.2 billion	+10.4 percent
Health and Human Services	\$108.4 billion	\$133.7 billion	+23.4 percent
Homeland Security	\$54.9 billion	\$54.9 billion	+0.1 percent
Housing and Urban Development	\$59.6 billion	\$68.7 billion	+15.2 percent
Interior	\$15.0 billion	\$17.4 billion	+16.7 percent
Justice	\$33.5 billion	\$35.3 billion	+5.3 percent
Labor	\$12.5 billion	\$14.2 billion	+14.0 percent
State	\$57.3 billion	\$63.6 billion	+11.0 percent
Transportation	\$22.4 billion	\$25.7 billion	+14.8 percent
Treasury	\$13.5 billion	\$15.0 billion	+11.3 percent
Veterans Affairs	\$104.6 billion	\$113.1 billion	+8.2 percent

Dollar Increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022:

Percentage Increases from FY 2021 to FY 2022:



- The following budget details have been released:

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- The Department of Agriculture's FY 2022 budget request is \$27.9 billion in discretionary funding,
- a \$4 billion (16.7 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- Rural Development and Infrastructure:** The president's FY 2022 budget request includes robust increases for broadband deployment in rural America and investment opportunities in cleaner forms of electric and energy-related projects.
 - \$6.5 billion in direct loan funding for the **Rural Utilities Services (RUS)** rural electrification and rural telecommunication loan programs to support operations at generating plants.
 - \$400 million for grants and rural electric loan modifications to assist electric borrowers in rural areas accelerate the transition to carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035. The budget proposal also expands eligible projects under the RUS electric loan program to include lending for clean energy, energy storage and transmission projects.
 - \$60 million for **Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants** to support education and healthcare providers in their effort to ensure Americans in rural America have access to 21st-century technology and educational materials to compete on a regional, national and global scale.
 - \$5 billion for a new **Rural Partnership Program** to spur investments in rural regions, including Tribal Nations, to better leverage local assets and expand community and economic development.
- Rural Housing Loans and Rental Assistance:** \$1.495 billion is provided for rental assistance for affordable rental housing for low-income families and the elderly in rural communities for renewal of all existing rental assistance contracts, including \$45 million for housing vouchers.
- Food and Nutrition Programs:** \$6.7 billion for food and nutrition programs within USDA. This includes funding for the **Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)**, **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** and child nutrition programs.
- Conservation Efforts:** Includes \$1.7 billion for wildfire mitigation and management efforts throughout forest land.
- Climate Research:** \$192 million for climate change projects under USDA Agriculture Research Services (ARS) including \$92 million for climate science, \$5 million for climate hubs and \$95 million for a partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C).
 - \$6.5 million for USDA to bolster personnel and expand programmatic activity related to climate change.
 - \$4 million for the **Economic Research Services** to strengthen data linking and developing outcome measures, program performance, and agriculture productivity related to climate change.

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

- The overall FY 2022 proposed budget for the Commerce Department is \$11.51 billion in discretionary funding, a \$2.62 billion increase (29.4 percent) from the FY 2021 enacted level.

- The major beneficiary of the proposed spending increase would be the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** with a \$6.97 billion request to address, among other issues, climate change. The NOAA request would represent a \$1.53 billion increase (28 percent) over the | FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget requests \$1.44 billion, an increase (30 percent) of almost \$335.7 million from the FY 2021 enacted level, for the **U.S. Census Bureau**.
- The budget requests \$1.497 billion for the **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)**, a \$462.7 million increase (45 percent) from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget requests \$433.1 million for the **Economic Development Administration (EDA)**, a \$87.1 million increase (25 percent) over the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget provides \$559.3 million for the **International Trade Administration (ITA)**, a \$29.3 million increase (6 percent) from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget provides \$142.4 million for the **Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)**, a \$9.4 million increase (7 percent) from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budgets makes significant investments in American manufacturing, supply chain and research

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

- The Department of Defense's FY 2022 budget request is \$715 billion, a 1.6 percent increase from the FY 2021 enacted amount of \$703.7 billion. The requested amount reflects a shift in resources to match priorities.
- For the Navy and Air Force, there are additional investments to address strategic competition with China. For the Army, the request reflects the president's decision to withdraw all U.S. troops from Afghanistan prior to the beginning of FY 2022. Broadly, the request:
 - takes a broad approach to national security to address threats such as climate change, COVID-19 and extremism.
 - makes choices regarding our national defense, particularly by aligning our resources to evolving threats.
 - addresses strategic competition with China through calculated defense investments.
 - DoD direct war and enduring operation costs are included within the base budget request, rather than as a separate Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) request.
- The budget proposes funding to ensure DoD will defend the nation, including more than \$500 million for COVID-19 and pandemic preparedness; \$5.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative; and \$617 million for preparing for, adapting to and mitigating climate change.
- The Pentagon is seeking to boost research and development of new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), microchips and hypersonic weapons, shifting toward deterring China and Russia and away from counterterrorism operations in the Middle East. The budget proposes \$112 billion for research and development, a 5 percent increase from the FY 2021 enacted level of \$106.6 billion.

U.S. Department of Education (ED)

- The Department of Education's FY 2022 budget request is \$102.8 in discretionary funding, a \$29.8 (40.8 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget proposes increased spending in school infrastructure. It seeks \$100 billion over 10 years for school infrastructure, \$50 billion through competitive grants and \$50 billion through bonds.
- The budget includes \$87 billion in facilities improvements for schools, child care programs and community college campuses. It includes a \$20 billion boost in funding for high-poverty schools with state incentives to raise teacher pay and address inequity in school funding.

Pre-K Highlights

- \$7.4 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, an increase of \$1.5 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$11.9 billion for **Head Start**, a \$1.2 billion increase for the program.
- It calls for \$3.5 billion for the creation of new universal preschool programs within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

K-12 Highlights

- \$36.5 billion for **Title I** grants, a \$20 billion increase from the FY 2021 enacted level. If enacted, this would be the largest increase in the history of the program, which assists high-poverty schools.
- \$16 billion for **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act** grants, a \$2.7 billion increase to support special education and related services for more than 7.6 million pre-K through 12th grade students.
- \$1 billion for a new **School-Based Health Professionals** program to increase the number of counselors, nurses and mental health professionals to help combat the toll of the pandemic on the physical and mental health of students, teachers and school staff.
- \$732 million for **IDEA Part C**, a \$250 million increase for early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities or delays.
- \$443 million to expand the **Full-Service Community Schools** program, a \$30 million increase in funding from FY 2021 enacted levels. The program funds efforts to identify and integrate the wide range of community-based resources needed to support students and their families and promote the family and community engagement that can help ensure student success.

Higher Education Highlights

- The request includes \$3.3 billion in discretionary funds for Higher Education programs aimed at improving student achievement and increasing access to high-quality education for all students.
- Requests \$20 million for grants to historically Black colleges and universities (HBCU), Hispanic-serving institutions and tribal colleges.
- Proposes an increase of more than \$600 million over the FY 2021 enacted levels for increases to institutional capacity and student supports at HBCUs, tribal colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions, and more than \$7 billion in mandatory funding in FY 2022.
- The request increases research funding opportunities at HBCUs and minority-serving institutions, while also investing in their lab and IT infrastructure. The plan would additionally fund workforce development programs in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) at those institutions.
- The president's budget looks to boost the **Pell Grant** maximum award (\$400 in discretionary funding, \$1,475 in mandatory funding) – the largest one-time increase since 2009. Pell Grants are the primary form of federal need-based aid for college students. Roughly 7.3 million students will receive some form of assistance from Pell Grants in 2022. The Biden Administration also wants to expand eligibility to undocumented students eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. Currently those students are excluded from federal aid.
- The request would provide \$1.3 billion for the **Federal TRIO Programs**, increase of \$200 million over FY 2021 enacted levels, to provide services to encourage underserved individuals to enter and complete college and postgraduate education.
- The request would provide \$408 million, an increase of \$40 million over FY 2021 enacted levels, to assist middle and high school students in preparing for college through **Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)**.
- Almost doubles funding for the **Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education**, to \$76 million, which would support a new grant program focused on evidence-based approaches to improve student access and completion of postsecondary education as well as connections to career opportunities.
- The request proposes \$1.35 billion for **Career and Technical Education (CTE) State Grants**, a \$20 million increase from FY 2021 enacted levels.
- The **Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)** would receive \$76 million, up \$35 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, to support a new grant program focused on the growing and scaling of integrated, evidence-based approaches designed to improve student access to, success in and completion of postsecondary education, as well as connections to career opportunities.
- The request would provide \$675 million for **Adult Education State Grants**, the same level as the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$10.2 billion for the **National Science Foundation**, a \$1.7 billion or 20 percent increase from the FY 2021 funding level.
- Proposes \$1 billion to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) for **Violence Against Women Act** programs, including funding to support women at HBCUs, Hispanic-serving institutions and tribal colleges "to ensure these institutions have the same resources as other schools to address this

pervasive issue." The budget also proposes an additional \$20 million for the Education Department to strengthen colleges' and universities' responses to domestic and sexual violence and stalking.

- Proposes \$20 million increase for the **Office of STEM Engagement** to "expand initiatives to attract and retain underserved and underrepresented students in engineering and other STEM fields, in partnership with minority-serving institutions and other higher education institutions." The increase would be 16 percent of the current enacted budget for those initiatives.
- Proposes \$450 million to facilitate climate mitigation and resilience projects in Indian country, including "investment to begin the process of transitioning tribal colleges to renewable energy."

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

- The Department of Energy's FY 2022 budget request is \$46.2 billion in discretionary funding, a \$2.3 billion (10.4 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level. DOE's budget serves as an outline for marshaling the federal government's spending power to swiftly curtail greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in order to meet his ambitious climate goals.
- The **Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)** received the largest portion of DOE's proposed funding increase, with a \$1.6 billion proposed bump to \$4.5 billion. EERE provides the grant funding that supports President Joe Biden's effort to eliminate emissions from the electric grid by 2035, and every line item in that office's budget saw an increase.
 - Within that, geothermal technologies would see one of the largest increases, to \$132 million. Wind and solar power also would get research funding boosts.
 - Funding for the **Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)**, which the Biden Administration said would help federal agencies reach their 2035 and 2050 carbon reduction goals, would increase almost tenfold to \$385 million.
- The president seeks to create a new **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C)**. Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm testified on the Hill that the ARPA-C could invest in critical research areas beyond the "energy-focused work" of ARPA-E, including nonenergy-related emissions reduction technologies or climate change resiliency.
- The request includes \$7.4 billion for the **Office of Science**, a \$400 million increase over FY 2021 enacted levels.
- The administration has already proposed adding the words "Carbon Management" to the **Office of Fossil Energy** because carbon capture and storage (CCS) will be a key part of its focus. President Biden's budget request would dedicate \$890 million to the renamed office (The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management) – an 18.7 percent increase from FY 2021's \$750 million.
- The budget recommends increasing spending for DOE's **Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response** by 28 percent, to \$201 million. Cybersecurity has been high on the agenda since hackers triggered the shutdown of the Colonial Pipeline earlier this month.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- Health spending would increase by almost a quarter of its current funding level as the White House aims to build a new health research agency (Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health), address health equity, and enhance the nation's public health preparedness. The Department of Health and Human Services' FY 2022 budget request is \$133.7 billion.
- The budget also reiterates President Biden's campaign calls to have Congress pass legislation allowing Medicare to negotiate payment for certain high-cost drugs and requiring manufacturers to pay rebates when drug prices rise faster than inflation. The budget proposal calls for reducing deductibles in Affordable Care Act (ACA) plans, improving Medicare benefits to include dental, hearing and vision, creating affordable public coverage options and closing the Medicaid coverage gap in non-expansion states.
- The budget calls for permanently expanding the availability of premium tax credits to eligible individuals whose income is above 400 percent of the federal poverty line (FPL), building on the American Rescue Plan Act extension for 2021 and 2022.
- The **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** budget request is \$4.316 billion.
 - CMS is requesting \$25 million for **health equity**.

- CMS requests \$872.8 million in discretionary **healthcare fraud and abuse control (HCFAC) funding**, which would be allocated among CMS, Department of Justice (DOJ) and HHS/Office of the Inspector General (OIG).
- The budget requests \$3.6 billion for the **U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**, an increase of \$344 million, or 10.7 percent, over enacted FY 2021 levels. The FY 2022 request also relies on \$2.8 billion in industry user fees, a \$51 million or a 1.8 percent increase.
 - The **FDA's biologics program** would receive a total of \$458 million, an increase of \$21 million over the previous year. The **Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)** would get \$408 million.
- The budget requests an increase of \$1.6 billion over the FY 2021 level for a total discretionary level of \$8.7 billion for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** to address current and emerging public health threats.
- The budget requests \$12.6 billion for the **Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA)**, a \$497 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget requests \$10.7 billion in HHS discretionary funding, a \$3.9 billion increase over the 2021 enacted level, to steer toward **the opioid and substance use crisis**.
 - Of that amount, \$6.6 billion is specifically for the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** substance use prevention and treatment programs and \$191 million for mental health activities, an increase of \$2.7 billion over FY 2021 enacted.
 - The **Department of Veterans Affairs** would also get \$621 million for opioid prevention and treatment programs under the proposal.
- The budget also includes \$375 million to expand **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC)**, an increase of \$125 million over the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget requests \$292 million for the **Hospital Preparedness Program**, an increase of \$11 million.
- The budget requests \$17 million to improve operations and oversight of the **340B program**, a \$7 million increase.
- The budget requests \$1.3 billion for the **National Health Service Corps**, diversity training programs, and behavioral health workforce development program and \$330 million in **Graduate Medical Education (GME)**.
- The budget includes \$400 million for **rural healthcare programs**, a \$70 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget includes \$138 million to improve **maternal health**, a \$92 million increase over FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget requests \$51.9 billion for biomedical research at the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**, a \$9 billion increase over the FY 2021 enacted level. Included in this figure is \$6.5 billion to create the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** program for the development of cutting-edge medical interventions.
- The budget requests \$489 million for the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)**
- The budget restores the **Social Services Block Grant** funding to states eliminated in the FY 2021 request and provides an increase of \$57 million for the program.
- The budget proposes an increase of \$227 million for the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)** for the development of novel medical countermeasures an increase of \$200 million for the **Strategic National Stockpile** to maintain a robust inventory of supplies for future pandemics.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

- The Department of Homeland Security's FY 2022 budget request is \$52.2 billion in discretionary funding, nearly equal to the FY 2021 enacted level of \$51.9 billion. The budget seeks to shift resources away from the border wall and toward beefing up the nation's cybersecurity capabilities.
- Funding priorities include:
 - **Improving Federal Cybersecurity Across Government**

- The budget provides \$2.1 billion, a \$110 million increase, from the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to enable CISA to "enhance its cybersecurity tools, hire highly qualified experts, and obtain support services to protect and defend Federal information technology systems."
- CISA's budget request includes \$20 million for a new **Cyber Response and Recovery Fund**, a program and funding stream also proposed under a bipartisan bill (S. 1316) pending in the Senate that would authorize the creation of a Cyber Response and Recovery Fund for CISA to provide direct support to public and private entities as they respond to and recover from significant cyberattacks and breaches
- The request includes \$10 million to carry out the DOTGOV Act, which moved operational administration of the ".gov" domain from the General Services Administration to CISA.
- The request provides \$39 million for community and infrastructure resilience research and development programs at the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). This funding invests in new and emerging technologies for optimizing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster resilience and supports CISA's mission.
- **Investing in Effective and Modern Border Security**
 - The request would eliminate \$1.5 billion in border wall funding. The president has pledged not to add "another foot" to the former president's signature project.
 - The budget proposes \$1.2 billion for border infrastructure to include: \$655 million for Land Ports of Entry (LPOE) construction modernization, \$163 million for medical services for migrants in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody and \$47 million for investments into Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technologies.
 - The budget proposes \$163 million for medical services for migrants in CBP custody.
- **Upholding Immigration Laws**
 - To address naturalization and asylum backlogs and to provide for increase refugee admissions, the budget provides \$345 million in new discretionary funding for **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** application processing.
 - The funding level for **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**, in line with levels enacted for FY 2021. DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas has said that he is considering "significant changes" to the enforcement guidelines for ICE agents. The budget projects that ICE would deport 167,420 immigrants in FY 2022, the same estimate as the prior year's proposal, and would fund 32,500 detention beds, down from 34,000 the prior year.
 - The president's FY 2022 budget includes \$10 million to provide grants to organizations that help prepare lawful permanent residents (LPRs) for naturalization and promote prospective citizens' integration into American civic life by funding educational programs designed to increase their knowledge of English, U.S. history and civics.
 - ICE's proposed budget also would increase programs that deputize state and local law enforcement to assist ICE in enforcing immigration laws.
- The FY 2022 budget includes \$28.4 billion in total gross budget authority for FEMA. This funding level represents an increase of \$1.9 billion above the FY 2021 enacted.
 - To mitigate the effects of climate change, the budget includes \$500 million in discretionary funding for the FEMA's **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)** competitive grant program to fund climate resilience projects taken on by state, local, tribal and territorial governments.
 - The budget provides \$75 million under FEMA's **Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)** to assist state, local, tribal and territorial governments in responding to domestic terrorism.
 - The budget provides \$19 million to ensure the readiness of FEMA's **incident response workforce**.
- Additional DHS funding priorities are reflected in the following plus-ups:

- To build local capacity to prevent targeted violence and all forms of terrorism, the budget includes \$20 million in **Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grants**. This funding is to support activities that prevent the recruitment or radicalization of individuals to violence by interrupting those efforts, building community-level resilience and identifying the early signs of radicalization to violence.
- \$3.7 billion to support 47,493 full-time and part-time **Transportation Security Officers (TSOs)**, who work to ensure the security of America's aviation transportation system.
- \$127 million for the **Secure Flight Program**.
- To enhance the department's support for civil rights and liberties, the budget includes \$4 million to hire 34 additional staff into the **Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)**.
- \$18.8 billion for the **Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)** for response and recovery from major disasters and emergencies.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- The Department of Housing and Urban Development's FY 2022 budget request is \$68.7 billion in discretionary funding, a \$9 billion (15.2 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level. The budget proposal would provide substantial federal investments in affordable homes and increase the availability of housing assistance to American families.
- The budget request calls for expanding rental assistance through the **Tenant Based Rental Assistance** program to 200,000 additional households, with a proposed increase funding for tenant-based rental assistance by \$4.6 billion above FY 2021 levels to a total of \$30.4 billion. The budget would provide slightly more than \$14 billion to renew **project based rental assistance (PBRA)** contracts, an increase of \$595 million from FY 2021 funding levels.
- The budget proposes to increase funding for **Homeless Assistance Grants** by \$500 million to \$3.5 billion to help prevent and reduce homelessness. Of this funding, \$82 million is set-aside for additional Youth Homelessness Demonstration Programs (YHDPs).
- The budget proposes \$30.4 billion for **Housing Choice Vouchers** to expand housing assistance.
- The proposal would provide \$3.8 billion for the **Community Development Block Grant** program, an increase by \$295 million from FY 2021 levels. The proposal calls for these additional funds to be used to incentivize communities to "fund geographically targeted revitalization activities in communities that have been historically underserved by the Federal Government."
- The budget proposes to expand the **HOME Investment Partnerships** program by \$500 million to \$1.85 billion. If enacted, this would be the highest funding level for HOME since 2009.
- The budget proposes a new **Home Equity Accelerator Loan** pilot program intended to test new loan products that would lower barriers to homeownership for first-time, first-generation homebuyers.
- The budget proposes increasing fair housing activities by \$12 million to 85 million, and provide \$800 million across HUD programs to rehabilitate public and affordable housing and provide energy-efficient upgrades, on top of \$3.5 million for public housing capital repairs and climate-resilient upgrades to the public housing stock.
- The budget would provide a slight decrease in funding for the **Choice Neighborhoods** grant program, \$15 million below FY 2021 enacted levels. The **Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program** also received \$10 million, level funding from FY 2021.
- The budget proposes expanding tribal housing resources from \$747 million to \$1 billion, and to invest \$180 million to support 2,000 new homes for seniors and people with disabilities.

U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)

- The Department of the Interior's FY 2022 budget request is \$17.4 billion in discretionary funding, a \$2.5 billion (16.7 percent) increase from the FY21 enacted level. The increases would come in programs that would carry through President Joe Biden's calls to expand renewable energy production and give native tribes a greater voice in energy projects.
- DOI priorities include addressing climate challenges and building climate resiliency; strengthening tribal nations; creating jobs in the environment and energy space; and investing in the health of lands and waters.
- The budget requests \$4.2 billion, a \$727.8 million increase from FY 2021 enacted level, across all **Indian Affairs** programs.
- The budget requests \$1.6 billion, a \$311.9 million increase from FY 2021 enacted level, for the **Bureau of Land Management**. The bureau's budget for the energy and minerals program remains \$204 million, unchanged from FY 2021 levels. It would also prohibit oil and gas leasing from the

Chaco Culture National Historical Park, a culturally important area for native tribes that the Trump Administration tried to open up for drilling.

- The administration is requesting an increase in funding for Interior's **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management** to \$170 million, up \$42 million from the year before, amid boosts in funding for renewable energy and environmental programs, which aligns with the president's pledge to increase funding for climate and clean energy programs.
- The **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement**, which enforces offshore drilling safety rules, would receive an extra \$56 million compared to FY 2021 levels, bringing it to \$166 million. Much of that increase would come from a new \$30 million fund for decommissioning offshore rigs.
- The budget requests \$1.5 billion, a \$137.1 decrease from FY 2021 enacted level, for the **Bureau of Reclamation**. The administration called for reclassifying funding promised as part of approved Indian water rights settlements – an important tool for ensuring tribes' rights and access to water – as mandatory funding rather than discretionary, beginning in 2023.
- The budget requests \$312.0 million, a \$89.4 million increase from FY 2021 enacted level, for the **Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement**.
- The budget requests \$3.6 billion, including current appropriations of \$1.9 billion, a \$331.3 million increase from the 2021 enacted level, for the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**.
- The budget requests \$3.5 billion, a \$380.6 million increase from FY 2021 enacted level, for the **National Park Service**.
- The budget request would bump Interior's workforce by 3,600 people, or nearly 6 percent, to 67,000 people.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

- The Department of Justice's FY 2022 budget request is \$35.3 billion, a \$1.5 billion (5.3 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The DOJ budget highlights several key themes for the Biden Administration: Addressing Inequities in the Criminal Justice System, Investing in Community Policing, Advancing Environmental Justice, Reinvigoration Civil Rights Efforts, Combating Violent Crime and Gun Violence, Countering International and Domestic Terrorism and Reducing Immigration Court Backlog.
- The budget requests \$100 million for a new **Community Violence Intervention Initiative**.
- The budget requests more than double in funding for the **COPS Hiring Grant program**, increasing it from \$237 million to \$537 million.
- The budget would increase funding for the **Byrne JAG** grant program from \$484 million to \$513.5 million. The increase of funding under Byrne JAG is for a new \$20 million program aimed at training on racial profiling, de-escalation and duty to intervene program.
- The budget proposes to nearly double the funding for education & training programs on **hate crimes** by increasing it from \$5 million to \$9 million.
- The budget request includes \$307.2 million in funding for the Office for Access to Justice, **Civil Rights Division**, Community Relations Service, Office of Justice Programs and Office of Violence Against Women. These funds will support police reform, the prosecution of hate crimes across the nation, the enforcement of voting rights, mediation and conciliation services for community conflicts arising from discriminatory practices
- The budget requests a set-aside of \$20 million for **Campus Violence**. While not a new program, the set-aside is new for grants to HBCUs, Hispanic-serving institutions and tribal colleges to strengthen responses to domestic and sexual violence and stalking.
- The budget proposals \$44 million in new resources to advance **environmental justice** initiatives, including facilities modernization and repair.
- The budget would provide \$177.5 million more than FY 2021 to reduce the **immigration court backlog** and fund new legal support efforts for children and families.
- The budget requests \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$150.7 million, to augment **Cyber Investigations and Cyber Security**.

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

- The Department of Labor's FY 2022 budget request is \$14.2 billion in discretionary funding, a \$1.7 billion (14 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget proposes \$2.1 billion for worker protection agencies, which includes \$73 million for the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**, \$67 million for the **Mine Safety and Health Administration**, \$35 million for the **Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs** and \$37 million for the **Employee Benefits Security Administration**.

- \$3.7 billion for **Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)** state grants to make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults and disadvantaged youth who have been hurt by the economic fallout from the pandemic.
- \$285 million for **Registered Apprenticeships**, an increase of \$100 million from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$100 million for the new multi-agency **POWER+ Initiative**, which aims to reskill and reemploy displaced workers in Appalachian communities. The request also provides \$20 million for a new program, developed in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, focused on helping veterans shift to careers in clean energy, which would help combat climate change while preparing veterans for good paying jobs.
- The White House also asked Congress for an additional \$705 million, \$700 million of which would come from the Unemployment Trust Fund, for states to administer unemployment insurance.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

- The Department of Transportation's (DOT) FY 2022 budget request is \$88.2 billion in gross discretionary budgetary resources. This would be an increase of \$352 million, or 0.4 percent, over the FY 2021 enacted level.
- The budget proposes \$47 billion in trust fund spending for the **Federal Highway Administration (FHA)**, in line with FY 2021 allocation and the FAST Act.
- The budget proposes \$18.5 billion for the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**, about \$600 million more than in FY 2021. The request includes \$11.4 billion for operations and \$4 billion for facilities and equipment.
- The budget proposes \$4 billion for the **Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)**, an increase of almost \$1.2 billion over FY 2021 enacted total year. **Amtrak** would receive \$2.7 billion, a 35 percent boost from FY 2021 enacted levels, of which \$1.4 billion is for the national network and \$1.3 billion for the **Northeast Corridor**. Another \$625 million would go toward a new competitive **Passenger Rail Improvement, Modernization and Expansion** grant program along with \$375 billion for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI).
- The budget proposes \$13.5 billion in total spending for FY 2022 for the **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**, a 4.1 percent increase (\$535 million) above FY 2021 enacted levels.
 - The budget requests a 23 percent increase (\$459 million) in the **Capital Investment Grants** account and \$550 million for **Transit Infrastructure Grants**, which includes \$250 million for the **Zero Emission Bus Program**.
 - Also under FTA, plus-ups would go to the following:
 - \$200 million for a **Transit Modernization Sprint Program** to "fund competitive grants to reduce the more than \$105 billion transit state-of-good-repair backlog and accelerate equitable economic growth and competitiveness."
 - \$50 million for a **Climate Resilience and Adaptation Program** to "fund competitive grants to improve the resilience of transit assets to climate-related hazards by protecting transit stations, tunnels, tracks, and other infrastructure from flooding, extreme temperatures, and other climate-related hazards."
 - \$50 million for an **Integrated Smart Mobility Program** to "fund up to five pilot projects that will support transit agencies in adopting innovative approaches to mobility that will improve safety, accessibility, and equity in access to community services and economic opportunities, including first- and last-mile operations."
- The budget proposes a dramatic 77 percent boost to cybersecurity initiatives, to \$39 million, in line with broader efforts to protect U.S. infrastructure from hacking attacks.
- The budget calls for \$11 million to buy electric vehicles and provide charging infrastructure, a part of a larger goal of electrifying the federal fleet. The budget also calls for \$2.4 billion over three years for the U.S. Postal Service to electrify its fleet of vehicles
- \$1 billion for **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)**, including a \$50 million increase for Vehicle Safety Programs.
- \$2 billion for a new **Advanced Research Projects Agency – Infrastructure (ARPA-I)** program for infrastructure that seeks to "help accelerate novel, early-stage research projects." Transportation Secretary Pete Buttigieg said that the increased focus on research will help accelerate innovation, including automation and improving the longevity of pavement.

- \$1 billion for the **RAISE grants**, formerly known as TIGER/BUILD.
- \$110 million for a new **Thriving Communities** program for eliminating transportation barriers and increasing access to opportunities.
- \$13 million for the Departmental **Office of Civil Rights**.

U.S. Department of Treasury

- The overall FY 2022 proposed budget for the Treasury Department is \$15 billion, a \$1.5 billion increase from the enacted FY 2021 budget and an increase of 11.3 percent.
- The bulk of this funding is for the **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)**. The budget requests \$13.2 billion for the agency, a 10.4 percent increase from FY 2021. Combined with other resources such as user fees, the agency would have budgetary resources of \$14.2 billion in total. This would fund programs, including:
 - \$5.5 billion for enforcement efforts, including \$4.5 billion for exam and collection
 - \$305 million for multiyear modernization efforts, and
 - \$176 million to expand digital services and implement strategies to reach underserved communities
- \$132 million for Department-wide cybersecurity enhancements.
- \$190.5 million for the **Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)**, an increase of \$63.5 million.
- \$330 million for the **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund**, an increase of \$60 million.
- Nearly 5,000 additional Treasury Department employees, the vast majority of which would be at the IRS.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

- The budget requests \$6.793 billion in discretionary funding for the Corps in FY 2022, a 13 percent decrease from the FY 2021 enacted level. The proposed cuts to agency are a marked departure from the increases the budget is seeking for other major federal agencies.
- The budget proposal it gives consideration to "key objectives" for the lead water resources agency:
 - **Climate Change:** "Increasing infrastructure and ecosystem resilience to climate change and decreasing climate risk for communities based on the best available science."
 - **Environmental Justice:** "Promoting environmental justice in disadvantaged communities in line with Justice40 and creating good paying jobs that provide the free and fair chance to join a union and collectively bargain." The Corps will be working toward "ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of climate and clean energy investments are directed to disadvantaged communities."
- The budget request includes the following funding levels:
 - \$1.792 billion, 33 percent decrease from FY 2021, for the **Construction** program – prioritizing the projects with the highest economic, environmental, and safety returns.
 - \$2.503 billion, a 35 percent decrease from FY 2021, for the **Operation and Maintenance** program – prioritizing the maintenance of coastal ports and inland waterways with the most commercial traffic.
 - \$105.8 million, a 45 percent decrease from FY 2021, for the **Investigations** program – focuses on ongoing work and on promoting efforts to provide local communities with technical and planning assistance to enable them to reduce their flood risk, with emphasis on nonstructural approaches.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) FY 2022 budget request is \$11.2 billion, proposing to return the agency to inflation-adjusted FY 2010 levels and hire more than 1,000 new full-time employees.
- Notable increases from FY 2021 enacted levels span programs including:
 - \$1.8 billion to tackle the climate crisis, directing half of these funds to advancing environmental justice through a new **Accelerating Environmental and Economic Justice Initiative** headed by a new, Senate-confirmed Assistant Administrator.

- \$100 million for the development of a community air quality monitoring and notification system for overburdened and marginalized communities.
- An increase of \$287 million for environmental justice programs, including competitive grants.
- An additional \$31 million for Compliance Monitoring focused on environmental justice.
- The budget proposes \$60 million for research on the impacts of climate change on human health and the environment, split across support for collaborative research with the proposed DOE Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C), methane emissions reductions and hydrofluorocarbon emissions reductions (HFCs).
- \$589 million increase across existing water infrastructure programs, including **Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF)**, **Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF)**, **Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)** program, and grant programs authorized in the **America's Water Infrastructure Act** of 2018 (AWIA) and the **Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act** of 2016 (WIIN).
 - \$12.6 million expansion to the WIFIA credit subsidy, enabling EPA to provide up to \$8 billion in direct credit assistance.
- \$299 million increase for **Superfund** cleanups, with an emphasis on cleanups in low-income communities and communities of color and a goal of starting cleanups at more than 20 new National Priority List (NPL) sites, and accelerating cleanups at more than 15 NPL sites with large, ongoing construction projects.
- \$60 million increase to the **Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA)** grant program.
- \$10 million for a new **Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIR)** pilot grant program to build innovation in the recycling industry.
- \$10 million increase for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (**PFAS**) work, with a total of \$75 million invested to accelerate toxicity studies and fund research, targeting designating PFAS as hazardous substances and setting Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) limits for drinking water.
- In total, the request includes \$5.13 billion for State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG), including categorical grants:
 - \$351 million for grants from the Air and Radiation Office, including **State and Local Air Quality Management, Tribal Air Quality Management, and Radon**, notably a 40 percent increase from FY 2021 enacted levels to expand efforts of air pollution control agencies.
 - \$438 million for grants from the Water Office, including **Pollution Control, Beaches Protection, Nonpoint Sources, and Wetlands Program Development**.
 - \$133 million for grants to the Drinking Water Office, including **Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) and Underground Injection Control (UIC)**.
 - \$159 million for grants to the Hazardous Waste Office, including **Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance, Brownfields, and Underground Storage Tanks**. Notably, the budget proposes a 40 percent increase in grant funding for Brownfields cleanups.
 - \$56 million for **Pesticides and Toxics**, including **Pesticides Program Implementation, Lead, Toxics Substances Compliance and Pesticides Enforcement**.
 - \$102 million for multimedia, including **Environmental Information, Multipurpose Grants, Pollution Prevention and Tribal General Assistance Program**.
- The request proposes eliminating one program, **Water Quality Research and Support Grants**, noting that work to advance water quality protection can be accomplished in other EPA programs.

U.S. Small Business Administration

- The Small Business Administration's FY 2022 budget request is \$852 million in discretionary funding, a \$74 million (9.4 percent) increase from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- **Increased Oversight:** To account for increased oversight and detection of waste, fraud and abuse the FY 2022 budget provides \$24.9 million in new budget authority million and proposes transferring \$1.6 million from the Disaster Loan Programs account for a total of \$26.5 million for the Office of the Inspector General.
- **Outreach and Advocacy Efforts:** \$9.6 million in new budget authority for the Office of Advocacy to expand outreach activities and promote the use of Advocacy research and data products in the curricula of universities across the country.

- **Entrepreneurial Development Programs:** Includes \$272 million for SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs. These programs include the Small Business Development Centers (SBDC), SCORE, Women's Business Centers and Veterans' Business Outreach Centers (VBOC).
- **Access to Capital to Combat Climate Change:** \$5 million in SBA's Disaster Loan program account and \$5 million in SBA's Business Loan Programs accounts to help facilitate access to capital to support climate change resiliency and the clean energy economy.
- **IT Modernization:** \$6 million in funding for the continued modernization of SBA's loan management accounting systems.

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