

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.