



2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference
Overview of the Federal Budget Process
August 3, 2022



2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference

Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Introduction



Tyler Dean Scribner

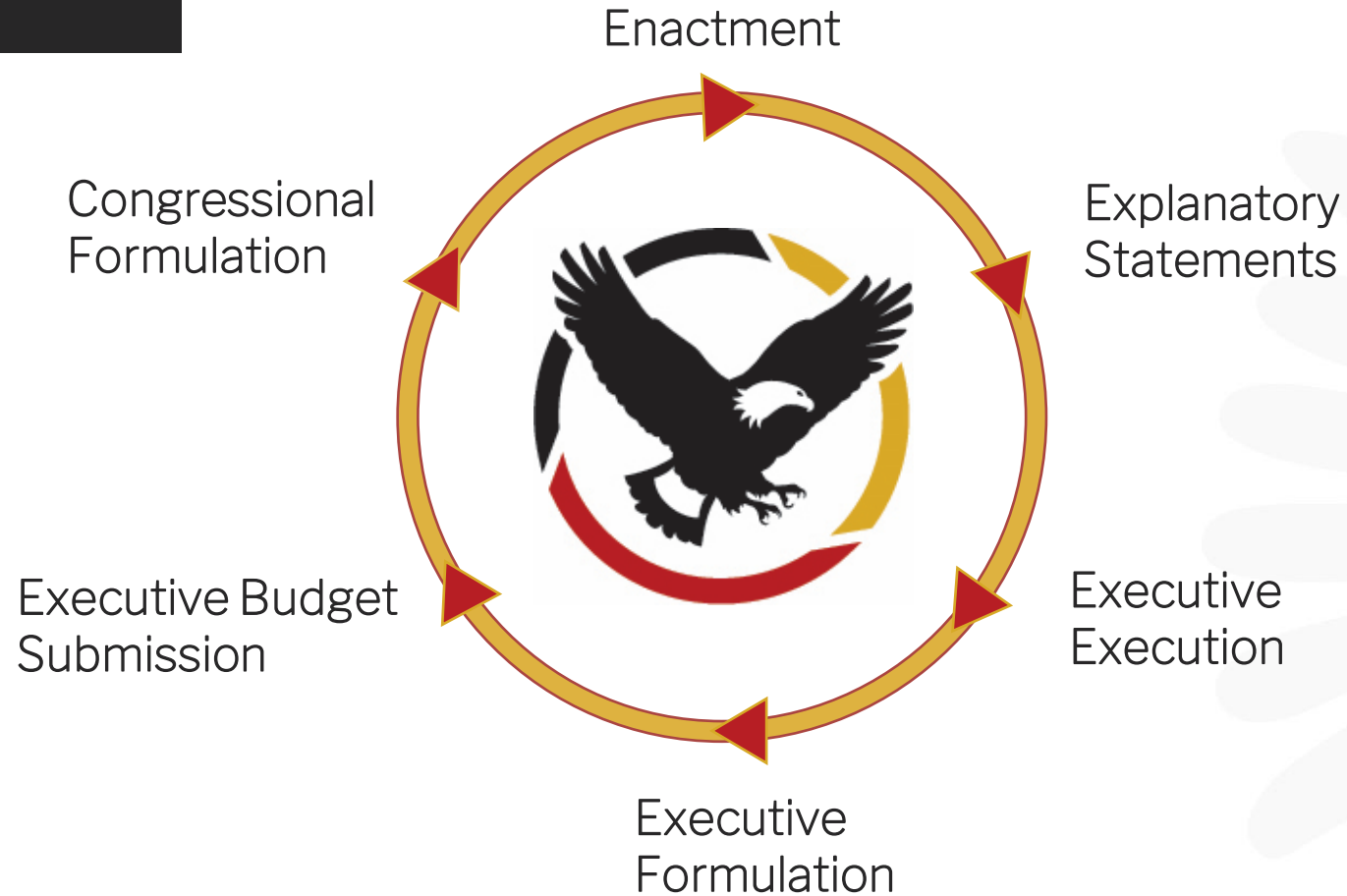
Policy Lead – Federal Revenue & Appropriations
National Congress of American Indians



2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference

Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Agenda

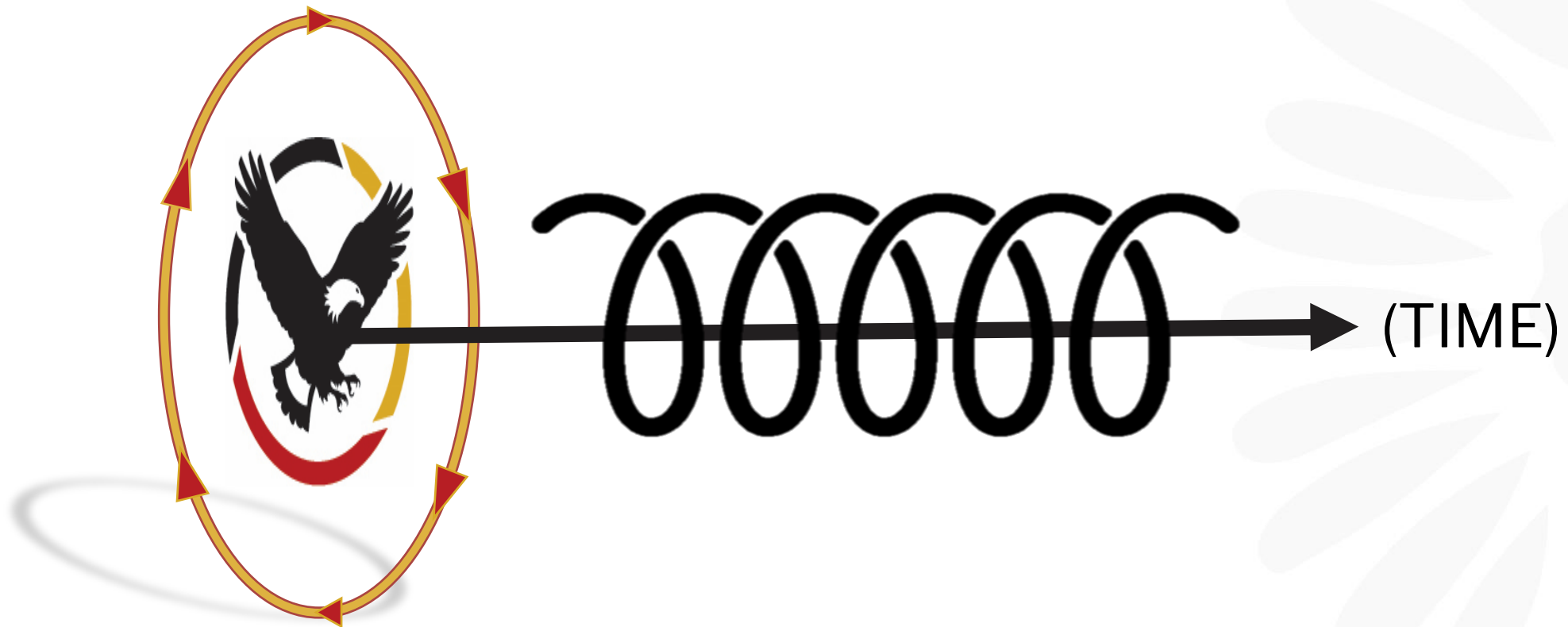




2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference

Overview of the Federal Budget Process

What year is it, again?

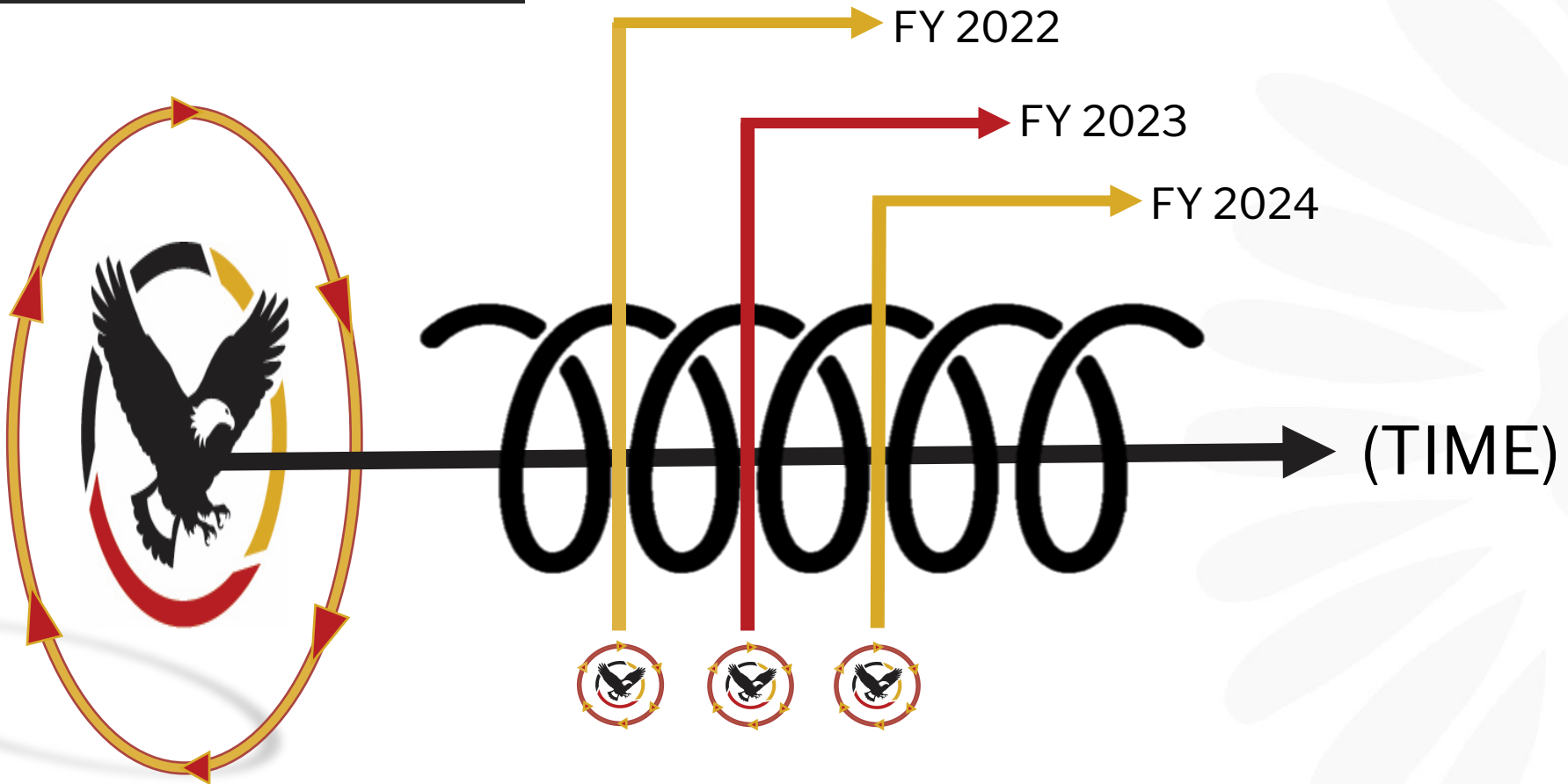




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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

What year is it, again?

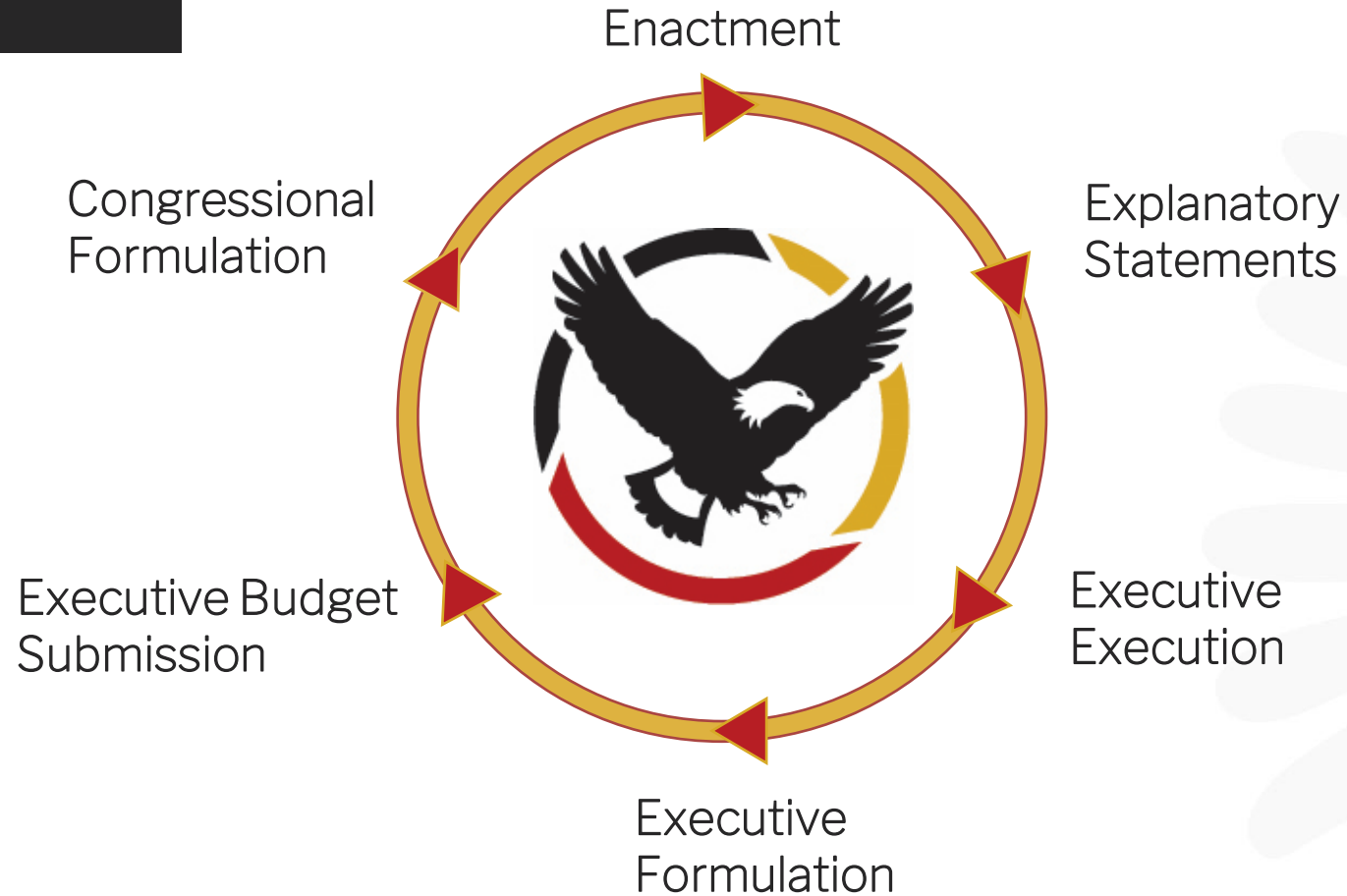




2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference

Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Agenda





2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference
Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Legislative Branch

Congressional
Formulation



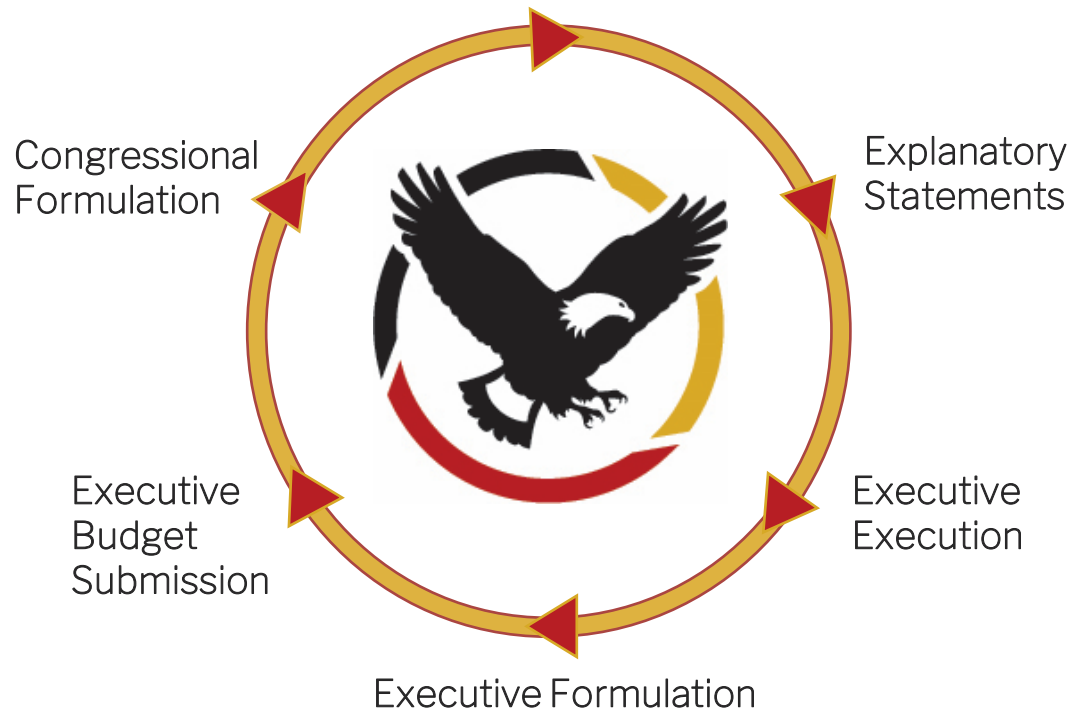


2022 Tribal Self-Governance Conference

Overview of the Federal Budget Process

In Case of Business as Usual ...

Enactment



Continuing Resolutions:

- The federal government begins its fiscal year on October 1.
- However, only four times in the last 40 years has an annual budget been enacted on time.
- A Continuing Resolution (CR) funds the federal government for part of the year at the prior year's enacted amounts, with certain exceptions.
- If a CR is expected, the Office of the President often sends over a list of requested "anomalies" to Congress that change the duration, amount, or purpose of funds under a CR.
- Ultimately, Congress has the power of the purse, but it is best to be on the anomalies list AND tell Congress why the spending anomaly is necessary.



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Full-Year Funding

Enactment



Regular Appropriations:

- Enactment of full-year funding means that the regular appropriations bill funding a particular agency or agencies has been signed into law by the President.
- Full-year funding can refer to all of government, meaning the 12 regular appropriations bills; or, it can refer to full-year funding for a particular or set of agencies.
- Omnibus vs. Minibus vs. Stand-Alone Bill: An omnibus has rolled all 12 regular appropriations bills into one spending bill. A Minibus is a bill with more than one, but less than 12 regular appropriations bills rolled into one. A stand-alone bill is a single regular appropriations bill.



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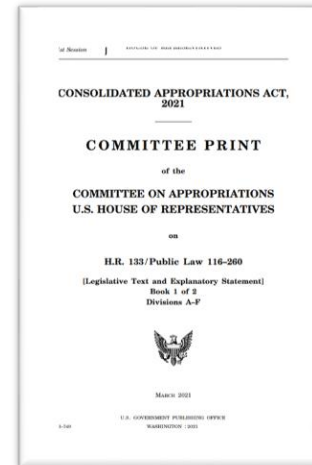
Overview of the Federal Budget Process

The Thoughts Behind the Billions

Explanatory Statements



- Appropriations law text doesn't typically break out specific program account details.
- Appropriations Committee reports and accompanying explanatory statements provide specific detail on funding for accounts, as well as guidance and directives.
- Use Appropriations or Conference Committee reports to track spending and agency directives from Congress to hold the Executive Branch accountable.



INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The bill provides a total of \$6,236,279,000 for the Indian Health Service (IHS), of which \$4,301,391,000 is for the Services account as detailed below. This reflects the transfer of 105(l) Tribal lease payments to the new indefinite appropriations account and the redistribution of current services funds provided in fiscal year 2018

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final B111	Final B111 vs Enacted	Final B111 vs Request
sanitation facilities construction.....	193,577	192,931	196,577	+3,000	+3,646
health care facilities construction.....	259,290	124,918	259,290	---	+134,372
activities and environmental health support.....	281,983	259,763	283,982	+1,999	+4,219
equipment.....	28,087	23,895	28,087	+1,000	+5,192
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	911,889	769,455	917,888	+5,999	+148,433
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....	8,047,094	8,293,568	8,236,279	+189,185	-57,289



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Executive Branch



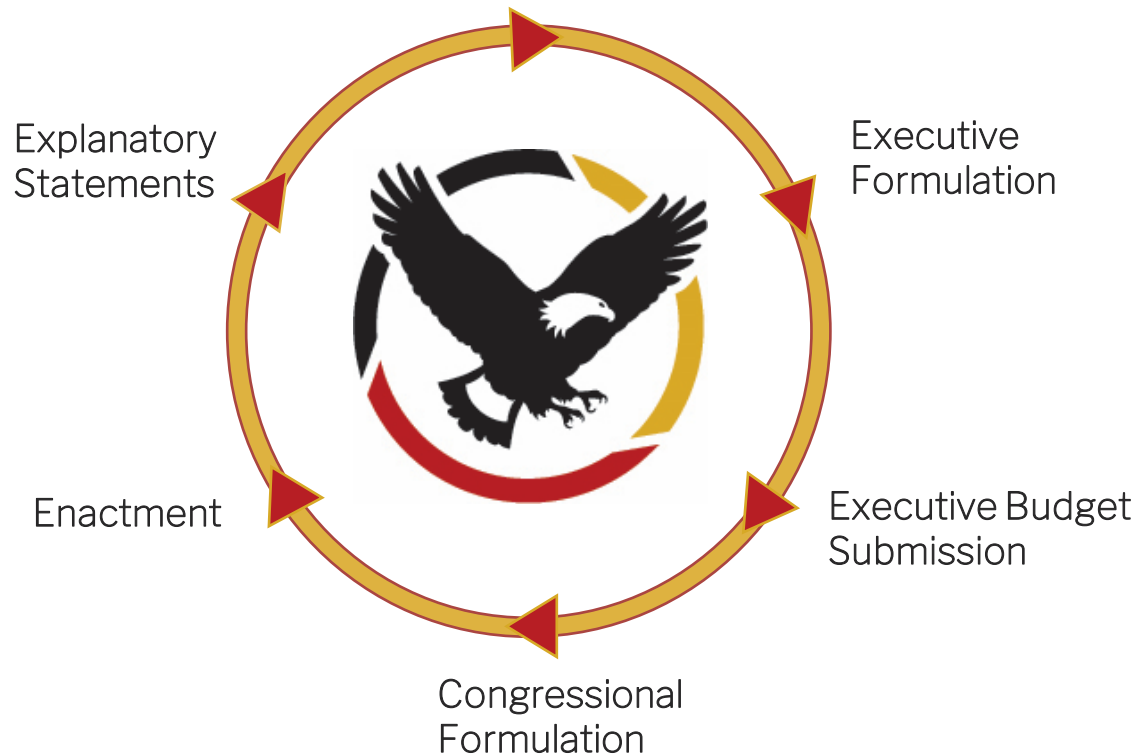


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

In Case of Business as Usual ...

Executive Execution



Continuing Resolutions:

- Once funds are enacted, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will “apportion,” or divide, amounts made available.
- Usually, CRs do not appropriate specific sums of money. Instead, they provide formulas for calculating amounts for continuing programs as minimal levels.
- In the event that partial-year funding is enacted and no spending anomalies are included, certain Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service Accounts have received Exception Apportionment in recent years.
- Exceptions to apportionment can provide funding for a longer duration than under an existing CR, insulating Tribal Nations from the outsized effects of funding disruptions and partial-year payments.

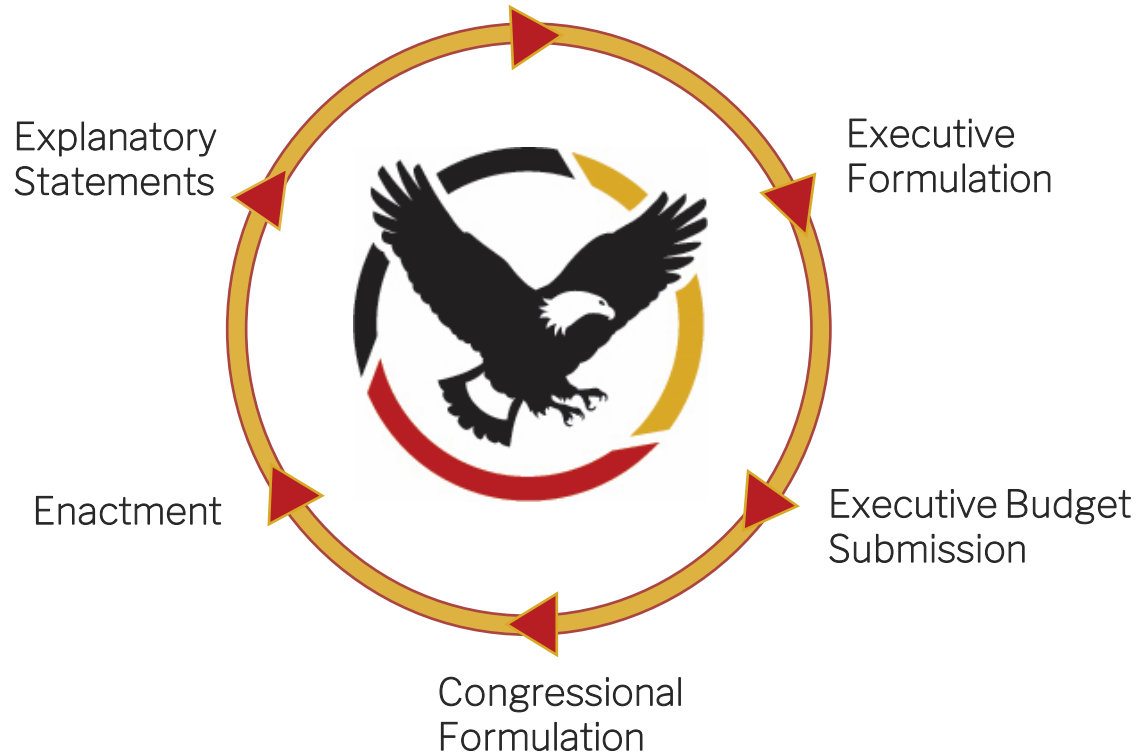


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

In Case of Business as Usual ...

Executive Execution



Continuing Resolutions:

- Exception Apportionment may be requested by the agency in a letter to OMB.
- When might Exception Apportionment be granted?
 - Seasonality: When a program experiences regular and predictable changes in the rate of obligations throughout the year (Ex., Low-Income Housing Energy Assistance Program)
 - Safety of Human Life and Federal Property: When the obligation could legally be incurred under the Antideficiency Act during a Government-wide lapse of appropriations.
 - Annualizing a New Program: When a new program began late in the previous fiscal year and the partial-year funding level would not fund the program at rates for operations in the current year.



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

You Get What you Put In

Executive Execution



- The Executive Branch’s budget execution phase is an ongoing process, but can be thought of as “beginning” when Congress enacts funds to spend on operations.
- Federal budgets are formulated using data collected during budget execution.
- In order to position information to guide the Executive Branch in its budget formulation, engage federal agencies to consult Tribal Nations on data solutions during the budget execution phase of program operations.
- Positioning the Executive Branch to collect meaningful data during operations will limit the data collection burden on Tribal Nations by utilizing existing procedures.
- NCAI’s budget data solutions seek to promote government-to-government trust and tribal data sovereignty.

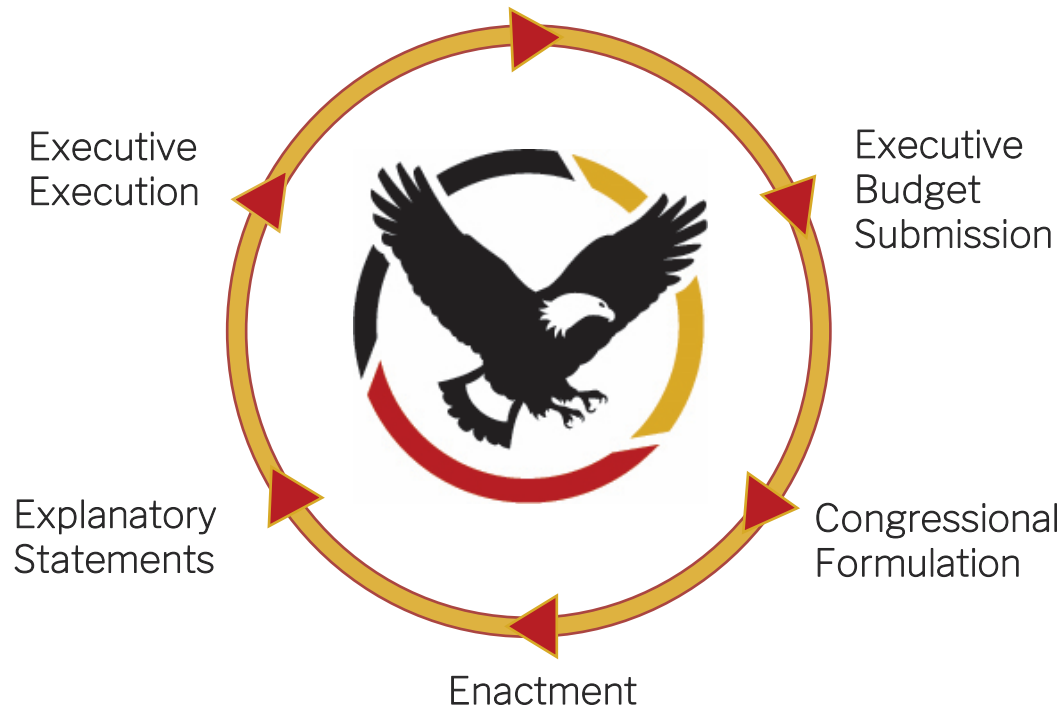


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

The President Proposes

Executive Formulation



- Each year, the President submits a budget to Congress, providing a statement of policy priorities and a unified plan for the allocation of federal budgetary resources.
- While not legally binding, the President's budget initiates the congressional budget process and provides Congress with recommended spending levels for agency programs, projects, and activities funded through the annual appropriations acts.
- Engage the Administration across federal agencies during formulation of the President's budget to advocate for policy and budgets that improve Tribal programs.



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

What is the President's Budget?

- The President's budget submission reflects the President's priorities and offers a set of recommendations regarding federal programs, projects, and activities and any proposed changes to revenue and mandatory spending laws.
- In most years, the budget is submitted as a multi-volume set consisting of a main document setting forth the President's message to Congress and an analysis and justification of his major proposals.
- Agencies prepare additional materials, frequently referred to as congressional budget justifications.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Executive Formulation

- Winter/Spring: Engage the Administration and agencies prior to OMB issuance of budget planning guidance to position for strong President's Budget Requests.
- Spring/Summer: Issuance of the OMB guidance moves the formulation action to Agencies until the September submission to OMB.
- Summer/Fall: Engage the White House and OMB ahead of November/December Passback.

Table 2. The Executive Budget Process Timetable for a Typical, Single Fiscal Year

Dates	Activities
Calendar Year Prior to the Year in Which Fiscal Year Begins	Development of the President's Budget Proposal
Spring	OMB issues budget planning guidance to executive agencies for the fiscal year that begins in approximately 18 months (on October 1).
Spring and Summer	All agencies begin development of budget requests.
Summer	OMB issues annual update to Circular A-11, providing detailed instructions for submitting budget data and material for executive agency budget requests.
September	Executive agencies submit initial budget requests to OMB, typically by the deadline set in OMB's budget planning guidance. ³
October-November	OMB staff review executive agency budget requests in relation to President's priorities, program performance, budget constraints, and other criteria.
November-December	President, based on recommendations by the OMB director, makes decisions on executive agency requests. OMB informs executive agencies of decisions, a practice commonly referred to as OMB "passback."
December	Executive agencies may appeal these decisions to the OMB director and in some cases directly to the President.

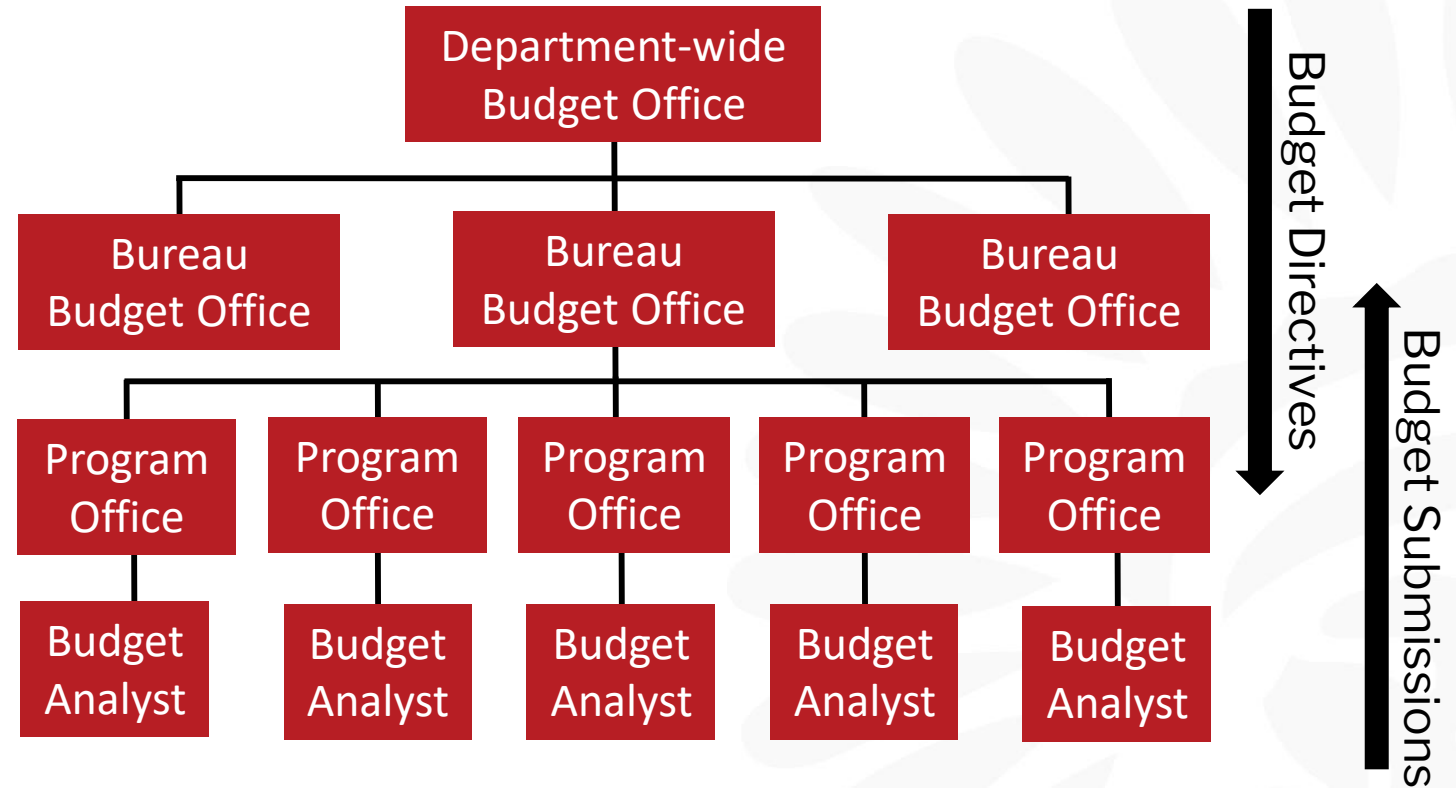


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

A Bit on Bureaucracy

- A typical federal agency will have several entities you might know as the “budget office.”
- Agency budget offices coordinate input from each of the bureaus (or similar office) that often have their own budget office.
- Bureau budget offices work with programmatic offices and their budget analysts to develop the draft President’s Budget.
- Engage budget offices on directives, and program offices on submissions.



This diagram is a simplified example to show how information flows and does not reflect a specific federal agency.

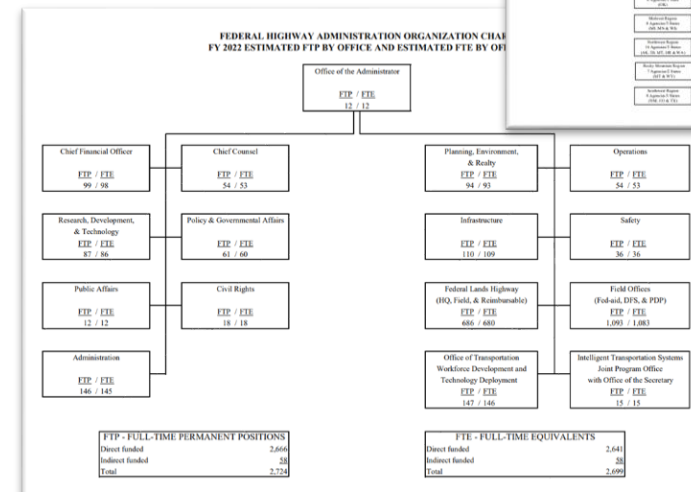
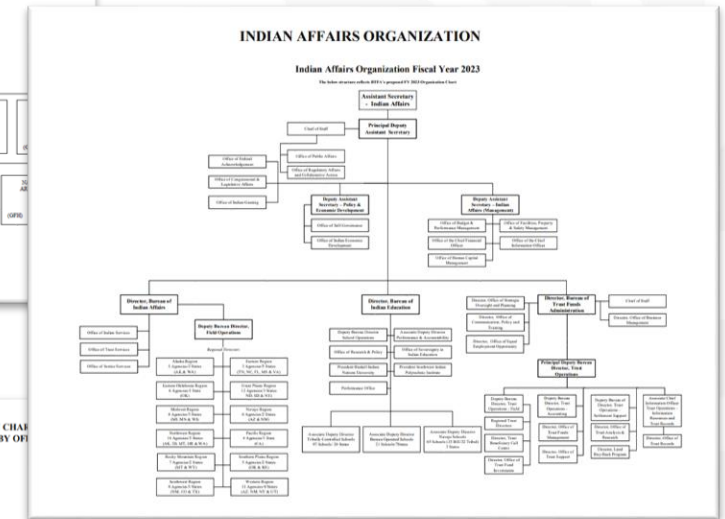
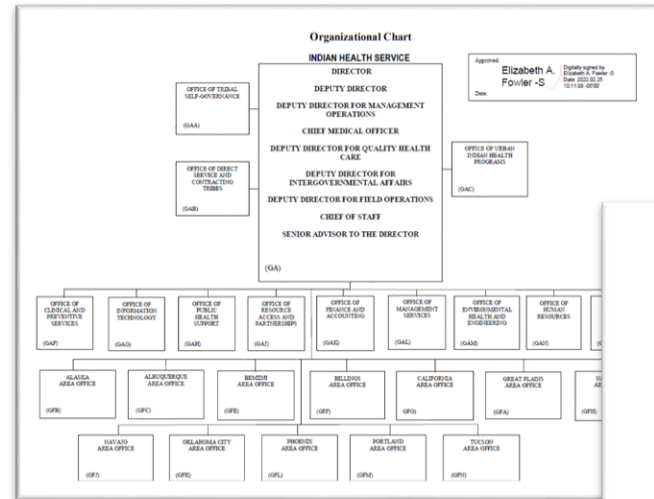


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Who's in Charge Around Here?

- Federal Agencies publish their organizational charts in their detailed congressional budget justifications.
- Note: Organizational charts can differ from the organization of appropriated accounts provided by Congress.
- Think of Organizational charts as the public-facing entity that administers the programs with the funds they receive, and NOT the name of the funded account.
- However, sometimes, the Organizational Chart and appropriated accounts have the same name.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Executive Formulation

- As each agency approaches the September submission deadline, the ability to make changes decreases, and the budget action is moving back to OMB and the White House.
- During the fall, OMB reviews each agency submission in relation to the President's priorities.
- Shortly before September, transition your budget advocacy back to the Office of the President/OMB.
- The President informs each agency of decisions and changes as part of "Passback."

Table 2. The Executive Budget Process Timetable for a Typical, Single Fiscal Year

Dates	Activities
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Summer	OMB issues annual update to Circular A-11, providing detailed instructions for submitting budget data and material for executive agency budget requests.
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November-December	President, based on recommendations by the OMB director, makes decisions on executive agency requests. OMB informs executive agencies of decisions, a practice commonly referred to as OMB "passback."
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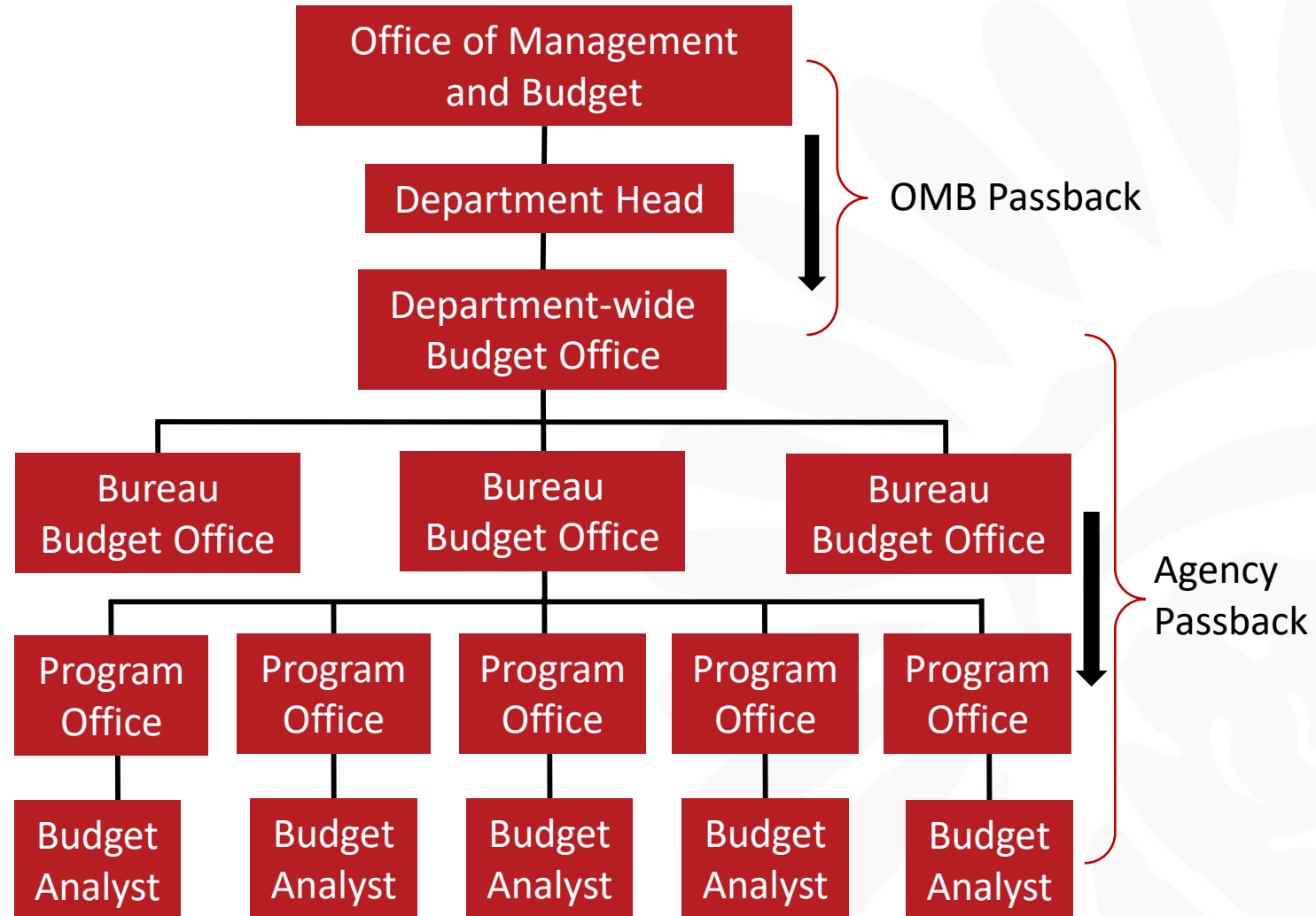


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

A Bit on Passback

- Sometimes agencies will refer to passback as the OMB Passback, and sometimes agencies will refer to internal budget office Passbacks.
- Similar concept, different players, different timing.
- Recall our discussion on budget office bureaucracy – each step goes through an exchange of directives and submissions.
- Most likely, you would hear about “agency Passback” in addition to OMB Passback. This nuance is important because it shows who’s in charge, when.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Executive Budget Submission

- Submission of the President's Budget Request to Congress begins the Congressional Formulation Process, but note the Administration's continued involvement.
- Engage the agencies to advocate for inclusion of tribal priorities in their testimony to Congress on the Budget.
- Simultaneously, engage Congressional appropriators to ask agency officials tribal funding questions during hearings and for the record.

Table 2. The Executive Budget Process Timetable for a Typical, Single Fiscal Year

Dates	Activities
Calendar Year in Which Fiscal Year Begins	Submission and Justification of the President's Budget Proposal
By first Monday in February	President submits consolidated budget proposal to Congress.
February-September	Administration and agency officials interact with Congress, justifying and explaining the President's budget proposal and agencies' budget requests.
On or before July 15	President submits mid-session review to Congress.
August 21 (or within 10 days after approval of a spending bill)	Executive agencies submit apportionment requests to OMB for each budget account.
September 10 (or within 30 days after approval of a spending bill)	OMB apportions available funds to executive agencies by time period, program, project, or activity.
Calendar Years in Which Fiscal Year Begins and Ends	Execution of Appropriations and Other Budgetary Legislation
October 1	Fiscal year begins.
October-September	Agencies make allotments, obligate funds, conduct activities, and may request supplemental appropriations, if necessary. President may propose supplemental appropriations and impoundments (i.e., deferrals or rescissions) to Congress.
September 30	Fiscal year ends.



Legislative Branch

Congressional
Formulation





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- As soon as Congressional Budget formulation begins, the action is on three Congressional fronts.
- Each chamber's authorizing committees submit "views and estimates" on expenditures and receipts within their jurisdiction.
- Each chamber's Budget Committee holds hearings and begins to draft and mark up a budget resolution.
- Each chamber's Appropriations Committee holds hearings and receives testimony and input on the budget.

Table I. Congressional Budget Process Timetable

On or before:	Action to be Completed
First Monday in February	President submits his budget.
February 15	Congressional Budget Office submits report [on the economic and budget outlook] to Budget Committees.
Not later than 6 weeks after President submits budget	Committees submit views and estimates to Budget Committees.
April 1	Senate Budget Committee reports concurrent resolution on the budget.
April 15	Congress completes action on concurrent resolution on the budget.
May 15	Annual appropriations bills may be considered in the House.
June 10	House Appropriations Committee reports last annual appropriation bill.
June 15	Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation.
June 30	House completes action on annual appropriations bills.
October 1	Fiscal year begins.

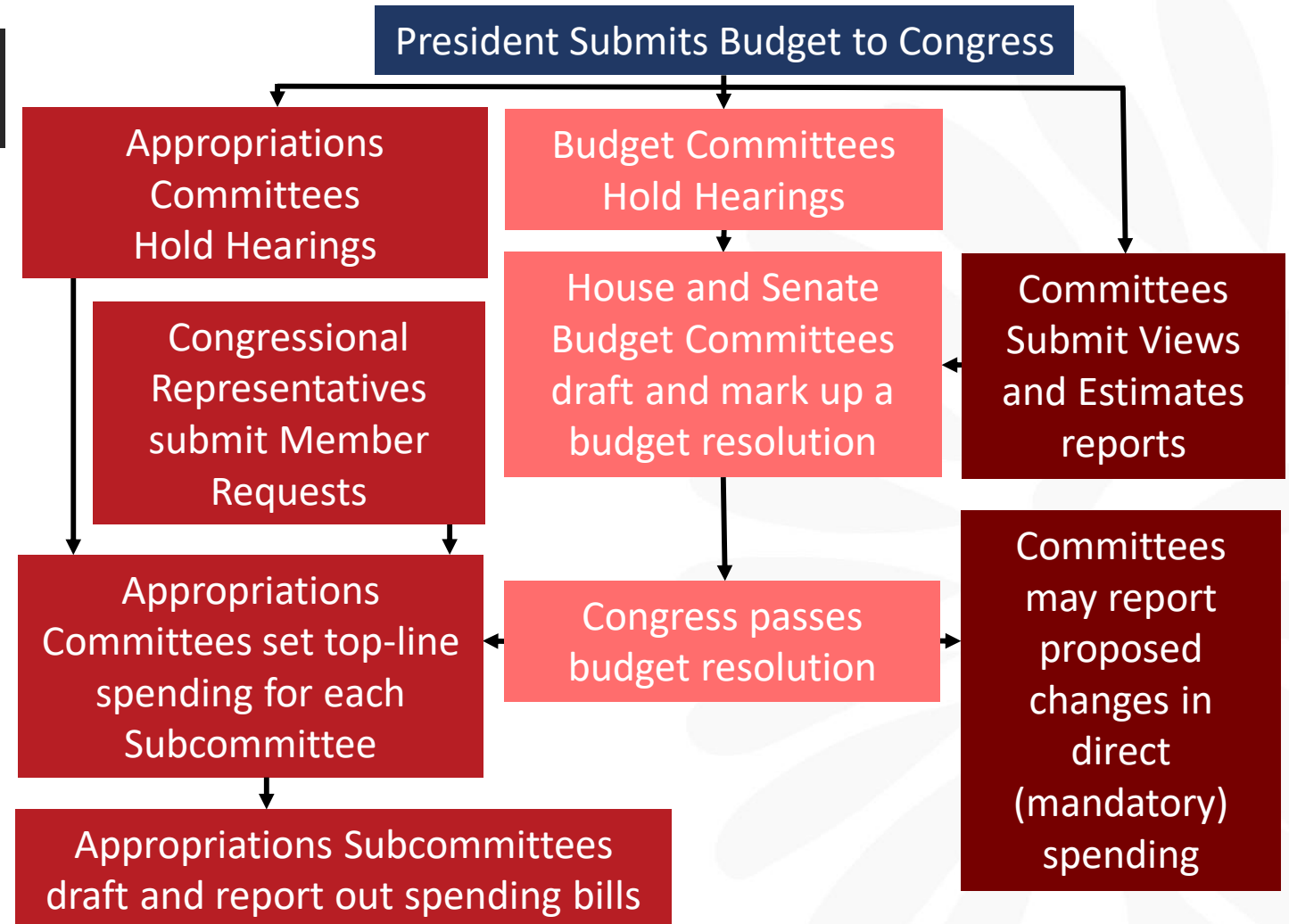


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Over the next several slides, we will discuss this diagram, highlighting specific process and actions where you can engage in the formulation process.
- Notice which direction the arrows point and when there are no arrows.
- Notice the four color groups in this diagram: the President, Appropriations Committees, Budget Committees, and other Committees.
- Last, notice the diagram stops once spending bills are reported out of committee. This is not the end of the process, just the end of the diagram.



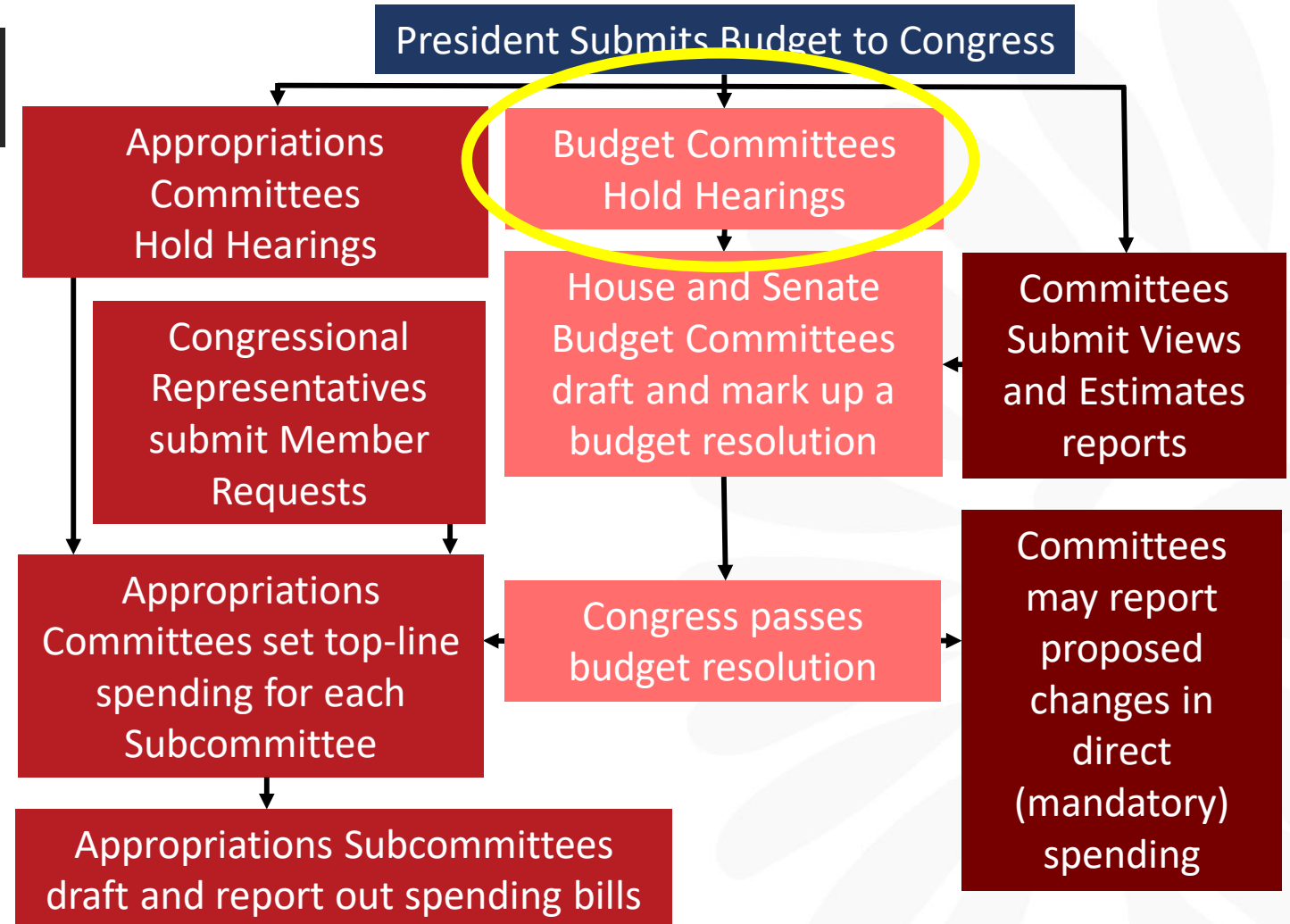


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Budget Committees set revenue, spending and other budgetary targets through Budget Resolutions.
- Additionally, Budget Resolutions typically contain a prohibition on advance appropriations, followed by a list of excepted accounts.
- Engage the Budget Committee to promote spending, revenue, and budgetary targets.
- Engage the Executive Branch on testimony and the Committee to ask questions of witnesses.



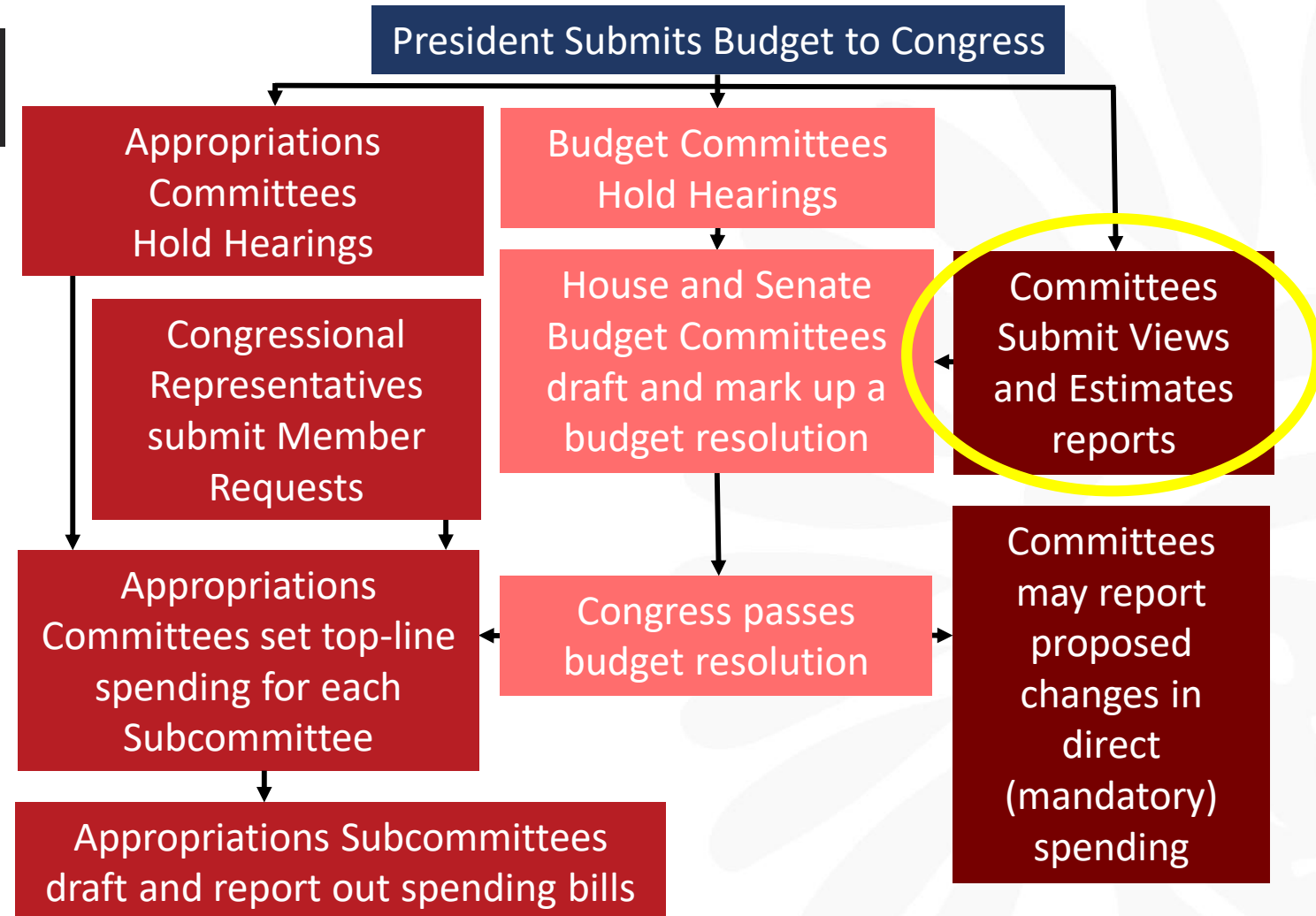


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Committees provide the Budget Committee “Views and Estimates” reports with the preferences and legislative plans of congressional committees regarding budgetary matters within their jurisdiction.
- Engage Committee professional staff and Committee member personal offices to include tribal programs in their report.
- Simply put, you have to be in it to win it. The Budget Resolution sets the stage for the next legislative action.



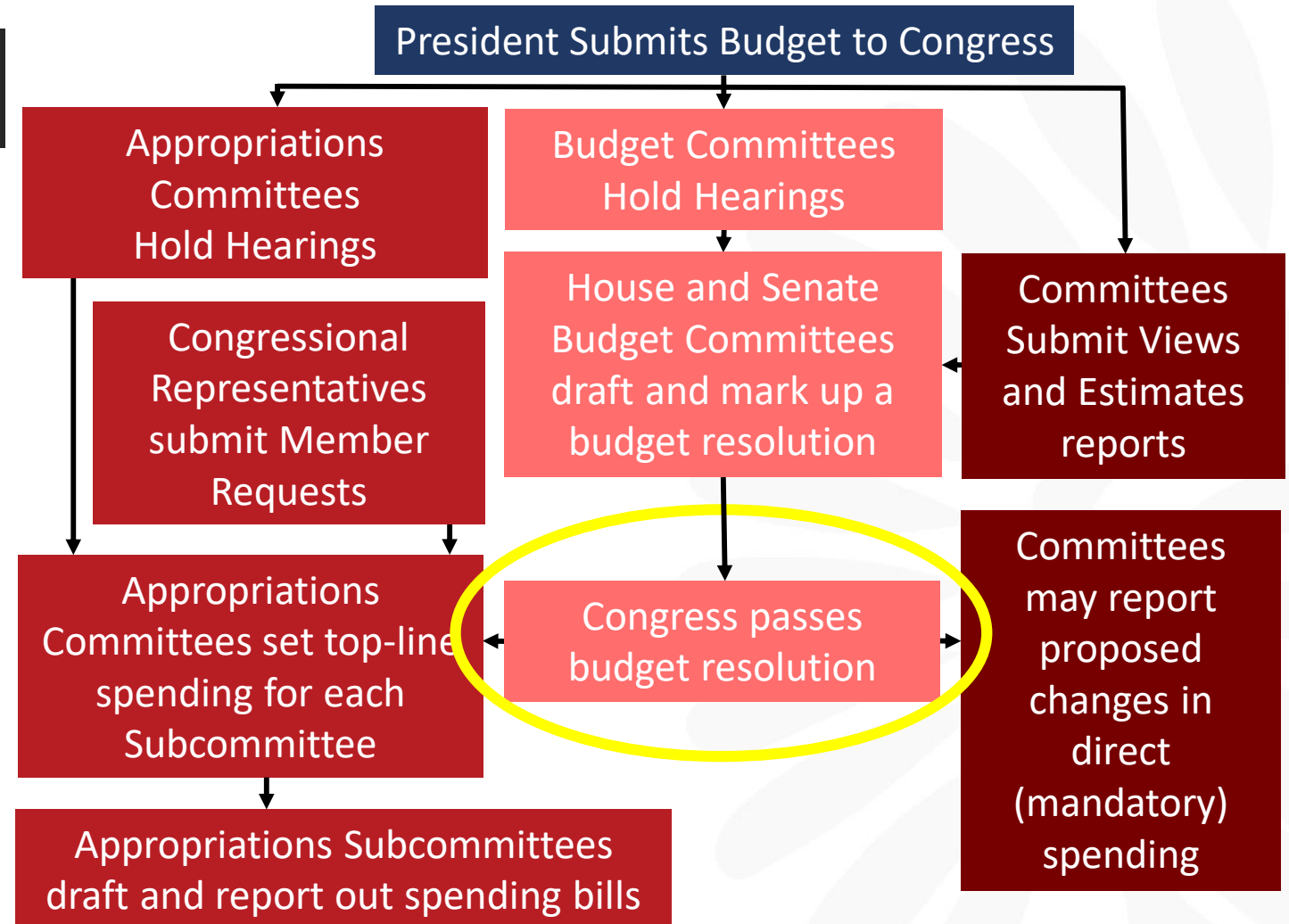


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Ultimately, Congress must pass a budget resolution or use other authority to establish enforceable budget amounts so that Appropriations Committees can split the top line “302(a)” allocation into each Appropriation Subcommittee’s top-line “302(b)” allocations.
- However, even before a budget resolution is passed, Appropriations Committees begin their work receiving input on annual spending within their jurisdiction.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

A Bit on Committees

- The Budget Committees and Appropriations Committees are separate committees with separate, but related, functions.
- The House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees may report revenue legislation consistent with a budget resolution, separate from Appropriators.
- The Appropriations Committees in each chamber are divided into twelve (12) subcommittees.



Congress



A Concurrent Budget Resolution or substitute authority sets top-line spending called the “302(a)” allocation.



The House of Representatives



The Senate



Top-line spending for each Appropriations Subcommittee are called “302(b)” allocations.



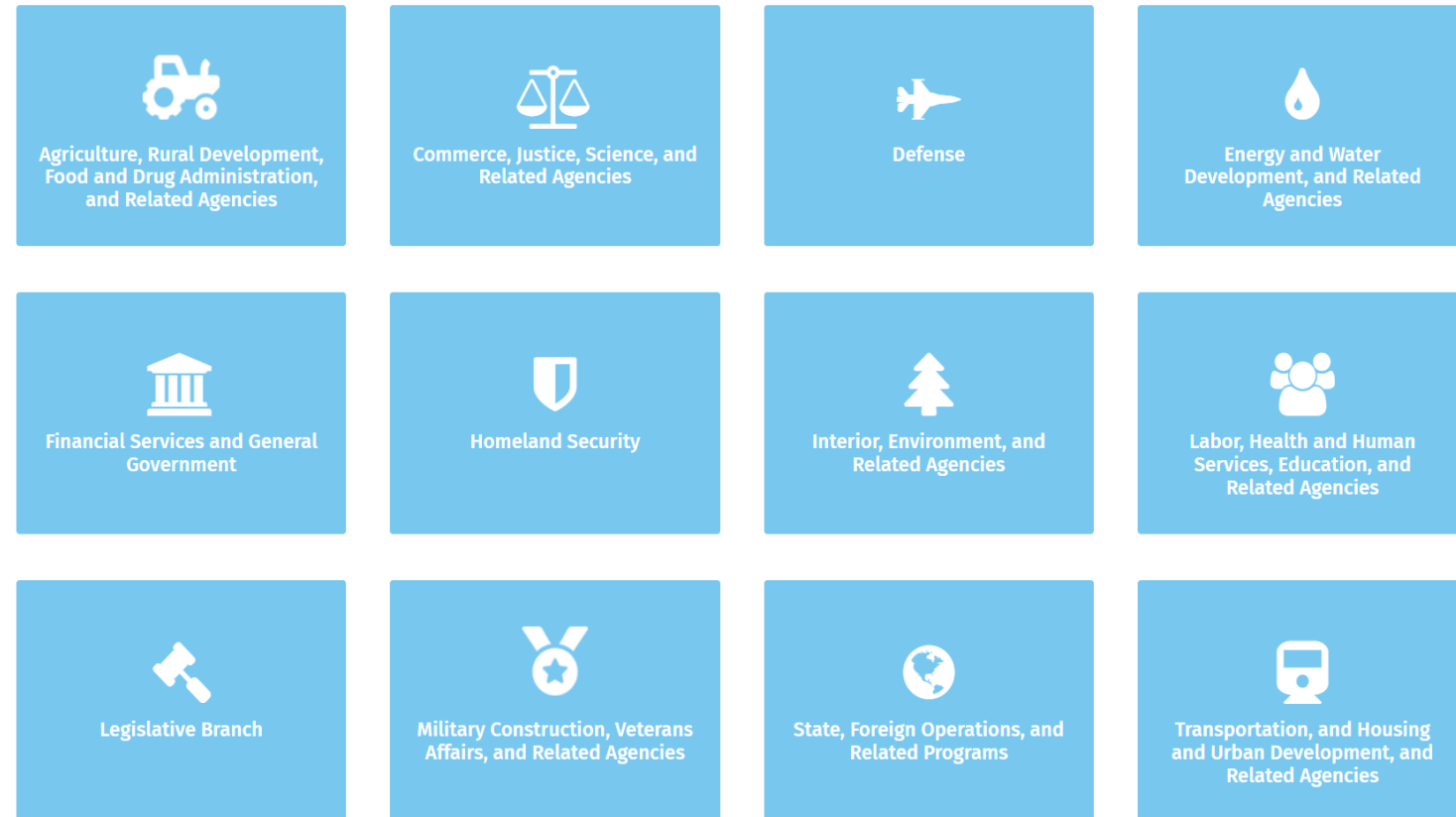
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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

A Bit on Committees

- Each chamber of Congress has similarly titled appropriations subcommittees, with mostly similar jurisdictions (you're viewing the House Appropriations Subcommittees).
- 302(b) allocations, setting top-line spending for each subcommittee, are not always the same between chambers.
- By long-standing custom, appropriations measures originate in the House of Representatives.
- This means that you will almost always get your first glimpse at proposed spending from the House.

Appropriations Subcommittees



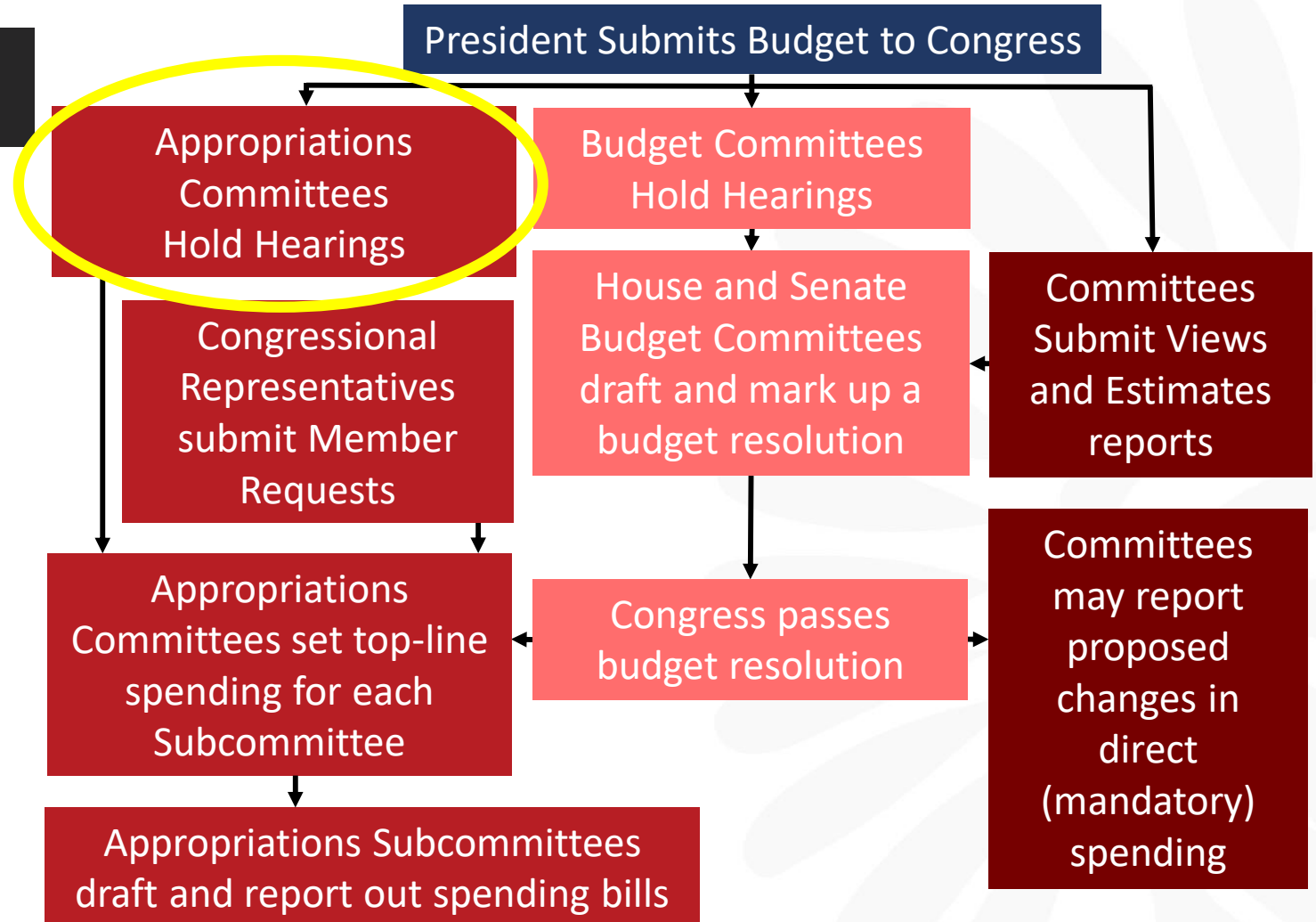


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Appropriations Subcommittees hold hearings to receive input on the budget.
- Rules for input/testimony vary.
- Recall that during this time, political appointees of the Executive Branch are also testifying on the budget.
- Engage Congressional members to pose questions during hearings and witnesses to speak on tribal programs.
- Anyone can submit testimony for all subcommittees that request public testimony.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Testimony Deadlines

- You can find the public witness testimony instructions on the House and Senate Appropriations Committees respective websites.
- For the House, deadlines and submission instructions are typically listed on one single page under “events,” called “Public Witness Testimony Instructions.”
- <https://appropriations.house.gov/>

The screenshot displays the website for the House Appropriations Committee. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for ABOUT, SUBCOMMITTEES, NEWS, EVENTS, LEGISLATION, TRANSPARENCY, and CONTACT. Below the navigation is a large image of the U.S. Capitol building. The main content area is titled "Public Witness Testimony Submissions" and includes a sub-header "Events" with a list of items: Hearings, Markups, Public Witness Testimony Submissions (highlighted), and Member Days. The main text provides instructions for submitting testimony and lists three subcommittees with their respective deadlines and submission instructions:

- Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**
The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee will accept written public witness testimony for the record for Fiscal Year 2023.
Deadline to submit written testimony: May 31, 2022
[Submission Instructions](#)
- Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies**
The House Appropriations Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee will accept written public witness testimony for the record for Fiscal Year 2023.
Deadline to submit written testimony: May 13, 2022
[Submission Instructions](#)
- Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies**
The House Appropriations Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee will accept written public witness testimony for the record for Fiscal Year 2023.
Deadline to submit written testimony: May 27, 2022
[Submission Instructions](#)



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Testimony Deadlines

- To find Senate Appropriations Committee Public Witness Testimony deadlines and instructions, you must click into each subcommittee, then scroll below the list of subcommittee membership and click the “Submit Written Testimony” button.
- Unfortunately, the Senate doesn’t always tell the public when deadlines are posted, so you have to check regularly.
- <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/>

United States Senate Committee on
APPROPRIATIONS

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE NEWS **SUBCOMMITTEES** HEARINGS LEGISLATION Search

Subcommittees

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

Defense

Energy and Water Development

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Legislative Branch

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Dianne Feinstein (California)

Patrick Leahy (Vermont)

Jack Reed (Rhode Island)

Jon Tester (Montana)

Chris Van Hollen (Maryland)

Martin Heinrich (New Mexico)

MINORITY MEMBERS

Roy Blunt (Missouri)

Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)

Shelley Moore Capito (West Virginia)

Cindy Hyde-Smith (Mississippi)

Bill Hagerty (Tennessee)

Marco Rubio (Florida)

Submit Written Testimony

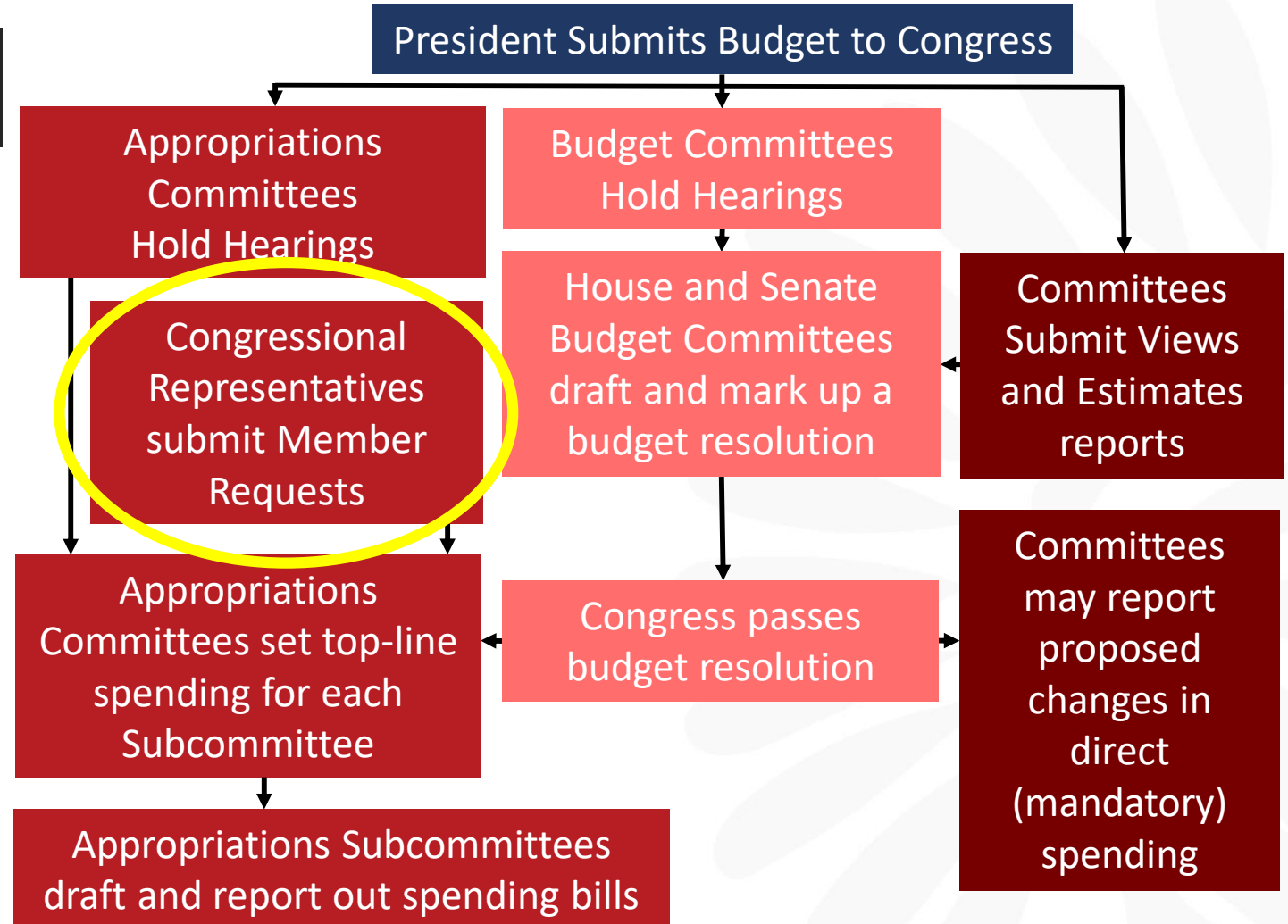


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Each individual member of Congress may submit member requests on spending priorities, including the recent re-adoption of “earmarks.”
- Appropriations Committees set the guidelines and deadlines for member requests.
- Most Congressional representatives will have a form for submitting appropriations requests.
- Contact your representatives on member requests because representatives often choose based on constituency comment.



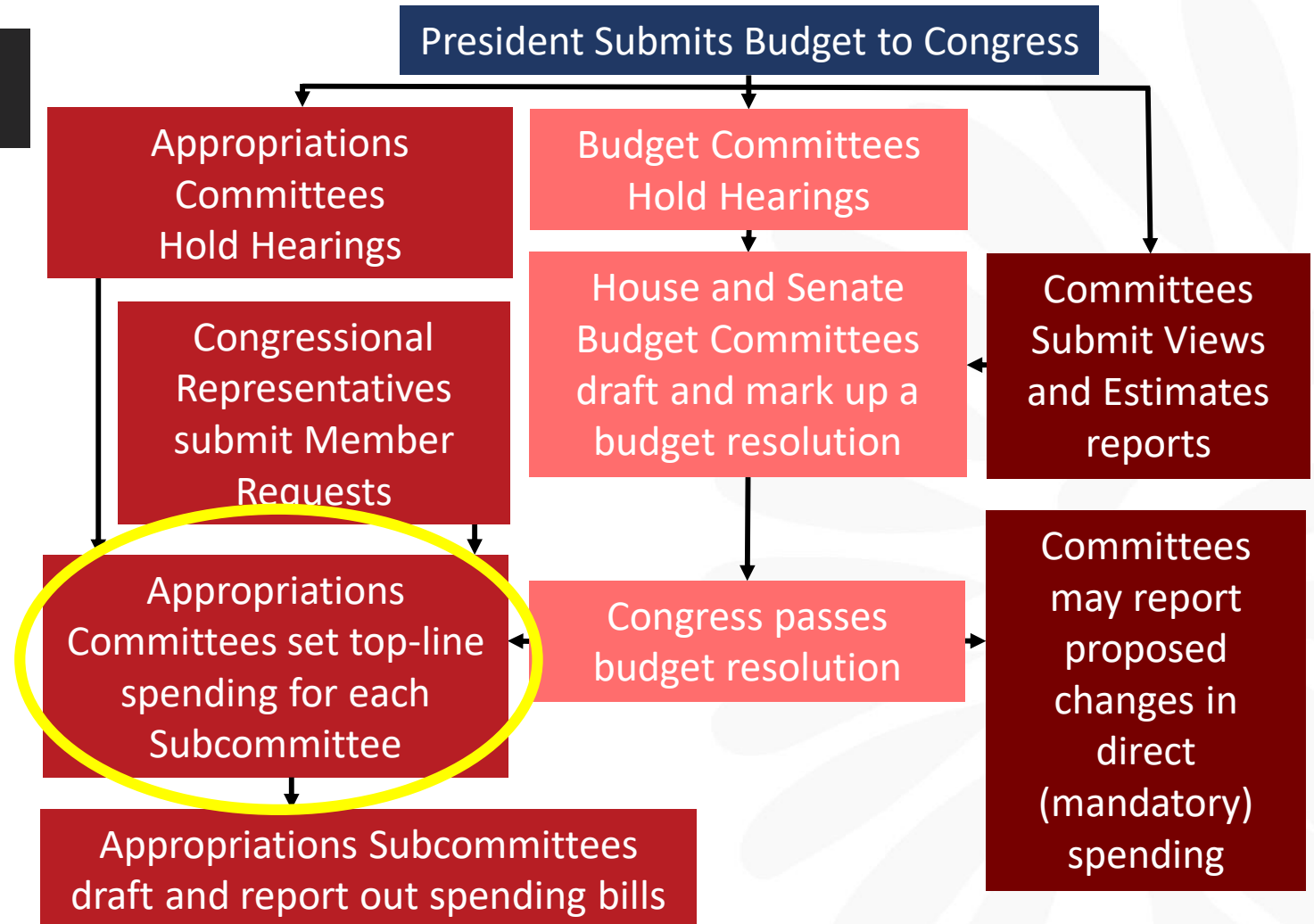


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Congressional Formulation

- Recall that the 302(b) allocations (spending caps) for each subcommittee can vary between chambers.
- Sometimes they are kept secret; and other times, Appropriations Committees will report out spending bills without approved 302(b) allocations.
- Engage each Appropriations Committee and Chamber leadership to promote strong 302(b) allocations for subcommittees with jurisdiction over tribal programs.



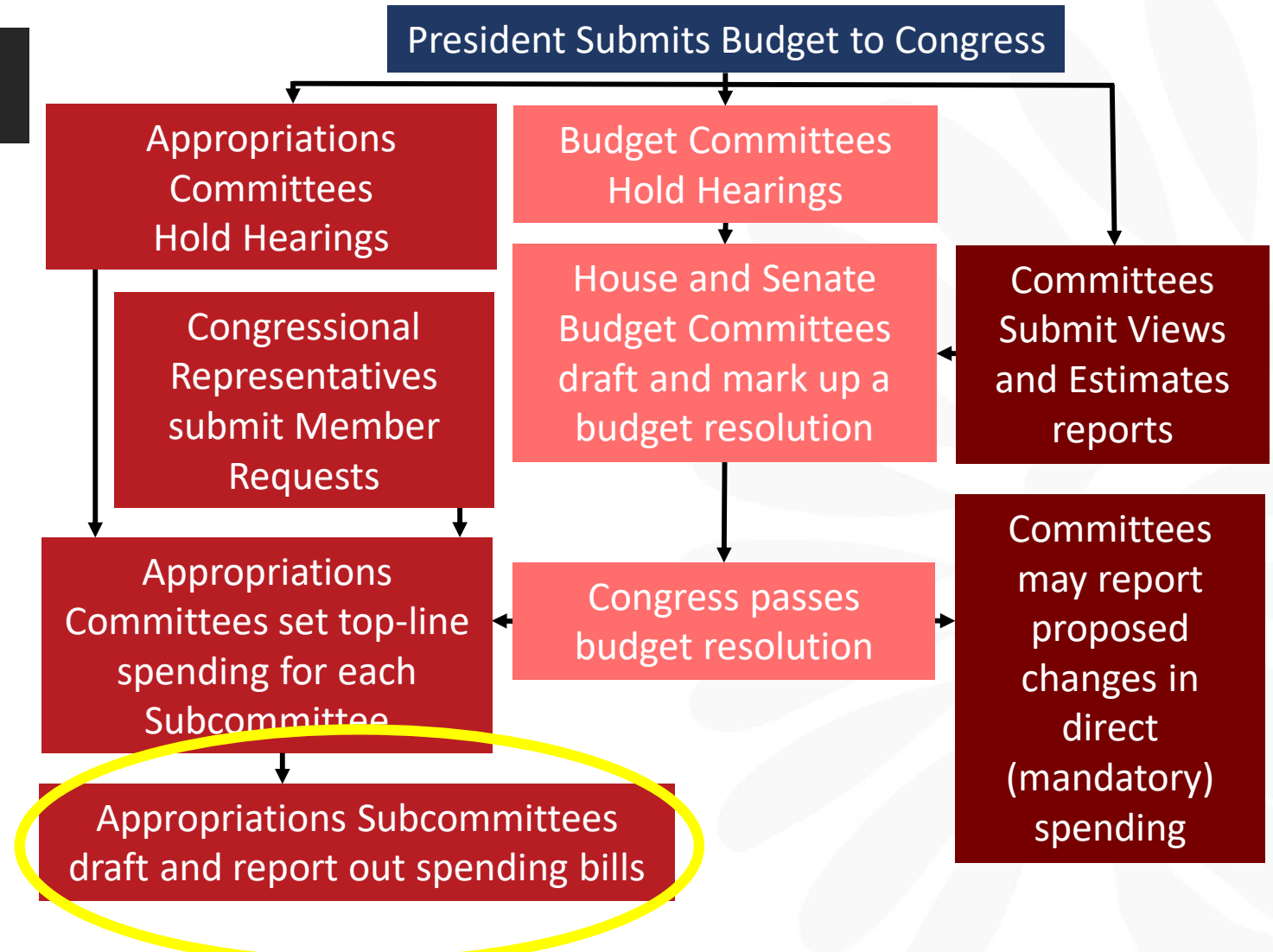


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Appropriations Committees hold markup meetings where members of the committee consider possible changes to the proposal and ultimately whether to report the bill out of Committee.
- Engage subcommittee members in support of provisions and amendments consistent with your mission.
- Ultimately, the House and Senate must pass identical legislation for enactment.
- Engage both chambers to maximize tribal spending in the final bill.



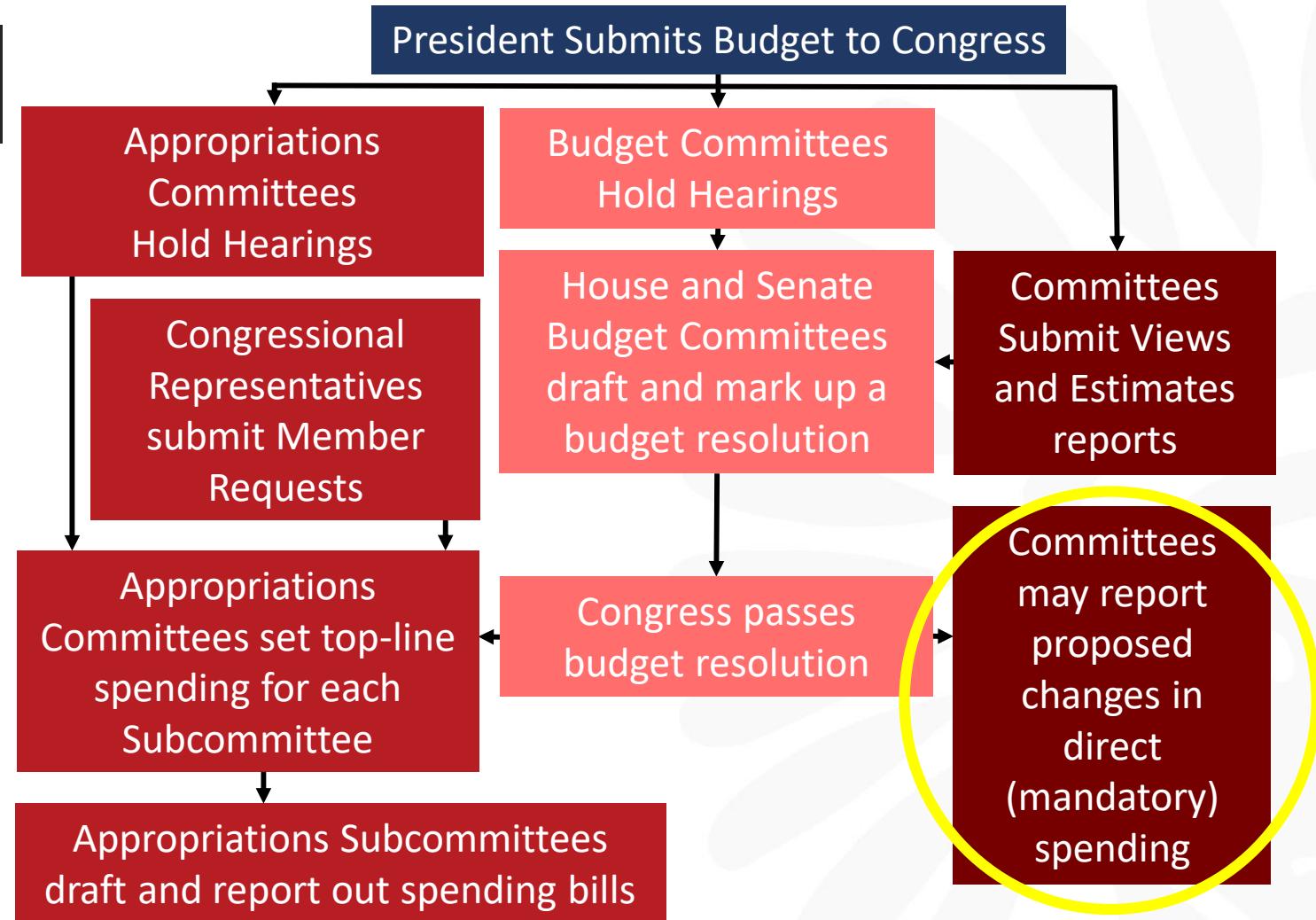


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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- Some Tribal program spending is outside of the jurisdiction of Appropriations Committees.
- Mechanisms that provide funding vary from program to program, but the strategy is straight-forward.
- Identify the authorizing law that controls spending for a particular program, and match that authority to an authorizing committee of jurisdiction in Congress.
- Identifying and separating these authorities improves advocacy by targeting your requests to those with the authority to act.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Congressional Formulation

- As appropriations bills are reported out of Committee and move to the floor for a vote by each chamber, the ability to make changes or preserve provisions is largely in the hands of chamber leadership and any parties negotiating a deal between chambers.
- Engage chamber leadership on provisions or changes that are at risk or imminent.
- Ultimately, Congress passes appropriations or goes into a government shutdown.

Table 1. Congressional Budget Process Timetable

On or before:	Action to be Completed
First Monday in February	President submits his budget.
February 15	Congressional Budget Office submits report [on the economic and budget outlook] to Budget Committees.
Not later than 6 weeks after President submits budget	Committees submit views and estimates to Budget Committees.
April 1	Senate Budget Committee reports concurrent resolution on the budget.
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October 1	Fiscal year begins.





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

So, Who's Keeping Score?

- The Congressional Budget Office prepares estimates of the budgetary effects of legislation, including both spending and revenue effects.
- The Budget Committees in each chamber act as official scorekeepers by providing the presiding officers in their respective chambers with the estimates needed to make decisions about points of order enforcing budgetary parameters.
- The Budget Committees also make periodic summary scorekeeping reports that are placed in the Congressional Record.

The 2022 Long-Term Budget Outlook

FEATURED

- The Demographic Outlook: 2022 to 2052
- An Analysis of the Discretionary Spending Proposals in the President's 2023 Budget
- Federal Subsidies for Health Insurance Coverage for People Under 65: 2022 to 2032
- Estimates of the Cost of Federal Credit Programs in 2023
- Update on the Timing of CBO's Analysis of the President's Budget and Long-Term Projections

The 2022 Long-Term Budget Outlook
Federal deficits are projected to nearly triple over the next 30 years, reaching 11 percent in 2052. Such persistently growing deficits, which is already high, to continue to rise even further to 15 percent of GDP in 2052.

Subcommittee		Nonemergency Spending				Emergency Spending		Total
		Base Funding	Disaster	Program Integrity	Wildfire Suppression	2023 Legislation	Prior-Year Legislation*	
Transportation, HUD	BA:	90,888	0	0	0	0	36,811	127,699
Division A)	O:	165,167	0	0	0	1	4,581	169,749
Agriculture ^b	BA:	27,200	0	0	0	0	5	27,205
Division B)	O:	30,751	0	0	0	0	2	30,753
Energy and Water ^c	BA:	56,275	0	0	0	0	16,039	72,314
Division C)	O:	59,460	0	0	0	0	919	60,379
Financial Services	BA:	29,762	143	0	0	0	1	29,906
Division D)	O:	36,567	110	0	0	0	1	36,678
Interior and Environment	BA:	44,775	0	0	2,550	0	13,509	60,834
Division E)	O:	48,661	0	0	876	0	704	50,241
Military Construction, VA	BA:	150,500	0	0	0	0	0	150,500
Division F)	O:	144,809	0	0	0	0	0	144,809
Total	BA:	399,400	143	0	2,550	0	66,365	468,458
	O:	485,415	110	0	876	1	6,207	492,609

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

*A = Budget Authority; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; O = Outlays; VA = Veterans Affairs.



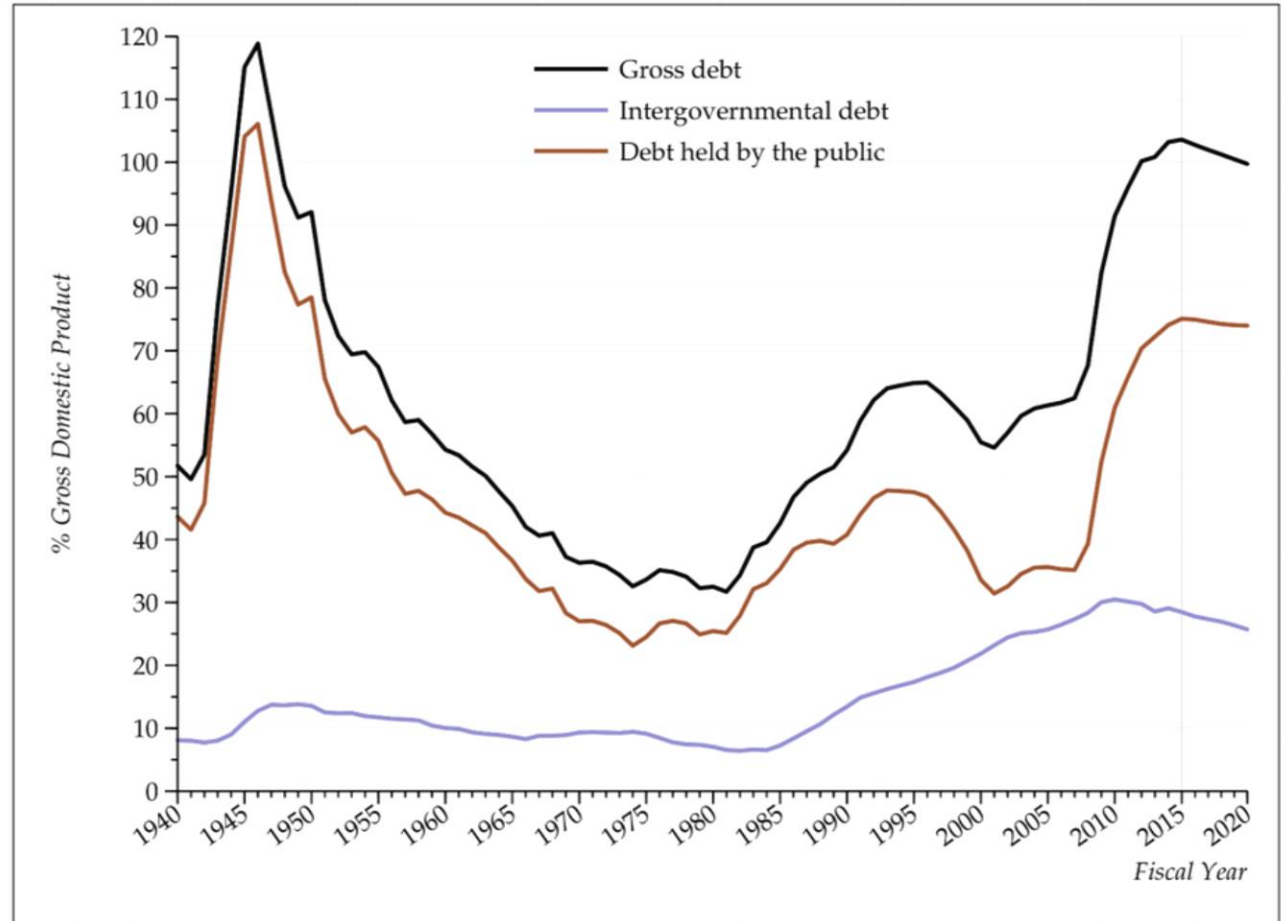
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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

The Debt Ceiling/Limit

- When the receipts collected by the federal government are not sufficient to cover expenditures, it is necessary for the Treasury to finance the shortfall.
- Federal borrowing is subject to a statutory limit on public debt (referred to as the debt limit or debt ceiling).
- Legislation to raise the public debt limit falls under the jurisdiction of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.
- In recent years, Congress has chosen to suspend the debt limit for a set amount of time instead of raising the debt limit by a fixed dollar amount.

Figure I. Components of Federal Debt as a Percentage of GDP, FY1940-FY2020



Source: CRS calculations based on data and projections from OMB FY2016 budget submission.

Notes: FY2015 values are estimated; FY2016-FY2020 values are OMB projections reflecting Administration assumptions and proposals.



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

How Can I Keep Track?

- The Library of Congress maintains electronic files on Congressional Activity.
- The Congressional Research Service (CRS) maintains a special webpage where you can track budget resolutions and appropriations for the current year and for past years.
- CRS also has an extreme wealth of educational materials on tribal programs and Federal Indian law.
- <https://crsreports.congress.gov/AppropriationsStatusTable?id=2023>

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[H.R. 1808](#) [117th] Assault Weapons Ban of 2021
[H.R. 4350](#) [117th] National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

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Previous Meeting: [July 29, 2022](#)

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APPROPRIATIONS STATUS TABLE

Appropriations Status Table: FY2023

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BILLS PASSED

- + HOUSE (6 OF 12)
- + SENATE (0 OF 12)
- + BOTH CHAMBERS (0 OF 12)
- + VETOED (0 OF 12)
- + SIGNED BY PRESIDENT (0 OF 12)

APPROPRIATIONS STATUS TABLE

Appropriation Bills	Subcommittee Approval		Committee Approval		Initial Passage		Resolution of House-Senate Differences			Presidential Approval
	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Conference Report	House	Senate	
FY2023 Consolidated Appropriations					220-207 07/20/2022					



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

How Can I Keep Track?

- On the CRS Appropriations Tracker webpage, you can see information for the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, including when the bill was introduced and passed out of Committee or Congressional Chamber, or enacted by Congress.
- You can also view explanatory statements and committee reports associated with each Appropriations Subcommittee's jurisdiction.
- <https://crsreports.congress.gov/AppropriationsStatusTable?id=2023>

Appropriation Bills	Subcommittee Approval		Committee Approval		Initial Passage		Resolution of House-Senate Differences			Presidential Approval
	House ↕	Senate ↕	House ↕	Senate ↕	House ↕	Senate ↕	Conference Report	House	Senate	
Agriculture H.R. 4356 S. 2599	(voice vote) 06/25/2021	(voice vote) 08/02/2021	(voice vote) 06/30/2021 H. Rept. 117-82	25-5 08/04/2021 S. Rept. 117-34	See H.R. 4502 Consolidated entry above.		See H.R. 2471 Consolidated (Div. A) See also (+) note			
+ Notes										
Commerce-Justice-Science H.R. 4505 S. 3042 See (+) note	(voice vote) 07/12/2021		33-26 07/15/2021 H. Rept. 117-97		Special Rule H. Res. 567		See H.R. 2471 Consolidated (Div. B) See also (+) note			
+ Notes										
Defense H.R. 4432 S. 3023 See (+) Note	(voice vote) 06/30/2021		33-23 07/13/2021 H. Rept. 117-88				See H.R. 2471 Consolidated (Div. C) See also (+) note			
+ Notes										
Energy-Water H.R. 4549 S. 2605	(voice vote) 07/12/2021		33-24 07/16/2021 H. Rept. 117-98	25-5 08/04/2021 S. Rept. 117-36	See H.R. 4502 Consolidated entry above.		See H.R. 2471 Consolidated (Div. D) See also (+) note			
+ Notes										
Financial Services H.R. 4345 S. 3179 See (+) note	(voice vote) 06/24/2021		33-24 06/29/2021 H. Rept. 117-79		See H.R. 4502 Consolidated entry above.		See H.R. 2471 Consolidated (Div. E) See also (+) note			
+ Notes										
Homeland Security H.R. 4431 S. 3058 See (+) note	(voice vote) 06/30/2021		33-24 07/13/2021 H. Rept. 117-87				See H.R. 2471 Consolidated (Div. F) See also (+) note			



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Executive Branch





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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Back Around to Execution

- While a full-year budget is hardly ever enacted on time, the fiscal year begins on October 1, and budget execution for that period begins.
- Throughout budget execution, engage the Administration, agencies, and Congress to address ongoing or emerging policy issues that affect the budget.
- NCAI promotes the establishment of tribal advisory committees to collaborate on budget and policy at each agency that takes actions subject to [Executive Order 13175](#).



Table 2. The Executive Budget Process Timetable for a Typical, Single Fiscal Year

Dates	Activities
Calendar Year in Which Fiscal Year Begins	
By first Monday in February	Submission and Justification of the President's Budget Proposal President submits consolidated budget proposal to Congress.
February-September	Administration and agency officials interact with Congress, justifying and explaining the President's budget proposal and agencies' budget requests.
On or before July 15	President submits mid-session review to Congress.
August 21 (or within 10 days after approval of a spending bill)	Executive agencies submit apportionment requests to OMB for each budget account.
September 10 (or within 30 days after approval of a spending bill)	OMB apportions available funds to executive agencies by time period, program, project, or activity.
Calendar Years in Which Fiscal Year Begins and Ends	
October 1	Execution of Appropriations and Other Budgetary Legislation Fiscal year begins.
October-September	Agencies make allotments, obligate funds, conduct activities, and may request supplemental appropriations, if necessary. President may propose supplemental appropriations and impoundments (i.e., deferrals or rescissions) to Congress.
September 30	Fiscal year ends.



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Overview of the Federal Budget Process

Federal Resources

- [Introduction to the Federal Budget Process](#)
- [Principles of Federal Appropriations Law, Chapter 2: The Legal Framework](#)
- [A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process](#)
- [Authorizations and the Appropriations Process](#)
- [Appropriations Report Language](#)
- [Conference Reports and Joint Explanatory Statements](#)
- [Budget Reconciliation Process, Stages of Consideration](#)
- [Overview of the Congressional Budget Process](#)
- [Transfers and Reprogramming of Appropriations](#)
- [Library of Congress' Appropriations Status Table](#)
- [Overview of the Executive Budget Process](#)
- [Executive Budget Process Timetable](#)
- <https://appropriations.house.gov/>
- <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/>
- <https://budget.house.gov/>
- <https://www.budget.senate.gov/>
- [Dynamic Scoring in the Congressional Budget Process](#)
- [An Introduction to the Congressional Budget Office](#)
- [Congressional Budget Office Description of Products](#)
- [The Debt Limit: History and Recent Increases](#)



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