

Estimated Budgetary Effects of Title III, Committee on Environment and Public Works, for the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5376, the Build Back Better Act, as Posted on the Website of the Senate Democratic Leadership on December 15, 2021

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
Increases in Direct Spending												
Budget Authority	80,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,680	80,680
Estimated Outlays	741	3,152	7,887	13,430	15,893	14,732	8,556	4,269	2,124	856	41,103	71,640
Increases in Revenues												
Estimated Revenues	0	0	0	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,200	1,050	950	850	2,500	7,950
Net Increases in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues												
Estimated Effect on the Deficit	741	3,152	7,887	12,230	14,593	13,332	7,356	3,219	1,174	6	38,603	63,690

See <https://www.democrats.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Title%20III%20Committee%20on%20Environment%20and%20Public%20Works.pdf>

Budget authority reflects appropriations specifically provided in title III or amounts estimated by CBO.

The costs of title III fall within budget functions 300 (natural resources and environment), 400 (transportation), 450 (community and regional development), and 800 (general government).

Title III would not increase on-budget deficits after 2031.

Title III would impose an intergovernmental and private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by levying new charges on public and private facilities in the oil and natural gas industry sectors that report methane emissions to the Environmental Protection Agency. It also would require states to set targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by public and private entities.