

FY 2023 FULL-YEAR CONTINUING RESOLUTION ASSUMPTIONS

This package of anomalies assumes the following:

- **Scope:** *This package includes several technical anomalies that OMB believes are necessary for a full-year continuing resolution (CR). The package does not include all anomalies that would be needed for a full-year CR.*
- **Language from the Existing Continuing Resolution:**
 - *All references to the "rate for operations" will be updated to instead reference "levels".*
 - *The applicable appropriations Acts will be those referenced in paragraphs (1) through (12) of section 101 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117-180).*
 - *All of the other anomalies or temporary, short-term authorization extensions included in Public Law 117-180 will be retained, unless either a stand-alone authorization was enacted subsequently that replaced the need for such an anomaly or unless such an anomaly is specifically modified in this package.*
- **Anomalies for a CR through December 30.** *All of the anomalies included in the technical assistance package OMB transmitted to appropriators on September 2, 2022, will be addressed in the full year CR, unless such an anomaly is specifically modified in this package. Appropriations language will be modified as necessary for a full-year CR.*
- **Requirements for Pay Adjustments.** *In addition to these anomalies, funding will be included to cover the cost of the [plan for pay adjustments](#) transmitted by the President to the Congress on August 31, 2022.*
- **CHIMPs (excluding CHIMP rescissions/cancellations):** *Changes in mandatory programs (CHIMPs) are assumed to recur consistent with Attachment C of OMB Bulletin No. 22-02 (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/OMB-Bulletin-22-02.pdf>).*
- **Rescissions/Cancellations:** *All FY 2023 continuing rescissions/cancellations currently carried forward as part of the short-term CR will not be retained.*
- **Advance Appropriations:**
 - *An anomaly will be included to provide entitlements and other mandatory payments which received FY 2023 advance appropriations in the FY 2022 appropriations Acts FY 2024 advance appropriations consistent with amounts included in the FY 2023 Budget.*

- *An anomaly will be included to provide discretionary accounts for which advance appropriations were provided for FY 2023 or FY 2024 in the FY 2022 appropriations Acts with the same amounts for FY 2024 or FY 2025 respectively, except for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).*
- *An anomaly will be included to provide VA accounts funding levels for FY 2023 and FY 2024 consistent with the requirements of the Honoring our PACT Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-168). Information on those funding levels has been communicated separately.*
- ***New Starts:** A full-year CR will not prohibit new starts (i.e., sections 102 and 104 of division A of Public Law 117-180 will not be retained). An anomaly will be included to authorize new starts, except when specifically prohibited during fiscal year 2022.*
- ***Deviations from 2022 Earmarks and Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) Limitations.** A full-year CR will include appropriate provisions to allow deviations from statutory and non- statutory earmarks and PPA limitations. For example, the 2013 full-year CR included a provision that allowed deviations from 2012 PPAs, and the 2011 full-year CR included a provision nullifying 2010 earmarks.*

**FY23 Full Year CR Anomaly Requests
Funding Issues**

Bill	Agency	Program Name/ Issue	Account Title	Dollars in Millions					Description/Justification
				FY22 Enacted	FY23 Request	FY 23 Current CR	FY23 Required Level	Change from Current CR Level	
AG	USDA	National Agricultural Statistics Service - Census of Agriculture	National Agricultural Statistics Service	190	217	190	210	+20	NASS conducts the five-year Census of Agriculture program as mandated under P.L. 105-113, Census of Agriculture Act of 1997 (Title 7 U.S.C. 2204g). Due to the cyclical nature of the Census, the funding varies over the five year cycle. The quinquennial census of agriculture program provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy, including data on the number of farms, land use, production expenses, value of land and buildings, farm size and characteristics of farm operators, market value of agricultural production sold, acreage of major crops, inventory of livestock and poultry, and farm irrigation practices. Final preparations are underway for the 2022 Census of Agriculture, scheduled to be mailed to the Nation's farmers and ranchers in December 2022. The peak data collection and processing year for the Census of Agriculture is FY 2023.
AG	USDA	Rural Development/ Rural Housing Service	Rental Assistance Program/ Vouchers	1,495	1,602	1,495	1,542	+47	RA program provides safe and decent housing for low and very low income rural residents. The need in 2023 will be \$1.494 billion. The funding will support renewal of 252,097 annual contracts. It will also include RA supporting ARPA units. The program will use its \$40 million in two year funding to support the demand in 2023 and it will not carryover any funding into 2024. The voucher program supports low and very low income residents that get displaced due to prepayment/foreclosure of a multifamily housing unit. The 2023 need is of \$48 million to support a demand of almost 9,000 vouchers.
CJS	Commerce/ EDA	Salaries and Expenses	Salaries and Expenses	44	70	44	56	+12	The anomaly would increase funding by \$12 million over the 2022 enacted level for EDA's Salaries and Expenses account to ensure that EDA can administer and oversee awarded CARES Act funding. EDA has exhausted the resources provided by the CARES Act for these purposes.
CJS	Commerce/ NTIA	Public Safety Communications	Salaries and Expenses	50	68	50	54	+4	The anomaly would provide \$54 million for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Salaries and Expenses account to provide discretionary resources for the Public Safety Communications Program. Funding for this program was previously provided out of the Public Safety Trust Fund, which terminated on September 30, 2022. Without the additional \$4 million provided by this anomaly, NTIA will be unable to meet all statutory responsibilities for its oversight of FirstNet.
CJS	Commerce/ Census	Current Population Survey	Current Surveys and Programs	300	336	300	306	+6	The anomaly would increase funding by \$6 million to support the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS data is a key input to Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly unemployment data. Without the funding increase, Census would not be able to maintain the current CPS sample size.

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CJS	Commerce/ Census	Cyclical programs	Periodic Censuses and Programs	1,050	1,169	1,050	1,069	+19	The anomaly would increase funding by \$19 million to support the Census Bureau's periodic censuses, including the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, which are both on five-year cycles. The Economic Census collects statistics about businesses and their economic impact. The Census of Governments measures government economic activity. Due to the cyclical nature of the programs in this account, a funding increase is needed to keep them on track. Without the additional funding, Census will not be able to carry out many of the major activities of these programs, and will not be able to complete the Economic Census data collection in 2023 or release the Economic Census data on schedule.
FSGG	SBA	Inspector General	Inspector General	22	32	22	32	+10	The 2023 Budget requested \$32 million for SBA's Office of Inspector General, including an increase to support oversight of SBA's COVID programs. The anomaly language is necessary to ensure the Inspector General has the resources to provide oversight on SBA's COVID and non-COVID programs.
FSGG	Treasury	Treasury Departmental Offices	Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses Account (DO)	243	293	243	284	+41	DO requires \$284 million in 2023 to support Treasury's growing responsibilities as well as emerging issues to promote the national security and competitiveness of the United States.
FSGG	Treasury	Sanctions Activities	Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)	195	212	195	212	+17	TFI requires \$212 million in 2023, consistent with the 2023 Budget request, to support the continued growth in sanctions activities, including in support of Ukraine, and to address new and emerging national security threats.
FSGG	Treasury	Anti-Money Laundering Act/Corporate Transparency Act Implementation	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)	161	210	161	210	+49	FinCEN requires \$210 million in 2023, consistent with the 2023 Budget request, to continue development of the Beneficial Ownership Secure System (BOSS) and other Corporate Transparency Act (CTA) implementation priorities. The BOSS system must be operational before the January 1, 2024 effective date of the final beneficial ownership rule promulgated on September 30, 2022.
FSGG	Treasury	Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (SIGPR)	Sec. 125 of Treasury Administrative Provisions	8	25	8	12	+4	SIGPR was only partially funded through annual appropriations in 2022 and requires \$12 million in 2023 to maintain oversight of CARES Act programs.
HS	USSS	2024 Presidential Campaign	Operations and Support	--	34	--	34	+34	USSS Presidential Campaign funding is required for USSS to begin ramping up for the 2024 campaign cycle, this funding allows USSS to begin procuring long lead time items and contracts. Campaign funding was not included in FY22 enacted levels.

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HS	CBP, ICE, FEMA	Southwest Border Management	Operations and Support (CBP/ICE) Federal Assistance (FEMA)	1,383	--	1,383	4,865	+3,482	DHS requires additional funding in FY 2023 for management of the southwest border. Funding would be required for CBP border processing (\$2 billion), ICE transportation, removal, detention, and Alternatives to Detention (\$2 billion), and FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter - Humanitarian grants (\$820 million).
HS	USCIS	US Citizenship and Immigration Services	Operations and Support, CIS	275	765	275	765	+490	Anomaly would reiterate full FY 2023 Budget request for USCIS under a full-year CR: \$375 million for asylum processing/adjudication, \$256 million for backlog reduction, and \$134 million for refugee processing.
IN	DOI	USGS Landsat Operations	Surveys, Investigations, and Research (010- 12-0804)	52	59	52	59	+7	The increase requested in the 2023 Budget is necessary to ensure the continued safe operation of the two Landsat satellites currently on orbit. The increase funds the implementation of recommendations provided to USGS by an Independent Review Team to improve Landsat flight operations. An anomaly is necessary to safeguard the government's \$1b+ investment in the Landsat satellites and ensure users continue to have access to Landsat data.
IN	HHS/IHS	Indian Health Service Current Services	IHS Services, IHS Facilities, IHS Contract Support Costs, IHS Section 105(l) Leases	6,631	9,121	6,649	7,380	+731	The Administration strongly believes that IHS should be immune from full-year continuing resolutions, with mandatory funding and advanced appropriations as a high priority. The Senate topline of \$7,380 million is necessary to support the principle of advanced appropriations and budget stability for the IHS.
LHHS	SSA	Social Security Administration	Limitation on Administrative Expenses (total with fees)	13,342	14,773	13,742	14,142	+400	Language is needed to provide the Social Security Administration (SSA) a rate of operations of \$14.1 billion in the Limitation on Administrative Expenses account in order to maintain current levels of customer service during the period of the CR. SSA faces increases in initial disability claims, field office visitors, and call volume. Without this anomaly, these additional demands on SSA services would result in significantly longer wait times and reduced service levels to the public.
LHHS	HHS	Head Start	Children and Families Services Programs	11,037	12,203	11,037	11,556	+519	Additional funding is needed to provide the annual cost of living adjustment required by statute and to help prevent reductions in the number of children served by Head Start and in the number of Head Start staff.
LHHS	HHS	Office of Refugee Resettlement	Refugee and Entrant Assistance	8,925	6,328	8,200	12,132	+3,932	\$3.9 billion in funding is needed beyond the resources available under a full-year CR for the ORR account, which includes \$2.1 billion for UC and \$1.8 billion for refugees. In addition, expanded transfer authority is required to support these activities.
LHHS	Education	Student Aid Administration	Student Aid Administration	2,034	2,654	2,034	2,264	+230	In order to award the new student loan servicing solution in early 2023, FSA needs a \$230 million increase over the '22 Enacted level. This \$230 million will be used to award the new servicing solution and transition from the old servicing contracts in FY23 and FY24.

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LHHS	HHS	SAMHSA 988 Implementation	988 and Behavioral Health Crisis Services	107	697	169	697	+528	An anomaly to provide funding to address the expected number of contacts to the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline. The 988 number became operational in July 2022.
LHHS	HHS	NIH CURES Programs	NIH Innovation Account, Cures Act	496	1,085	496	1,085	+589	An anomaly is needed to continue critical programs that receive funding under the 21st Century Cures Act. Section 1001(b)(2)(A) authorizes \$1.085 billion for NIH in FY 2023, but an appropriation is required to make this amount available for obligation.
SFOP	State	IT/Cyber Funding	Capital Investment Fund	300	470	300	470	+170	The Department of State relies on the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) to modernize legacy and mission-critical IT systems and maintain essential IT services. The FY 2023 request is critical to improving the Department's cybersecurity and meeting Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles by updating licenses for critical enterprise software, increasing cloud security, and strengthening Security Operation Center (SOC) maturity. The Department also relies on the CIF for enterprise-level investments and procurements; consolidating IT licenses and maintenance; continuing the migration to cloud services; and ensuring electronic records compliance. A full year CR level would severely limit the Department's ability to initiate or maintain critical cybersecurity and/or IT modernization efforts such as zero trust or updating outdated (i.e., vulnerable) financial management systems.
THUD	HUD	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	27,370	32,130	27,370	30,440	+3,070	A full-year CR anomaly is necessary to maintain housing voucher assistance, and associated administrative fees, for 2.3 million households. Set-asides in the account are assumed at the 2022 enacted level, including Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing, Family Unification Program, and 20,000 additional "fair share" vouchers.
THUD	HUD	Project-Based Rental Assistance	Project-Based Rental Assistance	13,940	15,000	13,940	14,924	+984	A full-year CR anomaly is necessary to maintain project-based rental assistance to over 1.2 million units for low-income families, including support for contract administrators.
THUD	HUD	Homeless Assistance Grants	Homeless Assistance Grants	3,213	3,576	3,213	3,558	+345	A full-year CR anomaly is necessary to maintain housing assistance to over 1 million homeless and at-risk individuals, including homeless families, survivors of domestic violence and homeless youth. Other set-asides in the account are assumed at the 2022 enacted level, including Emergency Solutions Grants, and new units for homeless youth and survivors of domestic violence.

**FY23 Full Year CR Anomaly Requests
Non-Funding Issues**

Bill	Agency	Program Name/ Issue	Account Title or Title GP is Under	Description/Justification
DE	DOD	Department of Defense New Starts, Production Increases, Reprogramming Baseline, and Transfer Authority	Multiple Accounts	Language is needed to provide the Department of Defense (DOD) with authorities to address new start issues, provide additional transfer authority, and allow for a baseline reprogramming based on Sec. 8005 of H.R.2471. Specifically, language should authorize DOD to use amounts made available under the CR for programs, projects, and activities justified in the materials accompanying the FY 2023 President's Budget request. Language should also provide DOD transfer authority, beyond any other transfer authorities available to DOD, which would allow DOD to transfer up to \$30 billion among the appropriations of funds made available to DOD under the CR. Together, this language would prevent restrictions on new starts and production increases and address \$30 billion of account-level misalignments between program requirements and resources under a CR. Without this language, DOD could be prevented from implementing several hundred new starts and production increases, could have \$30 billion of account level shortfalls, and could have several billion dollars of inexecutable funding in certain accounts.
DE	DOD	Shipbuilding Appropriation	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	Language is needed to remove the restrictions imposed in the Shipbuilding and Conversion appropriations language. By removing ship-specific appropriations, the Navy would be better able to manage ship construction. Without this anomaly, the Navy would need to initiate multiple reprogrammings; contract awards would likely be delayed, which could cause existing contracts to be renegotiated, resulting in higher costs; and there could be delays to the initiation of ship construction, as well as shipyard workforce furloughs.
DE	DOD	Completion of Prior Year Ships	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	Language is necessary to fund prior-year shipbuilding cost increases. Without these final increments of funding, ten nearly-completed ships would remain unfinished in their shipyards. This anomaly would ensure that these high-demand ships are delivered to the fleet.
DE	ODNI	Office of the Director of National Intelligence New Starts and Transfer Authority	Multiple Accounts	Language is needed to provide the Office of the Director of National Intelligence with the authorities to address new starts, provide additional transfer authority, and allow for a baseline reprogramming based on Sec. 8005 of H.R.2471. Specifics for this language would mirror those for DOD identified above, except that the requirement for transfer authority is \$3 billion rather than \$30 billion.

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Bill	Agency	Program Name/ Issue	Account Title or Title GP is Under	Description/Justification
EW	DOE/NNSA	New Start Authority	Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Naval Reactors	Language is necessary to provide NNSA new start authority for several projects and programs, including the Special Materials Facility project, the NNSA Bioassurance Program, Nuclear Enterprise Assurance, and the Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade project. Without this authority, NNSA will be prevented from implementing planned activities in FY 2023. Delays to these activities will create downstream delays to stockpile modernization programs and implementation of the National Biodefense Strategy.
FSGG	FCC	Universal Service Fund Anti-Deficiency Act exemption	FCC Administrative Provisions, P.L. 117-103, Division E, Title V, Section 510 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 amends the Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act	In order for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC, Commission) to continue to allocate Universal Service Fund (USF) funds (Schools and Libraries (E-Rate), High Cost, Lifeline, and Rural Health Care) for broadband expansion, including in rural and economically disadvantaged areas, the Commission must have the authority to provide a consistent source of funding to the recipients of USF funds. Without such funding from the USF, recipients would not have the financial resources or economic certainty to provide broadband services.
FSGG	Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council Hiring Authority	Environmental Review Improvement Fund	Language is needed to clarify the FPISC Executive Director's authority to expend funds from the Environmental Review Improvement Fund to hire and retain staff. Without such authority, FPISC will be severely hindered in executing its mission to facilitate efficient and transparent environmental review of major infrastructure projects (including clean energy projects supported by the BIL and IRA) and implementing the Administration's Permitting Action Plan.
FSGG	OPM	Senior Political Pay Freeze	Title VII, Sec. 747	Language is needed to continue the freeze on senior political pay during the period of the CR. Without the anomaly, senior political pay would increase significantly beginning on January 1, 2023, by operation of permanent law.
FSGG	EOP	EOP Intern Program	Office of Administration Salaries and Expenses	Language is needed to increase the limitation on Office of Administration funding for the Executive Office of the President internship program to \$7 million. Without this anomaly, the Office of Administration would not be able to implement the full program that is planned for 2023, limiting the program's ability to remove barriers to equal opportunity and attract top talent that draws from the full diversity of the Nation.

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IN	DOI	Extension of the Not Invisible Act Commission	Title I - Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs	This provision would extend the term of the Not Invisible Act Commission (“Commission”) from two to four years. The Commission was established by the Not Invisible Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-166) to develop recommendations for combatting violent crime against Indians and within Indian Lands, under the leadership of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, and with a sunset date of October 10, 2022. The Commission has not completed its work and is currently not authorized to exist. Extending the term as soon as possible is crucial for continuing to address the ongoing crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous persons.
LHHS	Education	Servicing Contract Extension Language	Student Aid Administration	The current servicing contracts expire in December 2023 and the timeline from award of the new servicing solution to transitioning off the old contracts is very tight. Given a recent court protest, which could delay the implementation timeline more than 100 days, ED is requesting appropriations language to allow for the option for FSA to extend the legacy servicing contracts for up to one year.
MilCon/VA	DOD	New Starts -- Military Construction	Multiple Military Construction accounts	Language is needed to authorize the Department of Defense (DOD) to undertake new military construction projects. In the absence of a National Defense Authorization Act of 2023, the provision could be written to be consistent with the President's Budget, or some combination of the Budget, House, and SAC/SASC marks. Without this authority, DOD would be prevented from implementing planned activities for FY 2023.
MilCon/VA	DOD	NATO Security Investment Program	Military Construction, Defense-Wide	Language is needed to authorize the Department of Defense (DOD) to make contributions to the NATO Security Investment Program. Without this authority, DOD would not be able to meet its funding obligations to the Alliance beginning in FY 2023.
SFOP	Treasury	Authorization for Contribution to the International Development Association's 20th Replenishment & Asian Development Fund's 13th Replenishment	Multilateral Development Bank Replenishments	Treasury requires authorizations to contribute to new replenishments for the International Development Association and the Asian Development Fund to meet US commitments. Without this language, CR funding would not be available for new replenishment payments, creating new arrears and damaging U.S. multilateral credibility.

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Bill	Agency	Program Name/ Issue	Account Title or Title GP is Under	Description/Justification
SFOP	EXIM	2% Default Rate Cap	Title 12; the language would amend Section 6(a)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635e(a)(3)) and Section 8(g) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635g(g))	EXIM requires a change in authorities to increase their default rate cap from two percent to four percent. As of 9/30/22, the default rate stood at 1.318% with \$594 million in headroom. Large transactions in Russia and elsewhere could quickly consume this value, especially as global economic activity slows. Export businesses continue to deal with the repercussions of COVID-19 on top of these risks. Increasing the default rate cap will avoid a drastic curtailment of EXIM financing and ensure the fundamental goal of providing financing when and where private sector activity is sub-optimal continues in this time of need.
SFOP	State	Contributions to the UNESCO	Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	The FY 2023 Budget proposed authority to waive applicable statutory restrictions that currently prohibit a payment to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Budget also included \$150 million to pay a portion of the accumulated UNESCO arrears. Payment of the requested amount would require the proposed authority to waive the restrictions of section 414 of P.L. 101- 246 and section 410 of P.L. 103-236, which preclude payments of contributions to any UN agency that grants the Palestinians membership as a state. A full year CR would prohibit a contribution to UNESCO.
SFOP	State	Afghan Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs)	General Provision - Mandatory Program	The FY 2023 Budget included a mandatory proposal to add 4,000 Special Immigrant Visas for our Afghan allies and to extend the program to sustain our commitment to resettle vulnerable Afghans who have supported our mission in Afghanistan for the past two decades. Despite the Administration's request to further increase the SIV cap in FY 2023, the Congress has not yet acted to expand and extend the program. The FY 2023 draft Senate SFOP bill includes such an extension and it must be included in a full-year CR if not enacted in other legislation to meet our commitments to our Afghan allies.