Division A: Interior & Environment

The Interior and Environment division would place the health and safety of the American people at risk by slashing critical funding for climate change and environmental enforcement which threatens lives and livelihoods. Ideological policy riders continue the assault on our environment by undermining the Administration's ability to keep our land, water, and air clean and protect threatened species.

2018 mark:	$31.456 billion
2018 budget request:	$27.199 billion
2017 enacted:	$32.280 billion

The Interior division provides:

- $7.524 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is $534 million less than the 2017 enacted level and $1.869 billion above the President's budget request.
    - $1.144 billion for the Clean Water Fund, which is $250 million less than the 2017 enacted level and $250 million below the President's budget request.
    - $863 million for the Safe Drinking Water Fund, which is equal to the 2017 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
- $1.173 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, which is $46 million less than the 2017 enacted level and $133 million above the President's budget request.
- $1.479 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is $41 million less than the 2017 enacted level and $176 million above the President's budget request.
- $2.868 billion for the National Park Service, which is $64 million less than the 2017 enacted level and $315 million above the President's budget request.
- $1.039 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is $46 million less than the 2017 enacted level and $117 million above the President's budget request.
- $2.871 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is $11 million more than the 2017 enacted level and $383 million above the President's budget request.
- $3.442 billion for Wildland Fire Management, which includes the 10-year average for fire suppression costs.
- $2.734 billion for the U.S. Forest Service (non-fire), which is $307 million more than the 2017 enacted level and $512 million above the President's budget request. A significant portion of the increase is due to the acceptance of the budget proposal to move Hazardous Fuels to the National Forest System from Wildland Fire Management and to account for "Base 8" staff costs in the preparedness budget line item.
- $5.137 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is $97 million more than the 2017 enacted level and $398 million above the President's budget request.
- $145 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is $5 million less than the 2017 enacted levels and rejects the President's budget proposal to eliminate the Agencies.

- $275 million for the Land and Water Conservation fund, which is $125 million less than the FY 2017 enacted level and $211 million above the President's budget request.
- $465 million in discretionary appropriations for Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), the FY 2017 enacted level, (this program was authorized as mandatory spending from FY 2008 to FY 2014).

The division includes numerous policy riders, including:

- Prohibiting the Fish and Wildlife Service from revisiting the status of the Sage Grouse on the Endangered Species list.
- Prohibiting listing of Trestles Historic District, San Diego County, California, on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to reissue final rules to delist wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes region that were overturned by a federal court and exempts those reissued rules from judicial review.
- Prohibiting funds to treat any gray wolves, (including the Mexican wolf) range-wide in the lower 48 contiguous States and D.C. as endangered or threatened species.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to further implementation of the National Ocean Policy under Executive Order 13547.
- Requiring the EPA to treat air emissions from forest biomass activities as non-contributors of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to require permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material for certain agricultural activities.
- Authorizing the withdrawal of the Waters of the United States Rule without regard to any provision of statute or regulation that establishes a requirement for such withdrawal.
- Delaying submission of State Implementation Plans for the national ambient air quality standards for ozone until 2026.
- Prohibiting EPA from ensuring mining companies are financially capable of cleaning up pollution that operations cause to the land and water.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to issue any regulation under the Solid Waste Disposal Act that applies to an animal feeding operation.
- Prohibiting the use of funds for activities related to wind turbines less than 24 nautical miles from the State of Maryland shoreline.

Division B: Agriculture

The Agriculture division's insufficient allocation results in consequential reductions for food aid, and underfunding of CFTC's enforcement of Dodd-Frank.

2017 enacted level: $21.13 billion
2018 budget request: $15.36 billion
2018 mark: $20.00 billion

The Agriculture division provides:

- $1.4 billion for Food for Peace, which is $200 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $202 million for the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level.
- $248 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), $2 million less than the FY2017 level and $33.5 million less than the level requested by the Republican chairman of CFTC.
- $2.76 billion for the Food and Drug Administration salaries and expenses, equal to the FY2017 enacted level.
- $23 million for the summer EBT program, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level.
- $6.15 billion in discretionary funding for Special Supplemental Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is sufficient to meet expected need based on current estimates.
- Child nutrition and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) mandatory appropriations that are consistent with current estimates.

The Agriculture division includes the following provisions:

- Allowing the chairman of CFTC to reduce the compensation of CFTC employees in order to avoid furloughs, irrespective of an existing collective bargaining agreement.
- Exempting "premium cigars" from the Tobacco Control Act's pre-market review requirement by exempting them from FDA's "deeming" proposal
- Exempting unregulated tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, to stay on the market without pre-market review by FDA.
- Directing FDA and USDA to coordinate on "consumer outreach and education regarding agricultural biotechnology and biotechnology-derived food products and animal feed," and providing $1.5 million for this purpose, half the amount provided in FY2017.
- Continuing to allow waivers for school districts to comply with sodium and whole grains standards in school lunches and continuing to prevent any adjustment of sodium.
- Prohibiting processed poultry from China from use in USDA meal programs.
- Setting out preconditions for import into the United States any poultry slaughtered in China.

- Prohibiting FDA from reviewing or approving a drug or biological “in which a human embryo is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification.”

The Agriculture division <u>does not</u> include:

- A prohibition of funding to inspect facilities for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.
- The “GIPSA rider” stopping implementation of a USDA rule protecting poultry farmers from strong-arm tactics of the processing industry.

Division C: Commerce Justice Science

The 2018 CJS Appropriations bill fails to fund priorities critical to communities, including the COPS hiring program, economic development investments, legal representation for low-income Americans, and climate research, while including divisive riders relating to firearms and U.S. policy toward Cuba, among others.

<u>Discretionary Budget Authority:</u>

2017 enacted:	$56.6 billion
2018 President's request:	$49.0 billion
2018 mark:	$53.9 billion

<u>The CJS division provides:</u>

- $2.24 billion overall for total State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, which is $167 million less than the comparable FY2017 enacted level and $174 million above the comparable President's request.
    - $234 million overall for the COPS office. However, the mark shifts more than $188 million in grants, previously funded elsewhere in the bill, to the COPS program, making the appearance of a high COPS number an illusion. **<u>The core COPS Hiring Program receives no funding in the mark.</u>**
- $4.97 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is $709.8 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $195 million above the President's request. Cuts are concentrated in programs critical to coastal districts like Coastal Zone Management Grants and climate research, which is cut 19% below the FY2017 level.
    - $973 million is provided for operating expenses of the National Weather Service, $6.8 million less than the FY2017 level and $36.9 million above the request.
- $1.5 billion for the Census Bureau, which is $37 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $10 million above the President's request.
- $300 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is $85 million less than the FY2017 level and $267 million above the request.
- Office of Justice Programs
    - $500 million for the Byrne-JAG program, which is, excluding carve outs, $109 million above the FY2017 enacted level and $184.1 million more than the President's request.
    - $527 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution. However, the mark moves Victims of Trafficking grants into VAWA, making the appearance of a significant increase an illusion. Accounting for the change, VAWA funding is $500,000 more than the FY2017 level and $2 million less than the President's request.

- $8.8 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Salaries and Expenses, which is $47.5 million more than the FY2017 level and $92.2 million more than the President's request.
- $2.16 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which is $61 million more than the FY2017 level and equal to the President's request.
- $1.29 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), which is $35.2 million more than the FY2017 level and $20 million above the President's request.
- $7.07 billion for Federal Prison System operations, which is $61 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $15 million less than the request.
- $7.34 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is $132.7 million less than the FY2017 level and $686.6 million more than the President's request.
- $19.87 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is $218.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $779.6 million more than the President's request.

Policy Riders

- The division seeks to expand firearms riders by making permanent the following policy riders:
    - Preventing the federal government from prohibiting imports of curios and relics;
    - Preventing the federal government from issuing regulations relating to the export of certain firearms parts and accessories to Canada;
    - Preventing the federal government from issuing regulations characterizing certain shotguns as "non-sporting" due to military-style features; and
    - Prohibiting federal agents from facilitating the transfer of an operable firearm to any individual associated with a drug cartel ("Fast and Furious" provision).
- The division includes a provision preventing the Department of Justice from requiring Federal firearms licensees to report on the sale of multiple long guns to the same person.
- The division would continue the following policy riders related to firearms on a one-year basis:
    - Prohibiting transferring functions of ATF to other agencies; and
    - Prohibiting funding to implement the Arms Trade Treaty, absent ratification by the Senate.

The division also includes the following additional policy riders:

- Prohibiting the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from moving forward with a policy change aimed at collecting employee gender and race information from employers.
- Meddling in foreign policy by prohibiting funding related to trademarks connected to a business or assets that were confiscated in Cuba.

- Prohibiting the Department of Justice from concluding a settlement that includes a payment to a third party – potentially impacting a number of cases including those involving mortgage fraud and environmental pollution.
- Undermining the Endangered Species Act with respect to certain endangered fish in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Division D: Financial Services & General Government

The 2018 Financial Services & General Government Appropriations bill embodies the worst of the policy priorities of the Republican majority. It would repeal Dodd-Frank consumer financial protections, undermine the Affordable Care Act, restrict women's access to legal health services, meddle in the District of Columbia's internal affairs, and diminish federal assistance to states to ensure secure elections, even in the wake of confirmed meddling by foreign actors in the 2016 election.

2017 enacted:	$21.5 billion
2018 President's request:	$22.7 billion
2018 Committee mark:	$20.2 billion

The FSGG division provides:

- $11.5 billion for the Department of the Treasury, which is $45 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $328 million more than the President's request.
- $11.1 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is $149 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $111 million more than the President's request.
- $7.5 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding for the Judiciary, which is $176 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $134 million less than their request.
- $1.9 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission, which appears to be an increase of 18% over the FY2017 level, however $245 million is set aside for facility relocation and at least $50 million is set aside for IT. Core SEC funding is frozen at the FY2017 level.
- $696 million for the District of Columbia, which is $61 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $8.5 million less than the President's request. The mark eliminates funding for the D.C. Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), which received $14 million in FY2017.
- $848 million for the Small Business Administration, which is $39 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $19 million more than the President's request.
- $381 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which is $7 million less than the FY 2017 level and $13 million more than the President's request.
- $322 million for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which is $18 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and equal to the President's request.
- $100 million for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which is $5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $3 million less than the President's request.
- $7.9 billion for the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund, which is nearly $1 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level and more than $2 billion less than requested in the President's budget. This amount eliminates all funding for construction of new projects such as land ports of entry and federal courthouses.

- $200 million in previously appropriated funds for consolidation of the FBI Headquarters Building is *rescinded.*
- $71.3 million for the Federal Election Commission, which is $8 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and equal to the President's request.
- $7 million for the Election Assistance Commission, which is $2.6 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $2.2 million less than the President's request.
- Removal of an Obama-era provision blocking pay raises for the Vice President and high ranking political appointees.

The division also includes the following policy riders:

- Prohibits funds from being used to subsidize any Federal health insurance plan that provides coverage for abortion services (including OPM negotiated multi-State ACA programs).
- Repeals local D.C. Death with Dignity Act of 2016
- Prohibits federal or local District of Columbia funds from being used for abortion services, and prohibits federal funds for needle exchange programs.
- Prohibits federal funds to carry out District of Columbia laws to reduce penalties associated with schedule I substances; and restricts both Federal and local District of Columbia funds to enact a law to legalize or reduce penalties associated with schedule I substances.
- Repeals D.C.'s local law establishing budget autonomy and continues to appropriate DC local funds.
- Prohibits funds and user fees to implement the Affordable Care Act (ACA) individual mandate.
- Prohibits funds for the IRS to finalize any regulation or other guidance to clarify the 501(c)(4) determination process.
- Prohibits funds to implement an IRS Notice on conservations easements.
- Requires that Church tax inquiries be decided by the IRS Commissioner.
- Prohibits Treasury from enforcing US position on multilateral development banks engaging with developing countries on coal-fired power generation.
- Prohibits funds to require entities participating in the Federal acquisition program to disclose campaign contributions and prohibits funds for the SEC to require disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax-exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.
- Permanently rescinds funds in the mandatory SEC reserve fund and terminates the fund.
- Makes the budget of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) subject to the appropriations process starting in FY 2018.
- Eliminates the CFPB's supervision and enforcement authority for the largest financial institutions.
- Prohibits the CFPB from outlawing pre-dispute arbitration (including by any finalized regulation).

- Abolishes the Office of Financial Research, which collects data and provides research and analysis to help identify and stop risks to U.S. financial stability.
- Prohibits the Financial Stability Oversight Council from designating nonbanks as systemically important financial institutions until it identifies the risks presented by the nonbank and allows them to present a mitigation plan.
- Repeals the Volcker Rule which prohibits banks from conducting certain risky investment and trading activities.
- Prohibits the CFPB from adopting and enforcing rules for small dollar credit (payday loans).
- Weakens financial stability safeguards such as stress tests for the largest banks.
- Prohibits the importation of property confiscated by the Cuban government.
- Prohibits funds to approve or otherwise allow the licensing of a mark, trade name or commercial name that is substantially similar to one used in connection with a business or assets that were seized (Cuba).
- Prohibits funding to implement E.O. 13690 on establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard.
- Prohibits funds for Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.
- Prohibits funds for the CPSC to finalize any rule on table saw injury prevention.
- Repeals the Federal Election Commission's prior approval requirement for corporate member trade association PACs.
- Weakens the Federal Trade Commission's ability to enforce against fraudulent pyramid schemes.

Additionally, the Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment offered by Congressman Pete Aguilar which would allow DACA recipients to be eligible for federal employment. In an undemocratic and underhanded step, majority leadership stripped this provision.

Division E: Homeland Security

While other divisions sustain severe cuts, the Homeland Security division would waste more than $700 million on thousands of new detention beds and a thousand new ICE enforcement officers, and the previous 'minibus' would waste $1.6 billion on the President's boondoggle of a border wall. These priorities do nothing to make communities more secure, and the funds are desperately needed to address real priorities across all of the domestic appropriations bills.

Net Discretionary Budget Authority

2017 enacted:	$42.41 billion
2018 President's request:	$44.00 billion
2018 Committee-reported bill:	$44.33 billion
2018 House bill:	$42.76 billion

*Amounts do not include funding for major disaster relief.

The Homeland Security division provides:

- $12.2 billion for **U.S. Customs and Border Protection**, which is $827 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $94 million less than the President's budget request, including:
    - $1.6 billion for construction of new physical infrastructure along the southern border that was part of the Committee-reported bill is not included in the House bill because it was inserted into the first minibus, H.R. 3219.
- $7.05 billion for **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**, which is $619 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $510.5 million less than the President's budget request, including:
    - $4.4 billion for Enforcement and Removal Operations, which is $704.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $447.6 million below the President's budget request.
- $7.6 billion for the **Transportation Security Administration**, which is $124.4 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $64.7 million more than the President's request.
- $8.8 billion for the **Coast Guard**, which is $25.7 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $45 million more than the President's request.
- $2.0 billion for the **Secret Service**, which is $88.1 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $13.9 million more than the President's budget request.
- $3.2 billion for the **National Protection and Programs Directorate**, which is $20.6 million less than the FY2017 funding level and $28.2 million below the President's budget request.
- $11.6 billion for the **Federal Emergency Management Agency**, including $6.8 billion for major disasters under the BCA adjustment. This is $60.4 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $888.6 million more than the President's budget request, including:
    - FEDERAL ASSISTANCE: $3.0 billion, which is $20 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $940 million more than the President's request.

        - $1.3 billion for FEMA preparedness grants, which is $25 million above the FY2017 funding level and $403.2 million more than the President's budget request, including:
            - $50 million for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program, which is $25 million above the FY2017 enacted level; the President requested no funding for this program.
        - $690 million for firefighter equipment and staffing grants, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level and $1.3 million above the President's request.
        - $100 million for Predisaster Mitigation grants, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level and $61 million above the President's request.
        - $177.5 million for Flood Mapping, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level; the President requested no discretionary funding for this program.
        - $120 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, which is equal to the FY2017 level; the President requested no discretionary funding for this program.
- $638.1 million for the Science and Technology Directorate, which is $143.6 million less than the FY2017 funding level and $10.8 million more than the President's budget request.

Authorizing Provisions

- Includes a provision that would prohibit the use of funds to "approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow the trafficking or import of property confiscated by the Cuban Government."
- Includes provisions adopted in Committee to prohibit the use of funds for ICE to pay for abortions, except for cases in which the life of the mother would be endangered or in the case of rape or incest, or to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion; and to clarify ICE's obligation to provide escort services outside of detention facilities.
- Includes a provision adopted in Committee authorizing non-immigrants to be admitted to the United States under the H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers Program without regard to whether the labor or services they perform are of a temporary or seasonal nature.
- Includes a provision adopted in Committee related to the statute of limitations for recovering FEMA Public Assistance funds.

Division F: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education

The 2018 Labor-HHS-Education division is an affront to women, families, and all hard-working Americans. It would harm schools and eliminate support for teachers; dramatically cut job training opportunities; and undermine public health. The division undermines the Affordable Care Act and attacks women's health by eliminating Title X family planning and Teen Pregnancy Prevention, and removes the ability of millions of women to choose Planned Parenthood as their preferred health care provider.

2017 enacted level:	$161.025 billion
2018 Request:	$136.573 billion
2018 Mark:	$156.042 billion

The Labor, HHS, Education division would eliminate dozens of federal programs, agencies, and grant opportunities, including:

- Title X Family Planning, which received $286 million in FY2017. There is also a rider to prohibit funding for Title X programs. The mark also eliminates funding for Teen Pregnancy Prevention, which was funded at $108 million in 2017. Additionally, the bill includes a rider prohibiting any federal reimbursement to Planned Parenthood for health care services, including contraceptive services, for women covered by Medicaid.
- 11 education programs, totaling $2.5 billion are eliminated, including:
    - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, which received $2.1 billion in FY2017
    - Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants, which received $190 million in FY2017;
    - Arts in Education, which received $27 million in FY 2017;
    - Education Innovation and Research, which received $100 million in FY2017;
    - Child Care Access Means Parents in School, which received $15.1 million in FY2017;
    - Teacher Quality Partnerships, which received $43 million in FY2017.
- Apprenticeship Grants, which received $95 million in FY2017.
- Employment Service Grants to States, which received $671.4 million in FY2017.
- Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative (Office of the Secretary), which received $53.9 million in FY2017.
- Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health, which received $35 million in FY2017.
- State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP), which received $47 million in FY2017.

The division attacks the Affordable Care Act on multiple fronts, including:

- Prohibiting use of funds to implement, administer, enforce, or further any provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
- Prohibiting funding for ACA navigators.
- Cutting $524 million from CMS Program Management, intended to block funding to support the ACA Marketplace.
- Rescinding $15 million from the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB)

The division includes dozens of policy riders, including:

- Prohibiting use of any funds in the bill from being used to "implement, administer, enforce, or further" provisions of the Affordable Care Act.
- Prohibiting use of any funds in the bill for medical research using fetal tissue.
- Blocking implementation of a "fiduciary responsibility" rule. The rule ensures that financial advisers provide advice in the best interests of their clients, rather than advice that is lucrative for the adviser.
- Prohibiting funds to enforce the NLRB's Joint Employer standard, which ensures that workers can bargain with parent companies that control the terms and conditions of employment.
- The entire text of the Conscience Protection Act, which would threaten a woman's access to care, including in life-endangering emergencies.

Funding levels of other key programs:

- $35.2 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which is $1.1 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level and $8.6 billion above the President's budget request.
- $7.0 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is $163 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $3.5 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA), which is $306 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
    - Includes $500 million for Comprehensive Opioid Response State Grants, as provided in the 21st Century Cures Act.
- $3.5 billion for CMS Program Management, which is $524 million less than the FY2017 enacted level. This cut is intended to block funding to support the ACA Marketplace; it would also harm Medicare by cutting hundreds of millions of dollars from the administrative budget for traditional Medicare services.
- $300 million for Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) research activities, which is $24 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $2.3 billion for Ryan White HIV/AIDS Programs, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level.
- $2.8 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grants, which is $4 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $9.3 billion for Head Start, which is $22 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.

- $498 million for Unaccompanied Minor Children, which is $450 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $155 million for CDC Tobacco Prevention, which is $50 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $838 million for Seniors' Nutrition programs, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- $3.4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- The Chairman's mark rescinds $3.3 billion from the Pell Grant program.
- $15.5 billion for Title I Grants to School Districts, which is the same as the FY2017 level. The bill does not include funding for "public school choice" or private school vouchers.
- $12.2 billion for Special Education Part B State Grants (IDEA), which is $200 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $1.3 billion for Impact Aid, which is $5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- The Chairman's mark rescinds $200 million from Dislocated Worker job training, which was provided as an advance in the FY2017 Omnibus.
- $2.6 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Grants to States, which is $86 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $300 million for the Senior Community Service Employment Program, which is $100 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $1.7 billion for Job Corps, which is $16 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $1.5 billion for worker protection agencies at the Department of Labor (Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Office of Federal Contractor Compliance, and others), which is $59 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $26.5 million for International Labor Affairs, which is $60 million less than the FY2017 enacted level. This cut would reduce the Department's ability to enforce labor provisions of free trade agreements that are intended to protect American workers.
- $445 million as an advance appropriation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), which is equal to the advance funding provided in FY2017. The bill provides no funds for Interconnection, which received $50 million in FY2017.
- $249 million for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), which is $25 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $1 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- $12.4 billion for the Social Security Administration's operating budget, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level. Funding for program integrity activities is reduced by $84 million.

Division G: State and Foreign Operations

The 2018 State and Foreign Operations bill would underfund diplomatic and development priorities that are critical to the United States' national security and global influence and target the health of some of the most vulnerable women around the world. As Defense Secretary Mattis has stated, slashing critical international investments makes military conflict more likely.

2017 base enacted:	$36.6 billion
2017 OCO enacted:	$20.8 billion (includes Security Assistance Act Appropriations)
2018 base request:	$28.5 billion
2018 OCO request:	$12.0 billion
2018 Committee mark base:	$35.3 billion
2018 Committee mark OCO:	$12.0 billion

<u>The State and Foreign Operations Appropriations division provides:</u>

- $47.36 billion in total funding, which is $6.8 billion more than the President's combined base and OCO budget requests, and $10 billion less than the FY2017 enacted total.
- $4.7 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, which is $174.5 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $166 million more than the President's budget request.
- $8.32 billion for Global Health, which is $404 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $1.8 billion more than the President's budget request.
    - The mark also includes authority to repurpose $322.5 million from previously appropriated Ebola funds to be used for malaria and global health security.
- $6.1 billion for Foreign Military Financing, which is $226 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $965 million more than the President's budget request.
    - $3.1 billion for aid to Israel, fully funding the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- $3.4 billion in total funding for Economic Support Funds, which is $2.3 billion less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $2.8 billion for Development Assistance, which is $214 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $2.8 billion for International Disaster Assistance, which is $1.6 billion less than the FY2017 enacted level and $313 million more than the President's budget request.
- $3.1 billion in total funding for Refugee Assistance, which is $300 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $363 million more than the President's budget request.
- $1.3 billion in total funding for the operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which is $91 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $88 million more than the President's budget request.
- $6.07 billion for Embassy Security and Diplomatic Security, which is $1.5 billion less than FY2017 enacted level and $1.2 billion above the President's budget request.
- $878 million for Multilateral Assistance, which is $1.2 billion less than the FY2017 enacted level and $603 million less than the President's budget request.

- The Committee mark contains no funding for voluntary contributions to international organizations, which would eliminate funding for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, UN Development Programme (UNDP), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), and others.

- $2.66 billion for assessed contributions to the United Nations, which is $600 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $474 million above the President's budget request, leaving the United States further in arrears to the UN.
- $800 million for the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which is $105 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and equal to the President's request.
- $461 million for bilateral family planning, which is $114 million less than the FY2017 enacted level but $461 million more than the President's budget request.
- Includes the "Lautenberg amendment" on persecuted religious minorities from Iran and the former Soviet Union.

Policy Riders

The State and Foreign Operations division:

- Reinstates and expands the Global Gag Rule to all of global health, which prohibits organizations that provide abortion services or refer or counsel patients on the topic from receiving federal funding. Additionally, it prohibits funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and caps reproductive health funding at the FY2008 level.
- Prohibits funding in this or any other law for the Green Climate Fund.
- Caps international peacekeeping funds at a percentage agreed to in 1994.
- Overrides OPIC, Ex-Im Bank, and World Bank prohibitions on financing coal-fired and other power generation plants.
- Prohibits funds to implement the UN Arms Trade Treaty.
- Requires notification of foreign assistance to a government accepting Guantanamo detainees, and adds a reporting requirement if the Department of State is negotiating a transfer.
- Prohibits funds from being used for a diplomatic presence in Cuba.
- Does not include authority for pay comparability leading to a reduction in pay for the Foreign Service and diplomatic workforce.
- Does not include authority for special immigrant visas (SIVs) for Afghan translators and others who assisted the U.S. government.

Division H: Transportation-HUD

The Transportation-HUD division breaks repeated promises from the Administration and the majority to invest in our nation's infrastructure. Slashing Capital Investment grants, TIGER grants, HOME Investment Partnerships, and Community Development Block Grants will eliminate jobs and hurt communities around the country. We should be investing more - not less - in job creation and community development.

2018 mark: $56.512 billion
2018 budget request: $47.928 billion
2017 enacted level: $57.651 billion
*CBO also estimates a $65.5 million increase in revenue from FHA and GNMA receipts.

Transportation

- $1.7 billion for Capital Investment Grants used to build or expand subway, light rail, and commuter rail transit systems, which is $659 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- $1.42 billion for Amtrak, which is $67 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $575 million more than the President's request.
- The Committee mark would completely eliminate funding for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER) grants program, which received $500 million in the FY2017 Omnibus.
- $13.2 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration, which is $153 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $434 million above the President's request.
- $150 million for Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which is equal to the enacted level and $285 thousand above the President's request.
- $926.7 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is $15 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $27.5 million above the President's request.
- The mark includes $100 million for Highly Autonomous Vehicles research and development.

Housing and Urban Development

- $1.85 billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund, which is $91.5 million below the FY2017 enacted level and $1.222 billion more than the President's request.
- $20 million for Choice Neighborhoods, which is $117.5 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $20 million more than the President's request.
- $130 million for Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, which is $15 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and equal to the President's request.

- $850 million for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is $100 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and $850 million more than the President's request.
- $573 million for Housing for the Elderly, which is $70.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and $63 million more than the President's request.
- $2.96 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is $100 million below the FY2017 enacted level and $2.96 billion more than the President's request.
- $356 million for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA), which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level and $26 million above the President's request.
- $2.383 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level and $133 million above the President's request.

<u>Policy Riders</u>

The T-HUD division includes:

- Two riders that prevent the Federal Railroad Administration from administering grant agreements for a high speed rail project in California.

- Provisions sought by the trucking industry, which will make our roads and interstate highways much less safe and reduce accountability for wrongdoing, including:
  - Raising truck weights in North Dakota to 129,000 pounds;
  - Suspending a key portion of a federal rule requiring a minimum period of rest for truckers working long hours;
  - Preempting state and local governments' right to set meal and rest break regulations;
  - Preventing the Federal Motor Coach Safety Administration (FMCSA) from implementing a final rule regarding unsafe motor carriers.

- Report language regarding hours of service issues for agricultural transporters and balancing driver fatigue with the welfare of livestock.
- A rider that would limit the amount a mariner can recover from a ship owner that willfully or arbitrarily withholds wages.
- A provision that would prohibit FHA from insuring properties with property assessed clean energy loans.
- A rider that would prohibit HUD from directing a grantee to undertake a zoning law change as part of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule.