



Committee on Appropriations – Democrats

NO MONEY SHALL BE DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY BUT IN CONSEQUENCE OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY LAW. US CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 9



Congresswoman Hilda Lowey,
Ranking Democratic Member

FY2018 Omnibus Appropriations Act: *Summary of Appropriations Provisions*

The FY2018 Omnibus Appropriations Act provides:

- \$629 billion in base defense funding;
- \$579 billion in base nondefense funding;
- \$66 billion for defense Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO); and
- \$12 billion for nondefense OCO.

Specifically on nondefense discretionary spending (NDD), President Trump's FY2018 budget request proposed cutting \$54 billion from the existing statutory cap. House Republican Appropriations bills were written at a level cutting \$5 billion from the same baseline. Following the Republican majorities' failure to enact Appropriations laws, enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 increased NDD by \$63 billion, the level to which this Omnibus is written. Further, an agreement between Congressional leaders upon enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act set goals for funding increases in several areas. Funding levels in the Omnibus meets these leadership goals:

- **Child care**: \$610 million increase for Head Start and \$2.37 billion increase for Child Care and Development Block Grant program, putting CCDBG at its highest funding level in history.
- **Transportation**: \$2.525 billion in new funding for highway grants; \$800 million in new funding for transit grants; \$1 billion increase for TIGER grants, \$232 million increase for Capital Investment Grants, and \$446.6 million increase for Amtrak.
- **Opioids**: \$3.2 billion increase for programs to respond to the opioid crisis, including prevention, treatment, surveillance, behavioral health workforce training, and research to develop non-opioid pain medication, as well as FDA and law enforcement activities.
- **Veterans**: \$7 billion increase for veterans' health care and other priorities
- **Medical research**: \$3 billion increase for the National Institutes of Health (NIH)

A detailed breakdown of funding by subcommittee follows.

Agriculture

2017 enacted level: \$21.129 billion

2018 budget request: \$15.913 billion

2018 Omnibus: \$23.259 billion

*2017 enacted level includes CFTC, although the funding was carried in the Financial Services and General Government bill.

The Agriculture division provides:

- \$1.716 billion for Food for Peace, which is \$116 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$207.6 million for the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program, which is \$6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$249 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which is \$1 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and \$32.5 million less than the level requested by the Republican chairman of CFTC.
- \$2.89 billion for the Food and Drug Administration salaries and expenses, which is \$135 million more than to the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$28 million for the summer EBT program, which is \$5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$6.175 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.
- As much as \$1.8 billion more in additional water and wastewater infrastructure funding through loans and grants.
- As much as \$2 billion more in additional broadband infrastructure funding through loans and grants.
- Child nutrition and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) mandatory appropriations are consistent with current estimates.

Outcome of policy provisions:

The Omnibus **includes:**

- Provision prohibiting processed poultry from China from use in USDA meal programs.
- Provision setting out preconditions for import into the United States any poultry slaughtered in China.
- Provision 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 Omnibus **does not include:**

- House rider allowing the chairman of CFTC to reduce the compensation of CFTC employees in order to avoid furloughs, irrespective of an existing collective bargaining agreement.

- House rider enacting two provisions of the Commodity End-user Relief Act, H.R. 238, which passed the House on January 12, 2017, by a vote of 239-182.
- House bill language exempting “premium cigars” from the Tobacco Control Act’s pre-market review requirement by exempting them from FDA’s “deeming” proposal.
- House bill language exempting unregulated tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, to stay on the market without pre-market review by FDA.

Commerce Justice Science

2017 enacted level:	\$56.4 billion
2018 budget request:	\$49 billion
2018 Omnibus:	\$59.6 billion

The CJS division provides:

- \$2.4 billion overall for total State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, which is \$375 million higher than the FY 2017 enacted level.
 - \$275 million overall for the COPS office, \$54 million more than the FY2017 level.
 - \$149.5 million is for the core COPS Hiring Program, an increase of \$12.5 million above FY 2017.
 - \$32 million is provided for anti-heroin task forces.
 - \$75 million for Comprehensive School Safety Initiative grants, \$25 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.
 - \$447 million for grant programs to address the opioid crisis, an increase of \$300 million above the FY 2017 level for activities such as: heroin enforcement task forces, drug courts, prescription drug monitoring, treatment, and, overdose reversal medication.
- \$5.9 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$233.9 million higher than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - \$1.01 billion is provided for operating expenses of the National Weather Service, \$34.3 million higher than the FY2017 level.
- \$2.8 billion for the Census Bureau, which is \$1.3 billion higher than the FY2017 enacted level, to fund urgent preparations for the 2020 Decennial Census.
- \$410 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is \$25 million higher than the FY2017 level.
- Office of Justice Programs
 - \$416 million for the Byrne-JAG program, which is, excluding carve outs, \$5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - \$492 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution grant programs, an increase of \$10.5 million above the FY2017 level.
- \$9 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Salaries and Expenses, which is \$263 million more than the FY2017 level and \$308 million more than the President's request.
- \$2.2 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which is \$87.4 million more than the FY2017 level.
- \$1.29 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), which is \$35.2 million higher than the FY2017 level.
- \$7.1 billion for Federal Prison System operations, which is \$91 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$7.8 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is \$295 million more than the FY2017 level.

- \$20.7 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$1.08 billion higher than the FY2017 enacted level.

Outcome of policy provisions

- Continues the following as annual riders rather than making them permanent law as proposed in the House bill:
 - 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).
- Does not include the House provision preventing the Department of Justice from requiring Federal firearms licensees to report on the sale of multiple long guns to the same person.
- Does not include the House provision that would have removed the prohibition on ATF processing applications from felons to have their gun rights restored.
- Continues 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 Omnibus **does not include:**

- House rider prohibiting the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from moving forward with a policy change aimed at collecting employee gender and race information from employers.
- House rider meddling in foreign policy by prohibiting funding related to trademarks connected to a business or assets that were confiscated in Cuba.
- House rider prohibiting the Department of Justice from concluding a settlement that includes a payment to a third party – which would have potentially impacted a number of cases including those involving mortgage fraud and environmental pollution.
- House rider undermining the Endangered Species Act with respect to certain endangered fish in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Defense

2017 enacted level, base:	\$516.1 billion
2017 enacted level, OCO:	\$82.3 billion
2018 budget request, base:	\$565.9 billion
2018 budget request, OCO:	\$65.1 billion
2018 Omnibus, base:	\$589.5 billion
2018 Omnibus, OCO:	\$65.2 billion

The Defense division provides:

- \$133.4 billion for Military Personnel, which is \$4.6 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - This funding level would increase end strength by 8500 active and 1000 Guard/Reserve.
- \$190.5 billion for Operations and Maintenance, which is \$22.9 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$133.9 billion for Procurement, which is \$ 25.4 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$88.3 billion for Research and Development, which is \$16 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$4.8 billion for the European Reassurance Initiative, which is equal to the request
- Fully funds the Administration's request for cyber activities
- \$4.7 billion for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, which is equal to the request
- \$1.8 billion for Counter-ISIL Train and Equip, which is \$ \$789 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$1.3 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account for reserve component equipping needs.
- \$770 million for an Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Fund for combatant Commands and military services to use for ISR requirements
- \$30 million above the request for University Research Initiatives, \$10 million for each military Department
- \$14.135 million above the request for Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Serving Institutions Basic Research Programs
- \$34.4 billion for Defense Health requirements – \$764 million above the budget request. This includes \$1.1 billion for congressionally directed medical research programs;
 - \$359 million for cancer research,
 - \$125 million for traumatic brain injury and psychological health research,
 - \$130 million for breast cancer research (an increase of \$10 million from FY 2017); and
 - \$100 million for prostate cancer (an increase of \$10 million from FY 2017).
- \$705.8 million for the Israeli Missile Defense Cooperative program, which is \$105 million more than the 2017 enacted level.

- \$250 million for the Rapid Innovation Fund to incorporate small business developments into DoD programs, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$235 million for facilities maintenance of Department of Defense schools.
- \$35 million for continued implementation and expansion of the Sexual Assault Special Victim's Counsel Program.
- \$200 million in OCO for Ukraine, which is \$50 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- Provides a 2.4% military pay increase.

Outcome of policy issues:

- Includes modifications to a Senate provision which limits assistance to Afghan Security Forces who have committed gross violations of human rights;
- Prohibits the use of funds in Syria and Iraq in contravention of the War Powers Resolution;
- Rep. Barbara Lee amendment requiring new Authorization for Use of Military Force, passed on a bipartisan basis in full-committee markup, is not included in the Omnibus. The Omnibus includes language requesting a report on the U.S. strategy to defeat Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and their associated forces and co-belligerents.
- Prohibits funding to propose, plan for, or execute a new BRAC round;
- Prohibits funding to transfer or release Guantanamo Bay detainees to the U.S.; for construction, acquisition, or modifying facilities in the U.S. to house detainees; for transfer of detainees except in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act; or to close or transfer Guantanamo Bay from DoD's jurisdiction;
- The Omnibus **includes** two provisions allowing increased flexibility for defense funding for FY2018, while maintaining Congressional oversight.
 - Increases from 20% to 25% the amount of Operations & Maintenance funding that is permitted to be spent in the final two months of the fiscal year.
 - Increases from \$15 million to \$20 million the amount of readiness funding that may be reprogrammed with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations.
- The Omnibus **does not include** \$28.6 billion for seven "National Defense Restoration Funds," contained in the House-passed bill.

Energy & Water Development

2017 enacted level:	\$37.8 billion
2018 budget request:	\$34.3 billion
2018 Omnibus:	\$43.2 billion

The Energy & Water Division provides:

- \$2.3 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, which is \$231 million more than the FY2017 enacted level, \$1.2 billion above the House bill, and \$1.68 billion above the budget request.
- \$6.26 billion for the Department of Energy Office of Science, which is \$868 million than the 2017 enacted level and \$1.78 billion above the budget request.
- \$353 million for Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E), which is \$47 million more than the 2017 enacted level, rejecting the Administration and the House proposals to eliminate the program.
- \$248 million for activities to modernize the electric grid and defend the U.S. energy sector against cyber and other attacks, which is \$18 million than the 2017 enacted level and \$128 million above the budget request.
- The Title 17 Innovative Loan Guarantee Program is retained and the Department is directed to process loan applications.
- \$10.6 billion for Weapons Activities, which is \$1.3 billion more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - No funding is provided for new nuclear weapons capabilities proposed in the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.
- \$2.05 billion for Nuclear Nonproliferation, which is \$146 million more than the 2017 enacted level and \$255 million above the budget request.
- \$1.62 billion for Naval Reactors, which is \$200 million than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$7.1 billion to clean up contamination from past nuclear weapons research and production activities, which is \$706 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$6.8 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$789 million than the FY2017 enacted level and \$1.8 billion above the budget request.
 - Of those funds, \$1.4 billion is for Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund projects, which is \$100 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and \$60 million more than the target established by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act.
- \$1.48 billion for water resources projects within the Department of Interior, which is \$163 million more than the 2017 enacted level and \$373 million above the budget request.
- No funding is included for Yucca Mountain, as in previous years.

Outcome of policy provisions:

- The Omnibus **does not** include language from House bill allowing withdrawal of the Waters of the United States rule without regard to any other provision of law.
- The Omnibus maintains current law prohibiting the Corps of Engineers from requiring permits for certain agricultural practices.

- The Omnibus **does not include** language from the House bill allowing firearms to be carried on all Corps of Engineers land.
- The Omnibus **does not include** statutory language from the House bill prohibiting funds to develop a National Ocean Policy, but does include report language stating no funds were requested and no funds were provided.

Financial Services & General Government

2017 enacted:	\$21.3 billion
2018 President's request:	\$22.7 billion
2018 Omnibus:	\$23.4 billion

The Financial Services and General Government Division provides:

- \$12.16 billion for the Department of the Treasury, which is \$563 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$11.4 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is \$196 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$250 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which is \$2 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$142 million for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, which is \$19 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- \$7.6 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding for the Judiciary, which is \$194 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.652 billion for funding of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is an increase of \$47 million over the FY2017 level.
- \$721 million for the District of Columbia, which is \$35 million less than the FY2017 enacted level and \$17 million more than the President's request.
- \$701 million for the Small Business Administration, which is \$186 million less than the FY2017 enacted level. Entrepreneurial Development Programs are funded at \$247 million, \$2 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- \$280 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Act, which is \$26 million more than the FY 2017 level.
- \$922 million for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which includes \$600 million in FY 2018 for broadcaster relocation costs associated with spectrum auction.
- \$101 million for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which is \$6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$9.1 billion for the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund, which includes \$692 million for construction of three federal courthouses and two land ports of entry and \$663 million for building repairs and alterations.
- \$10.1 million in base funding for the Election Assistance Commission, which is \$0.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level; and an additional \$380 million for new election security state grants.

Outcome of policy provisions:

The Omnibus **does not include:**

- Provision that repeals local D.C. Death with Dignity Act of 2016;
- Provision that repeals D.C.'s local law establishing budget autonomy;
- Provision that prohibits the use of funds to carry out the District's Reproductive Health Non-discrimination Act;

- Provision that blocks funds for the CPSC to finalize any rule on table saw injury prevention;
- Provision that repeals the Federal Election Commission's prior approval requirement for corporate member trade association PACs;
- Provision that weakens the Federal Trade Commission's ability to enforce against fraudulent pyramid schemes;
- Provision that permanently rescinds funds in the mandatory SEC reserve fund;
- Provision that would make the budget of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) subject to the appropriations process;
- Provision that 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);
- Provision that prohibits Treasury from using funds to import property confiscated from the Cuban government;
- Provision that prohibits Treasury from using funds to approve or otherwise allow the licensing of a mark or trade name that is similar to one that was seized;
- Provision that prevents the IRS from enforcing a long-standing federal law that houses of worship (with 501c3 status) should not directly endorse or oppose candidates for office;
- Provision that prohibits Treasury from enforcing guidance for US positions on multilateral development banks engaging with developing countries on coal-fired power generation;
- Provision that prohibits the IRS from enforcing a notice regarding syndicated conservation easement transactions.
- Provision allowing political parties to circumvent the limits on spending coordinated with a candidate;

The Omnibus **includes:**

- Provision maintaining current law that prohibits federal or local District of Columbia funds from being used for abortion services, consistent with current law;
- Provision maintaining current law prohibiting 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, consistent with current law;
- 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, consistent with current law;
- Prohibits funds for the IRS to finalize any regulation or other guidance to clarify the 501(c)(4) determination process, consistent with current law;
- 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, consistent with current law.

Homeland Security

2017 enacted: \$ 42.408 billion

2018 President's request: \$ 44.001 billion

2018 Omnibus: \$ 47.723 billion

*Amounts do not include funding for major disaster relief.

The Homeland Security division provides:

- \$14.02 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which is \$1.85 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level, including:
 - \$366.5 million for border security technology.
 - \$641 million for new primary pedestrian fencing in the Rio Grande Valley Sector.
 - \$445 million to replace existing primary pedestrian fencing.
 - \$251 million to replace existing secondary fencing in San Diego Sector.
 - \$7.7 million to hire 328 additional CBP customs officers.
 - \$224.6 million for Non-intrusive Inspection equipment at ports of entry.
- \$7.08 billion for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which is \$640.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level, including:
 - \$4.1 billion for Enforcement and Removal Operations, which is \$401.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - Funds an average daily population in detention of 40,354, which will require ICE to reduce the number of detention beds in use between now and the end of FY 2018.
 - \$2.2 billion for Homeland Security Investigations, which is \$79.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$7.9 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, which is \$114.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$10.4 billion for the Coast Guard, which is \$1.6 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$2 billion for the Secret Service, which is \$39.1 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$3.4 billion for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, which is \$117.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$12.3 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including \$7.4 billion for major disasters under the BCA cap adjustment. The total is \$899.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level, including:
 - FEDERAL ASSISTANCE: \$3.3 billion, which is \$310.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - \$507 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), which is \$40 million more than the FY2017 enacted level, including:
 - \$10 million for a new SHSGP Nonprofit Security Grant Program.
 - \$85 million for Operation Stonegarden, which is \$30 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.

- \$630 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative, which is \$25 million more than the FY2017 enacted level, including:
 - \$50 million for the UASI Nonprofit Security Grant Program, which is \$25 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$700 million for firefighter equipment and staffing grants, which is \$10 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$249.2 million for Predisaster Mitigation grants, which is \$149.2 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$262.5 million for Flood Mapping, which is \$85 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$120 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$840.9 million for the Science and Technology Directorate, which is \$59.2 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.

Outcome of policy provisions:

- A provision in the House bill that would have prohibited the use of funds to “approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow the trafficking or import of property confiscated by the Cuban Government” is not included.
- Provisions in the House bill that would have codified ICE’s current abortion services policies for detainees are not included.

Interior & Environment

2017 enacted:	\$32.280 billion
2018 budget request:	\$27.199 billion
2018 Omnibus:	\$35.252 billion

The Interior division provides:

- \$8.821 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is \$763 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$1.693 billion for the Clean Water Fund, which is \$300 million above the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$1.163 billion for the Safe Drinking Water Fund, \$300 million above the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$63 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) grants, \$53 million more than 2017 enacted.
 - \$50 million for three new grant programs authorized by the WIIN Act to address lead in drinking water, including \$20 million for a Voluntary School Lead Testing grant program.
- \$3.202 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$270 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$138 million increase for construction to address the maintenance backlog.
 - \$23 million for Centennial Challenge, \$3 million more than 2017 enacted.
 - \$97 million for the Historic Preservation fund, \$16 million more than 2017 enacted.
 - \$13 million for Save America's Treasures
 - \$13 million for Civil Rights Initiative grants
 - \$5 million for grants to HBCUs
 - \$5 million for a new grant program for Historic Revitalization
- \$1.332 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, which is \$79 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$50 million increase to address the maintenance backlog on federal lands.
- \$1.595 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$75 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$53 million increase to address the maintenance backlog principally at wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries.
- \$1.148 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$63 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$19 million increase for earthquake hazards including \$12.9 million for early earthquake warning system.
 - \$14.5 million increase for volcanos hazards.
- \$3.054 billion for the U.S. Forest Service (non-fire), which is \$627 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$35 million increase to address the maintenance backlog in the National Forest System.

- \$3.828 billion for Wildland Fire Management, which includes the 10-year average for fire suppression costs.
- \$3.064 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, which is \$204 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$100 million increase for school construction and \$25 million for public safety.
- \$5.537 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is \$498 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - \$300 million increase for construction and maintenance of health and sanitation facilities.
- \$51 million for the Office of Inspector General at the Department of the Interior, \$1 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$425 million for the Land and Water Conservation fund, which is \$25 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- Adds a General Provision to reauthorize Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) for one year and fully funds the program.
- \$1.043 billion for the Smithsonian Institution, \$180 million more than 2017 enacted.
 - \$108 million increase to support revitalization of the National Air and Space Museum.
 - \$2 million to support the Women's Initiative.
- \$152.8 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is \$3 million more than the 2017 enacted levels.
- \$166 million for the National Gallery of Art, \$10.5 million more than 2017 enacted levels.
- \$2.75 million for National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs, \$750,000 more than the 2017 enacted level.

Outcome of policy provisions

The Omnibus **does not include** the following provisions:

- Numerous Endangered Species Act Riders
 - Prohibiting protections for Gray Wolves Range-Wide
 - Prohibiting protections for Lesser Prairie-Chicken
 - Prohibiting protections for Preble's Jumping Mouse
 - Prohibiting protections for any species that lacks a current 5-Year Review
 - Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to reissue final rules to delist wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes region and exempts those reissued rules from judicial review.
- Prohibition on National Historic Preservation Designation of Trestles Beach.
- Prohibition to designate Heritage Partnership Programs in 9 Colorado counties.
- Limitation on use of funds to further implement coastal and marine spatial planning under the National Ocean Policy.
- Prohibition on use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal Land
- Making available vacant grazing allotments even if federal land has been damaged by drought or wildfire.

- Blocking implementation of Alaska Hunting and Trapping Rule.
- Prohibiting limitation of funds for activities related to wind turbines off the Maryland shoreline.
- Prohibiting EPA from hiring scientific experts using Title 42 special pay authority.
- Prohibiting funds to implement the Bureau of Land Management's Methane Rule.
- Prohibiting funds to change existing Placer Mining Plans with regard to reclamation activities.
- Prohibiting funds to enforce Bureau of Land Management Onshore Orders #3 and #4 on oil and gas operations.
- Prohibiting funds to pay legal fees under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Endangered Species Act.
- Prohibiting use of funds to enforce a rule for financial responsibility under CERCLA (Superfund).
- Prohibiting funds to implement the Social Cost of Carbon rule.
- Prohibiting EPA from enforcing Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load.
- Prohibiting EPA from implementing Section 115 of the Clean Air Act.
- Authorizing 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 2024.
- Prohibiting EPA from enforcing the Methane Rule.

The Omnibus **includes** the following provisions:

- Prohibiting the Fish and Wildlife Service from revisiting the status of the Sage Grouse on the Endangered Species list, consistent with current law.
- Prohibiting EPA from requiring Clean Water Act permits for certain agricultural practices, consistent with current law.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle, consistent with current law.
- Requiring EPA to treat air emissions from forest biomass as carbon neutral, consistent with current law.
- Addresses the use of small remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

The Omnibus also provides for mineral withdrawal of certain lands in California subject to valid existing rights.

The Omnibus also creates a new funding mechanism for wildfire suppression to address the costs of fighting catastrophic wildfires. This agreement provides a stable funding source so that the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior will no longer be forced to borrow from non-fire activities, and allows for improvement of the condition of the nation's public lands by accommodating critical forest management, forest restoration, and other necessary activities.

Legislative Branch

2017 Enacted level:	\$4.44 billion
2018 Budget request:	\$4.86 billion
2018 Omnibus:	\$4.7 billion

The Legislative Branch division provides:

- \$1.2 billion for the U.S. House of Representatives, which is \$10.95 million more than the 2017 enacted level. Within that total:
 - \$1 million is provided for the House's new Office of Employee Advocacy, to provide legal advice to victims of harassment.
 - \$4 million is provided to pay for new mandatory harassment training.
 - Members' Representational Allowances receive \$562.6 million, which is equal to the 2017 enacted level.
 - Committee operations and leadership offices receive \$169.4 million, which is \$45,004 less than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$426.5 million for the U.S. Capitol Police, which is \$33.2 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$49.9 million for the Congressional Budget Office, which is \$3.4 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$712.1 million for the Architect of the Capitol, which is \$94.2 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$669.9 million for the Library of Congress, which is \$37.9 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - Within that total, \$28.4 million is provided for the Copyright Office, which is \$5.3 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
 - Also within that total, \$119.3 million is provided for the Congressional Research Service (CRS), which is \$11.3 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$117.1 million for the Government Publishing Office, which is equal to the 2017 enacted level.
- \$578.9 million for the Government Accountability Office, which is \$34.4 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$5.6 million for the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund, which is equal to the 2017 enacted level.
- \$4.96 million for the Office of Compliance, which is \$1 million more than the 2017 enacted level.

The Omnibus also provides \$174,000 for a death gratuity payment to the family of Congresswoman Louise McIntosh Slaughter of New York.

Outcome of policy issues:

- The Legislative Branch division would make CRS reports public, on a Congressional website maintained by the Library of Congress and CRS.
- The Omnibus continues the Member pay freeze.

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education

2017 enacted level:	\$161.025 billion
2018 budget request:	\$136.573 billion
2018 Omnibus:	\$177.100 billion

The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education division provides:

- \$37.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which is \$3 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$3.7 billion for programs to respond to the opioid crisis, including prevention, treatment, surveillance, research to develop non-opioid pain medication, behavioral health workforce training, and support for children and families, which is \$2.7 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$8.0 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is \$806 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$5.2 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA), which is \$1.4 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$4.0 billion for CMS Program Management, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.6 billion in discretionary funding for Community Health Centers, which is \$135 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level. Combined with \$3.8 billion in mandatory funding, total funding for Community Health Centers is \$5.4 billion, which is \$335 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- \$1.1 billion for Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Health Professions, which is \$222 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level—including increases of \$105 million for the National Health Service Corps, \$52 million for behavioral health training and education programs, \$20 million for nursing education and training programs, and \$15 million for Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education.
- \$334 million for Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) research activities, which is \$10 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$2.3 billion for Ryan White HIV/AIDS Programs, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$286 million for Title X Family Planning, which is the same as the 2017 enacted level. The House bill eliminated this program.
- \$5.2 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which is \$2.37 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$9.9 billion for Head Start, which is \$610 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.3 billion for Unaccompanied Minor Children, which is \$355 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$210 million for CDC Tobacco Prevention, which is \$5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$897 million for Senior Nutrition programs, which is \$59 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.

- \$3.6 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is \$250 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.9 billion for research, advanced development, and stockpiling medical countermeasures through the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), BioShield, and the Strategic National Stockpile, which is \$260 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- \$250 million for Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, which is \$178 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- \$15.8 billion for Title I Grants to School Districts, which is \$300 million more than the FY2017 level. No funding for private school vouchers or “public school choice” is included.
- \$13 billion for Special Education Part B State Grants (IDEA), which is \$275 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.2 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, which is \$20 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.1 billion for Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants program, which is \$700 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$120 million for Education Innovation and Research, which is \$20 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level. Of the total amount, \$50 million is included for a new STEM and Computer Science competition.
- \$1.4 billion for Impact Aid, which is \$86 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.2 billion for Career and Technical Education, which is \$75 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1 billion for TRIO, which is \$60 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$350 million for GEAR UP, which is \$10 million more than the 2017 enacted level.
- \$680 million for Aid for Institutional Development and Minority-Serving Institutions programs, which is \$85 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$350 million for a new discretionary relief fund for borrowers to receive public service loan forgiveness
- \$1.3 billion to eliminate the Pell Grant rescission.
- Sufficient funding to increase the maximum Pell Grant award by \$175 for a total of \$6,095
- \$145 million for Apprenticeship Grants, which is \$50 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$2.8 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Grants to States, which is \$80 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.7 billion for Job Corps, which is \$15 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$295 million for Veterans Employment and Training, which is \$16 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.6 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 the same as the FY2017 enacted level.

- \$86 million for International Labor Affairs, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$445 million as an advance appropriation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), which is level with the advance funding provided in FY2017, and \$20 million to fund technological infrastructure upgrades.
- \$274 million for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), which is \$34 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$240 million for the Institutes of Museum and Library Services, which is \$9 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$12.9 billion for the Social Security Administration's operating budget, which is \$480 million more than the FY2017 enacted level. Funding for program integrity activities is \$1.5 billion.

The Omnibus includes report language clarifying that section 210, the Dickey Amendment does not prohibit CDC from awarding grants to study gun violence.

The Omnibus does not include new policy riders from the House bill, which would have:

- Blocked funding for Title X Family Planning programs.
- Blocked funding for Planned Parenthood clinics.
- Blocked funding for fetal tissue research.
- Blocked funding for a "fiduciary responsibility" rule – a rule designed to ensure that financial advisers provide advice in the best interests of their clients, rather than advice that is lucrative for the adviser.
- Blocked funding for OSHA's Injury and Illness reporting rule, which requires employers in high-risk industries to report injuries and illnesses electronically to OSHA
- Blocked the NLRB's Election rule, Joint Employer standard, and its ability to rule on the proper size of collective bargaining units.
- Added the text of H.R. 644, the Conscience Rights Act, which would limit women's access to health care services and potentially put some women's lives in danger, while creating a new right to private litigation.

The Omnibus does not include new riders attacking the Affordable Care Act

- The Omnibus continues a provision to prevent the CMS Program Management appropriation account from being used to support risk corridor payments.

The Omnibus includes a new policy provision that will:

- Block the Department of Education from reorganizing or decentralizing the Budget Service office.

The Omnibus continues policy provisions that will:

- Block a change in reimbursement policy for breast cancer screening, mammography, and breast cancer prevention. The provision will ensure these procedures continue to be covered by insurers without a copay.
- Allow State or local public health departments to use federal funds for support services related to syringe exchange programs, as long as the federal funds do not purchase the syringes.

Military Construction and Veterans Affairs

2017 base enacted:	\$82.377 billion
2017 OCO enacted:	\$420 million
2018 budget request base:	\$88.779 billion
2018 budget request OCO	\$638 million
2018 Omnibus base:	\$91.991 billion
2018 Omnibus OCO	\$750 million

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION: \$10.091 billion, which is \$2.3 billion more than the 2017 enacted level, is provided for Military Construction programs.

- Total funding for Active Components is \$6.832 billion, which is \$1.7 billion more than the 2017 enacted level.
- Total funding for Reserve Components is \$645 million, which is \$27 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.4 billion for Family Housing construction, which is \$133 million more than the FY2017 level.
- \$310 million for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) account, which is \$70 million more than FY2017 level.
- The 2018 Omnibus continues language preventing the transfer of detainees and prohibiting closure or realignment of Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VETERANS AFFAIRS: The 2018 Omnibus includes \$81.745 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$7 billion more than the 2017 level, including:

- As authorized by Congress in 2009, the VA medical services accounts are provided funding one year in advance, and the 2018 Omnibus includes \$70.699 billion in discretionary funding for the FY2019 advance appropriations for VA medical services.
- \$3.189 billion for the current year budget request for medical services, which is \$1.8 billion more than the request level. This is in addition to the FY 2018 advance appropriation provided in the FY 2017 law.
- \$722 million for Medical and Prosthetic Research, which is \$47 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level.
- \$512 million for Construction, Major Projects, which is \$16 million less than the FY2017 enacted level. The 2018 Omnibus also continues restricting availability of funding for major construction projects costing more than \$100 million until VA certifies having obtained independent design and construction oversight for the project.
- \$336 million for VA General Administration, which is \$10 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$4.056 billion for VA Information Technology, which is \$223 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.

OTHER VA ISSUES:

- **Deferred VA Infrastructure.**— The Omnibus provides \$2 billion for VA infrastructure needs. The breakout of the funding is \$1 billion for Medical Facilities for non-recurring maintenance; \$425 million for Minor Construction; and \$575 million for Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities.
- **Electronic Health Records (EHR) Account.**—Secretary Shulkin recently announced that VA would pursue the same commercial EHR system as DOD. To address this new development, the Omnibus provides \$782 million for activities related to the development and rollout of a new VA electronic health record, the associated contractual costs, and the salaries and expenses of employees hired under titles 5 and 38, United States Code. Because this is a very substantial new effort, and the timing of obligation is uncertain the agreement makes these funds available for three years. The EHR account is intended to be the single source of funding within VA for the EHR effort. There is no authority for funds from other VA accounts to be transferred to this account or for funds from this account to be transferred to other accounts. Consistent with the effort to centralize financial management of the development of the EHR, the Omnibus directs the Department to place top management of the project with the Office of the Deputy Secretary.
- **Mental health.**—The Omnibus provides the full budget request for all VA mental health services and programs of \$8.4 billion with an additional \$10 million provided for the Veterans Crisis Line, an additional \$22 million above the request provided for the National Centers for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, and an additional \$10 million to the Clay Hunt pilot programs. The Omnibus includes \$40 million for the National Centers on Posttraumatic Stress Disorders and \$196 million for suicide prevention outreach of which \$99 million for the Veterans Crisis Line. The additional Clay Hunt funding will provide new funding to each pilot site to incorporate best practices and funding for new pilot sites in highly rural areas.
- **Opioid abuse.**—The Omnibus provides \$330 million for inpatient and outpatient treatment, methadone and other pharmacy-related costs related to opioid abuse; \$56 million to continue to implement opioid safety initiatives outlined as part of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act; and \$49 million for the Justice Outreach and Prevention program. In addition to these amounts, the Omnibus also includes \$270 million for the Office of Rural Health's Rural Health Initiative, which funds several pilot projects aimed at treating and preventing opioid abuse, including projects focused on alternatives to opioid-centered pain management in rural, highly rural, and remote areas.

State and Foreign Operations

2017 base enacted:	\$36.6 billion
2017 OCO enacted:	\$16.5 billion (excludes Security Assistance Act Appropriations)
2018 base request:	\$28.5 billion
2018 OCO request:	\$12.0 billion
2018 Omnibus base:	\$42 billion
2018 Omnibus OCO:	\$12 billion

The State and Foreign Operations Appropriations division provides:

- \$54 billion in total funding, which is \$1 billion more than the FY2017 enacted total.
- \$8.7 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, which is \$163 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$8.7 billion for Global Health, which is \$35 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - The mark also includes authority to repurpose \$130 million from previously appropriated Ebola funds to be used for global health security.
- \$6.1 billion for Foreign Military Financing, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
 - \$3.1 billion for aid to Israel, fully funding the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- \$4 billion in total funding for Economic Support Funds, which is \$317 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$3 billion for Development Assistance, which is \$5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$7.645 billion for Humanitarian and Disaster relief, which is \$724.3 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level and \$2.391 billion above the request level.
 - \$4.3 billion for International Disaster Assistance, which is \$474 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
 - \$3.36 billion in total funding for Refugee Assistance, which is \$251 more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.35 billion in total funding for the operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which is \$9 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$6 billion for Embassy Security and Diplomatic Security, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.9 billion for Multilateral Assistance, which is \$253 million less than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.5 billion for assessed contributions to the United Nations, which is \$108 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$905 for the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$575 million for bilateral family planning, which is the same as the FY2017 enacted level.

Outcome of policy provisions

- Does not include the expanded Global Gag Rule, which prohibits organizations that provide abortion services or refer or counsel patients on the topic from receiving federal funding. Also does not include the prohibition on funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- Does not include a prohibition on funds 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.

Transportation-HUD

2017 enacted level: \$57.651 billion

2018 budget request: \$47.928 billion

2018 Omnibus: \$70.300 billion

*CBO also estimates an \$833 million increase in revenue from FHA and GNMA receipts.

Transportation

- \$2.525 billion in new funding for highway grants.
- \$800 million in new funding for transit formula grants.
- \$2.64 billion for Capital Investment Grants used to build or expand subway, light rail, and commuter rail transit systems, which is \$232 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.94 billion for Amtrak, which is \$446 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$593 million for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements, which is \$525 million more than the FY2017 enacted level and includes \$250 million for positive train control implementation.
- \$250 million for the Federal State Partnership for State of Good Repair grants program, which is \$225 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.5 billion for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER) grants program, which is \$1 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$14.65 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration, which is \$1.59 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$150 million for Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which is equal to the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$200.58 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is \$20.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$300 million to begin construction of new schoolships for State Maritime Academies.
- \$100 million for Highly Autonomous Vehicles research and development.

Housing and Urban Development

- \$19.6 billion for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, which is \$1.25 billion more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$2.75 billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund, which is \$808.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$150 million for Choice Neighborhoods, which is \$12.5 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$230 million for Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, which is \$85 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$1.36 billion for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is \$412 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.

- \$678 million for Housing for the Elderly, which is \$175.6 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$229 million for Housing for the Disabled, which is \$83.4 million more than the FY2017 level.
- \$3.365 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is \$305 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$375 million for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA), which is \$19 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.
- \$2.513 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants, which is \$130 million more than the FY2017 enacted level.

Outcome of policy provisions:

- Two riders that prevent the Federal Railroad Administration from administering grant agreements for a high speed rail project in California are not included.
- 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 is included;
 - Modifying an existing truck weight exemption for New Hampshire is included;
 - Preempting state and local governments' right to set meal and rest break regulations is not included;
 - Suspending a rulemaking that would prevent unsafe motor carriers from operating on highways is not included;
 - Prohibiting FMCSA from enforcing the Electronic Logging Device rule with respect to carriers transporting livestock or insects is included.
- A rider that would limit the amount a mariner can recover from a ship owner that willfully or arbitrarily withholds wages is not included.
- A provision that would increase the passenger facility charge on airline tickets to \$8.50 was not included.
- Provisions that would limit FAA's ability to privatize the air traffic control system are not included.
- A provision that would prohibit FHA from insuring properties with property assessed clean energy loans is not included.
- 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 is included.
- The Rental Assistance Demonstration program is expanded from 225,000 to 455,000 units and the sunset date is extended to 2024.
- The sunset date for the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness is extended from 2018 to 2020.