



H.R. 3354: Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act, 2018 (Rep. Calvert, R-CA)

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FLOOR SCHEDULE:

H.R. 3354 is expected to be considered beginning on September 6, 2017, under a [structured rule](#). The rule is expected to make [Rules Committee Print 115-31](#) the base bill for purposes of amendment.

The [Rules Committee Print](#) includes the text of Agriculture; Commerce Justice, Science; Financial Services and General Governmental; Homeland Security (with modifications reflection prior House action on border security funding); Interior; Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; State and Foreign Operations; and Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development bills that have [passed out of the Appropriations Committee](#).

The rule is likely to combine the eight-bill Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act with the previously passed four-bill [H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act](#), to send the Senate a consolidated 12-bill FY 2018 appropriations package.

Amendments made in order under the Rule will be summarized in additional Legislative Bulletins as they become available.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

The [Rules Committee Print](#) would provide appropriations for the agencies funded by the Agriculture; Commerce Justice, Science; Financial Services and General Governmental; Homeland Security; Interior; Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; State and Foreign Operations; and Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development bills that have [passed out of the Appropriations Committee](#).

COST:

According to the [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO), the Rules Committee Print provides a net total of \$417.850 billion in base discretionary spending. Of this total, \$7.4 billion is for defense purposes and \$410.4 billion is for non-defense purposes.

Additionally, the bill would provide a total of \$21.8 billion cap-exempt funding, including \$12 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), \$6.8 billion for Disaster relief, \$1.9 billion for Program Integrity, and \$1.1 billion for 21st Century CURES.

The bill is written at a level that would comply with the \$1.133 trillion base discretionary spending

level provided by the [FY 2018 budget resolution](#) that was reported by the House Budget Committee on July 19, 2017. The budget resolution would provide \$622 billion for base defense and \$511 billion for base non-defense as well as \$75 billion for defense OCO and \$12 billion for non-defense OCO.

The Budget Control Act caps for FY 2018 are \$549 billion for defense and \$516 billion for non-defense. According to CBO, “if the Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act, 2018 (RCP 115-31), and the Make America Secure Appropriations Act, 2018, (H.R. 3219) as passed by the House on July 27, 2017, were enacted in their current forms, the amount of discretionary budget authority provided for defense programs for fiscal year 2018 would exceed its limit by approximately \$72 billion and therefore would require a sequestration.

The [president’s budget request](#) includes \$603 billion for base defense and \$462 billion for base non-defense, in addition to \$65 billion in defense OCO.

When the Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act and the Make America Secure Appropriations Act are combined, the House will have considered a total of \$1.133 trillion in base discretionary and \$96 billion in cap-exempt funding, for a total of \$1.229 trillion in FY 2018 discretionary appropriations.

| Total FY 2018 Discretionary Spending Considered by the House | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| (in Billions of Dollars) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Base Defense | Base Non-Defense | Total, Base | OCO | Disaster | Emergency | Program Integrity | 21 st Century Cures | Total |
| Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act | 7,409 | 410,441 | 417,850 | 12,019 | 6,793 | 0 | 1,896 | 1,056 | 439,614 |
| Make America Secure Appropriations Act | 614,079 | 100,969 | 715,048 | 74,566 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 789,614 |
| Total | 621,488 | 511,410 | 1,132,898 | 86,585 | 6,793 | 0 | 1,896 | 1,056 | 1,229,228 |

CONSERVATIVE VIEWPOINTS:

On June 9, 2017, the Republican Study Committee’s Steering Committee [adopted the following official position](#):

The Republican Study Committee supports the consideration of a consolidated, full-year appropriations bill for FY 2018, with an amendment process, prior to the August recess.

While this is not the exact process proposed by the RSC, this package achieves a similar outcome: the House will have passed all 12 appropriations bills prior to the end of the Fiscal Year, showing the American people the House’s priorities, putting pressure on the Senate to act, and giving the more conservative House leverage with the Senate in negotiations for the final FY 2018 appropriations legislation.

Many conservatives will be pleased that the bill includes many provisions that are long-standing priorities:

Obamacare: The bill prohibits funds to implement or administer Obamacare, including specifically the Individual mandate.

Regulations: The bill includes many provisions restricting and rolling back Obama-era regulations, such as the EPA’s Waters of the U.S. Rule, the Department of Labor’s Fiduciary Rule, and several Dodd-Frank provisions.

Pro-Life: The bill includes important pro-life provisions, such as prohibiting federal funding for abortion, prohibiting federal funding for Planned Parenthood, and the Conscience Protection Act.

Second Amendment: The bill includes a number of protections for the Second Amendment and would make four annual riders permanent law.

Border Security: The bill, along with the already-passed [H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act](#), provides full funding for border security.

Some conservatives may be concerned that the spending levels in the bill would exceed the combined Budget Control Act (BCA) spending caps. Some conservatives may further believe that agreeing to these discretionary spending levels is contingent upon reconciliation targets of a minimum of \$203 billion in mandatory savings, as included in the [House Budget Resolution](#).

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill includes a Dent Amendment that would eliminate the quorum requirement for the Board of Directors for the Export-Import Bank. This is an authorizing provision, and could be struck by a point of order on the House floor if it is left exposed by the Rules Committee pursuant to a request from the Financial Services Committee under the [Armey Protocol](#).

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes, the bill would increase spending above current levels.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some conservatives may believe that some of the programs funded by the bill encroach into state and local authority.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No, according to the Committee Reports for the underlying bills.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

- [Division A: Interior](#)
- [Division B: Agriculture](#)
- [Division C: Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations](#)
- [Division D: Financial Services and General Government](#)
- [Division E: Homeland Security](#)
- [Division F: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education](#)
- [Division G: State and Foreign Operations](#)
- [Division H: Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development](#)

Division A: Interior

The bill would provide \$31.5 billion for this bill, a level that is \$1.116 billion above the FY 2017 enacted level and \$4.256 billion over President Trump's request.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): The bill would provide \$1.17 billion in discretionary appropriations for the BLM.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS): The bill would provide \$1.48 billion in discretionary appropriations for the FWS.

National Park Service (NPS): The bill would provide \$2.867 billion in discretionary appropriations for the NPS.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): The bill would provide \$1.039 billion in discretionary appropriations for the USGS.

Indian Affairs: The bill would provide a total of \$2.869 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education.

Wildland Fire: In total, the bill would provide \$3.442 billion for wildland fire programs at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service.

The bill would provide \$936 million for wildfire activities of the Department of the Interior. The bill would provide \$2.506 billion for wildfire activities of the Forest Service.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): The bill would provide \$465 million in discretionary funding for PILT.

Sage Grouse: The bill continues a current law provision that would prohibit the issuance of a proposed rule for the Sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The Bill would provide \$7.524 for the EPA, a level that is \$534 million below the FY 2016 enacted level.

Forest Service: The bill would provide a total of \$5.24 billion for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

Indian Health Service: The bill would provide \$5.137 billion for the Indian Health Service.

Smithsonian Institution: The bill would provide \$885 million for the Smithsonian Institution.

D.C.'s Opera House: The bill would provide a total of \$36.74 million in subsidies for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

Many conservatives may also be concerned that the Bill snuck in a one-year reauthorization of the Kennedy Center. When a reauthorization of the Kennedy Center was last scheduled for consideration by the House, [the bill was pulled](#) due to strong opposition from conservatives including the RSC.

The [RSC Budget](#) proposed eliminating this funding, stating: "It is inappropriate for the federal government to subsidize a performing arts center in one of the wealthiest areas in the country." Tickets can often cost over \$150 apiece, and performances are often sold out. The Kennedy Center's [website](#) currently lists 16 corporations as Executive Benefactors who provide annual commitment of \$250,000 or greater.

National Endowment for the Arts: The Bill would provide \$145 million for the [National Endowment for the Arts](#). President Trump recommended eliminating this funding in his budget amendment.

National Endowment for the Humanities. The Bill would provide \$145 million for the [National Endowment for the Humanities](#).

Major Policy Provisions:

Greenhouse Gas: Some conservative may be concerned that the Bill *does not* include a provision to prohibit the EPA from implementing greenhouse gas regulations for new and existing power plants. This regulation is being reviewed by the administration.

Waters of the United States (WOTUS): The bill allows the EPA administrator or the Secretary of the Army to withdraw the WOTUS rule without regard to requirements for withdrawal.

Greenhouse Gas Permitting: The Bill continues a current law provision that would prohibit the EPA from implementing a regulation that would require permitting under the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Lead in Ammunition and Fishing Tackle: The Bill includes a provision that would prohibit the EPA from regulating the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

BLM Hunting and Fishing: The bill includes a provision to prohibit the BLM from closing areas that were open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

National Ocean Policy: The Bill includes a provision prohibit the implementation of the coastal and marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management components of the Obama administration's National Ocean Policy.

Manure: The Bill includes a provision that would prohibit the EPA from implementing a regulation that would require reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Lobbying: Some conservatives may be pleased that the bill would prohibit funds for grassroots lobbying efforts.

Lead Test Kit: Some conservatives may be concerned that the Bill *does not* include a provision to prohibit the EPA from implementing the Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule until it has approved a commercially available lead testing kit.

Methane: Some conservatives may be concerned that the Bill *does not* include a provision to prohibit the use of funds to develop, propose, finalize, implement, or enforce any rule or guideline regarding methane emissions from sources in the oil or natural gas industry.

The bill includes a provision to require the FWS to re-issue final rules removing gray wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes region from listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Report on Climate Change Funds: Some conservatives may be concerned that the Bill *does not* require a report from the president describing in detail all federal agency funding for climate change programs, as was required in FY 2016 and 2017.

Agricultural Nutrients: The Bill includes a provision preventing the EPA to issue regulations applying to animal feeding operation under the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Division B: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

The bill would include a total of \$20 billion in discretionary funding for programs covered by the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug, and Related Agencies bill, which is \$873 million below the FY 2017 enacted levels and \$4.64 billion above the president's request.

Title I - Agricultural Programs

Cotton: The bill would encourage the Commodity Credit Corporation to use some of the funding available for Title V of the Farm Bill and Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act provided in FY 2017 and available in FY 2018 to be used for the purpose of providing assistance to the cotton sector, including through ginning cost-share programs and other methods allowable by law, and as a result of the study directed in the FY 2017 appropriations Act, which directed the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a report detailing administrative options and legislative options for providing additional financial subsidies to cotton farmers. Some conservatives may be concerned that the report language indicates that the Committee supports the inclusion of cottonseed as an oilseed as if the administration were to include cotton as an "other oilseed" administratively, it would have the same effect as making cotton eligible for the Agricultural Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage programs.

Agricultural Research: The bill includes \$2.8 billion for agricultural research programs, including \$1.13 billion for the Agricultural Research Service and \$830 million for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture. The bill continues the requirement that 15% of competitive grants be used for [USDA-EPSCoR](#). The bill also includes \$1.5 million for addressing opioid abuse in rural communities.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: The bill includes \$906 million for APHIS, \$96 million over the president's request but \$40 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Agricultural Marketing Service: The bill provides \$77 million for the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Farm Service Agency: The bill provides \$1.464 billion for the FSA, including \$1.166 billion appropriation and almost \$298 million in transfers.

Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund: The bill authorizes \$7.163 billion in farm operating and ownership loans, as well as other farm credit programs.

Title II - Conservation Programs

The bill provides \$904 million for conservation programs in the Natural Resources Conservation Service. This would include \$40 million for [watershed flood and prevention operations](#), a level which is \$110 million below FY 2017 enacted levels.

Title III - Rural Development.

Housing Loans: The bill would authorize \$24 billion in loans for single family direct loans, equal to FY 2017 enacted levels. The bill would also authorize \$230 million in multi-family loan guarantees.

Rental Assistance: The bill provides \$1.345 billion in rental assistance.

Water and Wastewater: The bill provides \$1.25 billion in rural water system loans, equal to the FY 2017 enacted level

Rural Utilities Service: The bill includes \$472 million for the RUS.

Title IV - Domestic Food Programs

Women, Infants, and Children: The bill includes \$6.15 billion in discretionary funding for WIC, a level that is \$200 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Mandatory Programs: The bill includes \$4.28 billion in mandatory funding for child nutrition programs, a level that is \$1.5 billion above the FY 2017 enacted levels, and \$73.6 billion in mandatory funding for SNAP (food stamps), a level that is \$4.87 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Title V - Foreign Assistance and Related Programs

Food for Peace: The bill would include \$1.4 billion in funding for Food for Peace Title II grants.

McGovern-Dole: The bill would include \$201.6 million for the McGovern-Dole international food for education program, a level that is equal to the FY 2017 enacted level.

The bill does not include the president's request for \$15 million to purchase food in-country for international assistance, rather than purchasing it in the U.S. and paying shipping costs.

Title VI - Related Agencies

FDA: The bill provides \$2.8 billion in discretionary funding along with authority to spend \$2.386 billion in user fees, for a total of \$5.2 billion in funding for the FDA.

Major Policy Provisions

The bill continues the current-law prohibition on the use of funds for the FDA to allow the genetic modification of embryos.

The bill continues the current-law provisions allowing states to seek exemption from the whole grain nutrition standards, give schools flexibility if they want to serve low-fat flavored milk, and will allow schools to remain in compliance with the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 even if they do not meet further sodium reduction standards.

Division C: Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations

The bill would provide \$53.935 billion in discretionary funding for this bill, a level that is \$2.62 billion below FY 2017 and \$4.8 billion above the President's requested level.

Department of Commerce: The bill would provide the Department of Commerce \$8.3 billion, \$892 million below the FY17 enacted level

National Institute of Standards and Technology: The bill would provide NIST with \$865 million, \$85 million below the enacted FY17 level. The majority of the funds would be geared toward core research activities to improve competitiveness.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): The bill would provide NOAA with \$4.97 billion, which is \$710 million below the FY17 enacted level and \$140 million above President Trump's requested amount. The bill would continue funding for the Joint Polar Satellite System and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite program to help mitigate potential effects of weather disasters through better prediction.

Department of Justice (DOJ): The bill would provide the DOJ with \$29 billion, a level that is \$349 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

FBI: The Federal Bureau of Investigation would be provided \$8.8 billion, \$48 million above FY17 enacted level. It would fund programs including anti-cybercrime, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism.

U.S. Marshals Service (USMS): The bill would provide the USMS with \$2.8 billion, \$88 million above the FY17 enacted level, in order to improve border and immigration enforcement. It would include \$82 million to cover a surge in the detainee population.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): The bill would provide \$19.9 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), \$219 million above the enacted FY17 level. \$4.9 billion would go toward exploration, \$226 million above the FY17 enacted level. \$5.9 billion would go to NASA Science programs, \$94 million above the FY17 enacted level.

National Science Foundation (NSF): The bill would provide \$7.3 billion for the NSF, \$133 million below the FY17 enacted level.

Legal Services Corporation (LSC): The bill would fund the LSC at \$300 million, \$85 million below the FY17 enacted level. It would maintain current restrictions on abortion, representing illegal immigrants, and political activity engagement.

Major Policy Provisions:

Guantanamo Bay: The bill would continue a current law provision to prohibit funds to construct, acquire, or modify a facility in the U.S. to house detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

The bill would continue a current law provision to prohibit funds to transfer or release detainees held at Guantanamo Bay to the United States.

Cuban Trademarks: The bill would prevent funds from being used to approve trademarks for businesses that have been confiscated by the Cuban government without the consent of the original owner or the owner's successor.

Abortion Funding: The bill would continue a current law provision to prohibit federal funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or to preserve the life of the mother. It would ban abortion funding for federal prisoners and would include conscience protections for prison employees. It would also ban LSC fund going to organizations that participate in abortion-related litigation.

Conscience Clause: The bill would continue a current law provision to include conscience protection clause that would prohibit funds to require any person to perform or facilitate in any way the performance of any abortion.

Shotguns: The bill would make permanent a current law provision to prohibit funding to deny the importation of shotguns for sporting purposes.

Relic Firearms: The bill would make permanent a current law provision to prohibit funding to deny the importation of curio and relic firearms.

Firearms Export: The bill would make permanent a current law provision to prohibit funding to restrict the export of firearms to Canada.

Fast and Furious: The bill would make permanent a current law provision to prohibit funding to carry out a Fast and Furious gunwalking operation.

Rifle Reporting: Some conservative may be pleased that the bill includes a provision to prohibit funding for an unauthorized reporting and registration requirement regarding the sale of multiple rifles to the same person.

Marijuana Laws: The bill does not include language that would prevent the government from interfering in state medical marijuana laws.

Immigration Review: The Executive Office for Immigration Review would receive increased funding in order to provide for the hiring of 65 new immigration judge teams, to process cases more efficiently and eliminate a backlog of cases.

EEOC Regulation: Some conservative may be pleased that the bill includes a provision to prohibit funding to implement a new EEOC regulation that requires businesses to report on certain demographic information of the employees.

Division D: Financial Services and General Government

The legislative text for the Financial Services and General Government bill can be found [here](#), and the Committee Report can be found [here](#).

The bill would provide a net total of \$20.231 billion in Fiscal Year 2018 base discretionary budget authority that is subject to the Budget Control Act (BCA) discretionary spending caps.

In thousands of Dollars

| | FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
|--|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Net Total Base Discretionary | 21,515,000 | 22,699,000 | 20,231,000 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|

Net Total Base Discretionary Budget Authority is:

- \$2.468 billion above President Trump’s budget request.
- \$10284 below above the enacted FY 2017 level.

Title I: Department of the Treasury

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11,595,456 | 11,223,000 | 11,550,583 | - 44,873 | + 327,583 |

The Treasury would be appropriated \$11.551 billion, a level that is \$328 million above President Trump’s budget request and \$45 billion above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Treasury (Non-IRS): The non-IRS functions of the Treasury would be appropriated a net total of \$645 million.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund: The bill would rescind \$876 million from the [Treasury Forfeiture Fund](#) in FY 2018. The fund is populated by assets seized pursuant to law-enforcement activities by the Treasury and certain Homeland Security agencies and is then available to support a [number of law enforcement activities](#). A smaller rescission of these funds means that more resources are available for law enforcement activities. This provision is a “change in mandatory program” (CHIMP).

Internal Revenue Service (IRS): The bill would provide \$11.086 billion for the IRS, which is below the FY 2008 level.

Obamacare Individual Mandate: The bill includes a provision that would prohibit the IRS from implementing the Obamacare Individual Mandate.

Death Tax Regulations: The bill includes a provision that would prohibit the IRS from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing regulations proposed by the Obama administration relating to the valuation of property subject to the Estate tax.

Johnson Amendment: The bill includes a provision that would prohibit the IRS from removing the tax-exempt status of a church for participating in a political campaign unless the IRS Commissioner consents to the determination, the Commissioner notifies Congress of the deamination 90 days before the tax-exempt status is removed.

501(c)(4) Regulations: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit the use of funds for the IRS to issue regulations that would change the definition and standards for 501(c)(4) organizations.

IRS Bonuses: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit bonuses for IRS employees that do not take into account the conduct and tax compliance of each employee.

IRS Rehiring: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit rehiring former IRS employees without taking into account the conduct and tax compliance of the employee.

Targeting: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit the use of funds to target groups and individual citizens based upon their ideological beliefs or for exercising their First Amendment rights.

IRS Conferences: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit funds for IRS conferences that fail to comply with the Inspector General’s recommendations.

IRS Videos: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit funds for wasteful videos that have not been reviewed for “cost, topic, tone, and purpose and certified to be appropriate.”

Releasing Confidential Taxpayer Information: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit the use of funds in violation of law that prohibits the release of taxpayer return information by the federal government.

IRS Prepared Tax Returns: The bill includes a current law provision to prohibit the use of funds for the IRS to pre-fill or pre-populate tax returns for taxpayers.

Title II: Executive Office of the President

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 708,983 | 688,329 | 691,285 | - 17,698 | + 2,956 |

The Executive Office of the President would be appropriated \$691 million, a level that is \$3 million above President Trump’s budget request and \$18 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Drug Policy: The bill would provide \$18 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), \$254 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program, and \$109 million for other drug control programs.

Title III: Judiciary

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6,926,960 | 7,227,899 | 7,093,625 | + 165,665 | - 135,274 |

The Judiciary would be appropriated \$7.094 billion, a level that is \$135 million below President Trump’s budget request and \$166 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Supreme Court: The bill would provide \$78.5 million for the Supreme Court.

Defender Services: The bill would provide \$1.11 billion for public defender services.

Title IV: District of Columbia

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 756,268 | 704,070 | 695,570 | - 60,698 | - 8,500 |

Washington D.C. would be appropriated \$696 million, a level that is \$9 million below President Trump's budget request and \$61 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act: The bill would provide \$45 million to implement the SOAR Act.

Abortion Funding: The bill would continue to prohibit the use of federal or local funds to provide for an elective abortion in D.C.

Conscience Clause: The bill would maintain the conscience clause for contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans in D.C.

Needle Exchange: The bill would continue to prohibit the use of federal funds for D.C.s drug needle exchange program.

Marijuana: The bill would continue to prohibit the use of federal or local funds to legalize or reduce the penalties against controlled substances including marijuana.

Local Budget Autonomy: The bill includes a provision that would repeal the Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.

Assisted Suicide: The bill includes a provision hat would prohibit funds to enact any law or rule allowing assisted suicide and would repeal the District of Columbia Death With Dignity Act of 2016.

Title V: Independent Agencies

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1,528,258 | 2,859,840 | 255,437 | - 1,272,821 | - 2,604,403 |

The independent agencies funded by the bill would be appropriated \$255 million, a level that is \$2.6 billion below President Trump's budget request and \$1.273 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level.

SEC: The bill would provide \$1.897 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The bill would also permanently rescind the unobligated balances in the SEC's "Reserve Fund" slush fund created by Dodd-Frank.

SBA: The bill would provide \$848 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA).

This includes \$186 million for the Disaster Loans Program.

Notable Provisions:

CHOICE Act: The bill includes a number of provisions from [H.R. 10, the Financial CHOICE Act](#), which passed the House of Representatives on June 8, 2017, by a [233 – 186](#) vote. The bill includes provisions that would repeal directed rulemaking, repeal the Volcker Rule, and bring agencies into the appropriations process.

Financial Institution Bankruptcy Act: The bill includes the text of [H.R. 1667, the Financial Institution Bankruptcy Act of 2017](#), which passed by the House of Representatives on April 5, 2017, by a voice vote. This legislation would establish a new subchapter in the bankruptcy code to cover large financial institutions, imposing losses on shareholders and creditors rather than on taxpayers as under a Dodd-Frank proceeding.

Abortion Funding: The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to pay for an abortion, including the administrative expenses of a Federal Health Benefits Program (FEHB) that provides coverage for abortion.

The bill also includes a provision prohibiting funding for the administrative expenses of an Obamacare Multi-State plan that provides coverage for abortion.

Political Disclosure: The bill would prohibit the SEC from requiring the disclosure of contributions to tax exempt organizations or trade associations.

The bill also includes a provision that would prohibit funds to require a federal contractor to disclose political contributions.

Disclosure of Communications: The bill includes a provision that would prohibit the use of funds by a governmental entity to require the disclosure by electronic communications service providers of the contents of electronic communications without a warrant.

Unions: The bill includes a provision that would prohibit the disclosure of an employee's home address to labor unions.

Contraception Coverage and Conscience Protection: The bill includes a provision that would require FEHBP plans to include contraceptive coverage, but provides a conscience protection exemption to religious plans.

DACA: The bill *does not* include an amendment originally adopted in Committee that would have allowed those in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program to be eligible for federal employment.

Division E: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act

The bill would provide a total of \$44.3 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, an increase that is \$1.9 billion above the FY 2017 enacted level. It would also provide \$6.8 billion in cap-exempt Disaster relief funding for Federal Emergency Management Agency.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (USCBP): The Omnibus would provide a total of \$13.8 billion in discretionary appropriations for USCBP, a level that is \$1.6 billion above the enacted FY 2017 level.

Funding in the bill would be in addition to the \$1.6 billion for barrier construction that was previously approved as part of a self-executing rule for the [Make America Secure Appropriations Act](#). Wall funding is perhaps the most contentious part of the Omnibus, with President Trump threatening a shutdown should the barrier not be funded in the final FY 2018 spending bill.

USCBP funding would also provide amounts to hire new border patrol agents and acquire new technology, aircraft, sensors, and non-intrusive inspection equipment.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): The bill would provide a total of \$7 billion in discretionary appropriations for ICE, a level that is \$619.7 million above the FY 2017 enacted level. Funding would be geared toward the hiring of additional law enforcement officer and support staff, domestic and international investigations programs, and detention and removal programs.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA): The bill would provide a total of \$7.2 billion in discretionary funding for the TSA, a level that is \$159.8 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Coast Guard: The bill would provide \$10.5 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Coast Guard, a level that is \$31.7 million below the FY 2017 enacted level. This would include the 2.1% military pay increase and readiness resources.

Secret Service: The bill would provide \$2 billion for the Secret Service, a level that is \$101 million below the FY 2017 enacted level. The decrease in funding accounts for the close of the previous campaign cycle.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The bill would provide a total of \$11.4 billion for FEMA. Of this amount, \$6.79 billion would go to the disaster relief funding and would not be counted against the discretionary cap. The Disaster Relief fund would in total receive \$7.3 billion. The legislation would also include \$2.7 billion for FEMA grant programs.

The bill includes \$41 million in FEMA funding to reimburse law enforcement for costs associated with protecting the residences of President Trump, primarily in New York and Florida.

The Budget Control Act (BCA) allows for spending above the normal discretionary spending caps for [disaster relief activities](#) carried out under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. These activities are primarily funded by appropriations to Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). The amount of appropriations that is permitted to be designated as cap-exempt disaster funding each year is calculated by an average of the last ten years of actual disaster spending (exempting the highest and lowest amounts). If any amount from the average calculated in the previous year is unused, then it can be applied to the next year's amount.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS): Most CIS activities obtain funding through fee collection. The bill does however appropriate \$131 million to fund the E-Verify program in preparation for taking the program nation-wide.

Major Provisions:

Abortion Funding: The bill includes a provision to prohibit federal funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to provide for abortions, except in certain life-threatening cases, rape, and incest.

The bill includes a conscience protection clause to prohibit ICE from requiring any person to perform an abortion.

Guantanamo Bay: The bill would continue a provision to prohibit funds to transfer or release detainees from Guantanamo Bay.

Visa Overstay Data: Sec. 107 of the bill would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to

Congress a report on the amount of visa overstays estimated to have occurred in FY 2017.

Importation of Prescription Drugs from Canada: Sec. 206 of the bill prohibits the use of funds to prevent an individual from importing for personal use from Canada prescription drugs that comply with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Jones Act for SPR: Sec. 207 of the bill would prohibit the use of funds to waive the Jones Act with respect to the transportation of crude oil distributed to and from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) “until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels”. Under current law, the secretary may waive the navigation or vessel-inspection laws when necessary in the interest of national defense. As described in the [RSC Budget](#), “The Jones Act requires that cargo shipped between U.S. ports be carried on a U.S. built, U.S. flagged vessel that is staffed by a crew that is at least 75 percent American. It is a purely protectionist policy meant to subsidize the domestic shipping industry and union bosses by outlawing competition. This stifles innovation and competition, keeps prices high, and ultimately hurts consumers.”

Importation of Confiscated Cuban Property: The bill would prohibit the use of funds to approve the importation of confiscated Cuban property.

Transfer of Firearms to Gun Cartels: Sec. 523 would prohibit funds from being used to transfer firearms to individuals that are members or are suspected to be members of a drug cartel through a process known as “gunwalking,” unless law enforcement personnel monitors the control of the firearms at all times.

H-2A Visas: The committee adopted an amendment that would open H-2A visas to all agricultural areas, effectively allowing visa recipients to work in non-seasonal agricultural positions.

Charlie Gard: Sec. 539 of the bill would make Charlie Gard and his parents eligible for lawful permanent resident status.

Division F: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2017

The bill would provide \$156 billion for this bill, a level that is about \$5 billion below the enacted FY 2017 level.

Department of Labor: The bill would provide \$10.8 billion for the Department of Labor, \$1.3 billion below the enacted FY 2017 level.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The bill would appropriate \$7 billion for the CDC, \$198 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level but \$1 billion above the President’s budget request.

National Institutes of Health (NIH): The bill would provide \$35.2 billion to the NIH, a level that is \$1 billion above the enacted FY 2017 level. This increase is above the previous BCA cap-exempt increase authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA): The bill would appropriate \$3.5 billion for SAMHSA, about \$306 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

LIHEAP: The bill would provide \$3.4 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), equivalent to FY 2017 enacted levels.

[President Trump's budget](#) would eliminate this program because LIHEAP “is a lower-impact program and is unable to demonstrate strong performance outcomes.”

Refugee and Entrant Assistance: The bill would provide \$1.02 billion for Refugee and Entrant assistance, about \$652 below the FY 2017 enacted level. Within this total, \$320 million is for transitional and medical services, \$175 million is for refugee support services, \$498 million is for unaccompanied minors, \$18.8 million is for victims of trafficking and \$10.7 million is for victims of trafficking.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): The bill would provide \$1.7 billion for the SSBG.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF): The bill would provide \$1.7 billion for the PHSSEF, \$221 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Medicaid: The bill provides the appropriation for Medicaid payments to states. [Medicaid is an appropriated entitlement](#) that requires the enactment of appropriations bills for funding.

Title X Family Planning: The bill would not provide funding for Title X Family Planning, eliminating \$286 million in taxpayer dollars from supporting this program, which is a major source of funding for Planned Parenthood.

Department of Education: The bill would provide \$66 billion for the Department of Education, a level that is \$2.4 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Pell Grants: The bill would rescind \$3.3 billion of the total \$8.5 billion Pell surplus.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting: The bill would provide the Corporation for Public Broadcasting with a \$445 million advance appropriation for FY 2020, level funding with FY 2017. [President Trump's budget](#) would eliminate this program.

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS): The bill would provide \$1 billion for the CNCS, level funding with FY 2017. [President Trump's budget](#) would eliminate this program.

Major Policy Provisions:

Defunding Obamacare: The bill includes a provision that prohibits the use of funds made available in this act to be used to implement, administer, enforce, or further any provision of Obamacare except the rate setting for calendar year 2018 and FY 2019 for Medicare and certain regulations relating to drug pricing in 2018.

The bill also includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the Obamacare Navigators program.

Obamacare Risk Corridor: The bill continues a current law provision that would prohibit the use of funds to be used for the Obamacare Risk Corridor program.

Hyde Amendment: Many conservatives will be pleased that the bill continues the Hyde amendment to prohibit funding for abortion by the bill.

Conscience Protection: Many conservatives will be pleased that the bill includes the text of the Health Care Conscience Rights Act (the Conscience Protection Act).

Embryo Protection: The bill continues a current law provision to prohibit the use of funds for certain research involving human embryos.

Fiduciary Rule: The bill includes a provision to prohibit implementation of the Obama Department of Labor Fiduciary rule.

Joint Employer Standard: The bill includes a provision to prohibit implementation of the Obama NLRB Joint Employer standard.

Second Amendment Protection: Conservatives will be pleased that the bill continues a long-standing provision to prohibit using federal funds to advocate or promote gun control.

Division G: Department of State and Foreign Operations

The legislative text for the State and Foreign Operations bill can be found [here](#), and the Committee Report can be found [here](#).

The bill would provide a net total of \$35.345 billion in Fiscal Year 2018 base discretionary budget authority that is subject to the Budget Control Act (BCA) discretionary spending caps.

In thousands of Dollars

| | FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Net Total Base Discretionary | 40,886,000 | 28,504,362 | 35,345,000 |

Net Total Base Discretionary Budget Authority is:

- \$6.84 billion above President Trump's budget request.
- \$5.541 billion above the enacted FY 2017 level.

The bill also includes \$12.019 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO/GWOT) funding that is exempt from the BCA spending caps.

In total, the bill would provide \$47.4 billion in appropriations for the Department of State and foreign operations.

Title I: Department of State

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11,218,224 | 9,143,750 | 11,337,045 | + 118,821 | + 2,193,295 |

The Department of State would be appropriated \$11.337 billion, a level that is \$2.193 billion above President Trump's budget request and \$119 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Diplomatic and Consular Affairs: The bill would provide \$5.4 billion in base funding for Diplomatic and Consular Affairs, in addition to \$3 billion in OCO funding.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs: The bill would provide \$590.9 million for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance: The bill would provide \$2.2 billion in base funding for Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance, in addition to \$72 million in OCO funding.

Contributions to International Organizations: The bill would provide \$1.1 billion in base funding for contributions to international organizations, in addition to \$96 million in OCO funding.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities: The bill would provide \$529.9 million for in base funding for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities, in addition to \$966 million in OCO funding.

Broadcasting Board of Governors: The bill would provide \$769.7 million for the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

U.S. Institute of Peace: The bill would provide \$35.3 million for the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Title II: United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1,447,194 | 1,272,777 | 1,377,891 | - 69,303 | + 105,114 |

The USAID would be appropriated \$1.338 billion, a level that is \$105 million above President Trump's budget request and \$69 million below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Title III: Bilateral Economic Assistance

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16,138,699 | 11,391,043 | 16,246,134 | + 107,435 | + 4,855,091 |

Bilateral Economic Assistance would be appropriated \$16.246 billion, a level that is \$4.855 billion above President Trump's budget request and \$107 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Global Health Programs: The bill would provide \$8.3 billion for Global Health Programs.

Development Assistance: The bill would provide \$2.8 billion for Development Assistance. The President's budget proposed eliminating this account.

International Disaster Assistance: The bill would provide \$1 billion for International Disaster Assistance.

Migration and Refugee Assistance: The bill would provide \$877.8 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance, in addition to \$2.2 billion in OCO funding.

Title IV: International Security Economic Assistance

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6,421,506 | 5,901,489 | 7,332,076 | + 910,570 | + 1,430,587 |

International Security Assistance would be appropriated \$7.332 billion, a level that is \$1.43 billion above President Trump’s budget request and \$911 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Foreign Military Financing Program: The bill would provide \$5.6 billion for the Foreign Military Financing Program, in addition to \$460 million in OCO funding. This includes \$3.1 billion for Israel and \$1.3 billion for Egypt.

Title V: Multilateral Assistance

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2,109,577 | 1,480,498 | 887,861 | - 1,231,716 | - 602,637 |

Multilateral Assistance would be appropriated \$888 million, a level that is \$603 million below President Trump’s budget request and \$1.232 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level.

Title VI: Export and Investment Assistance

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - 590,300 | - 361,295 | - 372,200 | + 218,100 | - 10,95 |

Export-Import Bank: Many conservatives will be concerned that the bill would provide an appropriation of \$95.5 million for administrative expenses of the Ex-Im bank.

OPIC: Many conservatives will be concerned that the bill would provide total appropriations of \$70.8 million for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

Title VIII: Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

Net Total Discretionary in Thousands of Dollars

| FY17 Enacted | FY18 President's Request | FY18 House Level | New FY18 vs 17 Enacted | New FY18 vs President |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16,485,000 | 12,017,464 | 12,019,000 | - 4,466,000 | + 1,536 |

OCO would be appropriated \$12.019 billion, a level that is \$2 million above President Trump's budget request and \$4.466 billion below the FY 17 enacted level.

Major Policy Provisions:

Pro Life Provisions: The bill continues current law pro-life provision, including the:

- "Tiahrt Amendment," which ensures family planning programs are voluntary.
- "Helms Amendment," which bans foreign aid from being spent on abortions.
- "Kemp-Kasten Amendment," which prohibits funds to organizations the President determines to support coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

Mexico City Policy: The bill reinstates and expands the Mexico City Policy, to make foreign NGOs that perform and promote abortion overseas ineligible for US funds. On January 23, 2017 the Trump Administration issued a [Presidential Memorandum](#) reinstating the Mexico City Policy and applying it to all Global Health funding.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): The bill prohibits funds for the UNFPA.

Ex-Im Bank Quorum Requirement: Many conservatives may be concerned that the bill includes a Dent Amendment that would eliminate the quorum requirement for the Board of Directors for the Export-Import Bank through September 30, 2019. Under current law, the Board of the Ex-Im Bank must have a quorum of at least three members in order to conduct official business, including approving transactions exceeding \$10 million. The Board currently consists of two members, with two additional members having been nominated by President Trump but who have not been confirmed by the Senate.

This is an authorizing provision, an could be struck by a point of order on the House floor if it is left exposed by the Rules Committee pursuant to a request from the Financial Services Committee under the [Arney Protocol](#).

Green Climate Fund: The bill provides that "None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available as a contribution, grant, or any other payment to the Green Climate Fund."

Prohibition on Assistance to State Sponsors of Terror: The bill would prohibit funds for assistance for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, and Syria.

Prohibition on Assistance to Coups: The bill would prohibit funds for assistance to countries where the democratically elected government is deposed by a military coup.

U.N. Arms Trade Treaty: The bill would prohibit funding to implement the UN Arms Trade Treaty unless ratified by the Senate.

Guantanamo: The bill would require the Secretary of State to notify Congress within 5 days after the conclusion of an agreement with a country to receive a Guantanamo detainee with the details of the agreement.

Division H: Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development

The Bill would provide \$56.5 billion for this bill, a level that is \$2.067 billion below the FY 2017 enacted level.

TIGER Grants: Some conservatives may be pleased that the Bill does not fund TIGER Grants, as requested by [President Trump](#).

As described by the [RSC budget](#), “TIGER Grants, also called the National Infrastructure Investment Program, were created by President Obama’s failed Stimulus law. The program is particularly problematic because projects are selected by the administration, often for political purposes (Democrat districts received 69 percent of funding during the Obama administration), and go towards projects that would be [more appropriately funded by state or local governments](#). [GAO](#) has found problems with the funding decisions made by the administration under this program.³⁹⁴ The TIGER program is a remarkably poor investment, and Congress chose not to reauthorize it in the highway bill signed into law by President Obama in 2015. Ending appropriations for TIGER Grants beginning in FY 2018 would save taxpayers \$500 million each year. The president’s Budget Blueprint calls for ending this unauthorized program.”

Essential Air Service (EAS) (Payments to Air Carriers): The Bill would provide EAS with \$150 in discretionary funding. This program also receives mandatory funding.

[President Trump](#) has requested that Congress eliminate this wasteful program because “EAS flights are not full and have high subsidy costs per passenger. Several EAS-eligible communities are relatively close to major airports, and communities that have EAS could be served by other existing modes of transportation.”

The [RSC](#) budget would also eliminate EAS.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): The bill would provide a total of \$16.58 billion in budgetary resources for the FAA.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): The Bill would provide \$44.2 billion from the Highway trust Fund for the FHWA highway program.

Amtrak: The Bill would provide \$1.428 billion for Amtrak.

[President Trump](#) has requested that Congress eliminate federal funding for Amtrak’s money-losing long distance service, which comprises \$1.2 billion of this funding.

The Bill continues a current law provision limiting Amtrak overtime to \$35,000 per employee.

Some conservatives may be concerned the fact that Amtrak loses millions each year on its food and beverage service, the Bill does not include a provision to prohibit the use of taxpayer funds to subsidize these losses.

Some conservatives may be further concerned that the bill does not prohibit funding for high speed rail in locations other than California.

Mass Transit: The Bill would provide \$9.7 billion from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit.

New Starts (Capital Investment Grants): The Bill would provide \$1.75 billion for the New Starts Capital Investment Grants program.

As described by the [RSC Budget](#), “The New Starts Program, sometimes called Capital Investment Grants, provides billions in subsidies to local transit for capital improvements to fixed-guideway projects, including streetcars, subways, and dedicated bus lanes. Often these projects are inefficient and fail to reduce congestion. Because this program subsidizes only new projects, it incentivizes transit agencies to build expensive projects without regard to cost, putting taxpayers on the hook for operating costs down the road and diverting funds from adequately maintaining existing roads and other infrastructure.”

[President Trump’s budget](#) proposed to limit funding for this program to “projects with existing full funding grant agreements only. Future investments in new transit projects would be funded by the localities that use and benefit from these localized projects.”

Taxpayer Funding for the D.C. Metro: The Bill would provide a direct appropriation of \$150 million to the D.C. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA).

As described by the [RSC Budget](#), “The federal government should not be directly subsidizing the public transit system of one of the most affluent metropolitan areas in the U.S.”

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Section 8 Housing: The Bill would provide \$20.486 billion for Section 8 Public Housing, a level that is \$195 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Public Housing Capital Fund: The Bill would provide \$1.850 billion for the Capital Fund.

Public Housing Operating Fund: The Bill would provide \$4.4 billion for the Operating Fund.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The Bill would provide \$2.9 billion for the CDBG, which has been unauthorized since 1994.

[President Trump’s budget](#) proposed to eliminate CDBG because “The Federal Government has spent over \$150 billion on this block grant since its inception in 1974, but the program is not well-targeted to the poorest populations and has not demonstrated results.”

Project Based Rental Assistance: The Bill would provide \$11.082 billion for Project Based Rental Assistance, a level that is \$501 million above the FY 2017 enacted level.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: The Bill would prohibit the use of funds to implement the Obama administration’s [Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing](#) zoning rule.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

The Agriculture Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 12, 2017](#), and reported by a voice vote.

The Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 13, 2017](#), and reported by a 31-21 vote.

The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 13, 2017](#), and reported by a 31-21 vote.

The Homeland Security Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 18, 2017](#), and reported by a 30-22 vote.

The Interior Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 18, 2017](#), and reported by a 30-21 vote.

The Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill was marked up [on July 19, 2017](#), and reported by a 28-22 vote.

The State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 19, 2017](#), and reported by a voice vote.

The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 17, 2017](#), and reported by a 31-20 vote.

The House passed [H.R. 3219, the Make America Secure Appropriations Act](#), consisting of the Defense, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans' Affairs, and Energy and Water Appropriations bills, as well as \$1.6 billion in Homeland Security border wall funding on July 27, 2017, by a [235 – 192](#) vote.

The Defense Appropriations bill was marked up on [June 29, 2017](#), and reported by a voice vote.

The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill was marked up on [June 15, 2017](#), and reported by a voice vote.

The Energy and Water Appropriations bill was marked up on [July 12, 2017](#), and reported by a voice vote.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations bill was marked up on [June 29, 2017](#), and reported by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

According to the [Statement of Administration Policy](#), "If H.R. 3354 were presented to the President in its current form, his advisors would recommend that he sign the bill into law."

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

"Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution. The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law" In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States" Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use."

NOTE: *RSC Legislative Bulletins are for informational purposes only and should not be taken as statements of support or opposition from the Republican Study Committee.*

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