



Budget Brief 18-06, March 30, 2018

FY 2018 Omnibus: Trillions of Pennies from Heaven

By FFIS Staff • For more information, contact: Matthew Reese • 202-624-7889 • mreese@ffis.org

Summary

For the first time in some time, states will see notable increases in many discretionary grant programs in fiscal year (FY) 2018, and almost no funding reductions. In the wake of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2018 (BBA), which raised discretionary spending caps under the Budget Control Act (see [Budget Brief 18-04](#)), Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-141). The bill was signed on March 23, the expiration date of the fifth continuing resolution that had provided FY 2018 funding absent appropriations.

The omnibus is notable for reasons beyond its generous spending. It also creates new grant programs that target funds to areas of congressional interest. The most prominent of these are opioid abuse, infrastructure, school violence, and lead in drinking water.

This *Budget Brief* describes funding and policy provisions in the omnibus that are relevant to states. Table 1 lists funding for selected grant programs. Compared to FY 2017, states will see a 9% increase in the discretionary programs included on the table; mandatory programs are estimated to increase 3%.

Infrastructure

Additional infrastructure funding in the omnibus includes:

- \$2.5 billion in for highways
- \$834 million for transit
- \$1 billion increase for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER grants) relative to FY 2017
- \$600 million for rural broadband access (Department of Agriculture [USDA])
- \$500 million for water and waste activities in rural areas (USDA)
- \$1 billion for high-priority airport construction
- \$600 million for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, and \$53 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program

- Additional funding for rail projects, including \$250 million for Positive Train Control deployment grants
- \$918 million for Army Corps and Bureau of Reclamation projects

More information is provided in the agency subsections of this brief.

Opioids

The omnibus includes almost \$4 billion to address the opioid epidemic. Funding is widespread, but primarily in the departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Justice (DOJ). The table below highlights funding for grant programs; the agreement also provides non-grant funding.

Funding for Programs to Address Prescription Drug Abuse				
(\$ in thousands)				
Agency/Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)				
Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention for States	\$112,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illicit Opioid Use Risk Factors	13,579	N/A	N/A	N/A
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance 1/	N/A	475,579	N/A	N/A
Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA)				
Community Health Centers (opioid prevention/treatment set-aside) 2/	50,000	200,000	150,000	300%
National Health Services Corps (improve access to opioid and substance abuse treatment in rural and underserved areas)	N/A	105,000	N/A	N/A
<i>Rural Communities Opioid Response</i>	N/A	30,000	N/A	N/A
Rural Communities Opioids Response	0	100,000	100,000	N/A
Rural Health Opioid Program	2,436	0	-2,436	-100%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)				
Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for Prescription Drug and Opioid Addiction 3/	56,000	84,000	28,000	50%
Opioid treatment programs/regulatory activities	8,724	8,724	0	0%
Strategic Prevention Framework Rx	10,000	10,000	0	0%
Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Related Deaths	12,000	12,000	0	0%
State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants 4/	500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	200%
First Responder Training 5/	12,000	36,000	24,000	200%
Improving Access to Overdose Treatment	1,000	1,000	0	0%
Building Communities of Recovery	3,000	5,000	2,000	67%
Services Grant Program for Residential Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum Women	19,931	29,931	10,000	50%
<i>Improving Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum Women Pilot 6/</i>	4,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Department of Justice				
Anti-Heroin Task Force	10,000	32,000	22,000	220%
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	14,000	30,000	16,000	114%
Adult Drug Courts (includes Veterans Treatment Courts)	50,000	95,000	45,000	90%
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	14,000	30,000	16,000	114%
Mentally Ill Offender Act	12,000	30,000	18,000	150%
Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program	13,000	145,000	132,000	1015%
Reaching Youth Impacted by Opioids (two programs)	N/A	22,000	N/A	N/A
Total	\$913,670	\$2,951,234	\$2,037,564	223%
1/ The FY 2018 omnibus combines the two CDC programs into a single budget line. Funds are to advance the understanding of the epidemic and scale up state prevention activities; includes \$10 million for a nationwide awareness and education campaign.				
2/ The FY 2018 set-aside is to improve mental health and substance use disorder prevention and treatment. The FY 2017 budget provided separate set-asides for mental health and opioids.				
3/ FY 2018 includes a new \$5 million set-aside for tribes.				
4/ The FY 2018 omnibus provided \$1 billion, in addition to the \$500 million in the 21st Century Cures Act. Of the total, \$50 million is for tribes.				
5/ The FY 2018 includes an \$18 million rural set-aside.				
6/ The FY 2018 omnibus does not specify the portion of funding to be set aside for the Improving Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum Women Pilot. Authorizing legislation allows up to 25% of the total for the pilot.				

As shown on the previous table, the budget funds three new initiatives:

- National Health Service Corps expands eligibility for loan repayment awards to include substance use disorder counselors.
- Rural Communities Opioids Response supports treatment and prevention, with a focus on communities at highest risk for substance use disorder.
- Reaching Youth Impacted by Opioids provides \$8 million for Title V Delinquency Prevention grants and \$14 million for youth mentoring grants to state, local, and tribal governments to develop programs for youth and families impacted by opioids and drug addiction.

It also includes legislative directives for State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants (Opioid STR):

- Recommends that states be given flexibility to direct resources based on local need (in response to SAMHSA restricting funding for prevention activities)
- Directs the additional \$1 billion to be allocated as follows:
 - \$50 million set-aside for tribes
 - 15% set-aside for states with the highest age-adjusted mortality rate due to opioid disorder
 - Not more than 2% for federal administrative expenses, training, technical assistance, and evaluation
 - Remaining funds allocated to states and territories by formula using national survey results that the secretary of HHS determines are the most objective and reliable measure of drug use and drug-related deaths
 - \$4 million minimum for states and the District of Columbia
- Requires SAMHSA to report on how states have spent funds, and to submit a program evaluation

Agriculture and Nutrition

Funding changes for major agriculture and nutrition programs are reflected on Table 1. Other changes of note are discussed below.

Agriculture

Rural broadband. The bill includes \$600 million for a pilot program to expand broadband access, for which states, local governments, and tribes are eligible.

Rural water and waste. The bill includes an additional \$500 million for water and waste grants and loans to address infrastructure needs in rural areas, of which not more than \$495 million is for grants. This adds to loan subsidies, direct loans, and other funds provided through the Rural Utilities Service.

Nutrition

SNAP and WIC. The bill provides \$74 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), a decrease from \$78.5 billion in FY 2017. Most of the decrease is driven by falling benefit costs; funding for state administrative costs received a modest increase. The bill provides \$6.2 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

(WIC), down from \$6.35 billion in FY 2017. Both benefit reductions are reportedly due to falling caseloads and food prices.

SNAP fees. The law extends prohibitions on charging certain electronic benefit transfer (EBT) fees for food assistance transactions.

New child nutrition appropriations. The budget appropriates \$5 million for the farm-to-school program, in addition to \$5 million in mandatory funding currently provided. It also provides \$2 million to develop training programs for school nutrition personnel, and increases funding for Summer EBT by \$5 million, directing USDA to expand the program into new states and areas. The table below summarizes funding for major nutrition programs.

Funding for Major Nutrition Programs				
(\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017 1/	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
School Lunch Program	\$12,413,673	\$13,133,155	\$719,482	6%
School Breakfast Program	4,489,379	4,807,380	318,001	7%
Child and Adult Care Food Program	3,658,373	3,832,748	174,375	5%
Summer Food Service Program	589,701	563,817	-25,884	-4%
Special Milk Program	8,116	8,188	73	1%
State Administration Expenses	282,467	297,278	14,811	5%
School meals equipment grants	31,892	30,000	-1,892	-6%
Summer EBT demonstration	22,957	28,000	5,043	22%

1/ FY 2017 amounts reflect obligations.

Commerce

Census. The bill provides \$2.5 billion for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account of the Bureau of the Census, an increase of \$1.3 billion. The bill provides approximately half of the amount needed to prepare for the 2020 Census in both FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Education

As Table 1 shows, major education programs received either level funding or increases in FY 2018. Notable among these is a \$700 million (175%) increase in the Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) block grant. SSAE is authorized at \$1.6 billion for FY 2018, and funded at \$1.1 billion. The committee report for this program stresses that SSAE can fund a wide range of activities, including those related to school violence prevention and response.

The theme of preventing and responding to school violence also is evident under the Safe Schools and Citizenship Education account, where national activities received a 32% increase for expanding programs to ensure a safe learning environment, preventing school violence, and providing services in response to incidents. It is listed on the next table, along with other selected programs not included on Table 1.

Statewide Family Engagement Centers, authorized in the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) at \$10 million, were funded for the first time (at the authorized level).

Funding for Selected Education Grants (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
<i>Education for the Disadvantaged</i>				
Targeted Grants	\$3,819,050	\$3,969,050	\$150,000	4%
Education Finance Incentive Grants	3,819,050	3,969,050	150,000	4%
<i>Impact Aid</i>				
Payments for Federal Property	68,813	73,313	4,500	7%
<i>Innovation and Improvement</i>				
Education Innovation and Research	100,000	120,000	20,000	20%
Charter School Grants	342,172	400,000	57,828	17%
Magnet Schools Assistance	97,647	105,000	7,353	8%
Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)	65,000	75,000	10,000	15%
Arts in Education	27,000	29,000	2,000	7%
Javits Gifted and Talented	12,000	12,000	0	0%
Statewide Family Engagement Centers	0	10,000	10,000	N/A
<i>Safe Schools and Citizenship Education</i>				
Promise Neighborhoods	\$73,254	\$78,254	5,000	7%
School Safety National Activities	68,000	90,000	22,000	32%
<i>Special Education</i>				
Preschool Grants	368,238	381,120	12,882	3%
Grants for Infants and Families	458,556	470,000	11,444	2%
<i>Higher Education</i>				
Federal TRIO Programs	950,000	1,010,000	60,000	6%
GEAR UP	339,754	350,000	10,246	3%

Election Assistance

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA, P.L. 107-252) was enacted after the presidential election of 2000, to improve state voting systems. It has not been funded in recent years, but the FY 2018 budget provides \$380 million for payments to states to improve the administration of elections for federal office, including enhancing election technology and making election security improvements, as authorized under HAVA. Payments to states are to be made within 45 days of the budget's enactment, and states are required to provide a 5% state contribution not later than two years after receiving a payment. States may use funding to:

- replace voting equipment that only records a vote electronically with equipment that produces a paper record
- implement a post-election audit system
- upgrade election-related computer systems to address cyber vulnerabilities
- facilitate cybersecurity training for the state chief election official's office and local election officials

- implement established cybersecurity best practices for election systems
- fund other activities to improve the security of elections for federal office

Under HAVA, state allocations, known as “requirement payments,” are based on each state’s share of voting-age population.

Environment

The largest grant programs in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received big increases in FY 2018, as shown on Table 1.

As in recent years, the budget rescinds unobligated balances from the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account (-\$96.198 million). EPA is directed to apply the rescission to new obligation authority across programs by formula. FFIS estimates that the rescission equates to a cut of about -2.3%, which will affect all infrastructure and categorical grants, many of which are listed in the next table at their appropriated (pre-rescission) levels.

Most programs have been level-funded. One exception is Multipurpose Grants, which were zeroed out in FY 2017 but funded in FY 2018. The congressional report attributes this restoration to the expectation that states will take “a leading role in compliance with environmental cleanup.”

The omnibus funds new grant programs that were authorized in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (P.L. 114-322), enacted in December 2016. All were authorized for FYs 2017-2021. They include:

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water. The budget provides \$10 million for competitive grants to water systems for lead-reduction projects. These grants are authorized at \$60 million per year, and require a 20% non-federal share.

Funding for Selected Environmental Protection Agency Programs				
(\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
<i>Selected Infrastructure Grants</i>				
Diesel Emissions Grants	\$60,000	\$75,000	\$15,000	25%
Alaska Native Villages	20,000	20,000	0	0%
Mexico Border	10,000	10,000	0	0%
Targeted Airshed Grants	30,000	40,000	10,000	33%
<i>Selected Categorical Grants</i>				
Beaches Protection	9,549	9,549	0	0%
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	99,693	99,693	0	0%
Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	170,915	170,915	0	0%
Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	230,806	230,806	0	0%
Public Water System Supervision	101,963	101,963	0	0%
Radon	8,051	8,051	0	0%
State and Local Air Quality Management	228,219	228,219	0	0%
Multipurpose Grants	0	10,000	10,000	N/A

Lead Testing. The bill provides \$20 million to begin a grant program for voluntary testing of drinking water for lead contaminants at schools and child care facilities. This is the authorized funding level. States are the grant recipients, but local educational agencies may receive funds directly if a state declines to participate. The grant includes a “supplement, not supplant” provision.

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities. This program is authorized at \$60 million and the omnibus provides \$20 million. It targets water systems in disadvantaged communities, or states acting on behalf of such communities.

Health

HRSA. The next table provides funding details for HRSA programs not included on Table 1. Rural health programs received a sizeable increase, especially when including the new Rural Communities Opioids Response discussed above. In addition, the omnibus funds two new programs authorized by the 21st Century Cures Act:

- Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression provides grants to states to train professionals to screen, assess, and treat maternal depression in women who are pregnant or have given birth within 12 months.
- Pediatric Mental Health Care Access provides grants to states, local governments, and tribes to develop and improve pediatric mental health care telehealth access programs.

Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
Health Careers Opportunity Program	\$14,189	\$14,189	\$0	0%
Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	50,000	75,000	25,000	50%
Healthy Start 1/	103,500	110,500	7,000	7%
Universal Newborn Hearing Screening	17,818	17,818	0	0%
Emergency Medical Services for Children	20,162	22,334	2,172	11%
Ryan White - Emergency Assistance (Part A)	655,876	655,876	0	0%
Ryan White - Comprehensive Care Programs (Part B) 2/	1,315,005	1,315,005	0	0%
Poison Control Centers	18,846	20,846	2,000	11%
Rural Outreach Grants	65,500	71,500	6,000	9%
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	43,609	49,609	6,000	14%
State Offices of Rural Health	10,000	10,000	0	0%
Black Lung Clinics	7,266	10,000	2,734	38%
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education	300,000	315,000	15,000	5%
Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A
Pediatric Mental Health Care Access	N/A	10,000	N/A	N/A

1/ The FY 2017 figure excludes \$15 million in response to lead-contaminated drinking water in Flint, Michigan.
2/ Of this total, \$900.3 million is for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, the same as FY 2017.

CDC. The FY 2018 omnibus continues language that directs the transfer of the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF) to specific programs. As in recent years, most of the funds are allocated to CDC programs (\$801 million of \$841 million). The following table lists funding for select CDC programs, identifying programs funded partially or entirely from PPHF transfers. Most programs are level funded or receive small increases; the biggest boost is for Childhood Lead Poisoning.

Funding for Selected CDC Programs (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
Section 317 Immunization Program 1/	\$606,792	\$610,847	\$4,055	1%
HIV Prevention by Health Departments	397,161	397,161	0	0%
Sexually Transmitted Infections	152,310	157,310	5,000	3%
Tuberculosis	142,256	142,256	0	0%
Antibiotic Resistance Initiative	163,000	168,000	5,000	3%
Advanced Molecular Detection	30,000	30,000	0	0%
Emerging Infectious Diseases	147,000	155,457	8,457	6%
Epidemiology and Lab Capacity Program 1/	40,000	40,000	0	0%
Breast and Cervical Cancer	210,000	218,000	8,000	4%
Racial and Ethnic Approach to Community Health (REACH) 1/	50,950	50,950	0	0%
Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Grants 1/	130,037	140,062	10,025	8%
Diabetes Prevention Grants 1/	140,129	148,129	8,000	6%
Childhood Lead Poisoning 1/ 2/	17,000	35,000	18,000	106%
Rape Prevention	44,430	49,430	5,000	11%

1/ Totals include transfers from the PPHF.
2/ The FY 2017 figure excludes \$15 million in response to lead-contaminated drinking water in Flint, Michigan.

SAMHSA. The next table shows funding details for select SAMHSA programs not shown on Table 1. Many mental health programs receive funding increases in FY 2018. Additionally, the omnibus funds three new mental health programs, with the last two authorized by the 21st Century Cures Act:

- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics expands a two-year demonstration program for states to certify community behavioral health clinics; directs SAMHSA to prioritize funds to states that were part of the [demonstration](#) or awarded [planning grants](#).
- Assertive Community Treatment for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness provides grants to states, local governments, and others to establish, create, or maintain treatment programs.
- Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health provides grants to states and non-profit agencies for infant and early childhood mental health promotion, intervention, and treatment.

The FY 2018 omnibus encourages SAMHSA to include states, local governments, Indian tribes, and non-profits as eligible entities when issuing new funding opportunity announcements. It specifically directs SAMHSA to include local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and emergency medical units as eligible entities under Mental Health First Aid.

Funding for Selected SAMHSA Programs (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics	N/A	\$100,000	N/A	N/A
Project AWARE State Grants	57,001	71,001	14,000	25%
Mental Health First Aid	14,963	19,963	5,000	33%
Healthy Transitions	19,951	25,951	6,000	30%
Project LAUNCH	23,605	23,605	0	0%
Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration	49,877	49,877	0	0%
Assisted Outpatient Treatment	15,000	15,000	0	0%
Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment	30,000	30,000	0	0%
Children's Mental Health 1/	119,026	125,000	5,974	5%
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	64,635	64,635	0	0%
Protection and Advocacy	36,146	36,146	0	0%
Assertive Community Treatment for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A
Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health	N/A	5,000	N/A	N/A

1/ FY 2018 omnibus includes a new 10% set-aside for an early interventions demonstration.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Similar to recent years, the omnibus rescinds \$3.6 billion in unspent FY 2018 CHIP allotments and \$3.1 billion from the Child Enrollment Contingency Fund.

National Institutes of Health (NIH). The FY 2018 budget includes language prohibiting HHS from changing the reimbursement of indirect costs for NIH grants by capping them at 10% of total costs.

Homeland Security

The summary table on the following page lists funding under the Federal Assistance account of the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). Grant programs received an 11% increase overall—targeted to a few areas—and Disaster Relief saw an 8% boost. The omnibus also extends the National Flood Insurance Program through July 31, 2018.

Funding for Federal Emergency Management Agency Programs (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
<i>Federal Assistance</i>				
Grants	\$2,709,531	\$3,018,731	\$309,200	11%
State Homeland Security Grant Program	412,000	412,000	0	0%
Operation Stonegarden	55,000	85,000	30,000	55%
Urban Area Security Initiative	580,000	580,000	0	0%
Nonprofit Security Grants	25,000	60,000	35,000	140%
Public Transportation Security Assistance	88,000	88,000	0	0%
Amtrak Security Grants	10,000	10,000	0	0%
Over-the-Road Bus Security	2,000	2,000	0	0%
Port Security	100,000	100,000	0	0%
Firefighter Assistance Grants	345,000	350,000	5,000	1%
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	345,000	350,000	5,000	1%
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	350,000	0	0%
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	100,000	249,200	149,200	149%
Flood Hazard Mapping	177,531	262,531	85,000	48%
Emergency Food and Shelter Grants	120,000	120,000	0	0%
Education, Training, and Exercises	273,927	275,201	1,274	0%
<i>Disaster Relief Fund</i>	7,328,515	7,900,720	572,205	8%
Total for Selected Programs	\$10,311,973	\$11,194,652	\$882,679	9%

Housing and Urban Development

Funding for major housing programs increased significantly in FY 2018. Most major programs saw an increase, as shown on Table 1.

Homeless Assistance Grants. While total funding for Homeless Assistance Grants increased by \$130 million, Emergency Solutions Grants were reduced by -\$40 million, the amount that was provided in FY 2017 (but not in FY 2018) for rapid rehousing in distressed communities. The budget increased a set-aside for a youth homelessness demonstration project, first funded in FY 2016, from \$43 million to \$80 million.

Lead hazards. The budget increased funding for lead hazard reduction from \$145 million to \$230 million, with \$95 million directed towards jurisdictions with the highest lead-based paint abatement needs. It also consolidated two lead hazard programs—Lead Hazard Control and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration—into a single grant.

CHOICE Neighborhoods. The budget provided \$150 million for the Choice Neighborhood Initiative, an increase of \$12.5 million, despite both the House and Senate appropriations committees recommending large cuts.

Human Services

The following table summarizes funding information for selected Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and Administration for Community Living (ACL) programs not included on Table 1. Several programs received sizeable funding increases in FY 2018. Notable among these is a 237% increase for Child Abuse State Grants to help states improve their response to infants and their families affected by substance use disorder.

Refugee Assistance. Similar to the president's budget, the FY 2018 omnibus consolidates three refugee programs—Social Services, Targeted Assistance, and Preventive Health—into a new Support Services program. However, it specifies that funding for individual activities continue at FY 2017 levels. The budget reduces funding for Transitional and Medical Services based on a projected reduction in eligible arrivals. It also maintains language that allows HHS's secretary to use discretionary transfers from other programs to increase funding for refugee assistance by 10% (instead of 3%).

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). As shown on Table 1, the FY 2018 budget provides a \$2.4 billion (83%) increase for CCDBG. The omnibus continues language stipulating that funds should be used to supplement, not supplant, state general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families. It includes new language that prohibits funding to providers where a serious injury or death occurred due to a substantiated health or safety violation.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF). The omnibus provides a new \$20 million set-aside for states and tribes to develop and enhance kinship navigator programs. It also provides an additional \$20 million for Regional Partnership Grants, bringing the post-sequestration total to \$39 million in FY 2018.

Funding for Selected Human Services Programs (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
<i>Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</i>				
Refugee Assistance - Transitional and Medical Services	\$490,000	\$320,000	-\$170,000	-35%
Refugee Assistance - Support Services	N/A	207,201	N/A	N/A
Refugee Assistance - Social Services	155,000	1/	N/A	N/A
Refugee Assistance - Targeted Assistance	47,601	1/	N/A	N/A
Refugee Assistance - Preventive Health	4,700	1/	N/A	N/A
Refugee Assistance - Unaccompanied Minors	948,000	1,303,245	355,245	37%
Runaway and Homeless Youth	101,980	110,280	8,300	8%
Child Abuse State Grants	25,310	85,310	60,000	237%
Community Services: Economic Development and Rural Comm. Facilities	27,383	27,883	500	2%
Adoption Incentive Grants	37,943	75,000	37,057	98%
Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters	151,000	160,000	9,000	6%
<i>Administration for Community Living</i>				
Home and Community-based Supportive Services	350,224	385,074	34,850	10%
Preventive Health	19,848	24,848	5,000	25%
Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans (Title VII)	20,658	21,658	1,000	5%
Family Caregivers	150,586	180,586	30,000	20%
Congregate Meals	450,342	490,342	40,000	9%
Home Delivered Meals	227,342	246,342	19,000	8%
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	160,069	160,069	0	0%
Alzheimer's Disease Demonstrations 2/	19,500	23,500	4,000	21%
Lifespan Respite Care	3,360	4,110	750	22%
Aging and Disability Resources	6,119	8,119	2,000	33%
State Health Insurance Program	47,115	49,115	2,000	4%
Elder Justice and Adult Protective Services Program	10,000	12,000	2,000	20%
State Councils on Developmental Disabilities	73,000	76,000	3,000	4%
Protection and Advocacy	38,734	40,734	2,000	5%
Independent Living State Grants	22,878	24,878	2,000	9%
Assistive Technology	34,000	36,000	2,000	6%

1/ The FY 2018 omnibus consolidates these programs into a new Support Services program.
2/ The FY 2018 omnibus consolidates several Alzheimer's disease programs.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). As in previous years, the budget includes language that restores the 10% transferability of funds from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to SSBG. SSBG is funded at \$1.7 billion, but is reduced to \$1.6 billion because of mandatory sequestration.

Abstinence Education. The BBA of 2018 extended funding for Abstinence Education through FY 2019, and renamed the program Sexual Risk Avoidance Education. The omnibus eliminates the state matching requirement (43% of total costs) for the program.

Head Start. The omnibus includes \$755 million (\$115 million more than in FY 2017) for expansion of Early Head Start, including Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships. It provides a full cost-of-living adjustment for grantees, and includes \$260 million for grantees to increase their program hours.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The budget again allocates all but \$678.5 million using the old formula, which is based on FY 1984 state shares.

Justice

Programs within DOJ are integral to some of the new efforts relating to violence in schools and opioids. Accordingly, budget cuts that have been commonplace for many grant programs are less evident, and some programs received notable increases. In addition, a bill that was being considered in Congress was adopted and funded in the omnibus: the Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). The next table summarizes funding under the JAG account. The main program, JAG formula grants, received a 1% boost. One of its set-asides—Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction—saw its funding more than triple.

Funding for Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grants and Set-Asides				
(\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
<i>JAG Formula Grants</i>	\$334,600	\$339,600	\$5,000	1%
VALOR Initiative	7,500	10,000	2,500	33%
Smart Policing	5,000	5,000	0	0%
Smart Prosecution	2,500	2,500	0	0%
NamUS	2,400	2,400	0	0%
National Training Center to Improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness	2,500	2,500	0	0%
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	6,500	20,000	13,500	208%
John R. Justice Grant Program	2,000	2,000	0	0%
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	10,500	15,500	5,000	48%
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance 1/	N/A	16,000	N/A	N/A
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review 2/	2,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pre-inauguration presidential security	27,000	0	N/A	N/A
<i>Set-Asides Subtotal</i>	<i>68,400</i>	<i>75,900</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>11%</i>
Total JAG	\$403,000	\$415,500	\$12,500	3%

1/ This program received a separate appropriation of \$15 million in FY 2017, rather than a JAG set-aside.
2/ This program received a separate appropriation of \$3 million in FY 2018, rather than a JAG set-aside.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP). The next table summarizes changes in selected OJP grants. The most notable change in this account is a 220% (\$227 million) increase in funds targeting opioids; this also is shown in a separate table that consolidates opioid funding among various federal agencies.

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The OVW account is funded at \$492 million in the omnibus, all of which is provided through a transfer from the Crime Victims Fund (up from a \$326 million transfer last year).

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). The budget funds hiring grants at \$150 million (as shown on Table 1), and stresses that these grants may be used to fund school resource officers.

Crime Victims Fund. The budget increases the cap on the Crime Victims Fund from \$2.573 billion in FY 2017 to \$4.436 billion.

Sanctuary Cities. While rejecting stricter House language regarding compliance with federal reporting requirements, the budget agreement adopts Senate language directing DOJ to ensure that all applicants for JAG, COPS, and State Criminal Alien Assistance Program funds comply with all applicable federal laws.

Funding for Selected Justice Programs (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
<i>State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</i>				
Victims of Trafficking	\$45,000	\$77,000	\$32,000	71%
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog	45,000	47,500	2,500	6%
Body-Worn Camera Initiative	22,500	22,500	0	0%
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	13,000	30,000	17,000	131%
Second Chance Act	68,000	85,000	17,000	25%
DNA Initiative	125,000	130,000	5,000	4%
Opioid Initiative	103,000	330,000	227,000	220%
<i>Drug Courts</i>	43,000	75,000	32,000	74%
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	7,000	20,000	13,000	186%
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	14,000	30,000	16,000	114%
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program</i>	14,000	30,000	16,000	114%
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	12,000	30,000	18,000	150%
<i>Other CARA activities</i>	13,000	145,000	132,000	1015%
<i>Juvenile Justice and Safety Programs</i>				
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	72,500	76,000	3,500	5%
Title V Delinquency Prevention	14,500	27,500	13,000	90%
<i>Violence Against Women Grants (OVW)</i>				
STOP Grants	215,000	215,000	0	0%
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	53,000	53,000	0	0%
Sexual Assault Services	35,000	35,000	0	0%
Transitional Housing	30,000	35,000	5,000	17%

Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act.

The STOP School Violence Act of 2018 became law under the FY 2018 omnibus. As described in FFIS [Issue Brief 18-09](#), the act revives the Secure Our Schools grant program. The grant is authorized and funded at \$75 million in FY 2018, using funds appropriated for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative. Additional details:

- Responsibility for administering the program is split between the COPS office (\$25 million) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA, \$50 million). For FYs 2019-2028, it is authorized at \$100 million, with funding split one-third to COPS and two-thirds to BJA.
- Eligibility for grants is extended to include all schools, including those operated or funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Recipients may use funds to contract with or make one or more sub-awards to local educational agencies, non-profit organizations (excluding schools), units of local government, or tribal organizations.
- The federal share is increased from 50% to 75%.

Fix NICS Act. The omnibus includes legislation addressing problems with certification and reporting under the Brady Act, relating to the national instant criminal background check system (NICS). The Fix NICS Act:

- Reauthorizes the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), which provides annual grants authorized at \$125 million per year (FYs 2018-2022) to help implement firearms eligibility determinations and record-keeping systems.
- Reauthorizes the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) for FYs 2018-2022.
- Requires the attorney general, in coordination with states and tribal governments, to establish a plan to coordinate and automate the reporting or making available of appropriate records to NICS. For FYs 2018-2022, preference may be given for all BJA discretionary grant applications from states that receive a determination of substantial compliance with its plan for the year in which the grant was solicited.

On a related note, the budget provides a \$2 million increase for the NICS Initiative (to \$75 million, of which \$25 million is set aside for NARIP), while expressing concern about past applications from states for NCHIP and NARIP grants that were “out-of-scope, of poor quality, or requested excessive funding.”

Interior

Funding for major Department of the Interior (DOI) programs is shown below.

Program	Funding for Selected Interior Programs			
	(\$ in thousands)			
	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
Dollars			Percent	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$465,000	\$530,000	\$65,000	14%
Abandoned Mines- Economic and Community Development	105,000	115,000	10,000	10%
Historic Preservation Fund	80,910	96,910	16,000	20%
State Wildlife Grants	62,571	63,571	1,000	2%
Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grants	160,806	163,644	2,838	2%

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). The budget reauthorizes PILT for one year and provides full funding, estimated at \$530 million. For more information on recent PILT funding issues, see [Issue Brief 17-19](#).

Fire funding fix. The budget includes a “fix” to fire borrowing, where rising wildfire management and suppression costs divert funding from other DOI programs. The bill provides funding equal to the 10-year average of appropriations, and creates a mechanism for funding the costs of fighting wildfires through the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund.

Secure Rural Schools (SRS). The budget includes a two-year extension of the SRS formula grant enhancement, beginning with payments for FY 2017. States did not receive SRS funds for FY 2016, instead receiving funding from a permanently authorized revenue sharing formula that SRS typically

enhances. For FY 2017, SRS full funding levels—which are determined relative to prior-year levels—will be based on FY 2015 payments.

The bill requires that FY 2017 payments be made within 45 days of enactment. For more information on SRS, see [Issue Brief 16-15](#).

Labor

Funding for major labor programs are shown in Table 1. Changes for programs not in Table 1 are shown below.

Funding for Selected Labor Programs (\$ in thousands)				
Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change from FY 2017	
			Dollars	Percent
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	0.0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	88,078	93,079	5,001	5.7%
National Apprenticeship Act	95,000	145,000	50,000	52.6%
YouthBuild Activities	84,534	89,534	5,000	5.9%
One-Stop Career Centers	67,653	62,653	-5,000	-7.4%
Veterans Employment and Training	279,041	295,041	16,000	5.7%
Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments	115,000	120,000	15,218	13.2%

Apprenticeships. The budget includes \$145 million to expand registered apprenticeships. The program first received funding in FY 2016.

WIOA set-aside. The budget does not address the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) governors' set-aside, leaving it at the authorized level of 15%.

Transportation

The budget increases funding for most transportation programs, including appropriations from the general fund for formula grants normally supported by the Highway Trust Fund and Airport and Airway Trust Fund, as shown in Table 1. The next table shows the enhanced funding for highways and transit.

Highway infrastructure programs. Of the \$2.5 billion general fund appropriation for highways, \$1.98 billion is for road and bridge projects eligible under the Surface Transportation Block Grant, \$16 million for the Puerto Rico Highway Program, \$4.2 million for the Territorial Highway Program, \$300 million for Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects, and \$225 million for a competitive bridge program.

Transit infrastructure. Of the \$834 million general fund appropriation for transit, \$400 million is for buses and bus facilities, \$400 million for State of Good Repair, \$30 million for high-density state apportionments, and \$2 million for a bus-testing facility.

Airports. The bill extends the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), including the Airport Improvement Program, through September 30, 2018. It also provides a general fund appropriation of \$1 billion for airports, and includes language prioritizing funding for small and rural airports.

Highway and Transit Programs Receiving Supplemental Appropriations (\$ in millions)				
Program	FY 2017	FAST Act	FY 2018	
			Supplemental Appropriation	Total
Highways				
Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) 1/	\$11,425	\$11,669	\$1,980	\$13,649
Territorial and Puerto Rico highway programs	200	200	20	220
Nationally Significant Fed. Lands and Tribal 2/	0	0	300	300
Competitive bridge program 3/	N/A	N/A	225	225
Transit				
Buses and Bus Facilities	436	446	400	846
State of Good Repair	2,550	2,594	400	2,994
High-density state apportionments	5,686	5,804	30	5,834

1/ The omnibus includes funds for bridge and highway projects eligible under STBG.
2/ This program is authorized at \$100 million by the FAST Act, but not funded by it.
3/ The omnibus includes funding for a new competitive highway bridge program for states with a population density less than 100 individuals per square mile.

TIGER grants. The budget increases funds for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER), from \$500 million in FY 2017 to \$1.5 billion. This program was targeted for elimination by the president and the House.

Rail. The bill increases funding for a number of Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) programs, including:

- \$250 million for Positive Train Control grants (in excess of FRA Safety and Operations funding)
- An increase from \$25 million to \$250 million for Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair grants
- An increase from \$5 million to \$20 million for Restoration and Enhancement grants

Repurposed earmarks. The bill continues to allow states to repurpose unspent highway funds on projects 50 miles from the original designation.

Autonomous vehicles. The bill includes a new appropriation of \$100 million for a highly automated vehicle research and development program, of which \$60 million is for grants and cooperative agreements to fund demonstration projects to test the feasibility of autonomous vehicle and automated driver deployments. DOT is directed to include state and local governments as eligible entities, to award no more than \$10 million to a single grantee, and no more than \$15 million in a single state.

Highway traffic safety. The agreement includes \$11.5 million in additional safety funding from the general fund, of which \$5 million is for grants, pilot programs, and other activities to reduce impaired driving fatalities.

Emergency Relief. The bill provides no additional funding for the Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief program (beyond \$100 million provided by the FAST Act). However, the BBA appropriated \$1.4 billion.

Next Steps

The BBA is a two-year deal. Accordingly, it raises discretionary spending caps for both FY 2018 and FY 2019. The president's FY 2019 budget was released just as the BBA was enacted, and the budget was accompanied by an addendum that staked a claim to some of the additional funds provided by the BBA, but not all of them. Its domestic discretionary totals for FY 2019 remain lower than both FY 2018 enacted levels and FY 2019 BBA levels. As such, it is not expected to have much traction.

The BBA also allows both chambers of Congress to forego adopting a FY 2019 budget resolution, instead relying on the top-line spending levels specified in the BBA. This has been done before in election years. The House may adopt a budget resolution anyway for messaging purposes; the Senate is less able and likely to do so. While all participants have called for a return to "regular order," that has proved elusive. However, the breathing room created by the BBA may make for a less contentious FY 2019 appropriations process. Or not.

Copyright © 2018 FFIS Federal Funds Information for States. All rights reserved.

Table 1

Funding for Major Discretionary and Mandatory Programs (dollars in millions)

Major Discretionary	FY 2017	FY 2018	PB 2019	Change FY 2017 to FY 2018	
				Dollars	Percent
Department of Agriculture (USDA) 7/	\$6,684	\$6,497	\$5,805	-\$187	-3%
Commodity Assistance Program (CAP) 7/	334	322	55	-12	-4%
Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	6,350	6,175	5,750	-175	-3%
Department of Commerce 8/	237	263	0	26	11%
Economic Development Administration (EDA) 8/	237	263	0	26	11%
Department of Education (ED) 9/	37,383	39,132	31,932	1,749	5%
Title I: Education for the Disadvantaged 9/	15,460	15,760	15,460	300	2%
Striving Readers/Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants	190	190	0	0	0%
Ready-to-Learn Television/Media	26	28	0	2	8%
English Language Acquisition	737	737	737	0	0%
Supporting Effective Instruction/Improving Teacher Quality 9/	2,056	2,056	0	0	0%
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants/Teacher Incentive Fund	200	200	0	0	0%
Impact Aid 12/	1,329	1,414	1,260	86	6%
21st Century Community Learning Centers	1,192	1,212	0	20	2%
State Assessments	369	378	369	9	2%
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	400	1,100	0	700	175%
Special Education State Grants (Part B-611) 9/	12,003	12,278	12,003	275	2%
Career and Technical Education State Grants 9/	1,118	1,193	1,118	75	7%
Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants	582	617	486	35	6%
Federal Supplemental Ed. Opportunity Grants	733	840	0	107	15%
Work Study 12/	990	1,130	500	140	14%
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 4/	32,055	37,204	28,267	5,149	16%
Substance Abuse Block Grant	1,858	1,858	1,858	0	0%
Mental Health Block Grant	563	723	563	160	28%
State Opioid Response Grants (Opioid STR) 4/	500	1,500	1,000	1,000	200%
Maternal & Child Health Block Grant	642	652	628	10	2%
Community Health Centers 4/ 12/	5,019	5,426	5,086	407	8%
Preventive Health Block Grant 4/	160	160	0	0	0%
Family Planning	286	286	286	0	0%
Ryan White AIDS Grants	2,319	2,319	2,260	0	0%
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) 12/	255	265	282	10	4%
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) 12/	660	670	769	10	2%
Head Start	9,253	9,863	9,275	610	7%
Preschool Development Grants 9/	250	250	0	0	0%
Child Welfare Services	269	269	269	0	0%
Community Services Block Grant	715	715	0	0	0%
Child Care & Development Block Grant 12/	2,856	5,226	3,006	2,370	83%
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	3,390	3,640	0	250	7%
Refugee Assistance 4/ 12/	1,675	1,865	1,592	190	11%
Aging Grants to States	1,387	1,518	1,393	132	10%
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2/	44,787	49,288	38,430	4,501	10%
Community Development Block Grant - Entitlement (CDBG) 2/	2,102	2,312	0	210	10%
CDBG - Nonentitlement 2/	898	988	0	90	10%
Homeless Assistance Grants	2,383	2,513	2,383	130	5%
HOME Program	950	1,362	0	412	43%
Public Housing Operating Fund 2/ 12/	4,400	4,550	3,279	150	3%
Public Housing Capital Fund 2/	1,942	2,750	0	809	42%
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8) 12/	20,292	22,015	20,550	1,723	8%
Project-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8) 12/	10,816	11,515	11,147	699	6%
Housing for the Elderly 12/	502	678	601	176	35%
Housing for Persons with AIDS	356	375	330	19	5%
Housing for Persons with Disabilities 2/ 12/	146	230	140	83	57%
Department of Energy and EPA	2,535	3,163	2,257	628	25%
DOE Weatherization Assistance Program	228	251	0	23	10%
DOE State Energy Program	50	55	0	5	10%
EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund 12/	1,394	1,694	1,394	300	22%
EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	863	1,163	863	300	35%
Department of Justice (DOJ) 10/	952	1,004	703	52	5%
Violence Against Women (VAW) STOP Grants	215	215	215	0	0%
COPS/21st Century Policing - hiring grants 10/	137	150	99	13	9%
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	210	240	0	30	14%
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) - formula grants 10/ 12/	335	340	331	5	1%
Juvenile Justice-Part B Formula Grant	55	60	58	5	8%

cont.

Major Discretionary	Change FY 2017 to FY 2018				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	PB 2019	Dollars	Percent
Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 3/	\$1,462	\$1,462	\$1,078	\$0	0%
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) 3/	412	412	349	0	0%
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) 3/	580	580	449	0	0%
Emergency Food and Shelter	120	120	0	0	0%
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350	350	279	0	0%
Department of Labor (DOL) 5/	6,069	6,096	5,874	27	0%
Dislocated Worker Assistance 5/ 12/	1,021	1,041	1,021	20	2%
Adult Training 5/ 12/	816	846	816	30	4%
Youth Training 5/ 12/	873	903	873	30	3%
Employment Service State Administration 12/	671	666	671	-5	-1%
Unemployment Insurance State Administration 5/	2,688	2,640	2,493	-48	-2%
Department of Transportation (DOT) 11/	60,036	65,621	60,861	5,585	9%
Airport Obligation Limitation 11/	3,350	4,350	3,350	1,000	30%
Highway Obligation Limitation	43,266	44,234	45,269	968	2%
Highway Funding Exempt from Ceiling 1/ 11/	688	3,215	693	2,527	367%
Highway Traffic Safety Obligation Limitation 11/	585	609	610	24	4%
Transit and Bus Grants Obligation Limitation 11/	9,734	10,567	9,939	834	9%
Capital Investment Grants (New Starts)	2,413	2,645	1,000	232	10%
Subtotal: Discretionary	\$192,200	\$209,729	\$175,207	\$17,529	9%

Major Mandatory	Change FY 2017 to FY 2018				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	PB 2019	Dollars	Percent
Child Nutrition 1/ 7/	22,666	24,261	24,576	1,594	7%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance - State Administration	3,796	4,483	4,128	687	18%
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) 1/	1,583	1,588	0	5	0%
Child Care Entitlements to States 6/	2,917	2,917	3,311	0	0%
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) 6/	16,512	16,512	14,909	0	0%
TANF Contingency Fund	608	608	0	0	0%
Child Support Enforcement Administrative Costs 6/	4,408	4,495	4,568	87	2%
Foster Care 6/	5,366	5,281	5,336	-85	-2%
Adoption Assistance 6/	2,706	2,861	3,076	155	6%
Independent Living 6/	183	183	183	0	0%
Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) 1/ 6/	381	422	423	41	11%
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) State Allotments 6/	15,952	17,100	11,400	1,148	7%
Medicaid Vendor Payments 6/	395,022	408,290	425,948	13,268	3%
Medicaid Administration	22,596	20,960	21,475	-1,636	-7%
Vaccines for Children	4,437	4,401	4,726	-36	-1%
Payments from States for Medicare prescription drugs	-11,175	-11,470	-12,398	-295	3%
Vocational Rehab. State Grants 1/	3,164	3,225	3,304	61	2%
Subtotal: Mandatory	\$491,123	\$506,117	\$514,965	\$14,994	3%

Total: Selected Grants-In-Aid	\$683,323	\$715,846	\$690,173	\$32,523	5%
--------------------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------

Footnotes:

1/ Under the Budget Control Act, mandatory programs subject to sequestration receive an automatic reduction of -6.9% in FY 2017, -6.6% in FY 2018, and -6.2% in FY 2019.

2/ HUD: Community Development Block Grant funding excludes disaster relief funds. Amounts shown for Public Housing Operating Fund in PB 2019 include amounts for set-asides currently funded under Public Housing Capital Fund. Housing for Persons with Disabilities includes \$82.6 million in FY 2018 for *Olmstead* decision compliance.

3/ DHS: SHSGP excludes Operation Stonegarden and other set-asides, and UASI excludes non-profit security grants.

4/ HHS discretionary: Community Health Centers includes both mandatory and discretionary funds; the mandatory portion is subject to a special sequester percentage cut of -2% in FY 2017. Due to reauthorization timing issues, the cut does not apply in FY 2018, and the president proposes to shift those funds to discretionary in FY 2019. The Preventive Health Block Grant is funded from Prevention and Public Health Fund transfers. The FY 2018 omnibus provides \$1 billion for Opioid STR, in addition to \$500 million provided in the 21st Century Cures Act.

5/ DOL: Data reflect program years rather than fiscal years. Dislocated Worker Assistance and Adult Training receive an advanced appropriation. Unemployment Insurance amounts include Reemployment Services and Integrity funding.

6/ HHS mandatory: PSSF and Independent Living figures include both mandatory and discretionary funds. The FY 2018 PSSF funding level includes \$20 million to assist states in developing kinship navigator programs and \$40 million for Regional Partnership Grants. Figures for the president's budget reflect a number of legislative proposals: -\$8.2 billion in Medicaid vendor, -\$1.6 billion in TANF, +\$394 million for Child Care Entitlements, +\$76 million for Child Support Enforcement, +\$40 million for Regional Partnership Grants (PSSF), +\$13 million for Adoption Assistance, +\$4 million for Foster Care. CHIP figures reflect estimated state allotments; PB 2019 reflects proposed reforms, not the recently enacted reauthorization.

7/ USDA: FY 2017 Commodity Assistance amount includes an additional \$19 million for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The president's budget would eliminate the Commodity Supplemental Food Program; all but \$1 million of the amount shown is for TEFAP. Child Nutrition amount for FY 2018 includes \$2 million for a new personnel training program.

8/ Commerce: The FY 2019 president's budget eliminates the EDA, but provides \$14.9 million, as well as unobligated balances previously appropriated, for its closure, including oversight of grants previously awarded.

9/ ED: The following programs receive an advanced appropriation: Title I Education for the Disadvantaged, Supporting Effective Instruction, Special Education, Career and Technical Education.

10/ DOJ: JAG and COPS figures are net of set-asides.

11/ DOT: FY 2018 amount for airports, highway funding exempt from ceiling, and transit include appropriations from the general fund. Highway Traffic Safety Grants in FY 2018 include \$11.5 million for alcohol-impaired driving and high-visibility safety grants.

12/ These programs receive additional funding under the FY 2019 budget addendum.

Copyright © 2018 Federal Funds Information for States. All rights reserved.