

## EYES ON WASHINGTON

March 23, 2018

### Congress Passes, President Signs FY2018 Omnibus Spending Package

Congress passed a [\\$1.3 trillion spending bill](#) early on March 23, 2018, narrowly averting a government shutdown. Following a [256-167 vote](#) in the House and a [65-32 vote](#) in the Senate, the FY 2018 (FY18) omnibus spending package was sent to President Donald Trump's desk for consideration. The measure boosts funding for defense and domestic programs and is consistent with the two-year budget caps deal reached earlier in February that allowed for a \$80 billion increase in defense spending, and a \$63 billion increase for nondefense programs. The bill will fund the government through September, and garnered bipartisan support. House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-Wis.) emphasized that the bill gave credence to several of the President's priorities, including beginning construction of a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border, programs to combat opioids, investment in infrastructure and funding school safety. Several Democratic priorities were also acknowledged in the \$63 billion increase in domestic spending, such as funding for critical housing programs and infrastructure grant programs. Republicans eliminated some provisions, including several that favored the \$30 billion Gateway project that would construct a tunnel under the Hudson River to connect New Jersey and New York City. Notably, the bill does not include a fix for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. The bill also incorporated bipartisan legislation seeking to approve the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) for gun buyers.

President Trump signed the package on the afternoon of March 23. Below, please find key highlights for each department funded in the FY18 omnibus appropriations bill.

#### U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

For the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the FY 2018 (FY18) omnibus spending bill appropriates \$23.3 billion, which is a \$2.13 billion or 10 percent increase over the FY 2017 (FY17) enacted level.

- \$3 billion for **Rural Development Programs**, \$63.7 million or 2 percent more than FY17. Rural Development Program funding for FY18 includes:
  - \$1.99 billion for the **Rural Housing Service**, \$72.5 million or 4 percent below FY17
  - \$661.4 million for the **Rural Utilities Services**, \$11.7 million or 2 percent below FY17



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- \$37.6 billion for **rural lending programs** – for housing, rural electricity and telecommunications, and water and waste disposal – and \$685 million for the **expansion of broadband service**
- \$3.03 billion **Agriculture Research and Development (R&D) Programs**, \$138.8 million or 5 percent more than FY17. Agriculture R&D funding for FY18 includes:
  - \$1.34 billion for the **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**, \$73.5 million or 6 percent more than FY17
  - \$1.41 billion for the **National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)** – including \$400 million for competitive grants from the **Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI)** – \$44.9 million or 3 percent more than FY17
  - \$86.8 million for the **Economic Research Service**, the same as FY17
  - \$191.7 million for the **National Agriculture Statistics Service**, \$20.5 million or 12 percent more than FY17
- \$104.9 billion for **domestic food programs**, \$3.19 billion or 3 percent less than FY17. Domestic food program funding in FY18 includes:
  - \$74 billion in mandatory funding for the **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**, \$24.3 billion in mandatory funding for **child nutrition programs**, and \$6.18 billion in discretionary funding for the **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** program
- \$2.1 billion for **international food aid** to promote U.S. agricultural exports, \$130 million or 7 percent above FY17. International food aid funding in FY18 includes:
  - \$1.72 billion for Food for Peace Grants and \$207.6 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program.

## U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is funded at \$6.83 billion, an increase of \$789 million above the FY17 enacted level. The FY18 budget request was \$5.001 billion.

- The agreement includes \$123 million for **Investigations**. The FY17 enacted level was \$121 million
- The agreement includes \$2.085 billion for **Construction**. The FY17 enacted level was \$1.876 billion
- The agreement includes \$3.63 billion for **Operation and Maintenance**. The FY17 enacted level was \$3.149 billion

## U.S. Department of Commerce

The FY18 omnibus provides \$11.1 billion for the U.S. Department of Commerce, marking a \$1.9 billion increase from the FY17 levels.

- \$301.5 million for the U.S. **Economic Development Administration (EDA)**, including \$117.5 million for its **Public Works program**, \$17.5 million over the FY17 level. The bill also provides \$30 million in grants to assist **troubled coal mining communities**
- The **Export-Import Bank (ExIm)** remains authorized and running. There are no policy riders changing the way ExIm makes investment decisions
- \$495 million for the **International Trade Administration (ITA)**, which is \$55 million increase from FY17
- \$1.2 billion for the **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)**, \$247 million above the FY17 level.
- \$140 million for the **NIST Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)**, which is a \$10 million increase over the FY17 level
- \$3.5 billion for the **U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)**, which is the full amount of offsetting fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office for FY18

## U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

The FY18 omnibus bill provides \$654.7 billion in funding for the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), an increase of \$61.1 billion over FY17.

- \$133.4 billion for **Military Personnel**, a \$4.6 billion increase from the FY17 level
- \$190.5 billion for **Operations and Maintenance**, a \$22.9 billion increase from the FY17 level
- \$1.3 billion for the **National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account** for reserve component equipping needs
- \$10 million for each military department's **University Research Initiatives**
- \$34.4 billion for **Defense Health requirements**, including \$1.1 billion for congressionally directed medical research programs
- \$250 million for the **Rapid Innovation Fund** to incorporate small business developments into DOD programs, consistent with FY17 enacted levels
- Includes provisions that allow increased flexibility for defense funding for FY18, while maintaining congressional oversight.
  - increases the amount of **Operations & Maintenance** funding used in the final two months of the fiscal year from 20 percent to 25 percent
  - increase the amount of **readiness funding** that can be reprogrammed with prior notification to the Appropriations Committees from \$415 million to \$20 million

## U.S. Department of Education

The U.S. Department of Education is funded at \$70.9 billion in the FY18 omnibus — a 6 percent increase over FY17.

- Increases the **maximum Pell Grant award** by \$175 allowing for a \$6,095 maximum award
- \$140 million increase for **Federal Work-Study**, bringing the total to \$1.1 billion
- \$840 million for **Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG)**, a \$108 million increase
- \$1.01 billion for **TRIO Programs**, an increase of \$60 million
- **Gear-Up** received a \$10 million increase for a total of \$305 million
- **Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and other minority-serving institutions** received a combined \$106 million increase for grant programs
- \$145 million for **Apprenticeship programs**, an increase of \$50 million from the FY 17 level
- A \$300 million increase for **Title I Grants to school districts** for a total of \$15.8 billion
- \$275 million increase for **IDEA/Special Education State grants** for a total of \$13.1 billion
- \$75 million increase for **Career and Technical Education State Grants** for a total of \$1.2 billion
- \$86 million increase for **Impact Aid** for a total of \$1.4 billion, including a \$4.5 billion increase for federal properties
- **After-school programs** would get a \$20 million increase, for total funding of \$1.2 billion
- \$2.1 billion in grants for **teachers' professional development and class-size reduction efforts**
- \$25 million for **school climate grants to combat school violence**

## U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

The FY18 omnibus funds the U.S. Department of Energy at a topline level of \$34.5 billion, an increase of \$3.8 billion over FY17 enacted levels.

- \$14.6 billion for the **National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)**, increased \$1.7 billion over FY17 enacted levels
- \$6.2 billion for the **Office of Science**, increased \$867 million over FY17 enacted levels
- \$12.9 billion for **energy programs**, an increase of \$1.7 billion FY17 enacted levels, including:
  - \$2.3 billion for the **Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)**, an increase of \$230 million from FY17 enacted levels
  - \$248 million for the **Office of Electricity Deliverability and Energy Reliability**, increased from \$230 million FY17 enacted level

- \$23 million for the **Title XVII Loan Guarantee Programs** compared to \$7 million for FY17
- \$353 million for **Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E)**, an increase of \$47 million compared to FY17 enacted levels
- \$726 million for **Fossil Energy R&D**, a \$60 million plus up from FY17 enacted levels
- \$1.2 billion for **Nuclear Energy**, an increase of \$189 million from FY17 enacted levels
- \$252 million for the **Petroleum Reserves**, including the **Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)**, an increase of \$29 million over FY17 enacted levels
- \$5.9 billion for **Environmental Management**, a \$580 million increase from the FY17 enacted level

## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The FY18 omnibus bill provides \$8.06 billion for the EPA, rejecting most of the cuts contained in the FY18 budget request and effectively freezing funding at the FY17 level. Included in this amount is:

- \$1.15 billion for the **Superfund Cleanup program**; the FY17 enacted level was \$1.089 billion
- \$80 million for the **Brownfields projects**; the FY17 enacted level was \$80 million
- \$1.16 billion for EPA's **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)**; the FY17 enacted level was \$944.4 million
- \$1.69 billion **Clean Water SRF**; The FY17 enacted level was \$1.38 billion.
- \$63 million to implement the **Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)** program; the FY17 enacted level was \$10 million
- \$50 million was included for new grant programs created under the most recent Water Resources Development Act to focus on basic infrastructure for small and disadvantaged communities and reducing lead in school drinking water systems
- The bill includes language prohibiting the EPA from implementing **Section 115 of the Clean Air Act**, and additionally includes language authorizing withdrawal of the **Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rule** without regard to provisions of statute or regulation that establish requirement for such withdrawal
- The FY18 omnibus also prohibits EPA from requiring Clean Water Act permits for certain agricultural practices, consistent with current law
- Requires EPA to treat air emissions from forest biomass as carbon neutral, consistent with current law

## U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The FY18 omnibus appropriations bill includes \$78 billion in total budget authority for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which is \$10 billion above the FY17 enacted level.

- \$537 million for Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (**BARDA**) and \$710 million for **BioShield** to support the development of new medical products for preparedness and biodefense, which represents a \$25 million and \$200 million increase respectively over FY17 enacted levels
- \$2.9 billion in discretionary funding for the U.S. **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**, a \$135 million increase over the FY17 enacted level
- \$264 million for the **Hospital Preparedness Program**, a \$10 million increase over the FY17 enacted level
- \$60 million for the **Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology**, level funding from FY17
- \$2.318 billion for **Ryan White HIV/AIDS program** funding, a \$53 million decrease from the FY17 enacted level
- \$9.863 billion for **Head Start**, a \$610 million increase over the FY17 enacted level
- Includes \$140 million for **birth defects, developmental disabilities, disability and health**, a \$57 million decrease from the FY17 enacted level
- \$37 billion for the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**, a \$3 billion increase over the FY17 level

## Opioids

In total, the legislation included \$3.6 billion to combat the opioid crisis, which is an increase of \$2.55 billion over the FY17 enacted level. This funding includes:

- \$500 million for the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**, including \$250 million each for the **National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)** and the **National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA)** for researching nonaddictive pain relief options. There is pending bicameral legislation that would potentially provide more detail and direction for the use of this funding.
- \$500 million to supplement the **State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis** grants administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and authorized under the *21st Century Cures Act*.
- \$330 million for **law enforcement grant programs**, including those authorized under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) and:
  - \$75 million for **Drug Courts**
  - \$30 million for **mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants**
  - \$30 million for **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grants**
  - \$20 million for **veterans treatment courts program**
  - \$30 million for **prescription drug and scheduled chemical products monitoring**
  - \$145 million for a **comprehensive opioid abuse program**
- \$476 million within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to **combat the opioid crisis, including funding for state Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)** and activities within the **National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting system**
- \$100 million will be provided for the **Rural Communities Opioid Response**, *which would include direction to "increase use of telehealth."* \$30 million of this would be derived from the National Health Service Corps (NHSC), which saw a \$105 million boost over the FY17 level.
- It should be noted that \$84 million is provided specifically to promote **medication-assisted treatment for prescription drug and opioid addiction**

## U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The omnibus provides \$55.6 billion for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), \$6.3 billion above the FY17 enacted level.

- \$4.4 billion for **FEMA** which represents a \$342 million increase above FY17 levels
  - Of interest to state and local governments, FEMA is directed to consult with those stakeholders regarding the factors and data included in the current risk formula, methods for including known evolving threats, and specific processes for adjudicating formula concerns expressed by applicants. Such concerns include, but are not limited to: proximity to noncontiguous high-risk states and territories; occurrences of soft targets; sinkhole subsidence before infrastructure damage; potential impacts caused by electromagnetic pulses; ballistic missile threats; amounts of critical infrastructure; and command and control capabilities. The bill also contains a new provision permitting certain waivers to SAFER grant program requirements.
  - **State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP):** \$507 million
    - Operation Stonegarden, \$85 million
    - Nonprofit Security, \$10 million (**first time**)
  - **Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI):** \$630 million (\$25 million increase)
    - Non-Profit Security Grant Program, \$50 million
  - **Port Security Grants:** \$100 million (consistent with FY17 levels)
  - **Transit Security Assistance:** \$100 million (consistent with FY17 levels)
  - **Assistance to Firefighters:** \$350 million (\$5 million increase FY17 levels)
  - **SAFER:** \$350 million (\$5 million increase FY17 levels)
  - **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:** \$100 million (a \$162.5 million increase from FY17 levels)
  - **Emergency Food and Shelter Program:** \$120 million (consistent with FY17 levels)
  - **Continuing Training Grants:** \$8 million (consistent with FY17 levels)
  - **National Domestic Preparedness Consortium:** \$101 million (consistent with FY17 levels)

- **Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG):** \$350 million (consistent with FY17 levels)
- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program:** \$249.2 million (a \$149 million increase from FY17 levels)
- **Urban Search & Rescue:** \$35 million
- **Disaster Relief Fund:** \$7.9 billion
- \$14 billion, a \$1.8 billion increase, to **Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)** from FY17 level
  - The bill includes \$1.571 billion for **physical barriers and associated technology along the Southwest border**. This amount provides for more than 95 miles of "border wall system," including approximately 47 miles of new barriers and 48 miles of upgraded barriers.
  - It also provides \$170 million in **surveillance technology**, \$7 million to **hire 351 new law enforcement officers** and \$190 million for **new aircraft and sensors** to help with CBP's mission
- \$7.1 billion for **U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement**, an increase of \$640.6 million above FY17. This funding will provide for the hiring of additional attorneys, law enforcement and support staff, as well as funding to support detention and removal programs.
- \$1.9 billion for **National Protection & Programs Directorate** to enhance critical infrastructure, including election-related systems, prevent hacking and foreign espionage and modernize emergency communications

## U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The bill provides \$42.7 billion for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), an increase of \$3.9 billion above the FY17 enacted level: Specifically, the bill provides:

- \$3.3 billion for the **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** program, which is above FY17 enacted levels of \$3 billion
- \$1.362 billion for the **HOME Investment Partnerships Program**, which is an increase from FY17 enacted levels of \$950 million
- \$2.5 billion for **Homeless Assistance Grants**, which is an increase from FY17 enacted levels of \$2.383 billion
  - \$2.106 billion for the **Continuum of Care (CoC) Program**, which is an increase from the FY17 enacted level of \$2.065 billion
  - \$270 million for **Emergency Solutions Grants**, which is above the FY17 enacted level of \$153 million
- \$2.75 billion for the **Public Housing Capital Fund**, which is an increase from the FY17 enacted level of \$1.853 billion
- \$22.015 billion for **Tenant-based Rental Assistance (Section 8)**, which is below the FY17 enacted level of \$20.313 billion
  - \$40 million for new **HUD-VASH** vouchers for homeless veterans
  - \$5 million for **Tribal HUD-VASH** renewals
- \$150 million for the **Choice Neighborhoods** program, which is an increase from the FY17 enacted level of \$133 million.
- \$4.55 billion for the **Public Housing Operating Fund**, which is above FY17 enacted level of \$3.944 billion
- The bill includes legislation based on the Cantwell-Hatch Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act (S. 548), which expands availability of the **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit** program for the next four years (2018-2021). Specifically, it expands the tax credit allocation by 12.5 percent each year, resulting in an estimated additional 35,000 affordable housing units.

## U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)

The FY18 omnibus appropriates \$35.2 billion to the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), \$3 billion above FY17 enacted levels.

- \$3.8 billion to **prevent and combat wildfires**
- \$500 million for **Forest Service suppression operations**

- \$614 million for **hazardous fuels management**, \$50 million above FY 2017 enacted levels
- \$530 million for "**Payments in Lieu of Taxes**" to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable lands within their counties
- \$3.1 billion for the **Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education**, an increase of \$204 million above FY 2017 enacted levels. The bill provides \$179 million for infrastructure and improvement to schools, law enforcement, road maintenance, economic development, realty, and water settlements.
- \$5.5 billion, an increase of \$498 million above FY 2017 enacted levels for the **Indian Health Service**. This includes operating costs for staffing at new facilities, increases for fixed costs and the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund, and an additional \$340 million for infrastructure improvements at medical facilities.
- \$1.3 billion for the **Bureau of Land Management**, an increase of \$3 million above FY 2017 enacted levels. The bill includes a \$21 million increase to expand energy and mineral development.
- \$3.2 for the **National Park Service**, an increase of \$255 million above FY 2017 enacted levels
- \$1.6 for the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, an increase of \$75 above FY 2017 enacted levels
- \$1.1 billion for the **U.S. Geological Service**, an increase of \$63 million above FY 2017 enacted levels
- \$425 million for the **Land and Water Conservation Fund**, a \$25 million increase above FY 2017 enacted levels

## U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

The FY18 omnibus funds the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) at \$29.9 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the FY17 level.

- \$9 billion for **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** operations, an increase of \$263 million over the FY17 level.
  - includes full funding for the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System
- \$2.6 billion for the U.S. **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)**, a \$124 million increase above the FY17 level
  - priority is given to anti-opioid and other illegal drug enforcement efforts
  - includes a \$37 million increase in the **Diversion Control Program** to enhance opioid diversion investigations and prosecutions
  - provides \$543 million for the **Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces**
- \$1.3 million for the **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)**, a \$35 million increase from the FY17 level
- \$2.9 billion for state and local law enforcement assistance grant programs:
  - \$492 million for **Violence Against Women Act** programs
  - \$416 million for **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants**
  - \$240 million for the **State Criminal Alien Assistance Program**
  - \$130 million for **DNA Initiative Grants**
  - \$48 million for **Reduce Sexual Assault Kits Backlog grants**
  - \$77 million for **Anti-Human Trafficking grants**
  - \$330 million for **Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act grants**
  - \$75 million for **School Safety grants**
  - \$76 million for **Missing and Exploited Children programs**
- \$282.5 million for **Juvenile Justice programs**
- \$275.5 million for **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** programs:
  - \$225.5 million for **COPS Hiring Grants**
  - \$10 million for the **Police Act**
  - \$8 million for **Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces**
  - \$32 million for **Anti-Heroin Task Forces**

## U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

The FY18 omnibus bill provides \$12.2 billion for the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), a \$129 million increase from the FY17 level.

- Negotiators agreed to exempt professional **Major League Baseball (MLB)** players from federal labor laws. The **Save America's Pastime Act** only exempts players working under a contract that pays minimum wage for a 40-hour workweek during the season and has no guarantee of overtime. Under the bill, MLB players are now guaranteed a minimum salary of \$1,160 a month, up from the current minimum of \$1,100.
- \$295 million for the **Veterans Employment Training (VETS) Programs**, an increase of \$16 million above FY17. VETS funding provides for intensive employment services to veterans and eligible spouses, transitioning service members, wounded warriors, and disabled veterans. An additional \$5 million for the **homeless veterans program** will help increase enrollment and provide additional services, such as job training, social services, guidance for substance abuse treatment, transportation, and housing referrals.
- \$30 million for the **Rural Training Initiative**, a new dislocated worker training initiative to provide reemployment and training assistance to dislocated workers in rural areas of the country hit hardest by the recession and recovering more slowly. This funding is focused on those who have lost their jobs in the Appalachian and Delta regions to be used for skills development in new and growing industries that will get them back to work quickly.
- \$145 million for **Apprenticeship Opportunities**, an increase of \$50 million from FY17, for training programs utilizing the flexible and effective apprenticeship model
- \$2.8 billion for **Workforce Training Programs**, an increase of \$80 million above FY17 levels. These funds are distributed by formula to states and localities to meet each state's unique job training and reemployment needs.
- \$1.7 billion for **Job Corps**, a \$14.5 million increase above FY17

## U.S. Department of State

The appropriations omnibus bill provides \$16 billion in base and Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding for the State Department and related agencies; the amount is \$1.8 billion below the FY17 level.

- \$9 billion in base and OCO funding for **international security assistance**
- \$345 million for **antiterrorism programs**
- \$1.6 billion for the **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the USAID Office of Inspector General**, a \$24 million decrease from the FY17 level
- \$7.6 billion for **humanitarian assistance**
- \$1.9 billion for **multilateral assistance** to foreign countries through international organizations and banks, a \$253 million decrease from the FY17 level

## U.S. Department of Transportation

The bill appropriates \$27.3 billion for the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), a \$8.7 billion increase over FY17 levels.

- \$47.5 billion in budgetary resources for the **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** – the bill does not rescind any federal-aid highway contract authority
  - \$45 billion from the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) for the **Federal-aid Highways Program**, a \$1 billion increase from the FY17 levels. The funding is consistent with levels authorized by the FAST Act.
  - Appropriates an additional \$2.525 billion for FHWA programs from the general fund, in addition to the contract authority programs:
    - \$1.98 billion for **Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG)**
    - \$15.8 million for **Puerto Rico Highways**
    - \$4.2 million for **other territories**
    - \$300 million for **federal/tribal lands**



- \$225 million for the competitive highway bridge program for states that have a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile, the **New Bridge Program**
- \$13.5 billion for the **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**, a \$1 billion increase from the FY17 level
  - \$2.64 billion for **Capital Investment Grants** used to build or expand subway, light rail, and commuter rail transit systems, a \$232 million increase from the FY17 level
    - **"New Starts"** projects are funded at \$1.5 billion
    - Limits federal match for New Starts projects to 51 percent
    - **Core Capacity** projects are funded at \$716 million
    - **Small Starts** projects are funded at \$400 million
  - The bill provides an additional \$834 million in **transit infrastructure grants** over the FY17 level. This includes \$400 million to help communities **modernize their bus systems**, and \$400 million for **capital assistance to transit systems** across the country to maintain a state of good repair.
- \$1.94 billion for **Amtrak**, a \$446 million increase over the FY17 enacted level
  - \$650 million for **Northeast Corridor** grants, and \$1.3 billion to support the **national network**
- \$863 million for three new rail grant programs established by the FAST Act:
  - \$593 million for **Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements**, a \$525 million increase over the FY17 level, and includes \$250 million for **positive train control implementation**
  - \$250 million for the **Federal State Partnership for State of Good Repair** grants program, which is \$225 million more than the FY17 level
    - funding will address critical rail investments nationwide and on the Northeast Corridor
  - \$20 million for **Restoration and Enhancement Grants**
- \$1.5 billion for **Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants**, which is \$1 billion more than the FY17 level
  - \$18 billion for the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**, a \$1.59 billion increase from the FY17 level
    - includes full funding for all air traffic control personnel
    - includes \$1.3 billion for NextGen investments, a \$239 million increase over FY17
- \$150 million for **Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA)**, consistent with the FY17 level
- \$947 million in total budgetary authority resources for the **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)**, an increase of \$36 million over the FY17 level
- \$100 million for **Highly Automated Vehicles research and development**

## Treasury Department and General Government

The FY18 omnibus bill provides \$12.16 billion for the Treasury Department, a \$563 million increase from the FY17 level.

- \$11.4 billion for the **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)**, a \$196 million increase from the FY17 level
- \$250 million for the **Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFIF)**, a \$2 million increase over the FY17 level
- \$1.652 billion for the U.S. **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**, a \$47 million increase from the FY17 level
- The bill also includes several provisions related to Treasury Department enforcement ability:
  - prohibits Treasury from using funds to approve or allow the licensing of a mark or trade name that is similar to one that was seized
  - provision that prohibits Treasury from enforcing guidance for U.S. positions on multilateral development banks engaging with developing countries on coal-fired power generation

- \$701 million for the **Small Business Administration (SBA)**, a \$186 million decrease from the FY17 level
  - \$247 million for **Entrepreneurial Development Programs**, a \$2 million increase from the FY17 level

## U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

The FY18 omnibus appropriates \$81.745 billion for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), a \$7 billion increase over the FY17 level.

- \$70.699 billion in discretionary funding for the FY19 advance appropriations for **VA medical services**
- \$3.189 billion for the current year budget request for **medical services**, in addition to the FY18 advance appropriation provided in the FY17 levels
- \$512 million for **Construction, Major Projects**, a \$16 million decrease from the FY17 level
  - restricts availability of funding for major construction projects costing over \$100 million, until VA has certified having obtained independent design and construction oversight for the project
- \$8.4 billion for all **VA mental health services and programs**, with an additional \$10 million for the **Veterans Crisis Line**, an additional \$22 million for the **National Centers for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder**, and an additional \$10 million for the **Clay Hunt pilot programs**
- Provides \$2 billion for **VA infrastructure** needs:
  - \$1 billion for **Medical Facilities** for non-recurring maintenance
  - \$425 million for **Minor Construction**
  - \$575 million for **Grants for Construction of State Extended Care facilities**

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