

FY23 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS PACKAGE TOPLINE SUMMARY

Earlier this year, the Biden Administration proposed a budget that would weaken our national defense and lavish taxpayer dollars on failed liberal programs. Senate Democrats then unilaterally unveiled bills that would spend even more than President Biden requested on what can only be described as a liberal partisan spending spree. **Because America deserves better, Republicans held fast and forced a rebalancing of priorities to address our number one responsibility: the nation's defense. This Omnibus appropriations package significantly increases funding for our nation's military and fully supports the Ukrainian people's fight for survival while stifling the Democrats insatiable desire for wasteful liberal spending.**

SECURES ROBUST 10% INCREASE IN DEFENSE FUNDING, PRIORITIZING NATIONAL SECURITY

This package provides a **10% increase to defense funding**, in line with the overwhelmingly bipartisan National Defense Authorization Act, and **supports America's most vital national security priorities**, including strategic competition with China and Russia; disruptive technologies like hypersonic weapons, artificial intelligence, 5G, and quantum computing. It funds efforts to modernize our ships, aircraft, and vehicles. Most importantly, it improves the lives of our servicemembers and their families by funding a **4.6% pay raise for both military servicemembers and the DOD civilian workforce**.

FULLY FUNDS VETERANS MEDICAL CARE

The legislation **fully funds existing veterans medical care expenses within the discretionary budget**, following aggressive attempts by Congressional Democrats and the Biden Administration to pay this bill using budgetary gimmicks that would fuel more wasteful non-defense inflationary spending.

CUTS BIDEN'S WASTEFUL NON-DEFENSE REQUEST

This funding package **reduces the Biden Administration's wasteful non-defense budget request increase by more than half**, providing a non-defense increase of only 5.5% over last fiscal year.

PROVIDES EMERGENCY RESOURCES FOR UKRAINE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

As the fight for freedom continues in Ukraine, and in the wake of numerous natural disasters here at home, the omnibus appropriations package also provides **critical emergency resources**. **The legislation continues the United States' support for the Ukrainian people** while also providing **nearly \$40 billion in much needed disaster assistance** to Americans in the west and southeast who have been victimized by storms and fires.

MAINTAINS LEGACY RIDERS & REJECTS POISON PILLS

The Omnibus package is built on a framework that **preserves long-standing legacy riders and rejects partisan poison pills**. Importantly, the package **protects life – preserving the Hyde family of amendments and beating back Democrat attempts to finance abortion with taxpayer dollars**. It rejects radical environmental and climate policies, **flat-funds the IRS**, and preserves restrictions on the closure of Guantanamo Bay.

FY23 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS PACKAGE

Details on what's included in the package:

- *Prioritizes Essential Investments in our Military, Supports Programs Necessary to Protect Critical Interests of U.S. National Security:* The [Defense](#) division of the package provides \$797.7 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Supporting American Agriculture, Research, & Rural Development:* The [Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$25.480 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Supporting Law Enforcement, National Security Interests, Economic Development, & Scientific Innovation:* The [Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$82.441 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Invests in National Nuclear Security and Energy Research and Development, as well as Important Infrastructure Projects:* The [Energy and Water Development](#) division of the bill provides \$54.0 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Preserving the Integrity of our Financial Markets & Promoting Growth:* The [Financial Services and General Government](#) division of the bill provides \$27.556 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Prioritizes investments in border security, cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe:* The [Homeland Security](#) division of the bill provides \$82.068 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Creating Healthier and Safer Communities Across the Country:* The [Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$38.85 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Invests in Critical Medical Research, Opioid Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Early Childhood Care and Education, and our Nation's Workforce:* The [Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies](#) division of the package provides \$207.37 billion in base discretionary funding.
- *Improving Operations and Addressing Heightened Security Needs for the U.S. Capitol Complex:* The [Legislative Branch](#) division of the bill provides \$6.9 billion in total discretionary funding.
- *Provides Support for Critical Housing, Infrastructure, and Facilities for U.S. Military Forces and Their Families, as well as Increased Funding for Veterans:* The [Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$154.168 billion in total discretionary funding.
- *Strengthening Federal Programs and Operations That Support National Security & American Values Abroad:* The [State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs](#) division of the bill provides \$59.7 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Investing in our Nation's Crumbling Infrastructure & Advancing the Housing System:* The [Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$87.332 billion in total base discretionary funding.
- *Provides Critical Emergency Assistance to our Military, Ukraine, and our European Allies:* To support [Ukraine, the package provides approximately \\$47 billion in emergency assistance.](#)
- *Provides Much-Needed Disaster Assistance to Americans in the West and Southwest:* The [Disaster Supplemental](#) provides [\\$38.175 billion to who have been victimized by storms and fires.](#)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 2023

\$797.7 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Defense Appropriations bill provides \$797.6 billion – an increase of \$69.2 billion over FY22 and \$36.1 billion above the President’s budget request – to develop, maintain, and equip the military forces and intelligence community of the United States.

- Supports a 4.6 percent pay raise for both military servicemembers and the DOD civilian workforce.
- Works to modernize our military, enhance readiness, and ensure that we have the best trained, best prepared, and best equipped fighting force in the world.
- Supports our most vital national security priorities, including strategic competition with China and Russia and disruptive technologies like hypersonic weapons, artificial intelligence, 5G, and quantum computing.
- Delivers support for our allies in the Indo-Pacific region and maintains resources for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Supports the troops: The agreement includes \$172.7 billion for Military Personnel accounts, an increase of \$5.8 billion above the FY22 enacted level and **supports a military pay raise of 4.6 percent**. It also provides an additional \$1.75 billion to defray the impact of inflation on service members and their families.

Provides world-class warfighting capabilities:

- \$31.9 billion for shipbuilding, including twelve battle force ships: three DDG-51 Arleigh Burke Class destroyers; two Virginia Class submarines; two Expeditionary Medical Ships; one Constellation Class frigate; one America Class landing helicopter assault ship; one San Antonio Class amphibious transport dock; one John Lewis Class fleet replenishment oiler; and one Navajo Class T-ATS fleet tug;
- An addition of \$1.5 billion for the restoration of nineteen Joint Strike Fighter aircraft and an additional \$254 million for spares and repair facilities;
- \$1.7 billion for sixteen C-130J aircraft for the Air National Guard; \$570 million for ten Combat Rescue Helicopters; \$600 million for additional F/A-18 Fighter aircraft; \$500 million for five V-22 aircraft; and \$273 million for ten UH-60M helicopters for the National Guard;
- \$21.1 billion for Space Force investment accounts, an additional \$2.3 billion above the request to accelerate resilient missile warning and missile tracking; to provide an additional wideband communication spacecraft; develop increased onboard resiliency; and to provide increased test and training capacity; and
- \$17.6 billion for continued modernization of the nuclear triad, including: \$5.9 billion to continue construction of the Columbia Class ballistic missile submarine; \$4.8 billion for the development of the B-21 Raider; \$3.6 billion for the Sentinel program; and \$1 billion for the development of the long-range standoff missile.

Invests in research and development of cutting-edge technologies:

- \$139.7 billion – the largest R&D budget in the history of the Department of Defense;

- \$4.5 billion for the development and fielding of hypersonic weapons and related technologies; and
- \$1.1 billion for microelectronics, and supports the allocation of funds provided in the CHIPS Act of 2022.

Strengthens infrastructure and the defense industrial base:

- \$4.7 billion, including \$1.7 billion above the President's budget request, to address shortfalls in the nation's test infrastructure;
- \$3.1 billion, including \$1.56 billion above the President's budget request, for defense industrial base investments between the Defense bill and latest Ukraine supplemental;
- \$15.6 billion for weapons and munitions between the Defense bill and latest Ukraine supplemental;
- \$748 million towards strengthening the submarine industrial base;
- \$327 million, including \$50 million above the request, for the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP) to recapitalize our Navy shipyards; and
- \$17.4 billion, including \$1 billion above the President's budget request, for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration & Modernization.

Supports our allies:

- An additional \$191 million for critical U.S. Indo-Pacific Command capabilities;
- \$1.5 billion in security cooperation to strengthen U.S. alliances and partnerships; and
- \$300 million in base funding to continue the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$25.480 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill provides a discretionary total of \$25.480 billion, a \$355 million increase (1.4 percent) above the FY22 enacted level, and \$2.1 billion below the FY23 President's budget request. This bill prioritizes agencies and programs that promote the health and safety of the American public, serve the needs of those in rural America, ensure a safe and abundant food supply, as well as safe and effective medicines and medical devices.

- Supports U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agriculture, rural development, conservation programs, and food and drug safety.
- Provides essential nutrition assistance for children, families, and seniors.
- Provides an increase of \$200 million for USDA research programs to foster innovation and productivity in agriculture.
- Does not include limitations on mandatory Farm Bill funding.
- Includes \$348 million for Rural Broadband Pilot (ReConnect), as well as language directing the Department to keep the pilot technology neutral.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural Research: The bill provides more than \$3.7 billion for agricultural research programs. This includes \$1.74 billion for the Agricultural Research Service and \$1.7 billion for National Institute of Food and Agriculture, including a \$10 million increase for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). This funding will support investments in the research and development of new technologies and varieties to improve the productivity, sustainability, and quality of American agriculture. The bill also fully funds the continued establishment of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS): The bill provides \$1.17 billion for APHIS, an increase of more than \$60 million above the FY22 enacted level. The funding will help protect the nation's animal and plant resources from harmful diseases and pests, such as cotton pests, spotted lanternfly, and chronic wasting disease, and support the growing needs of animal health surveillance and veterinary biological products.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS): The bill provides \$237.6 million for AMS programs to improve domestic and international opportunities for our nation's farmers and ranchers. Funding increases are provided for oversight and enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act, as well as the Cattle Contract Library pilot program.

Food Safety and Inspection Service: The bill provides \$1.15 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, which fully funds the food safety and inspection programs that ensure safe and healthy food for American families. The bill promotes the safety and productivity of the nation's \$186 billion meat and poultry industry by supporting more than 8,000 frontline inspection personnel for meat, poultry, and egg products at more than 6,400 facilities in the United States. The bill includes increased funding to reduce user fees for small and very small processing facilities and for public health veterinarian retention efforts. The bill also includes language modifying overtime requirements for inspectors.

Farm Service Agency (FSA): The bill provides \$1.215 billion for FSA. It prohibits the closure of FSA county offices and provides increased resources for IT improvements and personnel across county offices. The bill also provides \$10.652 billion in total Program Loan Authorizations, an increase of \$266 million above FY22. This includes an increase of \$300 million for Direct Farm Ownership Loans to meet anticipated loan demand needs.

Conservation Programs: The bill provides \$941 million to the Natural Resources Conservation Service for Conservation Operations to assist with conservation planning and implementation assistance. The bill also provides \$75 million for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations to protect and restore watersheds across the country.

Rural Development (RD): The bill provides \$4 billion to support RD's mission areas, including \$348 million for the ReConnect Broadband Pilot, \$64.9 million for Distance learning and Telemedicine grants, and \$1.48 billion for rental assistance for affordable rental housing for low-income families and the elderly in rural communities. The bill also provides \$430 million in grants and \$1.47 billion in loan authority for rural water and waste programs, including up to \$20 million in loans for distressed communities. In addition, the bill provides \$30 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing guaranteed loan program, and \$1.84 billion in grants and loans for rural business and industry programs that promote small business growth in rural areas.

Nutrition Programs: The bill provides full funding for nutrition programs to serve the estimated need for FY23. The bill also includes \$6 billion in discretionary funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), an increase of \$6.6 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), and an increase of \$11 million for the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).

International Food Assistance: The bill provides \$1.75 billion for Food for Peace Title II Grants, an increase of \$10 million, and \$243 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education program, an increase of \$6 million.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA): The bill provides \$3.53 billion in discretionary funding for the FDA, \$226 million over the FY22 enacted level. Overall, total FDA funding, including user fee revenues, is \$6.56 billion. The increases for FDA include \$26 million for medical product safety, \$41 million for food safety activities, \$121 million for cross-cutting initiatives supporting both medical and food safety, and \$21 million for infrastructure investments. Included in the cross-cutting initiatives are increases to support FDA's core functions, including additional funding for inspections, information technology, laboratory safety, and other essential services. The bill also provides \$50 million as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$82.441 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations bill includes non-defense discretionary spending that totals \$75.91 billion, which is an increase of \$6.7 billion compared to FY22. The defense spending totals \$6.531 billion, an increase of \$350 million over FY22. The vast majority of the defense spending is related to the FBI's national security missions, including its counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.

- Invests in programs that protect public safety, national security, and the administration of justice – **including strong support for state and local law enforcement** – and resoundingly rejects the radical left's defund-the-police agenda.
- Prioritizes agencies and programs that promote trade, innovation, and economic development.
- Includes resources that contribute to the nation's extraordinary achievements in scientific research, space exploration, and global competitiveness.
- Retains all legacy riders on firearms and the 2nd Amendment, and rejects gun-related poison pills that would infringe on Americans' 2nd Amendment rights.
- Maintains all pro-life and values legacy riders.
- Restores language prohibiting the transfer of detainees held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into the United States.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Commerce (DOC) – \$11.057 billion. The bill provides:

- Increased funding for DOC's trade-related agencies, and prioritizes their core functions of trade enforcement and promotion.
- \$498 million for the Economic Development Administration, an increase of \$124.5 million over the FY22 enacted level, to support infrastructure and public-works projects, promote regional innovation, and spur job creation in communities across the nation. This includes \$41 million to launch the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program.
- \$1.627 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to support research and development in the industries of the future and continue promotion of the highest-quality standards. The bill also provides increased funding for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.
- \$6.201 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an increase of \$324 million over the FY22 enacted level, to support core operations (weather and ocean monitoring, fisheries management, grant and external partnership programs); full staffing for the National Weather Service; and the continued procurement and development of critical observing assets, including satellites, vessels, and aircraft.

Department of Justice (DOJ) – \$38.536 billion, an increase of \$3.328 billion over the FY22 enacted level.

- DOJ's State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and COPS programs received \$3.08 billion – an increase of \$354.9 million (+11.5 percent) over the FY22 enacted level. These are the primary programs through which DOJ supports thousands of police and sheriffs' departments in every state.
- DOJ's Federal law enforcement components – the U.S. Marshals, DEA, FBI, ATF, and the U.S. Attorney's Offices are funded at \$19.263 billion, an increase of \$1.174 billion (+6.1 percent) above the FY22 enacted level.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is funded at \$2.563 billion, an increase of \$142 million over the FY22 enacted level, to support its efforts to combat the transnational criminal organizations that are driving the fentanyl and methamphetamine crises in America.
- The Bureau of Prisons are funded at \$8.393 billion, \$528 million above the FY22 enacted level.
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs are funded at \$700 million, \$125 million above the FY22 enacted level.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$25.016 billion, an increase of \$975 million over the FY22 enacted level. The bill provides:

- \$7.5 billion, an increase of \$677 million, for human exploration activities related to returning U.S. astronauts to the Moon.
- \$2.6 billion for the Space Launch System (SLS), \$1.34 billion for Orion, and \$799 million for associated ground systems to maintain progress for the Artemis program. The bill also enables development of the more capable Block 1B version of SLS; and provides \$1.486 billion for lunar landing systems to enable the selection of the landers that will take astronauts to the surface of the Moon.
- \$144 million for NASA’s STEM education programs.
- \$935 million for Aeronautics programs, research, and X-plane development.
- \$7.8 billion for ongoing science missions, including the Roman telescope and robotic missions to explore the Moon and Mars.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – \$8.839 billion. The bill provides:

- \$7 billion to maintain NSF’s core basic research portfolio and establish the Technology, Innovation, and Partnership directorate.
- \$1.2 billion for STEM education research funding.
- \$76 million for mid-scale research infrastructure projects.
- \$245 million for the NSF EPSCoR program.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, 2023

\$54.0 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) bill provides a total of \$54.0 billion. The subcommittee bill includes \$22.6 billion in non-defense spending and \$31.4 billion in defense spending. The bill supplies funds for water resources development programs and related activities of the Corps of Engineers' civil works program; for the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project; the Department of Energy's energy research and development activities, environmental cleanup and waste management, and atomic energy defense activities; and independent agencies and commissions such as the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

- Invests in U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) programs, including national nuclear security and energy research and development, as well as important infrastructure projects administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.
- Provides resources to strengthen the U.S. nuclear deterrence posture, ensure nuclear stockpile readiness and safety, and prepare for existing and future nuclear threats.
- Includes investments needed to improve and maintain flood control projects and ensure the viability of national and regional ports and waterways.
- Maintains funding for Unconventional Fossil Energy Technologies.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Army Corps of Engineers – \$8.33 billion

- **Construction** – The bill includes \$1.809 billion, \$588 million above the amount in the President's budget request.
- **Mississippi River and Tributaries** – The bill includes \$370 million, an increase of \$145 million above the budget request.
- **Operation and Maintenance** – The bill includes \$5.079 billion and utilizes the full offset of \$2.318 billion for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. The bill includes \$2.479 billion above the budget request for Corps projects, including dredging, repair, and operation of structures and other facilities.

Bureau of Reclamation – \$1.954 billion

- **Water and Related Resources** – The bill includes \$1.787 billion, an increase of \$517 million above the budget request. Funding in this account will continue construction of rural water projects, water supply and conservation projects, and water reliability and delivery measures.

Department of Energy:

- **Defense Programs** – \$30.809 billion
 - **Weapons Activities** – \$17.116 billion, which includes production modernization activities, plutonium pits, and warhead life extensions.
 - **Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation** – \$2.49 billion, including \$469.7 million for Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response includes, as well as \$767.9 million for nuclear proliferation and detonation detection activities. This funding supports the Department's worldwide efforts to secure nuclear materials and keep weapons from falling into the wrong hands. It also supports domestic and international nuclear incident response capabilities.

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- **Naval Reactors** – \$2.081 billion
 - **Defense Environmental Cleanup** – \$7.025 billion
 - **Other Defense Activities** – \$1.035 billion, which includes \$335 million for specialized security activities.
- Non-defense Programs – \$15.823 billion
- **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy** – \$3.46 billion, an increase of \$260 million above FY22 enacted and \$558.8 billion below the President’s budget request.
 - **Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response** – \$200 million, an increase of \$14.19 million above FY22 enacted and \$2.1 million below the request.
 - **Electricity** – \$350 million, an increase of \$73 million above FY22 enacted and \$52 million above the request.
 - **Nuclear Energy** – \$1.473 billion, including \$85 million for the Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program.
 - **Fossil Energy Research and Development** – \$890 million, \$65 million above the FY22 enacted level.
 - **Strategic Petroleum Reserve** – \$207 million to support the modernization and management of the strategic petroleum reserve assets and leasing costs for the Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve.
 - **Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup** – \$359 million.
 - **Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning** – \$879 million, which includes \$240 million for cleanup in Paducah, Kentucky.
 - **Office of Science** – \$8.1 billion, an increase of \$625 million above FY22 enacted and \$300 million above the request.
 - **Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy [ARPA-E]** – \$470 million, \$20 million above FY22 enacted levels for ARPA-E to continue to support innovative, advanced research and development projects.
 - **Title 17 Innovative Loan Guarantee Program** – \$31 million for administrative expenses in overseeing and administering the Title 17 Innovative Loan Guarantee Program.
 - **Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs** – \$75 million, an increase of \$17 million above the FY22 enacted level.

Independent Agencies:

- **Appalachian Regional Commission** – \$200 million, an increase of \$5 million above FY22 enacted. The additional funding supports base funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission.
- **Delta Regional Authority** – \$30.1 million, equal to FY22 enacted funding and the budget request.
- **Northern Border Regional Commission** – \$40 million, an increase of \$5 million above FY22 enacted and an increase of \$4 million above the budget request for additional work by the Northern Border Regional Commission.
- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** – \$911 million for the safe regulation of commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as in nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2023

\$27.556 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Financial Services and General Government bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$27.514 billion, which is an increase of \$1.7 billion compared to FY22 enacted. The defense spending for FY23 is \$42.3 million. The bill is \$3.6 billion less than the President's Budget and \$2.6 billion less than the House-passed bill.

- Prioritizes agencies and programs that combat terrorism financing, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, spur small business growth, maintain a fair and efficient judicial system, and target opioid abuse.
- Promotes fiscal responsibility and increases government efficiency and innovation.
- Focuses on stimulating and supporting the growth of our economy.
- Continues government-wide prohibition on requiring contractors to disclose political contributions.
- Cuts IRS funding compared to the FY22 enacted level and rejects a significant increase proposed in the President's budget request – for the first time in a decade.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

- \$14.2 billion for the **Treasury Department**, a \$99 million decrease below the FY22 enacted level, including:
 - \$216 million in base funding for Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, which combats terrorism financing and administers economic and trade sanctions through its Office of Foreign Assets Control. This represents a \$20.9 million increase.
 - \$12.32 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is \$275 million less than the FY22 enacted level.
- \$302 million for the **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas** to combat heroin and prescription opioid abuse and \$109 million for the Drug-Free Communities programs out of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- \$8.46 billion for the **Federal Judiciary**, which is \$474 million more than the FY22 enacted level. This will provide sufficient funding for federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and defender services.
- \$791.9 million for federal payments to the **District of Columbia**, which is only \$16 million more than the FY22 enacted level.
- \$365 million for the **Commodity Futures Trading Commission**, which is \$45 million more than the FY22 enacted level excluding moving costs.
- \$390.19 million for the **Federal Communications Commission**, which is \$8.24 million more than the FY22 enacted level.
- Allows the **General Services Administration** to spend \$10 billion out of the Federal Buildings Fund, an increase of \$670 million compared to the FY22 enacted level.
- \$422 million for the **Office of Personnel Management**, an increase of \$49.2 million to address cybersecurity and hiring initiatives.
- \$2.149 billion for operating expenses at the **Securities and Exchange Commission**, which is \$160.4 million more than the FY22 enacted level and includes moving costs for Headquarters and San Francisco. This appropriation is fully offset by fees and does not require taxpayer funding.

HOMELAND SECURITY, 2023

\$82.068 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill includes a total of \$82.068 billion, including \$60.7 billion in net discretionary appropriations. Of the total amount, the bill includes \$57.2 billion in non-defense spending, an increase of \$2.903 billion compared to FY22, and \$3.5 billion in defense funding, an increase of \$300 million. The bill also includes \$19.945 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). The bill prioritizes investments throughout the Department of Homeland Security, including additional resources for border security, cybersecurity, and additional air, sea, and land security priorities.

- Provides \$7.383 billion for between-the-ports border security operations and investments.
- Invests in cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe.
- Funds priorities that affect the lives of nearly every American, from securing our borders and combatting terrorism to improving cybersecurity and responding to natural disasters.
- Rejects the Biden Administration's attempt to slash ICE detention capacity by 30 percent, and instead provides \$379.5 million above the request to maintain 34,000 detention beds.
- Rejects the Biden Administration's \$375 million request to fund the Asylum Officer Rule.
- Rejects the Biden Administration's \$50 million request for climate change projects.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – \$385 million is provided for OSEM for unity of effort over all of DHS Components. \$2.068 billion is provided for Management to ensure Department-wide mission support services keep America secure.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – \$16.464 billion is provided in base discretionary funding for CBP, as well as \$1.563 billion to address increased encounters at the Southwest Border. In total, \$7.153 billion is provided for the U.S. Border Patrol for operations, hiring, and Southwest Border surge requirements, which is a 17 percent increase above FY22. In addition, \$230 million is provided for between-the-ports technology such as autonomous surveillance towers, and an overall amount of \$582 million is provided for CBP investments, a \$9 million increase above FY22. The bill includes \$65 million specifically designated for 300 additional Border Patrol Agents, as well as \$60 million for additional CBP personnel at the ports of entry. Also, \$70 million is provided for Non-intrusive Inspection equipment (NII) at the ports of entry. Finally, the bill provides full funding for implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act and other initiatives to combat forced labor.

Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) – \$8.419 billion is provided for ICE, along with an additional \$340 million to respond to increased encounters at the Southwest Border. Total base funding represents a \$319 million increase above the President's budget request. The bill maintains the current detention capacity of 34,000 funded Average Daily Population.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – \$9.324 billion is provided for TSA, which is \$836 million above the FY22 enacted amount, including \$4 million for pipeline security and increased hiring for Transportation Security Officers. In addition, the bill includes \$22 million for credential authentication technology, as requested, and rejects the Biden Administration's effort to eliminate TSA staffing of airport exit lanes.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) – \$13.675 billion is provided to support the Coast Guard’s domestic and overseas missions. The bill includes \$9.7 billion for Operations and Support, a 6 percent increase over FY22 to enhance Coast Guard readiness, including funding for additional operations and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region, as well as \$1.67 billion in investments to recapitalize critical Coast Guard assets – including vessels, aircraft, infrastructure, and IT.

Secret Service: \$2.822 billion is provided for the Secret Service, which is \$210 million above the FY22 enacted amount. The recommendation includes full funding for protective services in preparation for the 2024 general election; enhanced detection measures at the White House complex; and full funding to support National Security Special Events. In addition, the recommendation makes critical investments in the Secret Services’ ability to combat cyber-crimes, as well as an increase in funding for the National Computer Forensics Institute to meet operational requirements.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): \$2.907 billion is provided for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, which is \$313 million (12 percent) above the FY22 enacted amount and \$396 million above the budget request. Cybersecurity efforts which include the protection of civilian federal networks that also benefit State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) government networks, are supported at \$1.763 billion, \$222 million above the budget request. The recommendation includes an additional \$46 million for threat hunting and response capabilities in federal, SLTT, and Critical Infrastructure networks; \$17 million for Emergency Communications Preparedness; and \$32 million towards increasing regional operations capabilities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): \$5.501 billion is provided in discretionary funding for FEMA operations, investments, and grants, including \$305 million for Nonprofit Security Grants (a 22 percent increase above FY22 levels), as well as \$19.945 billion provided to the Disaster Relief Fund.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): \$277 million is provided to USCIS, which includes \$114 million to fully fund the E-Verify Program, \$133 million for backlog reduction, and \$25 million for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers: \$407 million is provided for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, which provide training for law enforcement across the federal enterprise, as well as assistance to numerous state and local organizations.

Science and Technology Directorate: \$901 million is provided for the Science and Technology Directorate, which provides Department-wide research and development solutions to Homeland Security missions.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction: \$431 million is provided for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, which coordinates federal efforts to guard against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and health security threats to the nation.

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$38.85 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Interior bill provides \$38.85 billion in non-defense funding for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23), which is an increase of \$850 million (2.2 percent) when compared to FY22 enacted. In addition, \$2.55 billion is made available by the wildfire suppression cap adjustment.

- Prioritizes agencies and programs that provide for sound management and recreation on public lands, provide health and other critical services to tribal communities, and invest in water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Includes an additional \$2.55 billion for wildfire suppression activities made available by the wildfire cap adjustment.
- Rejects provisions that would have impeded oil and gas activities on public lands.
- Includes long-standing legacy riders regarding the sage grouse, regulation of lead in fishing tackle and ammunition, regulation of greenhouse gases, and carbon neutrality.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Department of the Interior – The bill provides a total of \$15.1 billion for programs within the Interior Subcommittee’s jurisdiction, \$583.8 million (4 percent) above the FY22 enacted level.

NOTE: The total for DOI does not include the Bureau of Reclamation, which is funded in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill.

- **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** – \$1.49 billion, an increase of \$83 million above enacted and \$67 million below the budget request. Increases will expand program capacity across the Bureau and support responsible energy and mineral development on public lands.
- **National Park Service (NPS)** – The bill provides \$3.47 billion for the NPS, \$210 million above the FY22 enacted level. This level fully funds fixed costs and activities necessary to facilitate visitor experiences at our nation’s parks.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** – \$1.77 billion, an increase of \$128 million above the FY22 enacted level and \$199 million below the President’s budget request. There are small increases across all subaccounts within the National Wildlife Refuge System along with Fish and Aquatic Conservation receiving the most substantial increases. Other smaller increases are included for recovery and grant programs such as NAWCA and State and Tribal Grants.
- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)** – \$1.49 billion, an increase of \$102 million above the FY22 enacted level and \$214 million below the President’s budget request. Increases are provided to expand the Survey’s work and capacity on energy and minerals, natural hazards, and water resources.
- **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management** – \$183 million, an increase of \$19 million above the FY22 enacted level and \$17 million below the President’s budget request. The funding provided will support the Bureau’s conventional energy program and expand capacity for renewable energy, permit processing, and a new carbon sequestration program.
- **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement** – \$172 million, an increase of \$16 million above the FY22 enacted level and \$26 million below the President’s budget request. Increases are provided to

support the Bureau's core work and to address decommissioning of offshore infrastructure under the Bureau's responsibility.

- **Office of Surface Mining (OSM)** – \$290 million, an increase of \$22 million above the FY22 enacted level and \$18 million above the President's budget request. The Abandoned Mine Land state grants are funded at \$135 million, an increase of \$12.5 million above the FY22 enacted level.
- **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** – \$2.44 billion, an increase of \$177 million above the FY22 enacted level and \$299 million below the President's budget request. Funding for natural resources and law enforcement receive the most substantial increases, including the continuation of \$62 million to address the law enforcement needs in Oklahoma in response to the McGirt court case.
- **Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)** – \$1.40 billion, an increase of \$118 million over the FY22 enacted level and \$175 million below the President's budget request. Elementary and secondary programs receive increases, as well as post-secondary programs.
- **Office of Wildland Fire** – The bill provides \$1.004 billion for wildland fire management. This amount includes \$382 million for preparedness and \$340 million in the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund. \$247 million is included for hazardous fuels management, an increase of \$20 million above the FY22 enacted level.
- **Energy Community Revitalization Program** – \$5 million is provided to help address the plugging of orphaned oil and gas wells, reclamation of well locations, and remediation of abandoned mine sites on federal, state, and tribal lands.
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)** – The bill includes the annual mandatory funding routinely provided which allows PILT to be fully funded. PILT funding is provided to communities in 49 states and in the territories to compensate for lost tax revenues resulting from federal land ownership within their jurisdiction. The estimated level for this year is \$535 million.

Environmental Protection Agency – \$10.135 billion is included for the EPA, an increase of \$576 million (6 percent) above the FY22 enacted level. This funding is \$1.744 billion below the President's budget request. Increases are provided for all accounts with a particular focus on addressing fixed cost needs across the Agency and providing increases for grant programs. The bill provides an increase of \$52 million in the Science and Technology account and an increase of \$322 million in the Environmental Programs and Management account. The Superfund account is provided a \$50 million increase above the enacted level. The State and Tribal Assistance Grants account is funded at \$4.480 billion, an increase of \$129 million.

U.S. Forest Service – The bill provides \$7.074 billion for the Forest Service, which includes \$2.210 billion in wildland fire cap adjustment funding. The bill increases funding for hazardous fuels reduction by \$19.6 million and provides an additional \$91.8 million investment in the wildland fire workforce to convert the firefighters into year-round employees to combat longer fire seasons and increased fuel loads across the Service. Funding for forest products and state and local fire assistance is also increased.

Indian Health Service – \$6.95 billion, an increase of \$327 million billion above FY22 enacted levels. Current services have been included and staffing packages are fully funded. Increases have been provided for the electronic health record system, as well as important initiatives such as maternal health, Urban Indian health, and programs that support Indian Health Professions. Advance appropriations are included for FY24 to prevent the interruption of health care-related services during funding disruptions.

Smithsonian Institution – \$1.14 billion, an increase of \$82 million over FY22 enacted levels and \$30 million below the President’s budget request. All fixed costs along with salaries and expenses are included with small programmatic increases. The Latino and Women’s Museum requests are fully funded as requested.

Kennedy Center – \$45.38 million is included, an increase of \$4.9 million over FY22 enacted and equal to the President’s budget request.

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) – Each Endowment receives \$207 million, a \$27 million increase above the FY22 enacted level.

Commissions – The request includes funding for the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Native Children’s Commission. \$1 million is included for ongoing work at the World War I Memorial Commission and funding for the Eisenhower Commission has concluded. \$15 million is included for the Semiquincentennial Commission.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$207.37 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations (LHHS) bill includes \$207.37 billion in base, non-defense discretionary funding, coupled with \$14.63 billion in savings from CHIMPs and \$2.35 billion in cap adjustments, for an effective increase in the allocation of \$14.54 billion above the FY22 level. The bill is \$14.92 billion below the House LHHS bill and \$9.02 billion below the Senate Democrats' posted LHHS bill. The bill:

- Prioritizes medical research, mental health, early childhood programs, elementary and secondary education, and college completion programs, as well as apprenticeship programs and career pathways.
- Maintains all long-standing pro-life provisions, including the Hyde and Hyde-Weldon Amendments, and does NOT include any new language on Title X-Family Planning or prohibiting religious freedom for faith-based foster care providers.
- Supports biomedical research with \$47.5 billion in NIH funding, which has increased 57.8 percent over the past eight years.
- Maintains the needle exchange prohibition and the NLRB electronic voting prohibition.
- Supports increased funding to combat opioid abuse and support substance-use prevention and treatment programs.
- Provides **no new funding** for the implementation of the Biden Administration's student loan forgiveness plan.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

National Institutes of Health – \$47.5 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion.

- **Alzheimer's:** The bill includes an increase of \$226 million for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias research, bringing total funding to \$3.74 billion.
- **Cancer:** The bill includes \$7.32 billion for the National Cancer Institute, including full funding for the STAR Act, Childhood Cancer Data Registry, and an increase of \$150 million for competitive cancer grants.
- **ALS:** The bill includes \$75 million, an increase of \$50 million, for Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS (ACT for ALS).

Opioid Epidemic – \$4.9 billion, an increase of \$296.7 million, to combat the opioid epidemic. Funds are targeted toward improving treatment and prevention efforts; finding alternative pain medications; workforce needs, especially in our rural communities; research; and treating behavioral health. Importantly, the bill gives states flexibility to use opioid response funds on stimulants across multiple government programs. In the last year, the number of drug overdose deaths exceeded 100,000 lives, emphasizing the need to continue these critical investments.

Mental Health – \$5.27 billion, an increase of \$803.2 million, for mental health research, treatment, and prevention, including:

- \$385 million, an increase of \$70 million, for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics;
- \$512 million for SAMHSA suicide prevention activities, including \$439.6 million for the recently launched 9-8-8 Suicide Lifeline, in addition to \$62 million provided in P.L. 117-180;
- \$1.01 billion, an increase of \$150 million, for the Mental Health Block Grant;

- \$2.34 billion, an increase of \$120.9 million, for the National Institute of Mental Health, which includes targeted funding for research related to social media's impact on mental health; and
- \$111 million for school-based mental health grants at the Department of Education.

HHS Preparedness – The agreement includes \$950 million to support advanced research and development of medical countermeasures at BARDA, an increase of \$205 million; \$965 million for the Strategic National Stockpile, an increase of \$120 million; and \$335 million for pandemic influenza preparedness, an increase of \$35 million.

Apprenticeship Funding – The agreement includes \$285 million, an increase of \$50 million, to support the apprenticeship program.

Early Education – The agreement includes \$20 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion, for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Head Start.

K-12 Formula Grants – The agreement includes an increase of \$850 million for Title I grants and an increase of \$850 million for IDEA Grants to states.

Pell Maximum Award – The agreement includes a \$500 increase to the maximum Pell award for a total of \$7,395 for the 2023-2024 school year.

Title X-Family Planning and Teen Pregnancy Prevention – The funding increases in the House and Senate bill were denied.

Sexual Risk Avoidance – \$35 million in funding is restored after being eliminated in the House and Senate-posted bills.

Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education – The agreement includes \$385 million, an increase of \$10 million.

Career, Technical, and Adult Education:

- CTE State Grants: \$1.43 billion, an increase of \$50 million;
- CTE National Activities: \$32 million, an increase of \$25 million for Innovation and Modernization Grants; and
- Adult Education State Grants: \$715 million, an increase of \$25 million.

Higher Education:

- TRIO: \$1.19 billion, an increase of \$54 million; and
- GEAR UP: \$388 million, an increase of \$10 million.

Corporation for National and Community Service – \$1.31 billion, an increase of \$162 million.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting – \$535 million in advance funding for FY25, an increase of \$10 million. The bill also provides \$60 million for the public broadcasting interconnection system.

Institute of Museum and Library Services – \$294.8 million, an increase of \$26.8 million.

Social Security Administration – \$14.1 billion for limitation on administrative expenses, an increase of \$785 million.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 2023

\$6.9 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Legislative Branch bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$6.9 billion, which is an increase of \$975 million compared to FY22. The bill prioritizes agencies and programs that strengthen Congressional oversight over taxpayer dollars and support the operations and security of the U.S. Capitol complex.

- Provides resources for the essential operations and security of the U.S. Capitol, Congress, and support agencies, including funding to improve operations and address heightened safety requirements.
- Maintains the Member pay freeze, which has been in place since 2009.
- Prohibits funding for computer networks that do not block pornographic content.
- Forbids the purchase/leasing of telecommunications equipment and/or services from Huawei, ZTE, or any subsidiaries or affiliates.
- Provides strong funding for the U.S. Capitol Police.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Senate – \$1.150 billion, \$55 million above the FY22 enacted level. The increase provides funding for investments in cybersecurity, communications infrastructure, and emergency preparedness.

- **Member Pay Freeze** – The omnibus continues a provision to freeze the pay of Members of Congress, preventing any pay increases in FY23. A freeze on Members' salaries has been in place since 2009.
- **Intern Compensation** – The bill provides for \$7 million in compensation funding for interns.
- **Enhanced Member Protection** – The bill provides for \$2.5 million in Sergeant at Arms funding for residential security systems when personal or campaign funds cannot meet the recommendations of a USCP threat assessment requested by a Member.

U.S. House of Representatives – \$1.848 billion, \$133 million above the FY22 enacted level.

U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) – \$734.58 million, \$132 million above the FY22 enacted level. The increase will allow the Department to hire additional sworn officers, provide for mission-essential equipment and training, and supports the Department's recruitment and retention efforts.

- **Recruitment and Retention** – The bill includes funding for USCP to provide retention bonuses to all sworn and civilian personnel and includes resources for pay schedule adjustments that would increase salaries and annuity calculations for officers.
- **Enhanced Member Protection** – The bill provides funding for additional staff to perform threat assessments for residential security recommendations and includes funding to hire additional dignitary protection agents when a Member's threat level is heightened.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO) – \$63.24 million, \$2.3 million over the FY22 enacted level. This funding level will allow CBO to maintain current staffing levels, make information technology investments, and continue transparency and responsiveness efforts.

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Architect of the Capitol (AOC) – \$1.315 billion, \$541 million over the FY22 enacted level. This increase funds numerous projects to make needed safety and security upgrades around the Capitol campus. The agreement also provides increases for the operating budgets of elements within the jurisdiction of the AOC to facilitate greater day-to-day maintenance and support.

Library of Congress (LOC) – \$828.5 million, \$34.5 million above the FY22 enacted level. This level continues funding for modernization initiatives across the LOC, funds priority security upgrades, and includes increases for the Congressional Research Service, Copyright Office, Veteran’s History Project, and the National Library Service for Blind and Print Disabled.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) – \$790 million, a \$71 million increase above the FY22 enacted level. This funding level increases support for GAO’s oversight of federal spending to track the expenditure of taxpayer dollars and will enhance the agency’s ability handle increased congressional requests to assess technology and science advancements.

Government Publishing Office (GPO) – \$129.9 million, a \$5.6 million increase above the FY22 enacted level. This increase will allow GPO to maintain congressional printing activities and public information systems.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$154.168 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies bill for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) includes defense spending of \$19 billion, an increase of \$4.1 billion compared to FY22. The bill includes non-defense spending of \$135.2 billion, an increase of \$22.5 billion above the FY22 enacted level. The bill funds critical infrastructure projects and veterans' healthcare.

- Rejects efforts by Congressional Democrats and the Biden Administration to shift discretionary requirements and funds to mandatory accounts. All FY23 funds requested as discretionary are funded as discretionary.
- Secures an additional \$6.8 billion above the President's request for defense funding.
- Includes \$337 million for VA rural health initiatives.
- Provides \$663 million for VA opioid misuse prevention and treatment.
- Preserves two Guantanamo provisions: one that prevents funds being made available to construct a new facility to house detainees currently held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and another to prevent closure of Naval Station Guantanamo Bay.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Military Construction – The legislation includes \$19 billion for military construction projects. This amount funds more than 300 infrastructure projects at military bases and installations around the world to enhance resiliency and support warfighter readiness. Within this amount, the bill provides \$2 billion to improve and maintain housing for servicemembers and their families. The bill also includes \$1.2 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$400 million for the European Deterrence Initiative.

- **Veterans Affairs (VA)** – The legislation includes \$134.7 billion in discretionary funds for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), an increase of \$22.5 billion over the FY22 enacted level, to address rapidly increasing costs of health care support. The bill **does not allow for the transfer of any base discretionary funds to mandatory accounts**. All FY23 funds requested as discretionary are funded as discretionary.
- **VA Medical Care** – The bill provides \$118.7 billion for VA medical care, an increase of \$21.7 billion over the FY22 enacted level, including:
 - \$13.9 billion for mental health;
 - \$5.2 billion for telehealth services;
 - \$2.7 billion for veterans homelessness programs;
 - \$1.9 billion for the Caregivers Program;
 - \$663 million for opioid misuse prevention and treatment;
 - \$916 million for medical and prosthetic research;
 - \$840 million for health care specifically for women veterans; and
 - \$337 million for rural health initiatives.
- **Information Technology Systems**: \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$270 million over the FY22 enacted level, to support the development, operations, and maintenance of systems.

- **Veterans Electronic Health Record** – \$1.8 billion. This allows VA to continue deployment of their new electronic health record that is interoperable with the Department of Defense’s system.
- **VA Mandatory Funding** – \$169 billion for mandatory veterans benefits, including veteran disability compensation programs, education benefits, and vocational rehabilitation and employment training.
- **Advance Appropriations** – \$128 billion in FY24 advance discretionary funding for veterans health care and \$155 billion in FY24 advance mandatory funding for veterans benefits.
- **PACT Act** – Supports accelerated implementation of the PACT Act, which expands access to VA health care and benefits for veterans exposed to burn pits and other toxic substances.
- **Major Construction** – \$1.4 billion, a \$163 million decrease below the FY22 enacted level.
- **Related Agencies** – The legislation also includes \$442.7 million, an increase of \$8.5 million over the FY22 enacted level, for related agencies, including the American Battle Monuments Commission, the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Arlington National Cemetery, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2023

\$59.7 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$59.7 billion, an increase of \$3.6 billion compared to FY22.

- Advances United States diplomacy and development objectives around the world.
- Provides critical security assistance to our allies, strengthens democracy abroad, and extends life-saving global health and humanitarian assistance to the world's most vulnerable populations.
- Maintains critical pro-life policy riders and promotes religious freedom.
- Contains **NO** new funding or language for family planning/reproductive health accounts.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of State and USAID Operations – \$12.8 billion for State Department operations and \$1.7 billion for USAID operations, including \$5.8 billion to strengthen embassy security and ensure the safety of U.S. diplomats and development specialists around the world.

International Security Assistance – a total of \$8.9 billion for critical assistance for foreign military training and education programs, peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism and nonproliferation programs, and financing for military equipment for U.S. partners and allies.

Supports Key Allies –

- Israel – extends loan guarantee authority and provides \$3.3 billion in military assistance for Israel.
- Jordan – \$1.7 billion in economic and military assistance for Jordan.
- Taiwan – includes Foreign Military Financing Program assistance, including as loans for Taiwan.

Global Health Programs – a total of \$10.6 billion to bolster global health and prevent future pandemics. \$4.2 billion of this funding is for USAID, and \$6.4 billion is for the State Department.

Countering Russian Influence Fund – \$300 million to counter Russian influence and its attempts to sow distrust in democratic institutions worldwide.

Countering PRC Influence Fund – \$325 million to combat malign Chinese influence and promote transparency and accountability in projects associated with the People's Republic of China's debt-trap diplomacy, an increase of \$25 million above the FY22 enacted level.

Democracy Programs – \$2.9 billion for democracy programs.

Humanitarian Assistance – \$6.8 billion to maintain the long-held U.S. commitment to protection and addressing the needs of the world's most vulnerable populations.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$87.332 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill includes a total of \$87.332 billion for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23). The non-defense spending for FY23 is \$87 billion, which is an increase of \$6.3 billion compared to FY22 enacted, but \$1.7 billion below the Senate Democrats' posted bill. The defense spending for FY23 is \$333 million, which is a decrease of \$55 million compared to FY22 enacted, and includes a \$55 million rescission of prior year unobligated balances.

- Supports our highways, airports, ports, and other critical infrastructure investments.
- Promotes economic and community development.
- Provides rental assistance and self-sufficiency support for low-income working families, seniors, and the disabled.
- Continues to improve our air traffic control system and aircraft certification processes.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Transportation – \$28.7 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$77.6 billion in obligation limitations.

- **Office of the Secretary of Transportation** – \$1.5 billion. Within this total is \$800 million for RAISE grants and \$354.8 million for essential air service.
- **Federal Aviation Administration** – \$19 billion. Within this total is \$11.9 billion for Operations, \$2.9 billion for Facilities and Equipment, \$255 million for Research and Development, and \$3.9 billion for Grants-in-Aid for Airports.
- **Federal Highway Administration** – \$62.9 billion. Within this total is \$59.5 billion from the Highway Trust Fund and \$3.4 billion from the general fund. Within the general fund amounts, \$1.145 billion is for bridge repairs and rehabilitation and \$100 million is for the Appalachian Development Highway System.
- **Federal Railroad Administration** – \$3.4 billion. Within this total is \$2.45 billion for Amtrak.
- **Federal Transit Administration** – \$16.97 billion. Within this total, \$13.6 billion is from the Highway Trust Fund and \$3.3 billion is from the general fund. Within the general fund amounts, \$2.6 billion is for the Capital Investment Grants program, \$90 million is for the bus and bus facilities program, and \$32.5 million is for ferries, including rural ferries.
- **Maritime Administration** – \$896 million. Within this total, \$333 million is defense funding to support the Maritime Security Program (MSP), the Cable Security Fleet (CSF), and the Tanker Security Program. The funding level also includes \$212 million for the ports infrastructure grant program.

Department of Housing and Urban Development – \$58.2 billion

- **Office of Public and Indian Housing** – \$37.7 billion. Within this total is \$27.6 billion for Tenant-based Rental Assistance, \$8.5 billion for the Public Housing Fund, and \$1 billion for Native American programs.

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- **Office of Community Planning and Development** – \$12.3 billion. Within this total is \$3.3 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program and \$3.6 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants.
- **Office of Housing** – \$15.4 billion. Within this total is \$13.9 billion for Project-based Rental Assistance, \$1.1 billion for Housing for the Elderly, and \$360 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities.
- **Federal Housing Administration-Government National Mortgage Association (FHA/GNMA)** – The combined FHA/GNMA programs will provide loan guarantees totaling more than \$1.3 trillion and generate \$10.3 billion in offsetting receipts.

Independent Agencies – \$419.5 million

UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL

\$47 billion in emergency funding to support Ukraine

The Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 provides \$47.332 billion in emergency funding to support the Ukrainian's valiant efforts to repulse Russian aggression and bring the conflict to an end.

MILITARY AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

- Provides ***\$19.8 billion in authorities and associated funding to arm and equip Ukraine and NATO Allies to counter Russian aggression***, rejecting the Administration's request to throttle down support for the Ukrainian war effort.
- Provides in excess of ***\$6.2 billion for the Department of Defense*** to sustain the surge of U.S. forces and operations in Europe in response to Russia's actions.
- Provides \$687 million to ***accelerate domestic munitions production capacity*** at Army ammunition plants.
- Provides \$300 million to ***support the Ukrainian police and border guards' efforts*** to protect civilians, rescue victims of Russia's persistent attacks against civilian infrastructure and cities, and defend Ukraine's sovereign territory.
- Includes \$126.3 million for the National Nuclear Security Administration for ***nuclear nonproliferation, counterterrorism and counterproliferations*** activities in and related to Ukraine.
- Provides \$105 million for the ***clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war*** to protect civilians and troops and allow for Ukrainian citizens to return to areas liberated from Russian control.
- Provides \$50 million to ***address cybersecurity threats*** emanating from Russia and other malign actors.

HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT

- Provides \$12.9 billion in ***economic assistance*** to stabilize the economy and spur economic recovery in Ukraine, and to address dire energy supply shortfalls.
- Includes \$300 million for ***food security*** to address the food supply crisis affecting vulnerable populations in Ukraine, mitigate the global fertilizer shortage, and build agricultural capacity and resilience to shocks.
- Provides \$4 billion to ***assist refugees fleeing the war*** in Ukraine and address related dire refugee needs globally.
- Includes \$300 million for nuclear energy technology to ***promote U.S. energy independence*** and reduce reliance on foreign energy sources.

OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS

- Requires ***reporting on accountability of U.S. defense articles*** provided to Ukraine, including measures taken to ensure weapons, particularly ones that require enhanced end-use monitoring, are delivered and used as intended.

- Requires ***recurring reporting to Congress detailing U.S. security assistance*** provided to Ukraine, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Ukraine and the associated authority and funding used to provide such articles and services.
- Provides \$27 million to the Inspectors General of the Department of Defense, Department of State, and United States Agency for International Development, as well as the Government Accountability Office, to ***conduct thorough oversight of appropriated funds***.

DISASTER SUPPLEMENTAL

\$38.175 billion in much-needed emergency disaster assistance

The Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 provides \$38.175 billion in emergency funding to support Americans in the west and southeast who are victims of devastation caused by recent natural disasters, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Farm Disaster Assistance: \$3.7 billion to extend USDA's Emergency Relief Program to assist producers who suffered losses due to certain natural disasters in 2022.

Buildings and Facilities: \$87.7 million is provided for necessary construction, repairs, and maintenance costs for critical Agricultural Research Service and Food Safety and Inspection Service facilities.

Conservation Programs: \$27 million is provided for the Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) for non-industrial timber restoration, and \$925 million is provided for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) for rural watershed recovery.

Rural Development: \$60 million is provided for Rural Housing Assistance Grants to make essential repairs and improvements to homes that sustained damage in due to disasters in 2022.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Economic Development Assistance Programs:

- \$500 million for the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to provide grants to communities impacted by hurricanes, wildfires, flooding, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar years 2021 and 2022.
- \$618 million for EDA technology innovation grants, of which \$459 million is for the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program, and \$159 million is for the Distressed Area Recompete Pilot Program.

National Institute of Standards and Technology:

- Scientific and Technical Research Services: \$40 million for the development of resilience standards with regard to weather and climate disasters, and for necessary expenses to carry out investigations of building failures pursuant to the National Construction Safety Team Act of 2002.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

- \$300 million for the mitigation of fishery disasters that have been declared by the Secretary of Commerce.
- \$507.5 million for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment; for marine debris assessment and removal; for mapping, charting, and geodesy services; and for acquisition of disaster-related equipment.

Department of Justice:

- Federal Bureau of Prisons, Buildings and Facilities: \$182 million to repair damaged facilities and other emergency requirements.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

- \$556.4 million to repair damaged facilities and other emergency requirements.

National Science Foundation:

- \$820.7 million for research and related activities, including funding to repair damaged facilities.

DEFENSE

Operations and Maintenance: \$106 million to support clean-up efforts and to repair damaged DOD facilities in Florida and Puerto Rico caused by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona, including Naval Air Stations Key West and Jacksonville, and Naval Station Mayport.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Army Corps of Engineers:

- Includes \$1.4 billion for the Corps to repair damages to Corps' projects from natural disasters and provide support in emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters and to study and build high-priority projects, to include in states that were affected by Hurricanes Ian, Fiona, and Nicole.

Department of Energy:

- Includes \$520 million for purchase, power, and wheeling (PPW) at the Western Area Power Administration.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General Services Administration: \$36.8 million for repairs and alterations to address damage from Hurricane Ian. Funds will be used for repairs to federal buildings in North Carolina, South Carolina and, Florida.

Small Business Administration: \$858 million to service low-cost loans to homeowners and businesses to repair or replace disaster damaged real and personal property associated with hurricanes Fiona, Ian, and Florence.

HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard: \$154.75 million is provided to repair and upgrade facilities damaged by Hurricanes Fiona and Ian and to provide for response and recovery operations costs.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: \$5 billion is provided for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) for major disaster declaration expenses.

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Department of the Interior: \$2.43 billion for capacity, repair, and reconstruction needs resulting from hurricanes, flooding, wildfires, and earthquakes, of which \$1.5 billion is for recovery and restoration of access in units of the National Park Service, including Yellowstone National Park.

Environmental Protection Agency: \$1.668 billion is included to address impacts of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian, and the Jackson, Mississippi, water system declared emergency.

U.S. Forest Service: \$2.056 billion is provided to cover capacity needs related to wildfire emergency management and to provide for repair and reconstruction needs associated with recent wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND
RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Health and Human Services – \$1.75 billion in support to address the impact of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian, including:

- \$65 million for Community Health Centers to support construction, equipment purchase, operational support, and other projects as necessary.
- \$86 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to assess and mitigate environmental hazards associated with the covered disasters.
- \$25 million for the National Institutes of Health to address needs of NIH grantees whose research was affected by Hurricanes Fiona or Ian.
- \$22 million to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to increase access to mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention for those impacted by the covered disasters.
- \$100 million for the Child Care and Development Block grant, including for repairing damaged child care centers.
- \$345 million for Head Start, including for repairing damaged Head Start centers.
- \$24.4 million for National Disaster Medical System.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND
RELATED AGENCIES

Military Construction: Navy and Marine Corps – \$41 million for planning and design and construction of projects to replace facilities damaged by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Transportation: \$803 million for Federal-aid Highways emergency relief program and \$213.9 million for the Federal Transit Administration for emergency relief program.

Department of Housing and Urban Development: \$3 billion for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grants for 2022 disasters.