



## **Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024** ***SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS PROVISIONS BY SUBCOMMITTEE***

The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, funds the following six appropriations bills for fiscal year 2024 at levels determined in the bipartisan budget agreement, reaffirmed in the topline agreement struck by Leader Schumer and Speaker Johnson: Defense; Financial Services and General Government; Homeland Security; Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies; Legislative Branch; and, State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

### **Division A – Defense**

#### **Overview:**

The fiscal year 2024 Department of Defense funding bill provides \$824.3 billion, an increase of \$26.8 billion above fiscal year 2023. The bill:

- Prioritizes support for military families, including increasing pay by 5.2 percent, the Basic Allowance for Housing by 5.4 percent, and the Basic Allowance for Subsistence by 1.7 percent.
- Protects our national security, preserves our domestic advanced manufacturing base to support jobs and grow the economy, and invests in research and development.
- Protects women’s rights by preserving the Department’s travel policy to ensure servicemembers and their families can access reproductive healthcare.
- Includes a \$1 billion increase above 2023 for climate and energy resiliency.
- Defends democracy and counters China with funding to protect a free and open Indo-Pacific.
- Strikes multiple, hateful anti-LGBTQI+ provisions included in House Republicans proposed 2024 funding bill.

The legislation rejects nearly 30 new poison pill riders proposed by House Republicans, including harmful language that would have:

- Decreased the salaries of U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin and other Department of Defense officials to \$1.
- Banned the use of funds to implement climate-related policies.
- Blocked funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion programs across the Department of Defense and Intelligence Community.
- Prohibited the use of funds to classify false information as misinformation.
- Banned any individual who signed a document entitled “Public Statement on the Hunter Biden Emails” from receiving a security clearance.
- Created a license for people to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people under the guise of religious liberty and prevent the federal government from adequately responding.
- Banned the flying of the Pride flag.

#### **Bill Summary:**

**Military Personnel** – The fiscal year 2024 bill provides \$176.2 billion for active, reserve, and National Guard military personnel, \$3.5 billion above fiscal year 2023. The bill funds active duty end-strength at the authorized

level of 1,284,500 servicemembers and funds reserve component end-strength at the authorized level of 763,600 servicemembers. To take care of our servicemembers and their families and incentivize more recruits, the bill:

- Provides the full funding necessary to support the 5.2 percent military pay raise.
- Includes \$43 million for additional support to junior enlisted members and basic needs allowances authorized in the most recent National Defense authorization Act.
- Provides \$65 million to the Navy and Air Force for enlistment bonuses and \$15 million to the Army for medical pay bonuses.
- Continues funding for suicide prevention and sexual assault programs, including implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault.

**Operation and Maintenance** – The fiscal year 2024 bill provides \$287.2 billion, an increase of \$9.1 billion above fiscal year 2023. This includes:

- \$32.5 billion to the Departments of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for depot maintenance, an increase of \$1.8 billion above fiscal year 2023.
- Approximately \$1.3 billion for Environmental Restoration activities, \$156 million above the fiscal year 2024 request, of which \$65 million is for costs associated with PFOS/PFOA cleanup.
- Increases above the fiscal year 2024 budget request of \$211 million for National Guard Youth Challenge and \$53 million for Starbase.
- An additional \$50 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for the Office of Defense Local Community Cooperation for the Defense Community Infrastructure Program.
- \$50 million for Impact Aid and \$20 million for Impact Aid for those with disabilities.
- \$55 million for the Procurement Technical Assistance Program.
- \$351 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.
- An additional \$47 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for the Special Victims' Counsel.
- An additional \$10 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for Morale, Welfare and Recreation community engagement.
- An additional of \$20.2 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program.
- Provides \$142.5 million for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid programs, an increase of \$28 million above the fiscal year 2024 request.

**Procurement** – For fiscal year 2024, the bill provides \$172 billion, an increase of \$3 billion above the fiscal year 2024 budget request and \$9.8 billion above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. This includes:

#### *Aircraft*

- \$9.8 billion for 86 F-35 aircraft including 51 F-35As for the Air Force, 16 short take-off and vertical landing variants for the Marine Corps, and 19 carrier variants for the Navy and Marine Corps.
- An additional \$264 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for F-35 spares.
- \$1.8 billion for 10 P-8A Poseidon aircraft.
- \$400 million for 10 HH-60W combat rescue helicopters.
- Funding for one additional KC-130J aircraft for the Navy Reserve and eight additional C-130J aircraft for the Air National Guard.
- An increase of \$177.5 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for the CH-47F Block II Chinook aircraft and covers the cost of an additional helicopter for SOCOM.
- \$60 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request to fund an additional UH-60 Blackhawk for the National Guard.

- \$413 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request to fund two additional E-2D Advanced Hawkeye aircraft.
- \$675 million for five CMV-22 helicopters, five more than the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

#### *Shipbuilding*

- \$33.7 billion to procure Navy ships including two DDG-51 guided missile destroyers, two Virginia-class fast attack submarines, one Columbia-class ballistic submarine, two Frigates, and one T-AO Fleet Oiler.
- Advance procurement for an additional DDG-51 and an LPD.

#### *Vehicles/Force Protection*

- An increase of \$120 million above fiscal year 2024 budget request for Army National Guard HMMWV modernization.
- An increase of \$430 million above fiscal year 2024 budget request for the Abrams Upgrade program

#### *Other*

- \$500 million to fully support Israeli Cooperative procurement programs including the Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow defense systems.
- \$1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA).

**Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)** – For fiscal year 2024, the bill provides \$148.3 billion, an increase of \$3.4 billion above the fiscal year 2024 budget request and an increase of \$8.6 billion above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The bill:

- Invests in basic and applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation of new technologies and equipment, and supports the research community so forces will have the systems and equipment for tomorrow's challenges.

#### *Aircraft*

- Funds the continued development and modernization of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter.
- Funds the continued development of the Air Force's B-21 bomber.
- Fully funds the Air Force's Next Generation Air Dominance program.
- Provides \$280 million for Advanced Engine Development - Engine Technologies.
- Fully funds the continued development and testing of the CH-53K helicopter.
- Fully funds the Army's Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) and Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA).

#### *Vehicles and Ground Forces*

- Provides \$269.5 million for Army Ground Technology Research programs, an increase of over \$200 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request.
- Provides \$260 million for next generation combat vehicle technology, a \$94 million increase above the fiscal year 2024 budget request.
- Provides \$235 million for long range precision fires advanced technology, an increase of \$82 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

#### *Other*

- Provides an additional \$70 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for PFAS remediation and disposal technology.
- Provides an additional \$15 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for PFAS destruction technologies.

- Provides an additional \$84 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request for AFFF replacement, disposal, and cleanup technology.

**Revolving and Management Funds** – For fiscal year 2024, the bill provides \$1.8 billion in Revolving and Management Funds, which is \$104 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request and \$132 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

**Other Department of Defense Programs** – For fiscal year 2024, the bill also includes:

#### *Defense Health Programs*

- \$39.9 billion for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense including:
  - \$150 million for the breast cancer research program;
  - \$110 million for the prostate cancer research program;
  - \$50 million for the kidney cancer research program;
  - \$45 million for the ovarian cancer research program;
  - \$25 million for the lung cancer research program;
  - \$40 million for the melanoma research program;
  - \$15 million for the pancreatic cancer research program;
  - \$17.5 million for the rare cancer research program;
  - \$130 million for the cancer research program;
  - \$175 million for the peer-reviewed traumatic brain injury and psychological health research program;
  - \$40 million for spinal cord research;
  - \$20 million for the joint warfighter medical research program;
  - \$30 million for the toxic exposures research line; and
  - \$10 million for glioblastoma research.

#### *Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction*

- \$1.1 billion, equal to the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

#### *Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid*

- \$142.5 million for foreign disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, and the humanitarian mine action program, \$27.6 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

#### *Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities*

- \$1.2 billion, including \$306 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program.

#### *Security Cooperation Programs*

- \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.
- \$1.4 billion for International Security Cooperation Programs, including:
  - \$335 million for U.S. allies and partners facing Russian aggression, \$228 million of which supports Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania through the Baltic Security Initiative.
- Up to \$500 million for Jordan, including \$150 million for reimbursements for enhanced border security.
- An additional \$100 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request to expand cooperation or improve the capabilities of U.S. allies and partners in Africa Command and Southern Command.

#### *Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund*

- \$398 million to support the Iraqi Security Forces, Kurdish Peshmerga, and the Syrian Democratic Forces countering ISIS.

- A prohibition of funding to establish any military base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of U.S. Armed Forces in Iraq.
- A prohibition of funding to exercise U.S. control over any oil resource of Iraq or Syria.

#### *Office of the Inspector General*

- \$528.6 million, which is an increase of \$3.2 million above the fiscal year 2024 request and \$43 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

### **Oversight, Reform, and General Provisions**

No funds in the bill may be used:

- In contravention of the War Powers Resolution.
- For the Russian state-owned arms export agency Rosoboronexport.
- For the Azov Battalion.
- For the Taliban.
- For countries in violation of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act.

The bill also:

- Provides that nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran or North Korea.
- Supports civilian pay raise and aligns funds for civilian pay to actual personnel levels.
- Includes over \$2.6 billion in prior year rescissions.

## **Division B – Financial Services & General Government**

### **Overview:**

The fiscal year 2024 Financial Services and General Government funding bill includes \$26.1 billion, a decrease of \$1.1 billion, or 4 percent, below the comparable level for fiscal year 2023, but \$4.8 billion, or 22 percent, above the House Republican majority’s bill. In addition, the legislation provides \$143 million for disaster relief efforts at the Small Business Administration, the same level as last year. The legislation:

- Assists small businesses and entrepreneurs through the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI).
- Protects our democracy with Election Security Grants that ensure the integrity and safety of our elections.
- Supports the Administration’s 5.2 percent pay increase for Federal workers.
- Protects the American people and saves Americans money by eliminating scores of harmful policies proposed by House Republicans. Many of these extreme riders are listed below.

#### *Consumers and Investors are Protected, Saving Americans Money*

This legislation rejects House Republican poison pill riders, including language that would have:

- Prohibited the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) implementation and enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Dealers Trade Regulation Rule, which prevents expensive add-on fees making car buying less expensive.
- Limited competition and make Americans more susceptible to pyramid schemes as proposed in three FTC riders.

- Prohibited the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) from implementing the Consolidated Audit Trail program, which improves the SEC’s ability to monitor markets for fraud and insider trading.
- Limited the SEC’s ability to regulate markets and ensure fairness for investors proposed in a half dozen riders.
- Weakened the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, making financial transactions more expensive for Americans.

### *Protecting Vulnerable Americans*

The bill is also free from extreme House Republican language that would have:

- Prohibited the Federal Housing Finance Agency from moving to a more equitable fee structure for mortgages.
- Prohibited the implementation of Executive Orders related to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.
- Prohibited funds from being used to collect data on lending to women and minority-owned businesses.
- Created a license for people and organizations to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people under the guise of religious liberty and prevent the federal government from adequately responding.
- Prohibited funds for insurance plans in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to cover the cost of gender-affirming care.

### *The District of Columbia (D.C.)’s Autonomy is Protected*

House Democrats also successfully removed language that would have:

- Prohibited funding for D.C.’s Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014.
- Prohibited funding for D.C. to implement traffic laws, including right turns on red and speed and red-light cameras proposed in two riders.
- Prevented D.C. Public Charter Schools from having the ability to dismiss harassment lawsuits.
- Allowed an individual with a permit to carry a concealed handgun in D.C. and on the Metro in D.C.
- Cut funding to D.C. public schools.

### *Moving Forward on Climate Change*

The bill does not include harmful policy language that would have:

- Prohibited the SEC from finalizing a rule requiring corporations to disclose their carbon emissions and climate-related risks.
- Prohibited the SBA from funding climate change initiatives to help small businesses cut energy costs and reduce carbon emissions.
- Prohibited investment options under the Thrift Savings Plan that make investment decisions based on environmental, social, or governance criteria.
- Prohibited the implementation of Executive Order 14008 which works toward “Achieving Net-Zero Emissions Buildings, Campuses, and Installations.”
- Prohibited the procurement of electric vehicles, electric vehicle batteries, electric vehicle charging stations or infrastructure.

### *Defends Democracy*

House Democrats successfully removed language that would have:

- Prohibited the implementation of the Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting with certain exceptions, making it more difficult for people to vote.

- Repealed the Federal Elections Commission (FEC)'s prior approval requirement for corporate member trade association Political Action Committees. This change would have weakened political fundraising requirements.
- Restricted funds for labeling information as misinformation or working with companies to label information as misinformation. This rider would have allowed lies to spread unchecked.

### **Bill Summary:**

**Department of the Treasury** – For fiscal year 2024, the bill provides a total of \$14.2 billion for the Department. Of the total provided, the bill includes:

- \$324 million for **CDFIs**, the same as fiscal year 2023.
- \$49 million for the **Treasury Office of Inspector General**, nearly the same as fiscal year 2023.
- \$190 million for the **Financial Crimes Enforcement Network**, the same as fiscal year 2023, to combat terrorist financing and money laundering.
- \$227 million for the **Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence**, an increase of \$11 million above fiscal year 2023, to continue investments to protect the integrity of the financial system and enhance Treasury's economic and financial sanctions programs.
- \$99 million for the **Cybersecurity Enhancement Account**, a decrease of \$1 million below fiscal year 2023 to protect the Department's critical IT systems against cyber threats.
- \$158 million for the **Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau**, an increase of \$9 million above fiscal year 2023.
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** – The bill includes \$12.3 billion for the IRS, the same as fiscal year 2023, and \$1.1 billion above the House Republican majority's bill.
  - \$2.8 billion, the same as fiscal year 2023, for **Taxpayer Services**. This total includes support for the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic, the Taxpayer Advocate, Tax Counseling for the Elderly.
  - \$5.4 billion, the same as fiscal year 2023, for **Enforcement**. These funds support enforcement efforts to ensure wealthy individuals and corporations pay their taxes.
  - \$4.1 billion, the same as fiscal year 2023, for **Operations Support**.

**Executive Office of the President** – The bill includes a total of \$872 million, a decrease of \$6 million below fiscal year 2023.

- **Office of Administration** – The bill provides \$114 million, a decrease of \$1 million below fiscal year 2023.
- **National Security Council** – The bill provides \$19 million, an increase of \$1 million above fiscal year 2023.
- **Office of National Cyber Director (ONCD)**– The bill provides \$22 million for the ONCD to support the coordination and implementation of national cybersecurity policy and strategy.
- **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)** – The bill includes a total of \$457 million for ONDCP, including:
  - \$299 million for the **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program**, a decrease of \$3 million below fiscal year 2023.
  - \$109 million for the **Drug-Free Communities Program**, the same as fiscal year 2023.

**The Judiciary** – The bill includes a total of \$8.6 billion for operations of the judiciary, an increase of \$169 million above fiscal year 2023.

- **Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services** – \$6.5 billion, an increase of \$169 million above fiscal year 2023, to support court operations.
- **Defender Services** – \$1.45 billion, an increase of \$68 million above fiscal year 2023, to support the right to the assistance of counsel.
- **Court Security** – \$750 million, the same as fiscal year 2023, to support security needs and protective services in courthouses.

**D.C.** – The bill includes a total of \$791 million, a decrease of \$1 million below fiscal year 2023. This provides:

- \$40 million for **D.C. Resident Tuition Support**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$30 million for **Emergency Planning and Security Costs** in D.C. equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$4 million for **HIV/AIDS Testing and Treatment** to help prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in D.C.
- \$8 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, to fund infrastructure improvements for the **D.C. Water and Sewer Authority**.

### **Independent Agencies:**

- **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)** – The bill funds the CPSC at \$151 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million above fiscal year 2023, and \$12 million above the House Republican majority’s bill. Within the total, \$2 million is provided for Virginia Graeme Baker Pool Safety grants and \$2 million for grants for the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2023.
- **Election Assistance Commission (EAC)** – The bill provides \$55 million, \$20 million less than fiscal year 2023, and \$55 million above the House Republican majority’s bill for **Election Security Grants** to augment State efforts to improve the security and integrity of elections for Federal office. In addition, \$28 million is included for EAC operating expenses, a decrease of \$280,000 below fiscal year 2023.
- **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** – The bill includes \$390 million for the FCC, the same as fiscal year 2023, and \$8 million above the House Republican majority’s bill.
- **FTC** – The bill includes \$426 million for the FTC, a decrease of increase of \$4 million below fiscal year 2023, and \$49 million above the House Republican majority’s bill.
- **General Services Administration (GSA)** – The bill includes \$10 billion in spending for GSA. The total funding level includes:
  - \$260 million for **New Construction** including \$200 million for the construction of the new Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, and
  - \$600 million for **Repairs and Alterations** including \$212 million for Major Repairs and Alterations.
- **National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)** – The bill provides a total of \$506 million for NARA, an increase of \$17 million above fiscal year 2023, and \$55 million above the House Republican majority’s bill.
- **Office of Personnel Management** – The bill includes \$448 million, an increase of \$26 million above fiscal year 2023, and \$75 million above the House Republican majority’s bill.
- **SEC, Salaries and Expenses** – The bill includes \$2.1 billion the same as fiscal year 2023, and \$149 million above the House Republican majority’s bill for the SEC to monitor the capital and securities markets, ensure full disclosure of appropriate financial information, and combat financial fraud and malpractice.
- **SBA** – The bill provides \$1.1 billion for SBA, an increase of \$30 million above fiscal year 2023, and \$102 million above the House Republican majority’s bill to support investments in programs to help underserved entrepreneurs access capital and contracting opportunities. The bill includes \$317 million, a decrease of \$3 million below fiscal year 2023, for Entrepreneurial Development Programs, including:



- \$140 million for **Small Business Development Centers**;
- \$41 million for **Microloan Technical Assistance**;
- \$27 million for the **Federal and State Technology Partnership Program, Growth Accelerators, and Regional Innovation Clusters**; and
- \$27 million for **Women’s Business Centers**.

## **Division C – Homeland Security**

### **Overview:**

The fiscal year 2024 Homeland Security funding bill provides \$89.8 billion in discretionary resources, including \$86.4 billion for non-defense programs and \$3.3 billion for defense-related programs. These funding levels include \$20.3 billion for major disaster response and recovery activities. When excluding offsetting collections and major disaster funding, the total provided in the bill is \$61.8 billion, which is \$1.1 billion above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The legislation:

- Provides no funds for border wall, instead making investments in border security, such as increasing funding to support necessary processing capacity, medical care, and child-wellbeing support.
- Increases funding for all Transportation Security Administration (TSA) personnel by more than \$1 billion to sustain pay equity investments started last year and to invest in the expansion of protecting TSA workers’ rights.
- Rejects extreme, harmful, and discriminatory House Republican policies that would have hurt Americans.

### **Bill Summary:**

**Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)** – The bill provides \$404.7 million for OSEM, an increase of \$19.9 million above fiscal year 2023 and an increase of \$76.6 million above the President’s budget request, including:

- \$29.9 million to support the safe reunification of families who were unjustly separated at the U.S.-Mexico border by the Trump Administration;
- \$32.3 million for the Office of Health Security, including \$16.3 million for child wellbeing professionals; \$2.9 million for Employee Wellness of which \$1.5 million is for a telemental health and employee assistance pilot; and \$13.3 million for the development of a unified electronic health record system;
- \$8 million for the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman for a total funding level of \$28.6 million;
- \$6.5 million increase for the Migration Analysis Center;
- \$3.9 million increase for the Office of Homeland Security Statistics;
- \$2 million for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, including \$580,000 to sustain activities related to the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017;
- \$18 million for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grants; and
- \$15 million for the Alternatives to Detention case management grant pilot program.

**Management Directorate** – The bill provides \$4.2 billion for the Management Directorate, an increase of \$5.1 million above fiscal year 2023. Of these amounts, the bill provides:

- \$124.1 million for the consolidation of DHS offices in the National Capital Region, including the continued development of the **DHS headquarters campus** at St. Elizabeths;
- \$48.6 million for facilities transformation efforts, including lease efficiencies, co-location/consolidation efforts, and funding for electric vehicle charging stations; and
- \$2.5 billion for the Federal Protective Service.

**Office of Inspector General** – The bill provides \$220.1 million for the Office of Inspector General, an increase of \$5.3 million above fiscal year 2023.

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** – The bill provides \$19.6 billion for CBP, \$3.2 billion above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$1.6 billion for border management requirements, including Border Patrol processing facilities, transportation requirements, migrant medical needs, and other related support costs;
- \$495 million for additional Border Patrol Agents intended to achieve an end-strength of 22,000 agents; this funding will help Border Patrol address remaining border management funding gaps due to hiring challenges at CBP;
- \$650 million for the shelter and services grant program;
- \$20 million to continue efforts to combat forced labor practices;
- \$40 million for CBP’s Innovation Team (INVNT);
- \$11.5 million for suicide prevention and workforce wellness efforts, including employee on-site clinicians and child back-up care, for a total of \$43.9 million;
- \$20 million for an additional 150 CBP Officers to support counter fentanyl efforts;
- \$75.5 million to acquire additional non-intrusive inspection detection (NII) systems;
- \$103.5 million to operate and sustain current border technology program, to include \$7.1 million for Counter-UAS, \$10 million for cross border tunnel threats, \$7.7 million for team awareness kits, and \$38.2 for Autonomous Surveillance Towers (AST) operations;
- \$37 million for operations of NII and other port of entry technology and opioid technology;
- \$21.1 million for CBP’s Light Enforcement Platform, for a total of \$29.1 million.

Additionally, the bill provides—

- No new funding for border wall; and
- No rescission of the prior year’s border barrier system funding, which will allow continued environmental mitigation efforts to address the failed and destructive Trump border wall construction projects.

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** – Provides \$9.6 billion for ICE, \$798 million above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$2.5 billion for Homeland Security Investigations, an increase of \$123 million above fiscal year 2023.
- \$5.1 billion for Enforcement and Removal Operations, \$900 million above fiscal year 2023, including:
  - \$470.2 million for Alternatives to Detention, \$27.5 million above fiscal year 2023.
- \$30.5 million above fiscal year 2023 for countering fentanyl and human smuggling investigative efforts including \$10 million for the new fentanyl task forces and \$10 million for investigative efforts tied to the expansion of non-intrusive inspection technology at ports of entry.
- \$11 million above fiscal year 2023 for enforcement and removal assistants, non-law enforcement staff to assist with the management and processing of individuals on the non-detained and detained dockets.

- \$5 million above fiscal year 2023 for technology to enhance credible fear screening and visitation, supplementing access to counsel and enhancing visitation options for those in ICE custody.
- \$3 million above fiscal year 2023 to build on ICE's efforts to expand the body-worn cameras pilot program.

**Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** – Provides \$10.6 billion for TSA, \$1.3 billion above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$1 billion above fiscal year 2023 to maintain the current pay structure for all TSA personnel and invest in pay equity across DHS;
- \$52.7 million above fiscal year 2023 for collective bargaining, Merit System Protection, and associated costs to support the expansion of employees' rights and improvement of workplace conditions; and
- \$111 million above the President's budget request to continue exit lane staffing that is required by law.

**Coast Guard** – Provides \$11.8 billion in discretionary funding for the Coast Guard, \$122.7 million above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$1.4 billion for investments in the Coast Guard's air and marine fleet, and facilities, including:
  - Continued support for the Offshore Patrol Cutter program, Fast Response Cutters, MH-60 helicopters, and new funding for the Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker, and Great Lakes Icebreaker.
  - \$187.5 million, which is \$43.5 million above the President's budget request for shore facilities and other infrastructure, including housing for Coast Guard families.
- \$354.3 million above fiscal year 2023 to invest further in Coast Guard operational readiness, personnel, and their families.
- \$1.5 million for an independent review to investigate how the Coast Guard addresses sexual assaults.

**United States Secret Service (USSS)** – Provides \$3.1 billion for the USSS, \$265.6 million above fiscal year 2023, including increases above the President's request of:

- \$22 million for increased travel expenses;
- \$23.7 million for the safeguarding of protectees;
- \$33.9 million for increased National Special Security Event (NSSE) support;
- \$5 million for the National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC); and
- \$20.1 million for permanent change of station requirements.
- The bill includes a total of \$153.9 million for increased 2024 Presidential campaign support, as requested, and \$26.7 million for the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) to sustain current basic and advanced computer forensics training needs for state and local law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors in support of the Secret Service mission.

**Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)** – Provides \$2.9 billion for CISA, \$34.1 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** – Provides \$25.3 billion for FEMA, \$72.9 million below fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$20.3 billion for disaster response and recovery efforts; and
- \$3.5 billion for Federal Assistance, including:
  - \$468 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP);
  - \$553.5 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI);
  - \$274.5 million for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program;

- \$648 million for firefighter grant programs;
- \$40 million for the Next Generation Warning System to improve the capabilities of public broadcasters to send critical emergency and civil defense warnings;
- \$18 million transferred from the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grants;
- \$15 million transferred from the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for an Alternatives to Detention case management grant pilot program; and
- \$117 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter program.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** – Provides \$281.1 million for USCIS, including:

- \$111.1 million for the E-Verify program;
- \$160.1 million for refugee processing, asylum, and work authorization backlog reduction; and
- \$10 million for the Citizenship and Integration Grant program;

### **Other**

- \$377.2 million for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, \$29.4 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$741.6 million for the Science and Technology Directorate, \$158.9 million below fiscal year 2023.
- \$409.4 million for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, \$21.6 million below fiscal year 2023.

### **Policy Provisions**

- Requires ICE to make information about the 287(g) program publicly available.
- Requires ICE to terminate any 287(g) agreement if the DHS Office of Inspector General determines that such terms have been materially violated.
- Requires ICE to sever contracts with detention facilities that fail two consecutive inspections and requires more frequent inspections by ICE’s Office of Professional Responsibility.
- Ensures access by Members of Congress to detention facilities.
- Prohibits DHS from destroying records related to the death of, potential sexual assault against, or abuse of individuals in its custody.
- Ensures that information shared with ICE by the Department of Health and Human Services on potential sponsors of unaccompanied children cannot be used by ICE for detention or removal purposes unless the sponsor has a dangerous criminal background.
- Prohibits DHS from placing pregnant women in restraints except in extraordinary circumstances.
- Requires ICE to publish information on a publicly available website with the numbers and types of people in its custody, such as:
  - families and transgender detainees;
  - border apprehension detainees;
  - interior enforcement detainees; and
  - those who are in custody who have a positive credible fear claim.
- Includes language to support a Department-wide employee emergency back-up care program.

This legislation rejects House Republican poison pill riders, including language that:

**Targeted underserved, underrepresented, or vulnerable populations, including language that would have—**

- Prohibited executive orders related to diversity, equity, and inclusion.

- Prohibited the implementation of the Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting with certain exceptions, making it more difficult for people to vote.

**Pushed misguided and harmful law enforcement and funding limitations, including language that would have—**

- Prohibited the dismantling, demolishing, removal, or damage to existing border wall, regardless of safety, environmental, impacts to the local community, other border-related investments (such as port-of-entry expansions), or any other considerations.
- Prohibited the use of the CBP One application to assist with the parole of any noncitizen into the U.S., needlessly limiting CBP’s ability to manage an orderly and secure process at its ports of entry.
- Prohibited the reduction of 287(g) program participation, even if there is an established pattern and practice of civil rights abuses and further exposing asylum seekers to smugglers.
- Required not less than \$2 million to be used to enter into new 287(g) agreements.
- Prohibited the Department from maximizing the use of its resources to target individuals who pose the greatest threats to our communities through the exercise of enforcement priorities and prosecutorial discretion.
- Prohibited funds to carry out the DHS memorandum titled “Worksite Enforcement: The Strategy to Protect the American Labor Market, the Conditions of the American Worksite, and the Dignity of the Individual.”
- Limited participation in the Alternatives to Detention program unless the Secretary determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the individual is not subject to detention, or the Secretary certifies there is insufficient ICE detention availability.
- Prohibited implementation of pay reforms at the TSA, even if such measures are necessary for fairness and equity in the workforce.
- Prohibited the use of funds for the rule entitled “Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers” that allows asylum officers to adjudicate asylum claims for individuals subject to expedited removal – an effort intended to help alleviate the immigration court backlog.
- Prohibited the use of funds for the Secretary to fund outside counsel unless he obligates funding for the border wall.
- Prohibited the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled “Public Charge Ground of Inadmissibility” published by the Department of Homeland Security in the Federal Register on September 9, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 55472).
- Prohibited funds for the Uniting for Ukraine program.
- Prohibited funds to terminate the Migrant Protection Protocols.

**Advocated for restrictions that weaken our defenses and resiliency, including language that would have—**

- Limited the Department’s ability to counter disinformation campaigns, including malign foreign influence.
- Limited CISA’s ability to counter mis-, dis-, or mal-information efforts by domestic extremists and other adversaries who seek to cause harm to critical infrastructure.
- Prohibited funds to implement the Climate Literacy Strategy.
- Prohibited funds for the Department of Homeland Security’s Environmental Justice Strategy.
- Prohibited funds for the Homeland Intelligence Experts Group.

**Advanced other harmful provisions, including language that would have—**

- Prohibited funds to implement any of the following executive orders:
  - Executive Order No. 13990, relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis.

- Executive Order No. 14008, relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad
- Section 6 of Executive Order No. 14013, relating to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration
- Executive Order No. 14030, relating to Climate-Related Financial Risk
- Executive Order No. 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability
- Executive Order No. 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.
- Executive Order No. 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All
- Prohibited CBP from implementing its “Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits” policy or any similar policy; this policy was put in place to reduce the inherent risks to the public, officers, and agents posed by vehicular pursuits.
- Prohibited funds to assist the Department of Defense to house persons, including family members of Coast Guard personnel, at a military installation in the United States, except in the case of a major disaster declaration.

## **Division D – Labor-HHS-Education**

### **Overview:**

The fiscal year 2024 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies funding bill provides \$225.4 billion for federal programs and activities under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction. After accounting for a reduction in Community Project Funding due to the House bill not including projects, the overall total is a slight decrease of \$0.2 billion – 0.1 percent – compared to the fiscal year 2023 level. The funding bill is more than \$40 billion above the House Labor-HHS-Education bill proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. The legislation:

- Provides an increase of \$1 billion above 2023 funding levels for Child Care and Head Start to increase access to quality child care for hard working families and invest in the early childhood education workforce.
- Strengthens lifesaving biomedical research through targeted funding increases for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and continued funding for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H).
- Maintains critical investments in public health infrastructure at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as well as investments to address our nation’s most urgent health crises, including maternal health, mental health, gun violence, and substance misuse, while continuing to support interventions to reduce persistent and unacceptable health disparities.
- Increases funding for high-poverty schools and students with disabilities, while maintaining investments in K-12 and Higher Education.

This legislation protects Democratic priorities in education, health and human services, and labor programs while rejecting more than \$40 billion in funding cuts proposed by House Republicans. This legislation:

- Rejects the House Republican proposal to cut funding for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies by \$15 billion, which would have forced a nationwide reduction of 224,000 teachers from classrooms serving low-income students;
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to cut funding for Head Start by \$750 million, which would have resulted in 80,000 children losing access to early learning and development, health, and family well-being services;

- Rejects the House Republican proposal to cut biomedical research funding at the NIH by \$2.8 billion and ARPA-H by \$1 billion;
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to eliminate funding for Title X Family Planning;
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to eliminate funding for dozens of critical programs, including:
  - Job Corps
  - Healthy Start
  - Ending the HIV Epidemic
  - Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants
  - Preschool Development Grants
  - More than 20 programs supporting K-12 or Higher Education

This legislation rejects more than 50 new poison pill riders proposed by House Republicans, including:

- Seven new riders that would have blocked access to abortion services or reproductive healthcare services.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked firearm injury and mortality prevention research.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Department of Labor from implementing regulatory changes to improve working conditions for workers.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Department of Health and Human Services from implementing rules and regulations to support federal health care programs.
- A rider that would have blocked funding to support gender affirming care.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Department of Education from implementing rules to prevent sex discrimination and sex-based harassment at school, rules to clarify how all students can participate in athletics, and regulations related to student loans and income-based repayment.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the National Labor Relations Board from implementing rules to protect the right to organize for collective bargaining purposes.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Biden Administration’s policies to ensure nondiscrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked policies or programs intended to promote diversity, equity, or inclusion.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Biden Administration’s executive orders related to climate change.

### **Bill Summary:**

**Department of Labor (DOL)** – The bill provides a total of \$13.7 billion for DOL. After adjusting for Community Project Funding, the total amount is a slight decrease of \$37 million (0.3 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023. The total amount for DOL is \$4.5 billion above the funding level proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$10.4 billion for the **Employment and Training Administration**, a decrease of \$28 million compared to fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$2.9 billion for **Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act State Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$115 million for the **Reintegration of Ex-Offenders**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$285 million for **Registered Apprenticeships**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$65 million for **Strengthening Community College Training Grants** to help meet local and regional labor market demand for a skilled workforce by providing training to workers in in-demand industries at community colleges and four-year partners, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$1.8 billion for **Job Corps**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

- \$405 million for the **Senior Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$1.9 billion for **Worker Protection Agencies**, equal to fiscal year 2023, protecting funding for the **Wage and Hour Division**, the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration**, and the **Employee Benefits Security Administration**.
- \$116 million for the **Bureau of International Labor Affairs**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$23 million for the **Women’s Bureau**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$66 million for the **Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

**Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** – The bill provides a total of \$117.4 billion for HHS. After adjusting for Community Project Funding, the total amount is an increase of \$955 million (0.8 percent) above fiscal year 2023. The total amount for HHS is \$14 billion above the funding level proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)** – The bill provides \$34 billion for ACF, an increase of \$915 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding).
  - **Early childhood education** programs receive the largest increase in the bill, with an additional \$1 billion over fiscal year 2023:
    - \$8.7 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, an increase of \$725 million above fiscal year 2023; and
    - \$12.3 billion for **Head Start**, an increase of \$275 million above fiscal year 2023 for a Cost-of-Living Adjustment.
  - \$4 billion for the **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program**, an increase of \$25 million above fiscal year 2023.
  - \$315 million for **Preschool Development Grants**, rejecting the program elimination proposed in the fiscal year 2024 House bill and maintaining the fiscal year 2023 level.
  - \$770 million for the **Community Services Block Grant**, maintaining the fiscal year 2023 level.
- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – The bill provides a total of \$48.6 billion for NIH, an increase of \$300 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding mandatory funding from the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act).
  - \$7.2 billion for the **National Cancer Institute**, an increase of \$120 million above fiscal year 2023;
  - \$4.5 billion for the **National Institute on Aging**, including a total increase of \$100 million above fiscal year 2023 for **Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias research** (through the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke);
  - \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$75 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **National Institute of Mental Health**;
  - \$75 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for expanded access and activities authorized in the **ACT for ALS**;
  - \$53 million, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **Implementing a Maternal Health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) Initiative**;
  - \$10 million for initiatives to **Improve Native American Cancer Outcomes** and to support the establishment of a **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Health Research Office** (new);
  - \$12.5 million to continue **firearm injury and mortality prevention research**, which is equal to fiscal year 2023;
  - \$12.5 million to implement a multi-institute research program in **palliative care** (new);
  - \$270 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for **Universal Flu Vaccine Research**;
  - \$90 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **INCLUDE Down syndrome research initiative**; and
  - \$76 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Office of Research on Women’s Health**.



- \$1.5 billion, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** to accelerate the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, and cancer.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – The bill includes a total of \$9.2 billion for CDC, an increase of \$4.5 million above fiscal year 2023. This includes \$1.2 billion in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.
  - The bill provides increases for public health efforts, including:
    - \$111 million, an increase of \$2.5 million above fiscal year 2023, for **safe motherhood and infant health**.
    - \$72 million, an increase of \$1 million above fiscal year 2023, for **food safety**.
  - The bill protects investments in our nation’s public health infrastructure, workforce, and data modernization at CDC and State and local health departments, and global public health protection.
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** – The bill includes \$7.4 billion, an increase of \$19 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). SAMHSA funding includes:
  - **Mental Health:** \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$20 million over fiscal year 2023, including \$99 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023; and \$520 million for 988 and Behavioral Health Crisis Services, an increase of \$18 million above fiscal year 2023.
  - **Substance Use Services:** \$4.2 billion, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2023, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment, recovery, and tribal-focused treatment efforts.
  - **Substance Abuse Prevention Services:** \$237 million, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** – The bill includes \$8.9 billion for HRSA, an increase of \$54 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). The amount includes:
  - An increase of \$23 million above fiscal year 2023 to support the **Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Modernization Initiative**, which will modernize and improve the network of life-saving organ donation and transplantation for tens of thousands of Americans;
  - \$1.9 billion, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Health Centers** program;
  - \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$14 million above fiscal year 2023, for **Health Workforce** training, including an increase of \$5 million for **Nursing Programs** and an increase of \$5 million for **Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education**;
  - \$2.6 billion, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Ryan White HIV/AIDS** program;
  - \$365 million, an increase of \$12 million above fiscal year 2023, for **Rural Health Programs**; and
  - \$286 million for **Title X Family Planning**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** – The bill provides \$369 million for AHRQ, a decrease of \$4.5 million compared to fiscal year 2023.
- **Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)** – The bill provides a total of \$4.1 billion for CMS administrative expenses, equal to fiscal year 2023.

- **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** – The bill funds ACL at \$2.5 billion, a slight decrease of \$5 million compared to fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). This amount includes:
  - \$1.1 billion for **Senior Nutrition** programs, with additional funds directed to Congregate and Home Delivered Meals programs;
  - \$219 million for **Family and Native American Caregivers Services**, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2023; and
  - \$61 million for **Protecting Elder Rights and Preventing Abuse**, including \$15 million to support **Adult Protective Services Grants**.
  
- **Office of the Secretary—General Departmental Management** – The bill provides \$646 million, equal to fiscal year 2023. The amount includes:
  - \$74.8 million for the **Office of Minority Health**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$60 million for the **Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$44.1 million for the **Office on Women’s Health**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$100 million for **Cybersecurity**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  
- **Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)** – The bill provides \$3.6 billion for ASPR, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023. The bill provides funding for the nation’s preparedness for public health emergencies, including:
  - \$1 billion, an increase of \$65 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)**.
  - \$825 million, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023, for **Project BioShield**.
  - \$980 million, an increase of \$15 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **Strategic National Stockpile**.
  - \$335 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for **pandemic influenza preparedness**.

**Department of Education (ED)** – The bill provides a total of \$79.1 billion in discretionary appropriations for ED. After adjusting for Community Project Funding, the total amount is a modest decrease of \$201 million (0.3 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023. The total amount for the Department of Education is \$22 billion above the funding level proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- **K-12 Education, including Individuals with Disabilities Education Act programs**—The bill provides \$44.7 billion, a modest decrease of \$131 million (0.3 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023 (after adjusting for Community Project Funding). Within this amount, the bill provides:
  - \$18.4 billion for **Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies**, an increase of \$20 million above fiscal year 2023.
  - \$15.5 billion for **Special Education**, an increase of \$14 million above fiscal year 2023. The amount includes:
    - \$14.2 billion for **Part B Grants to States**, an increase of \$20 million above fiscal year 2023;
    - \$540 million for **Grants for Infants and Families**, equal to fiscal year 2023;
    - \$115 million for **Personnel Preparation**, equal to fiscal year 2023; and
    - \$36 million for **Special Olympics** education programs, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$890 million for **English Language Acquisition**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$1.4 billion for **Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$1.3 billion for **Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$1.6 billion for **Impact Aid**, an increase of \$7 million above fiscal year 2023.

- \$139 million for **Magnet Schools Assistance**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$23 million for **American History and Civics**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$129 million for **Education for Homeless Children and Youth**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- Continued support for a **Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Initiative** to support SEL and “whole child” approaches to education. Within this amount, the bill provides:
  - \$87 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for evidence-based, field-initiated grants that address student social, emotional, and cognitive needs within the **Education Innovation and Research** program;
  - \$174 million for **School-Based Mental Health Services Grants** and **Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration Grants**, an increase of \$74 million above fiscal year 2023, to support new awards in fiscal year 2024.
  - \$150 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for **Full-Service Community Schools** to provide comprehensive services and expand evidence-based models that meet the holistic needs of children, families, and communities.
- **Career, Technical and Adult Education**—The bill provides \$2.2 billion for Career, Technical and Adult Education, a decrease of \$10 million compared to fiscal year 2023. This amount includes:
  - \$1.4 billion for **CTE State Grants**, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2023;
  - \$12 million for **CTE National Programs**, a decrease of \$20 million compared to fiscal year 2023; and,
  - \$729 million for **Adult Education**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Student Financial Assistance**— The bill provides \$24.6 billion for Federal student aid programs, equal to fiscal year 2023. Within this amount, the bill provides:
  - \$7,395 for the maximum **Pell Grant**, protecting the historic \$900 increase to the maximum award secured in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.
  - \$910 million for the **Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant** program, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$1.2 billion for **Federal Work Study**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Higher Education**— The bill provides \$3.3 billion for higher education programs, a modest decrease of \$15 million (0.5 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023 (after adjusting for Community Project Funding).
  - Within this amount, the bill provides \$908 million, an increase of \$8 million over fiscal year 2023, to assist **Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)** and **Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs)** in the Aid for Institutional Development account, including:
    - \$401 million for **HBCUs**, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023.
    - \$229 million for **Hispanic Serving Institutions**, an increase of \$1 million above fiscal year 2023.
    - \$52 million for **Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities**, an increase of \$0.3 million above fiscal year 2023.
  - The bill also provides investments in the following higher education programs:
    - \$1.2 billion for **Federal TRIO programs**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$388 million for **GEAR UP**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$70 million for **Teacher Quality Partnerships**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$75 million for the **Child Care Access Means Parents in School**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$15 million for **Hawkins Centers of Excellence**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$50 million for the **HBCU, TCU, and MSI Research and Development Infrastructure Grants** program, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$45 million for **Postsecondary Student Success Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

- **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**— The bill provides \$793 million for IES, a decrease of \$14 million compared to fiscal year 2023.

### **Related Agencies –**

- \$1.3 billion for the **Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)**, a decrease of \$50 million compared to fiscal year 2023.
  - Within the total amount, the bill includes:
    - \$557 million for **AmeriCorps State and National Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
    - \$237 million for **SeniorCorps programs**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$535 million for the **Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)**, in 2026 advance funding, equal to fiscal year 2025. In addition, the bill includes \$60 million for the interconnection system and system wide infrastructure, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$295 million for the **Institute of Museum and Library Services**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$299 million for the **National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$14.2 billion for the **Social Security Administration’s (SSA)** operating expenses, an increase of \$100 million above fiscal year 2023.

### **Division E – Legislative Branch**

#### **Overview:**

The fiscal year 2024 Legislative Branch funding bill provides \$6.8 billion, which is \$150 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels, a decrease of 2.2 percent. The legislation:

- Maintains level funding for the Members Representational Allowance – the operating budget for Congressional offices – to help recruit and retain talented and diverse staff.
- Invests in our future by continuing internship opportunities for House interns, growing opportunities for working and middle class families.
- Keeps Members safe by continuing the House Sergeant at Arms District Office and Residential Security Programs.
- Invests in the Legislative Branch of Government by providing funding to support staff, modernize information technology, and provide other resources Congress needs to do its job well.
- Secures the Capitol with investments for the Capitol Complex for the safety of its Members, staff, and visitors.
- Supports the police by increasing funding to hire additional officers, providing tuition reimbursement and retention bonuses, improving training, and bolstering wellness support for the Capitol Police.
- Continues support for the Library of Congress’ Visitor Experience Center which will modernize the library and invite visitors to discover more of the Library’s treasures, programs, and services on behalf of the American people
- Keeps a longstanding provision to eliminate or reduce plastic waste across the Legislative Branch which combats the impacts of climate change.

The legislation rejects three new poison pill riders proposed by House Republicans, including language that would have:

- Blocked policies or programs intended to promote diversity, equity, or inclusion across the Legislative Branch.
- Created a license for employees to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people under the guise of religious liberty and prevent the federal government from adequately responding.
- Amended the limitation on outside employment authorization for members providing medical or dental care directly to a patient.

### **Bill Summary:**

**House of Representatives** – The bill provides a total of \$1.9 billion for the House of Representatives, an increase of \$3 million above fiscal year 2023, and includes:

- \$810 million for the **Members Representational Allowance (MRA)**, the basic office budgets of House Members, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$24 million in **funding to pay interns** in Member, Leadership, and Committee offices, equal to fiscal year 2023. Provides internship opportunities for all socioeconomic backgrounds. Funding at this level will provide \$46,800 per Member office for interns.
- \$325 million for the salaries and expenses of **House officers and employees**, including the offices of the Clerk of the House, Sergeant at Arms, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Parliamentarian, and Legislative Counsel, among others. This is an increase of \$822,000 above fiscal year 2023. Within this funding:
  - \$38.8 million is provided for the **Sergeant at Arms**, which includes resources for the District Office Security Program and the Residential Security Program.
  - \$14.7 million is provided for the **House Office of Legislative Counsel**, which is a 9 percent increase over fiscal year 2023.
- \$37 million for the offices of the **Majority and Minority Leadership**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$212 million for the operations of **House committees**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$3 million for the **Green and Gold Congressional Aide program**, formerly known as the Wounded Warrior and Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Programs.
- \$10 million for the **House Modernization Initiatives Account**, equal to fiscal year 2023, to make Congress more effective, efficient, and transparent on behalf of the American people.

### **Other Agencies**

- \$791 million for the **United States Capitol Police (USCP)**, an increase of \$57 million above fiscal year 2023. This includes:
  - Resources to hire up to 2,204 sworn officers and 636 civilian members of the Capitol Police.
  - \$3 million for overtime pay to support mission requirements associated with the national political conventions and pre-inauguration preparedness.
  - \$2 million to provide Member security outside of the Capitol Complex.
  - \$15 million for tuition reimbursement, student loan repayment, recruitment and retention bonuses, and other retention-focused, salary-related items to support the Department's recruitment and retention of sworn officers and civilian personnel.
- \$947 million for the **Architect of the Capitol**, a decrease of \$368 million below fiscal year 2023 (including funding for the Senate Office Buildings). This includes:

- \$85 million for the Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security supporting the maintenance of and continued enhancements to the physical security of the Capitol Complex.
  - \$30 million for the Library’s Visitor Experience Center project.
  - \$41.8 million for the Cannon Restoration Project.
- \$812 million for the **Government Accountability Office (GAO)**, an increase of \$22 million above fiscal year 2023. This level of funding continues the Agencies’ efforts to expand workforce capabilities toward building science, technology, and cybersecurity expertise while filling critical gaps. In addition, the bill includes resources to support oversight work associated with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the community projects included in the final funding bills.
  - \$852 million for the **Library of Congress**, an increase of \$24 million above fiscal year 2023, including the Copyright Office, Congressional Research Service, and National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled. This funding level will allow continued progress on urgent information technology needs and on modernization of systems for copyright registration and recordation and support ongoing Library initiatives such as the Veterans’ History Project, the Lewis-Houghton Civics and Democracy Initiative, COVID–19 American History Project, and the Congressional Legal Education Forum.
  - \$132 million for the **Government Publishing Office**, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2023. This funding allows for the publishing of Congressional information in both digital and print formats.
  - \$70 million for the **Congressional Budget Office (CBO)**, an increase of \$6.8 million above fiscal year 2023.
  - \$8 million for the **Office of Congressional Workplace Rights**, an increase of \$150,000 above the fiscal year 2023 to fulfill the Office’s responsibilities to implement the Congressional Accountability Reform Act.
  - \$1.3 billion for the **Senate**, an increase of \$104 million above fiscal year 2023 enacted.
    - The bill includes a provision that allows for the development of a childcare subsidy program for staff.
  - \$6 million for the **Congressional Office of International Leadership**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
  - \$430,000 included for the **John C. Stennis Center**, funded at the request and equal to fiscal year 2023.

#### **Noteworthy Actions:**

- **Member Security** – The bill invests in Member security initiatives including residential security for both House and Senate Members, district office security, and increasing Dignitary Protection Division agents enforcement.
- **Capitol Complex Security Program** – This bill continues efforts to enhance the physical security of the Capitol Complex as a result of recommendations made following the January 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol.
- **House Interns** – This bill provides the necessary resources to allow for House interns to be paid a “livable wage.”

- **Senate Childcare Subsidy** – This bill allows for the development of a childcare subsidy program for Senate staff.

## **Division F – State and Foreign Operations**

### **Overview:**

The fiscal year 2024 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (SFOPS) funding bill invests \$58.3 billion in United States global leadership and cooperation. The bill is \$3.4 billion below fiscal year 2023 and \$18 billion above House Republicans proposed SFOPS bill. The bill rejects the \$11 billion rescission from Environmental Protection Agency programs in the Inflation Reduction Act as included in House Republican’s SFOPS bill.

This legislation:

- Invests in Global Health by including \$10 billion to support the health of families and communities around the world.
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to zero out the UN regular budget and voluntary contributions and restores \$3.3 billion for international organizations and meeting our treaty obligations.
- Supports the operations of United States Embassies, diplomats, and development workers around the world representing the best of the United States to foreign nations.
- Provides \$8.9 billion for international security assistance to allies and partners globally through international narcotics control and law enforcement activities, antiterrorism programs, nonproliferation programs, peacekeeping operations, and other critical international security efforts.
- Supports the most vulnerable with \$8.7 billion in humanitarian assistance under the accounts Migration & Refugee Assistance (MRA), U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance (ERMA), and International Disaster Assistance (IDA) to address the historic levels of global displacement and humanitarian need resulting from natural disasters, economic strain from the pandemic, and the worldwide impact of Russia’s aggression in Ukraine.
- Promotes gender equality by providing \$200 million for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund, \$50 million to support women’s leadership, \$250 million to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and \$150 million to support the Women, Peace and Security Strategy.
- Eliminates House Republican attempts to reinstate the Mexico City policy and reduce access to family planning and reproductive health.

This legislation rejects poison pill riders in the House bill including policies that would have:

- Prohibited the promotion or advancement of Critical Race Theory.
- Prohibited the implementation of three executive orders related to diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Prohibited funds for gender-affirming care or organizations that provide services or affirm the existence of transgender youth.
- Prohibited funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty.
- Withheld 15 percent of the Secretary of State’s budget until Remain in Mexico agreements are implemented, consistent with directives provided in House Republican’s extreme border bill (H.R. 2).
- Prohibited funding for the Office of Palestinian Affairs.
- Prohibited funds for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
- Prohibited economic support to Mexico.
- Prohibited the Art in Embassies program.
- Cut the salary of the Secretary of State to \$1.

## **Bill Summary:**

The fiscal year 2024 SFOPS bill includes:

### **Funds for Critical Agencies –**

- \$9.4 billion to support the operation of our diplomatic presence overseas for the **Department of State’s Diplomatic Programs** and \$1.7 billion for **USAID’s Operating Expenses**.
- \$867 million for the **United States Agency for Global Media**, protecting access to accurate and timely news to people internationally including through \$43.5 million for the Open Technology Fund to advance internet freedom.
- \$430.5 million for **Peace Corps**.
- \$930 million for the **Millennium Challenge Corporation**.

### **Global Health –**

- \$6 billion for the **U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)**, including \$1.65 billion for the Global Fund.
- \$4 billion for programs to improve **maternal and child health and fight infectious diseases**, \$362 million above the House SFOPS bill for fiscal year 2024.
- Removes the prohibition of support to the **World Health Organization** as proposed by the House SFOPS bill for fiscal year 2024.
- Supports reproductive health by providing \$575 million for voluntary **family planning** and \$32.5 million for the **UN Population Fund**.

### **Climate and Environment Initiatives –**

- Includes \$1.5 billion for bilateral and multilateral **climate and other environmental programs**.
- Restores U.S. support to the **Clean Technology Fund and Special Presidential Envoy for Climate**.
- Removes the prohibition on the **Green Climate Fund**.
- Allows the use of funds to carry out President Biden’s executive orders related to climate change.

### **Critical Country and Regional Programs –**

- **International Boundary and Water Commission**: \$220.9 million, \$110 million more than fiscal year 2023.
- **Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)**: \$770 million for the countries of Eastern Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia.
- **Taiwan**: Provides \$300 million from the Foreign Military Financing Program to support loans and loan guarantees for Taiwan.
- **Countering Russian Influence Fund**: \$300 million.
- **Countering the People's Republic of China (PRC) Influence Fund**: \$400 million, an increase of \$75 million above the fiscal year 2023.
- Promotes a free and open **Indo-Pacific** by providing over \$1.8 billion to help counter the growing influence of the PRC in developing countries.
- Directs, for the first time, \$125 million to **counter fentanyl and other synthetic drugs coming from other countries into the United States**.
- Supports an additional 12,000 **Special Immigrant Visas** for Afghans that assisted the United States.
- Allows United States participation in the **Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust** to address debt distress in low income countries, unlocking \$21 billion in lending to address balance of payment crises.
- Includes a prohibition on contributions to the **UN Relief and Works Agency** until March 2025. Due to Biden Administration policy, there is no near term effect of this language which is included in Division G.