

President Donald Trump's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Request, Congressional Response and Links to Federal Agency Budget Information

OVERVIEW

On Tuesday, May 23, President Trump released his fiscal year (FY) 2018 Budget Request, which followed the release of his FY 2018 Budget Blueprint, or "skinny budget" in March. The President's FY 2018 Budget Request came in at approximately \$4.1 trillion and assumes that the economy will see 3 percent in economic growth, well above the 1.9 percent forecast by the Congressional Budget Office. The Budget Request makes a significant number of assumptions, including more than \$2 trillion in extra revenue through tax cuts and easing of regulations, that, according to the Administration, would spur economic growth. In addition, the request proposes to eliminate the deficit by 2028.

The Budget Request calls for a \$54 billion increase above FY 2017 in base defense discretionary spending, while reducing nondefense discretionary spending by an equal amount in FY 2018, or more than \$1.6 trillion over 10 years. The President's Budget Request breaks the principle of parity between defense and non-defense spending that was established in the Budget Control Act of 2011 and does not address the so-called sequester caps that are currently in place through 2021. And, since the increase in defense spending in the President's Budget Request exceeds the current limits under the law, Congress would be required to renegotiate new defense and nondefense discretionary spending limits in order to accommodate his Request.

Below is a summary of the President's FY 2018 Budget Request for higher education, research and health care programs of importance to the university. As more details about the Budget Request becomes available, additional information will be provided.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND STUDENT AID

The FY 2018 Budget Request for the Department of Education (ED) proposes \$59 billion in discretionary spending, which is a cut from 2017 of \$9.2 billion, or 13.5%. Over the next ten years, if the budget proposals are enacted into law, they would cut \$143 billion from college students and borrowers.

Pell Grants

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request would provide sufficient discretionary funding for the Pell Grant Program to maintain the base award of \$4,860. This base amount is necessary to secure the available mandatory add-on funds, which together will result in a maximum grant for the 2018-19 academic year of \$5,920. At the same time, while the current funding level is maintained, the budget calls for the cancellation of \$3.9 billion in Pell reserve (surplus) funds adding to the deficit-reduction total.

The inflation indexing that was available through FY 2017 is not extended, which will lead to a significant drop in the purchasing power of Pell in the coming years.

Year-round Pell, which was reinstated in the FY 2017 omnibus appropriations bill will continue in 2018.

At UC, nearly 40% of our undergraduates qualify for Pell Grants and they received a total of \$377 million from Pell in academic year (AY) 2015-16.

Campus-Based Student Aid Programs

The budget proposes to eliminate the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program, in part to “reduce complexity in financial student aid.” This is a cut of \$733 million. At UC, nearly 16,000 students received \$11.8 million in SEOG in AY 2015-16.

Federal Work Study would be cut from \$990 million to \$500 million, a reduction of almost 50%. The proposal would also “reform the poorly-targeted allocation to ensure funds go to undergraduate students who would benefit most,” which would require a legislative change. At UC, nearly 14,000 students received \$26 million in Federal Work Study in AY 2015-16.

The President’s budget states that Perkins Loans “will no longer be authorized beginning in fiscal year 2018 and no new loans will be disbursed.” This is unfortunate for schools that continue to lend money to low-income students through strong revolving funds. In AY 2015-16, UC awarded more than \$35 million in Perkins Loans to low-income students.

Direct Loans

The President’s Budget Request proposes changes to the Direct Loan Program, which would cut more than \$143 billion from the program over the next ten years, significantly impacting low and moderate income students who must borrow to attend college, adding that burden to their cost of education.

The proposals outlined in the President’s FY 2108 Budget Request would:

- Consolidate the federal government’s income-based repayment programs into one plan, which would cut \$76 billion. Creating this one plan would result in fewer benefits to many student borrowers. The new option, applying to new borrowers after July 1, 2018, would cap monthly payments at 12.5% of a borrower’s discretionary income (instead of the current 10%) and forgive the remaining balance after 15 years for undergraduates, which is shorter than the current 20 years). For graduate borrowers, loan forgiveness would not take effect until after 30 years of repayment (currently it is 25 years).
- Eliminate all subsidized student loans, a cut of \$39 billion. This represents a significant cut to undergraduate borrowers and would have a devastating financial impact on students who go to graduate and professional school because their student loan interest would continue to accrue even when they are still in school.
- End the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program, which offers debt forgiveness to borrowers who pay on their loan for 10 years while working at a qualifying public service jobs. This is a cut of more than \$27 billion.
- Eliminate a monthly maintenance fee paid to guaranty agencies to help maintain their IT systems, support personnel who provide assistance to borrowers, assure enrollment information is accurate and review default claims, among other things. This change could “save” \$443 million, but not without peril to the stability and integrity of outstanding federal student loans.

UC does not support these efforts to “simplify” the student loan programs. Restricting beneficial loan repayment options for borrowers, eliminating the in-school interest subsidy for undergraduates and ending the PSLF Program would financially hurt students and their families who will shoulder the added cost of attending college.

Teacher Preparation Programs

The President’s Budget Request would eliminate the \$43 million available through the Teacher Quality Partnership program.

Education Research

The President's Budget Request provides \$617 million for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) programs, which is a slight increase above the \$605 million provided in FY 2017.

TRIO Programs

The budget proposes \$808 million for TRIO, which is a cut of \$142 million from the \$950 million in FY 2017. More than \$80 million of this amount would result from eliminating two of the TRIO programs: the Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement Program and the Educational Opportunity Centers Program.

GEAR UP

The President's Budget Request for GEAR UP is \$219 million. This is \$120.8 million below the \$339.8 million provided in FY 2017.

Aid for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) – Title V

The Budget Request includes \$107.5 million for competitive grants to help Hispanic-Serving Institutions expand and enhance their undergraduate academic programs. This is the same amount that was appropriated in FY 2017. The budget proposes the same level of funding for programs, \$9.7 million, that promote post-baccalaureate opportunities for Hispanic Americans designed to help them succeed in graduate school. UC has several campuses that serve large percentages of Hispanic students and would be eligible to apply for these funds.

Teacher Quality Partnership Grants

The President's budget eliminates the \$43 million that was available in FY 2017 for Teacher Quality Partnership (TQP) Grants. These funds are used to improve teacher preparation programs and help recruit and retain high quality K-12 teachers. UC supports robust funding for U.S. Department of Education programs to promote teacher quality, spark improvements in computer science instruction, promote preparation of STEM education teachers, support school leader training, enhance professional development and advance innovations in teaching and learning.

Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)

The President's Budget Request provides \$6 million for GAANN, a cut of \$23 million. This is an important program that rewards excellence and innovation in graduate education to assure a continued pipeline of skilled workers in all sectors of the economy, such as business, science, academia and government, as well as qualified professors who will mentor and train the teachers and students of tomorrow. Over the past ten years, UC campuses have received nearly \$19 million in GAANN awards.

Title VI, International Education and Foreign Language Studies

Funding for Title VI programs is eliminated.

Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)

The \$15.1 million for CCAMPIS is eliminated.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)

The Budget Request proposes that funding for the NEH and the NEA be eliminated.

RESEARCH

The FY 2018 Budget Request provides \$117.2 billion for federal research and development, a \$12.6 billion (16.8%) cut below FY 2017 enacted levels for science, technology and innovation programs. According to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), "no administration

appears to have proposed cuts to research this large in over 40 years... Given the steep cuts to research funding, federal R&D would ultimately drop to 0.31% of U.S. gross domestic product, representing at least a 40-year low in that metric.”

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The President’s FY 2018 Budget Request proposes an NIH program level of \$26.9 billion, a \$7.2 billion cut, which is 21% below the FY 2017 enacted level. According to the Health and Human Services (HHS) Budget in Brief document, the request would result in 1,946 fewer grants in FY 2018. Other sources said the cuts would result in 5,000-8,000 fewer research grants in FY 2018. Major recommendations include:

- HHS proposes a 10% flat indirect cost recovery rate for all NIH grants, beginning in FY 2018.
- Within NIH, the National Center for Advancing Translation Sciences (NCATS) would be funded at \$557 million, a \$149 million cut below FY 2017 enacted level.
- The Fogarty International Center would be eliminated.
- In addition to the NIH request, \$496 million is proposed for CURES Act programs: \$300 million for the Cancer Moonshot, \$100 million for Precision Medicine, \$86 million for BRAIN, and \$10 million for Regenerative Medicine.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The President’s FY 2018 Budget Request proposes \$6.653 billion, a decrease of \$819 million (-11%) below FY 2017. This funding will support approximately 8,000 new research grants, with an estimated funding rate of 19% for research grant proposals submitted to NSF. According to the agency, NSF funded 8,800 new research grants, with a funding rate of 21% in FY 2016. Among the major accounts: Research and Related Activities would be cut by 10.6%; Education and Human Resources programs would be cut by 14%; and Major Research and Equipment Facilities Construction would be cut by 24.3%. In addition:

- NSF Graduate Research Fellowship and Traineeship programs would be funded at \$286.6 million, a cut of 26.2%.
- The Integrated NSF Support Promoting Interdisciplinary Research and Education (INSPIRE) program would be eliminated.
- The NSF contributions to the US Global Change Research Program would be funded at \$264 million, a \$66.6 million cut below FY 2016 levels. The FY 2017 comparables were not available.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The President’s Budget Request proposes \$28.2 billion, which is 9% below FY 2017. Though, funding for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) would increase by about 8%, and deep cuts are proposed in civilian programs. Major funding proposals include:

- Office of Science: \$4.47 billion, a \$919 million cut below FY 2017.
- \$508 million is proposed for exascale computing in the Office of Science and the NNSA to accelerate the delivery of an exascale computer to 2021, as well as a second machine with a different architecture soon thereafter.
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) would be cut by \$1.45 billion or 70% below FY 2017.
- ARPA-E and the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Program would be eliminated.
- NNSA Weapons Activities: \$10.25 billion, which is a \$921 million (10%) increase over FY 2017.
- NNSA Nonproliferation Activities: \$1.793 billion, which is a \$109 million (6%) cut below FY 2017.

Department of Defense 6.1-6.3 Science and Technology programs

The President’s Budget Request proposes \$13.2 billion, an \$800 million cut below FY 2017 enacted levels for defense basic and applied research programs. Within that amount, \$2.2 billion is requested for 6.1 defense basic research, which is a \$76 million cut below FY 2017, and a \$109 million cut below FY

2016. Historically, defense research at universities has largely been funded through 6.1 basic research accounts. Other major proposals include:

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA): \$3.17 billion, a \$231 million increase over FY 2017.
- The request includes \$115 million for the eight DOD-led National Network for Manufacturing Innovation institutes.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The President's Budget Request proposes \$19.1 billion, a \$550 million cut below FY 2017. Major proposals include:

- Science Mission Directorate: \$5.712 billion, a 1% cut below FY 2017. Within Science, \$1.8 billion would be provided for Earth Science, a \$191 million cut below FY 2017. Rive Earth Science Missions would be eliminated: PACE, RBI, OCO-3, DSCOVR Earth-viewing instruments, and CLARREO Pathfinder.
- \$534 million is requested for the James Webb Space Telescope, maintaining its 2018 launch date.
- Space Technology Mission Directorate: \$679 million, an \$8 million cut below FY 2017.
- Aeronautics Research: \$624 million, a \$36 million cut below FY 2017.
- NASA's Office of Education would be terminated. (\$37 million for close-out costs is proposed). Within the office, the Space Grant Program would receive full funding for the "final year of the three-year award for all 52 Space Grant consortia awards."

US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Extramural Research and Extension

The President's Budget Request proposes \$1.253 billion is proposed for USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) programs, which is a reduction of \$110 million, or roughly 8%. Major proposals affecting the UC research enterprise include:

- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI): \$350 million for competitively awarded AFRI grants, which is a \$25 million cut below FY 2017.
- Capacity Grants (formula funding) programs important to UC's agricultural research, extension and training missions are proposed to be funded as follows:
 - Hatch Act: \$243.2 million, a \$500,000 cut below FY 2017.
 - Smith-Lever 3(b)-(c): \$300 million, a \$600,000 cut below FY 2017.
 - McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry: \$28.9 million, a \$5 million cut below FY 2017.

Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The President's Budget Request proposes \$4.775 billion, a \$900 million cut below FY 2017 enacted. Within NOAA:

- The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) would be funded at \$324 million, which is a \$190 million (37%) cut below FY 2017.
- More than \$250 million in NOAA coastal and marine management programs would be eliminated.
- The Sea Grant Program would be eliminated.

Environmental Protection Agency

The President's Budget Request proposes \$5.7 billion, a 31% cut below FY 2017 enacted. The EPA Office of Research and Development is proposed to take a \$233 million cut, and more than 50 EPA programs including the Clean Power Plan, climate change research programs (international and partnership programs) would be eliminated.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request greatly threatens funding priorities that impact UC Health's three-part mission of providing clinical care, medical education training and biomedical research. The Department of Health and Human Services would receive \$69 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$1 billion in mandatory funding to continue to make coverage affordable, drive down costs, improve care, train new health care providers and support medical research.

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request includes numerous proposals that directly impact UC Health's clinical care and medical discovery activities.

Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Highlights

The President supports repealing the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion and restructuring the Medicaid program so benefits are delivered by way of block grants, or per capita cap allotments, provided to the states. If enacted into law, between FY 2018 and FY 2027, the President's FY 2018 Budget Request would reduce health care benefits delivered to society's most vulnerable adults and children. Extensive cuts exceeding \$800 billion would be made over a ten-year period to the Medicaid and CHIP safety net healthcare programs.

- The Administration seeks to save \$610 billion over ten years through restructuring Medicaid services so they are delivered via block grants and/or per capita caps.
- Additionally, the Administration would cut as much as \$250 million from Medicaid over the next ten years through its desired "repeal and replacement" of the Affordable Care Act by phasing out the Medicaid expansion. The result would be 14 million or more Americans no longer qualifying for Medicaid health care coverage and consequently, being unable to access health care services.

Furthermore, the FY 2018 Budget Request would reduce funding for the CHIP by \$5.8 billion over the next year.

Medicaid and CHIP enrollees comprise a significant percentage of the patient population treated at UC Health system's five academic medical centers. If implemented, the President's proposed cuts to Medicaid and CHIP would endanger the health of California's most vulnerable adults and children and threaten the capacity of UC's medical centers to serve as safety net hospitals, while also fulfilling their missions of training the next generation of clinicians and making life-saving medical discoveries.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Highlights

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request would cut CDC funding by \$1 billion. Within the CDC programs experiencing a substantial decline in funding, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) would experience a cut of \$138 million from its FY 2017 permitted spending level of \$338 million.

Healthcare Workforce Training Highlights

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request seeks to curtail overall Health Workforce funding that benefits students training to be physicians and nurses by \$377 million. The budget proposes cutting the Nursing Workforce Development fund by \$146 million and the Training in Primary Care Medicine program by \$39 million. The budget justifies this cut by noting that less than half of these programs beneficiaries' are actually practicing in medically underserved areas.

The President proposes an increase of \$21 million to the National Health Service Corp's mandatory spending. The FY 2018 Budget Request would maintain Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education

program funding at \$295 million, so a total of 6,877 resident full-time equivalents can be trained. The President distinguishes these programs as providing scholarships or repaying educational loans for health professionals that do agree to work in medically underserved areas.

340B Drug Pricing Program Highlights

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request would fund the 340B Drug Pricing Program at \$10 million. This is a reduction from the FY 2017 enacted level of \$17 million in budget authority. The Budget Request seeks to update regulatory authority in the 340B Drug Pricing Program to foster program integrity and increase transparency.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

The President's FY 2018 Budget Request proposes to eliminate all funding for the AHRQ. The President justifies the agency's elimination by stating AHRQ has not been authorized since 2005, and NIH already conducts \$1.5 billion in health services research.

TAX ISSUES

The FY 2018 budget request provides few details about specific changes the Administration would make to the U.S. tax code that would impact higher education, and instead simply outlined their broad tax goals. Typically, the U.S. Department of Treasury would release the Treasury "Greenbook," which accompanies a budget request and explains tax proposals in greater detail. As of the release of this summary, there is no indication that the Greenbook will be forthcoming.

For FY 2018, the Administration's goals for tax reform include: lowered corporate and individual tax rates, fewer tax brackets for individuals, elimination of "loopholes and deductions," an expanded "standard deduction" for individuals, protections for home owners, charitable giving and retirement savings. In addition, the Administration would eliminate the alternative minimum tax and estate tax, and repeal taxes and mandates related to the Affordable Care Act.

CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSE

Reaction to the president's FY 2018 Budget Request was swift. Below are excerpts from congressional leadership:

From House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI)

We can finally turn the page on the Obama era of bloated budgets that never balance. President Trump has proven his commitment to fiscal responsibility with a budget that will grow the economy. It prioritizes American taxpayers over bureaucrats in Washington, while making our military stronger so we can face the threats of a modern world. We look forward to working with Chairman Diane Black and the Budget Committee to pass a balanced budget.

From Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)

President Trump's budget is a stark showcase of the President's broken promises to America's hard-working families. It's a short-sighted and cruel budget that perfectly reflects what Republicans in Congress have been trying to inflict on America for years.

After all his grandiose promises, the President's budget would devastate our search for new medicines and cures, slash the education that our children need, and ransack our investments in good-paying jobs for America's families. It would roll back America's leadership in clean energy while assaulting the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe. Families across America would suffer, with particularly harsh effects on rural communities.

Throwing billions at defense while abandoning working families will only hollow out our national strength. The budget is a statement of our values. President Trump's budget shows he does not value the future of seniors, children and working families.

From House Appropriations Committee Chairman Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-NJ)

As outlined in the Constitution, the Congress, not the Executive Branch, has the 'power of the purse.' My Committee takes this responsibility very seriously. It is our job to analyze the request, go through each and every budget line, question every witness, and demand spending justifications on behalf of the taxpayers who are footing the bill. Only then can Congress put forward our own plan to fund the federal government, ensuring the wise investment of taxpayer dollars on important programs while trimming back or eliminating waste and duplication.

The Appropriations Committee has already begun this process, and it will continue rapidly over the next weeks and months. We intend to work as quickly as possible – while maintaining the highest standard of responsibility – to complete the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations bills in a timely fashion. It is up to this Congress to provide needed proper funding to federal programs to maintain our national security and to uphold our common American values.

From House Appropriations Committee Vice Chairwoman Nita Lowey (D-NY)

Just three weeks ago, Congress passed - in overwhelming, bipartisan fashion - an omnibus appropriations bill that provided responsible funding levels for critical services and investments.

Despite having personally signed the Omnibus into law, President Trump today proposed a cruel and radical departure from that solid foundation. Cutting \$54 billion from nondefense services and investments would have a devastating impact on working families, hospitals, law enforcement, schools, and local infrastructure around the country. It is a false choice to suggest slashing these investments is the price of providing the equipment, training, and manpower our military needs. We can - and should - do both.

Further, there is no chance funding bills could be enacted while adhering to such a budget, setting the stage for another high-stakes showdown with the fate of the U.S. economy in the balance.

Even the existing caps on defense and nondefense are insufficient to meet this country's growing needs. A failure to raise these caps would make bipartisan consensus on government funding much more difficult, particularly given our late start to the Appropriations process and an erratic President who seems to want a government shutdown.

I encourage President Trump to engage now with Congress on a spending framework that allows our nation to meet our responsibilities at home and abroad.

From Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY)

As colleagues know, it's once again the time of year when Congress gets to work putting together the next budget. One of the initial steps in that process is typically for the president to send up a blueprint of his own, laying out his priorities as members continue to work through conversations here as well.

The president's budget is being released this morning, and here are a few things we know about it already:

It builds on progress made earlier this month on defense, prioritizing more of the resources our servicemembers need. It builds on progress made earlier this month on border security, calling for investing in more of the infrastructure and technology our law enforcement officers need. And, unlike any of President Obama's budget blueprints, this one actually achieves balance.

The provisions I mentioned are encouraging to see. I'm sure they'll serve as guideposts for Chairman Enzi and the rest of the Budget Committee as they move forward on this matter. I also appreciate the president's commitment to slowing the growth of mandatory spending which, if left unaddressed, could eventually limit our ability to invest in nearly anything else as the debt — and the interest we have to pay on it — increases and crowds out spending on other major priorities.

This Thursday, Treasury Secretary Mnuchin will testify before the Finance Committee on the budget blueprint, and with it, the administration's interest in tax reform. I know we're all eager to learn more from him and look forward to working with the administration to make our tax code simpler and fairer for the American people and American businesses.

Over the years our tax system has grown only more complex and more punitive — putting both individuals and employers at a disadvantage while also inadvertently incentivizing American companies and jobs to leave this country to go overseas. It's evident that we need serious reforms to our tax code, the type that will help families keep more of their hard earned money while also helping businesses put more Americans to work. By implementing tax reform, we can again encourage investment in our country allowing American businesses to expand, hire more workers, improve wages, and offer better benefits. In turn, families will have access to more opportunities and will be better positioned to get ahead.

It's been over three decades since we passed comprehensive tax reform, and it's past time that we do something about it. Fortunately, we now have an administration that shares this interest in finally improving our tax system, instead of making it even more convoluted and constricting — and without demanding a trillion dollars in new tax hikes for the government.

Easing the burden on the middle class and getting the economy moving again are top concerns here in the Republican Senate. We understand that for the past eight years, too many families struggled under the weight of an economy that failed to reach its potential, too many took home wages that didn't meet their needs, too many saw opportunity slip away. We understand that these families deserve a change in direction and expect each of us to do what we can to get the economy moving once again. That's why we've passed legislation to provide relief from Obama-era regulations that stifle growth, and it's why we'll keep working to advance more legislative solutions that can help hardworking Americans. Tax reform is one key way we can do just that.

This is an area where Republicans and Democrats have been able to find some common ground in the past, and I'm hopeful our friends across the aisle will join us in working toward comprehensive tax reform one more time. Either way, the Republican Senate remains committed to enacting tax reform so that we can help encourage American investment, boost job creation, and promote wage growth all across our country.

From Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman [Thad Cochran \(R-MI\)](#)

President Trump's budget lays out in detail his administration's vision for how the federal government can best serve the American people. It is an opportunity for Congress to reexamine programs across the government, and to address the significant fiscal challenges that face our country. The Appropriations Committee will immediately begin to hold hearings and do the work necessary to prepare appropriations bills that responsibly provide for our national security and other priorities. We have a lot of work to do in a short amount of time.

From Senate Appropriations Committee Vice Chairman [Patrick Leahy \(D-VT\)](#)

The President's budget displays a fundamental lack of understanding of the role of government of, by and for the people in supporting the middle class, lifting up the most vulnerable among us and serving our values and interests as a nation. We should be supporting opportunity and creating jobs, caring for veterans and promoting our health and the environment -- not recklessly slashing vital lifelines to the American people.

It has been, and continues to be, my goal to complete the appropriations process in the Senate the way it is supposed to be done. Each of the 12 appropriations bills deserves debate and a vote on the Senate Floor in a bipartisan process. That is in the best interests of the country, and I believe that Chairman Cochran shares this goal.

The President's budget proposal is not bipartisan. And it is not in the best interests of the country or of the real priorities of the American people. It's unbalanced, needlessly provocative and appallingly shortsighted. It is not a pathway toward returning the Senate to doing its work the way it is supposed to be done. More than being dead on arrival, this budget is truly odious on arrival.

The appropriations process is where we set the nation's spending priorities. It is where priorities become more than concepts or promises or words; it is where they become real. This is just the latest version of the President's unbalanced priorities. It is an unbalanced budget with serious and harmful consequences for our economy, for working families, for those who are struggling, for our environment, for health, and for our national security. This is not acceptable.

The power of the purse rests with Congress, and as Vice Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee I intend to exercise that power. I look forward to working with Chairman Cochran in laying a bipartisan path forward. A path forward that returns the appropriations process to the way it should be done and produces bills that reflect our values as a nation.

LINKS TO FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGET INFORMATION

FY 2017 PRESIDENT BUDGET REQUEST GENERAL INFORMATION

- White House/Office of Management and Budget Information: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>
- The FY 2018 Budget Request: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>
 - A New Foundation for American Greatness: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/budget.pdf>
 - Major Savings and Reforms: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/msar.pdf>
- Statement – Presidential Sequestration Order for Fiscal Year 2018: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/05/23/presidential-sequestration-order-fiscal-year-2018>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Press Release: <https://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/education-budget-prioritizes-students-empowers-parents-saves-taxpayer-dollars>
- Department Budget Webpage: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget18/index.html>
- Summary and Background Information: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget18/summary/18summary.pdf>
- Congressional Budget Justifications: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget18/justifications/index.html>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Secretary Price's Remarks on the Budget: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2017/05/23/secretary-price-statement-on-president-trumps-budget.html>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/>
- Budget in Brief: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2018/budget-in-brief/index.html>
- Budget Justification: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/index.html?language=es#justifications>

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- Press Release: <https://energy.gov/articles/president-s-fy-2018-budget-proposal-emphasizes-national-security-early-stage-energy-rd-and>
- Department Budget Webpage: <https://energy.gov/cfo/listings/budget-justification-supporting-documents>
- Budget Fact Sheet: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2018/index.jsp>
- Budget in Brief: https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/05/f34/FY2018BudgetinBrief_0.pdf
- Budget Justification to Congress: <https://energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2018-budget-justification>

National Nuclear Security Administration

- Press Release: <https://nnsa.energy.gov/aboutus/budget>

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

- Acting Administrator Lightfoot's Statement on the Budget: <https://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-acting-administrator-statement-on-fiscal-year-2018-budget-proposal-0>
- Department Budget Webpage: <https://www.nasa.gov/news/budget/index.html>
- Budget Estimates: https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/fy_2018_budget_estimates.pdf
- Agency Fact Sheet: https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/fy_2018_agency_fact_sheet.pdf

- Budget Mission Fact Sheets: https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/fy_2018_mission_fact_sheets.pdf
- Acting Administrator Lightfoot's Prepared Remarks for Budget Briefing : https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/170523_state_of_nasa.pdf

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- Press Release: <https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2017/05/23/statement-agriculture-secretary-sonny-perdue-proposed-fy-2018>
- Department Website: <http://www.usda.gov/budget>
- Budget Summary: <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USDA-Budget-Summary-2018.pdf>
- Budget Exploratory Notes: https://www.obpa.usda.gov/fy18explan_notes.html

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.transportation.gov/budget>
Budget Highlights: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2018-budget-highlights-book>

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

- Press Release: http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=137611&org=NSF&from=news
- Agency Budget Webpage: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2018/toc.jsp>
- Budget Request: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2018/index.jsp>

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- Agency Budget Website: <http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/>
- Budget in Brief: <http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY18BIB/All508.pdf>
- Budget Justification: http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY18_CBJ.html

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- Bluebook (Budget Summary): http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/nbo/fy18_bluebook/FY18-BlueBook.pdf
- Congressional Justification: http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/nbo/fy18_bluebook/FY18-NOAA-CJ.pdf

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- Press Release: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-budget-returns-focus-core-statutory-mission>
- Department Budget Webpage: <https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy2018>
- Budget in Brief: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-05/documents/fy-2018-budget-in-brief.pdf>
- Justification of Appropriation Estimates: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-05/documents/fy-2018-congressional-justification.pdf>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- Press Release: <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/president-proposes-117-billion-budget-interior-fy2018>
- Department Budget Webpage: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2018>
- Budget in Brief: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2018/highlights>
- Budget Justifications (mid-page): <https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2018>

WHITE HOUSE AND OMB FACT SHEETS ON KEY ISSUES

- [The President's Fiscal year 2018 Budget Overview](#)
- [Investing in our National Defense](#)
- [Infrastructure Initiative](#)
- [Air Traffic Control Reform](#)

ADDITIONAL AGENCY INFORMATION

- [Corporation for National and Community Service](#)
- [Department of Defense](#)
- [Department Housing and Urban Development](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security](#)
- [Department of Justice](#)
- [Department of Labor](#)
- [Department of State and USAID](#)
- [Department of Treasury](#) (statement)
- [Department of Veteran Affairs](#)
- [National Endowment for the Arts](#)
- [National Endowment for the Humanities](#)
- [Social Security Administration](#)