

Impacts of the FY 2013 Republican House Budget Resolution

Overview

- The House Budget Resolution cuts non-defense discretionary spending by more than \$1 trillion over 10 years from the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) caps agreed to last year. In total, these cuts are a 19 percent reduction over ten years to the non-defense caps agreed to in the BCA.
- The budget resolution lacks sufficient detail to determine the specific impact of these cuts on each individual agency or program, although the Committee Report accompanying the Resolution provides illustrative examples of eliminations and cuts.
- Therefore, we assume that the cuts will be distributed evenly across all non-defense discretionary spending, not accounting for any of the specific cuts that the Committee Report illustrates.
- At the top line, this results in an across-the-board 5.4 percent reduction in 2013 and a 19 percent reduction in 2014 when compared to the 2013 cap for non-defense discretionary spending. It is important to note that the Committee Report includes a number of recommendations to fund programs such as disaster funding and all Pell Grants within the discretionary totals, which could make the impact of cuts in FY2013 as high as ten percent.

Examples of Agency and Program Eliminations in the Republican House Resolution Committee Report

- **Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP).** Terminating HAMP would limit the home preservation options available to struggling homeowners, and could threaten the housing market's fragile recovery.
- **Corporation for National and Community Service.** The House Budget resolution would eliminate the programs of the Corporation for National and Community Service, including AmeriCorps and Senior Corps. The elimination of the AmeriCorps program would deny more than 82,000 Americans the opportunity to provide service to their communities, as well as undermine the efforts of the nonprofit organizations where they serve. These organizations are critical to local efforts to address community challenges, from homelessness to hunger to failing schools. The elimination of Senior Corps would further hurt communities by denying them the opportunity to tap into the wide range of skills and knowledge of more than 330,000 older and retiring volunteers.

- **Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).** Eliminating the \$1.7 billion Social Services Block Grant would reduce States' capacity to fund critical services for many families and individuals in need, including individuals with disabilities, and abused and neglected children and elderly adults.
- **International Trade Administration (ITA) Trade Promotion Activities.** ITA estimates that every dollar it spends on trade promotion activities helps the private sector generate over \$100 in exports. The House Budget Resolution report assumes the entire ITA Trade Promotion budget is devoted to activities that can be undertaken by the private sector, however, only about half of the budget is for this purpose. The other half administers the nation's antidumping and countervailing duties laws, as well as the Foreign Trade Zone program; helps address foreign market access barriers to American exports; and provides both industry and regional expertise to support trade negotiation and dispute resolution efforts led by the United States Trade Representative.
- **Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.** MEP plays an important role in the Administration's efforts to assist the manufacturing industry; elimination would cut assistance to more than 400 centers and satellite offices.
- **End Orderly Liquidation in FDIC.** The House Republican Budget Resolution rolls back Dodd-Frank reforms, including systemically significant financial institutions provision. The Republican House Budget Resolution incorrectly refers to the FDIC's Orderly Liquidation Authority (OLA) as taxpayer-funded, citing CBO's baseline cost of \$26B over 10 years. OLA is funded by after-the-fact fees on the industry and is executed at zero-cost to the taxpayer; however, recoupments of the assistance occur over a period longer than the 10-year window.
- **Elimination of Federal Support for new Transit Systems (Transit New Starts/Small Starts).** Because States and local transit agencies dedicate their formula funding to maintaining their existing transit systems and/or to procure new buses, we expect that eliminating New Starts would halt the pipeline of new Federally-funded transit construction projects. Also, sponsors of rail transit projects currently under construction with substantial multi-year financing under the New Starts/Small Starts program would be severely challenged to keep such projects on schedule and within budget, resulting in likely project delays or terminations.
- **NEA/NEH/CPB/IMLS.** Eliminating Federal funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities would result in millions of children and adults in all 50 states and from all social and economic backgrounds no longer having access to arts- and humanities-related education and public programs.

- **Feed the Future.** Eliminating over \$1 billion in Feed the Future resources would prevent the U.S. from helping move millions of people out of poverty. The report incorrectly suggests that Feed the Future and food aid are substitutes, when in fact, the programs serve different ends: Feed the Future addresses the root causes of food insecurity to hasten the day when countries will no longer need food aid at all, whereas food aid – particularly emergency food aid – addresses more immediate humanitarian response needs.
- **Contributions to international Clean Technology Fund and Strategic Climate Fund.** Eliminating \$235 million in FY 12 funding for the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), i.e. both the Clean Technology Fund and Strategic Climate Fund, would undermine the President’s Global Climate Change Initiative and U.S. credibility and influence in international climate negotiations. U.S. contributions to the CIFs leverage other donor and recipient country resources for a greater impact on climate change mitigation.
- **Complex Crises Fund.** Eliminating USAID’s CCF would result in the loss of contingency capabilities to respond to or help prevent unforeseen crises in roughly five countries. Contrary to the report, the recently reorganized Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations at the State Department does not have program funding for stabilization and conflict prevention activities.
- **Elimination of Construction Funding in the GSA Federal Buildings Fund.** The policy embraced by the House Budget Resolution Report – no funding for new construction – would lead to deterioration in the Federal buildings portfolio and stop critical construction projects that have already been initiated such as the DHS consolidation at St. Elizabeth’s.

Examples of Specific Program Cuts in the House Budget Resolution Committee Report

- **Reduce Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) Activities.** The House report would reduce SEC activities, compromising implementation of Dodd-Frank reforms.
- **End Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) Mandatory Funding.** This proposal would compromise the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s (CFPB) independent funding structure by ending the Bureau’s authority to receive funds through Federal Reserve transfers. Subjecting the CFPB to the annual appropriations process would also jeopardize the stable funding stream necessary to safeguard the Bureau’s ability to protect consumers, potentially threatening critical protections for service members and older Americans.

- **USAID International Disaster Assistance.** The report suggests that the \$975 million in total FY 12 IDA funding be cut by 40 to 60 percent, a devastating cut to humanitarian assistance. If food aid bore the entire cut, at the average beneficiary cost, over 10 million people would be denied life-saving emergency food assistance. A cut in non-food IDA would likely affect significantly more people. Rising populations and major natural and conflict-related disasters in areas such as Darfur, Somalia, Pakistan, and Haiti have increased (food and non-food) humanitarian needs.
- **Consolidates USAID's Development Assistance with MCC.** The pool of countries that qualify for MCC funding is very limited. Imposing MCC criteria on all USG development assistance programs would undermine U.S. national security interests in providing development assistance to other countries such as the rebuilding of failed and fragile states and the strengthening of new democracies which would not be possible under the MCC model. This proposal would also eliminate funding for many of the poorest countries in the world that often do not qualify for an MCC compact.
- **Contributions to International Organizations and Programs.** The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account supports UN funds and programs that operate mainly on voluntary contributions and, contrary to the report, are not duplicative of assessed contributions made in the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account. Deep reductions would cut delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations including vital programs of UNICEF and the UN Development Program.
- **WAPA Borrowing Authority for green transmission.** The rescission of the \$3.25 billion of borrowing authority that the Recovery Act granted to WAPA would impede the agency Nation from addressing two of the major energy challenges in the Western U.S. – the need for additional transmission infrastructure and integration of renewables onto the grid. Contrary to what the report indicates, WAPA has not announced only one project under the borrowing authority. In fact, three projects are currently in execution: Montana-Alberta Tie Ltd (MATL) in Montana; the development phase of TransWest Express (TWE), which spans from Wyoming to Nevada; and Electrical District No. 5 to Palo Verde Hub (ED5-PVH) in Arizona. Construction of these three transmission lines alone, if completed, would use more than half, or approximately \$1.8 billion, of WAPA's borrowing authority. WAPA has a number of additional projects under review that, if approved, would use the full \$3.25 billion in borrowing authority.

Examples of Program Cuts Not Specified in the House Republican Budget Resolution

To determine the impact of the House Republican Budget Resolution of specific programs not mentioned in the Committee Report, we assume that cuts will be distributed evenly across all non-defense discretionary funding. This results in an across-the-board 5.4 percent reduction in 2013 and a 19 percent reduction in 2014 when compared to the FY 2013 cap for non-defense discretionary spending. In addition to the one year cut in 2014, the average cut over the 10 year budget winder (2013-2022) is greater than 19 percent. Where appropriate the impact of the 19 percent cut is extrapolated across 10 years to show the aggregate effect of the proposed reductions.

IDEA

- **IDEA (5.4% below 2012).** With a 5.4 percent cut or \$645 million cut to IDEA, approximately 7,800 special education teachers, aides, and other staff serving children with disabilities could lose their jobs.
- **IDEA (19% below 2012).** With an 19 percent cut or \$2.26 billion cut to IDEA, approximately 27,000 special education teachers, aides, and other staff serving children with disabilities could lose their jobs.

Title I Education Grants

- **Title I (5.4% below 2012).** A \$784 million cut to this program could mean denying funding to about 2,700 schools serving over 1.1 million disadvantaged students. These funds pay for teachers, tutors, and afterschool programs—nearly 11,000 teachers and aides could lose their jobs.
- **Title I (19% below 2012).** A \$2.744 billion cut to this program could mean denying funding to about 9,450 schools serving over 3.8 million disadvantaged students. These funds pay for teachers, tutors, and afterschool programs—nearly 38,000 teachers and aides could lose their jobs.

Head Start

- **Head Start (5.4% below 2012).** A \$430 million cut to the Head Start program would result in 60,000 low-income children losing access to early childhood education.
- **Head Start (19% below 2012).** A \$1.5 billion cut to the Head Start program would result in 200,000 low-income children losing access to early childhood education.

Work Study

- **College Work-Study:** A \$53 million cut in Work-Study funding could deny work-study opportunities to almost 37,000 needy postsecondary students.
- **College Work Study (19%).** A \$185 million reduction to Work-Study funding could deny work-study jobs to more than 166,000 needy students.

Rental Assistance

- **HUD Rental Assistance Programs (5.4% below 2012).** If funding levels for HUD's rental assistance programs were reduced by 5.4% or \$1.8 billion below FY 2012, there would be a dramatic decrease in the numbers of families that would be served (i.e., rental assistance for families would have to be terminated). This reduction would result in over 116,000 fewer very low-income families housed through the Housing Choice Voucher program. A cut of this magnitude will also force public housing agencies to defer routine maintenance and capital repairs to Public Housing, leading to deteriorating living conditions and, over the long-term, risking the permanent loss of these affordable units that serve 1.1 million of the nation's poorest residents.
- **HUD Rental Assistance Programs (19% below 2012).** If funding levels for HUD's rental assistance programs were reduced by 19% or \$6.3 billion below FY 2012, there would be a dramatic decrease in the numbers of families that would be served (i.e., rental assistance for families would have to be terminated). This reduction would result in over 400,000 fewer very low-income families housed through the Housing Choice Voucher program. A cut of this magnitude will also force public housing agencies to defer a substantial amount of routine maintenance and capital repairs to Public Housing, leading to deteriorating living conditions, potential safety hazards and, over the long-term, would likely result in the permanent loss of these affordable units that serve 1.1 million of the nation's poorest residents.

Clean Energy

- **Clean Energy** – A 19% reduction to DOE's clean energy programs would derail efforts to put a million electric vehicles on the road by 2015, retrofit residential homes to save energy and consumers money, and make the commercial building sector 20 percent more efficient by 2022.

FAA Operations

- **FAA Operations (5.4% below 2012: \$9.132B).** FAA would have to freeze hiring within its air traffic organization, which has 35,000 staff, including 15,100 air traffic controllers and 6,100 technicians. FAA typically hires up to 1,000 air traffic controllers every year due to mandatory retirements. FAA would also institute a hiring freeze in its aviation safety organization, which includes safety inspectors. Finally, FAA would consider reductions to flight services activities and curtailing hours at, or shutting down, lower activity contract towers, both of which primarily serve general aviation.
- **FAA Operations (19% below 2012: \$7.829B).** In addition to a hiring freeze, FAA would have to furlough staff at this level within its air traffic and aviation safety organizations. Assuming this reduction would be taken early in the fiscal year, we anticipate it would result in a furlough of at least two weeks, elimination of flight services and contract towers that primarily serve general aviation, and significantly curtailed staffing at low activity commercial towers, which would likely result in those facilities being closed for portions of the day.

Department of Justice

- **DOJ – Federal Agents & Prison guards/beds (5.4% below 2012).** A reduction of 5.4% from the FY 2012 enacted level for the Department of Justice would result in 1,311 fewer federal agents to combat violent crime, pursue financial crimes, help secure the southwest border, and ensure national security, as well as 948 fewer prison guards to maintain the confinement of inmates in a safe and secure manner. In addition, 3,408 fewer beds would be available for detainees arrested for the violation of federal crimes.
- **DOJ – Federal Agents & Prison guards/beds (19% below 2012).** A reduction of 19% from the FY 2012 enacted level for the Department of Justice would result in 4,587 fewer federal agents to combat violent crime, pursue financial crimes, help secure the southwest border, and ensure national security, as well as 3,319 fewer prison guards to maintain the safe and secure confinement of inmates in federal prisons. This would result in the delay of activating prisons nearing completion, as well as 11,928 fewer beds in which to detain criminals arrested for the violation of federal crimes.
- **DOJ Grants (5.4% below 2012).** A reduction of 5.4 percent would result in 75 fewer local police hires. DOJ COPS grants provide half the salary of newly hired local police officers for three years. In addition, it would result in 6,200 fewer bullet proof vests for state and local law enforcement personnel.
- **DOJ – COPS Hiring Grants (19% below 2012).** A reduction of 19% would result in 285 fewer local police hires. DOJ COPS grants provide half the salary of newly hired local police officers for three years. In addition, it would result in 23,00 fewer bullet proof vests for state and local law enforcement personnel.

Department of Homeland Security

- **DHS Grants (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent cut to DHS grants would result in a \$120 million reduction relative to 2012, which may impede preparedness efforts of state and local governments. More specifically, a cut of this magnitude would equate to 100 firefighters and 80 emergency managers either not being hired or laid off.
- **DHS Grants (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent cut to DHS grants would result in a \$450 million reduction relative to 2012, which may impede preparedness efforts of state and local governments. More specifically, a cut of this magnitude would equate to 400 firefighters and 300 emergency managers either not being hired or laid off.

Indian Health Service

- **Indian Health Service (5.4% below 2012).** Slashing funding for the Indian Health Service by approximately 5.4 percent will diminish access to health care services for Native Americans, who suffer disproportionately from disease. These reductions may require IHS to close hospitals and clinics, reduce medical care referrals, and lay-off health care employees. For example, this could reduce the number of inpatient visits by over 4,000 and outpatient visits by 5,532 in the Contract Health Services program.

- **Indian Health Service (19% below 2012).** Slashing funding for the Indian Health Service by approximately 19 percent will diminish access to health care services for Native Americans, who suffer disproportionately from disease. These reductions may require IHS to close hospitals and clinics, reduce medical care referrals, and lay-off health care employees. For example, this could reduce the number of inpatient visits by over 14,000 and outpatient visits by 19,000 in the Contract Health Services program.

CMS Program Management

- **CMS Program Management (5.4% below 2012).** Reducing discretionary funding to support CMS Program Management by 5.4 percent, or \$207 million, below the FY 2012 appropriations would hinder CMS's ability to keep pace with growing Medicare and Medicaid enrollment and effectively operate those programs. Reductions could hamper critical activities throughout the program, hindering provider enrollment activities which may reduce beneficiary access to care, delaying payment to providers, and limiting provider oversight activities that could lead to reductions in quality of care.
- **CMS Program Management (19% below 2012).** Reducing discretionary funding to support CMS Program Management by 19 percent, or \$724 million, below the FY 2012 appropriations would significantly hinder CMS's ability to keep pace with growing Medicare and Medicaid enrollment and effectively operate those programs. Reductions would hamper critical activities throughout the program, hindering provider enrollment activities which may reduce beneficiary access to care, delaying payment to providers and potentially increasing payment errors, and limiting provider oversight activities that could lead to reductions in quality of care.

Contributions to International Organizations and Peacekeeping

- **Contributions to International Organizations and Peacekeeping (5.4% below 2012).** A reduction of 5.4 percent to base funding would significantly diminish US leadership at the United Nations and other international organizations by forcing cuts in funding necessary to meet our commitments, including important peacekeeping missions around the world. Neglecting our commitments and accumulating arrears to international organizations and peacekeeping would leave the US in a position of weakness in building international coalitions, promoting global burden sharing, and advancing U.S. interests.
- **Contributions to International Organizations and Peacekeeping (19% below 2012).** A reduction of 19 percent to base funding would do serious harm to US leadership at the United Nations and other international organizations and could compromise peacekeeping missions including those in South Sudan, Darfur, the Congo, and Somalia. A reduction of this magnitude would force the US into arrears in many key international organizations and could quickly approach the threshold for loss of voting rights that would represent a serious loss of influence and ability to promote US interests. A failure of the US to support UN peacekeeping could force unwise reductions that would increase US long-term fiscal and security exposure as situations in key regions deteriorate.

Global Health

- **Global Health (5.4% below 2012).** (note that FY 13 request is a 3.8% reduction so additional impact is not dramatic): A 5.4 percent cut (from \$8,168 million to \$7,727 million) would have an adverse impact on the President's Global Health Initiative, scaling back interventions to address HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, and family planning.
- **Global Health (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent cut (from \$8,168 million to \$6,624 million) would have a devastating impact on the President's Global Health Initiative, dramatically scaling back interventions to address HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, and family planning. A cut of this magnitude would imperil the President's goal to support 6 million HIV patients on antiretroviral treatment.

FDA/FSIS Food Safety Inspections

- **FDA (5.4% below 2012).** Reducing the FDA by 5.4 percent, or \$135 million, would reduce approvals of new drugs and medical devices, delay FDA's improvements in surveillance of medical products in the market, and threaten the modernization of the Nation's food safety system.
- **FDA (19% below 2012).** Reducing the FDA by 19 percent or \$474 million would mean significant reductions in staff that could severely limit the FDA's ability to protect the public's health, assure the American consumer that food and medical products are safe, and improve Americans' access to safe and less costly generic drugs and biologics.
- **FSIS (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent cut to the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) would provide \$950 million, which is a cut of \$54 million from 2012 enacted.
 - These reductions within USDA's food inspection programs will significantly impact USDA's ability to inspect food processing plants and prevent foodborne illnesses and disease such as E. coli and Salmonella from contaminating America's food supply.
 - Over 80 percent of FSIS's FTEs are frontline inspectors and the level that the House resolution assumes would probably force FSIS to furlough employees to help absorb the reduction.
 - Without these inspections, the industry will be forced to reduce line speeds—thereby decreasing industry throughput, profits, and cause plant closures.
- **FSIS (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent cut to the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) would provide \$816 million, which is a cut of \$188 million from 2012 enacted.
 - These reductions within USDA's food inspection programs will seriously hinder USDA's ability to inspect food processing plants and prevent foodborne illnesses and disease such as E. coli and Salmonella from contaminating America's food supply.

- Over 80 percent of FSIS’s FTEs are frontline inspectors and the level that the House resolution assumes would force FSIS to resort to staff reductions and furloughs to help absorb the reduction.
- Without these inspections, the industry will be forced to reduce line speeds—thereby decreasing industry throughput, profits, and cause plant closures.

WIC

- **WIC (5.4% below 2012).** The Republican House Budget Resolution cuts \$350 million from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Cuts of this magnitude would require kicking about 700,000 pregnant or postpartum women, infants and children off of WIC and denying another 100,000 from receiving critical foods necessary for healthy child development.
- **WIC (19% below 2012).** The Republican House Budget Resolution cuts \$1.25 billion from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Cuts of this magnitude would require kicking about 1.8 million pregnant or postpartum women, infants and children off of WIC and denying another 100,000 from receiving critical foods necessary for healthy child development.

SNAP

- Beginning in 2016, the Republican House Budget Resolution would convert SNAP into a block grant indexed for inflation and eligibility, resulting . The House Budget Resolution would block grant the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) for a savings of more than \$120 billion over 10 years. Cuts of this magnitude would primarily affect families with children, seniors, and people with disabilities, and would likely lead to increased hunger and poverty.
 - The plan would eliminate broad-based categorical eligibility for SNAP based on the receipt of TANF services, increasing the State administrative burdens and making some families ineligible for nutrition benefits.
 - The House plan would also reduce benefits for some SNAP households who receive nominal LIHEAP benefits.

NIH

- **NIH (5.4% below 2012).** Cutting funding for biomedical research at NIH by 5.4 percent, or as much as \$1.7 billion, could cut the number of new grants NIH could award to promising research projects by 500 thereby potentially curtailing or slowing research that could lead to new treatments and cures for diseases, such as cancer, Alzheimer’s, and diabetes.
- **NIH (19% below 2012).** Cutting funding for biomedical research at NIH by 19 percent, or as much as \$5.8 billion, could cut the number of new grants NIH could award to promising research projects by 1600 thereby potentially curtailing or slowing research that could lead to new treatments and cures for diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer’s, and diabetes.

NSF

- **NSF (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent (\$380 million) cut below the 2012 enacted level would result in NSF making over 1,100 fewer competitive basic research and education grants supporting over 13,000 researchers, students, and teachers. If focused on one area, the \$380 million cut would be equivalent to eliminating well over half of the computer and information science programs at NSF.
- **NSF (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent (\$1,330 million) cut below the 2012 enacted level would result in NSF making roughly 4,000 fewer competitive basic research and education grants supporting almost 48,000 researchers, students, and teachers. If focused on one area, the \$1,330 million cut would be equivalent to eliminating the all mathematics and physical sciences programs at NSF.

NASA

- **NASA (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent (\$1 billion) reduction to NASA would force the agency to terminate several smaller programs or greatly slow larger programs. For example NASA could meet the shortfall by terminating all aeronautics research, as well as the Webb telescope, the successor to the Hubble telescope.
- **NASA (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent (\$3 billion) reduction to NASA would force the agency to terminate multiple major programs and potentially close major facilities. For example NASA could meet the shortfall by terminating all aeronautics research, the Webb telescope, all of NASA's education activities, and close two of NASA's ten field centers.

EPA

- **EPA (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent cut to the Environmental Protection Agency would reduce our investments in public health and the environment by - \$456 million, harming our ability to protect the air, water, and land from pollution and contamination.
 - Under the Republican plan, EPA would reduce funding to states by \$59 million, disinvesting in their core environmental activities such as air quality monitoring and water quality permitting.
- **EPA (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent cut to the Environmental Protection Agency would reduce our investments in public health and the environment by -\$1.6 billion, devastating our ability to protect the air, water, and land from pollution and contamination.
 - This would result in a cut of over \$670 million to EPA's Operating Budget, causing furloughs and RIFs to staff that enforce our environmental laws and implement national environmental programs.
 - Under the Republican plan, EPA would reduce funding to states by \$206 million, significantly harming their ability to carry out core environmental activities such as air quality monitoring and water quality permitting.

- This level of funding would also reduce water infrastructure grants by over \$450 million, making it more difficult for communities to finance needed water and wastewater projects.

National Park Service

- **National Park Service (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent cut to the National Park Service would result in closures at many parks during periods of lowest visitation and the elimination of seasonal rangers and workers who provide visitor services, such as education and safety programs, and who maintain facilities, such as public restrooms.
- **National Park Service (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent cut to the National Park Service could result in the elimination of nearly 10,000 seasonal employees who provide critical visitor services and partial or full closures at over 300 parks during periods of low visitation.

Smithsonian

- **Smithsonian (5.4% below 2012).** A cut of 5.4 percent (\$44 million) below the 2012 enacted level would mean slowing the construction of the new National Museum of African American History and Culture. This delay would result in higher costs to build the museum.
- **Smithsonian (19% below 2012).** A cut of 19 percent (\$146 million) below the 2012 enacted level would mean stopping construction of the new National Museum of African American History and Culture as well as nearly all facilities revitalization/rehabilitation projects at the Smithsonian, which would lead to further deterioration of the museums and higher future costs to address these issues.

Worker Safety

OSHA

- **Worker Safety – OSHA (5.4% below 2012).** The House Republican budget resolution would negatively affect efforts to protect worker health and safety. For the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the House Republican budget resolution cuts \$30 million from the 2012 enacted level. This cut would reduce OSHA’s inspectorate by 60 FTE, resulting in approximately 3,000 fewer workplace inspections and diminished protections for workers.
- **Worker Safety – OSHA (19% below 2012).** The House Republican budget resolution would negatively affect efforts to protect worker health and safety. For the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the House Republican budget resolution cuts \$107 million from the 2012 enacted level. This would reduce OSHA’s inspectorate by 220 FTE, resulting in approximately 11,000 fewer workplace inspections and diminished protections for workers.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

- **Worker Safety – Mine Safety and Health Administration (5.4% below 2012).** For the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the House allocation would include

\$352 million (\$20 million below 2012) at a 5.4 percent cut. (The FY 2012 enacted level was \$11 million, or 3 percent, above FY 2011.) This cut would force MSHA to significantly reduce (if not entirely suspend) its special impact inspection program, which targets consistent violators of mine safety and health laws, and hamper MSHA's ability to complete 100 percent of its mandated health and safety inspections, leaving miners' lives at risk.

- **Worker Safety – Mine Safety and Health Administration (19% below 2012).** For the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the House allocation would include \$302 million (\$70 million below 2012) with an 19 percent cut. (The FY 2012 enacted level was \$11 million, or 3 percent, above FY 2011.) This cut would force MSHA to suspend its special impact inspection program, which targets consistent violators of mine safety and health laws, and prevent MSHA from completing 100 percent of its mandated health and safety inspections, leaving miners' lives at risk.

SSA

- **Social Security (5.4% below 2012).** A 5.4 percent reduction in administrative funds for Social Security would reduce vital services for our Nation's seniors and increase backlogs that delay people from getting the benefits that they are due. Cuts of this magnitude would leave 90,000 more people with disabilities – who qualify for Social Security benefits – waiting for a decision as of FY2014.
- **Social Security (19% below 2012).** A 19 percent cut in administrative funds for Social Security would reduce vital services for our Nation's seniors and increase backlogs that delay people from getting the benefits that they are due. Cuts of this magnitude would leave 300,000 more people with disabilities – who qualify for Social Security benefits – waiting for a decision as of FY2014. In addition, the public would experience major disruptions in service from SSA due to lengthy field office closures.