FY2016 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill
Omnibus Agreement Summary

Highlights of the FY2016 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill:

The $23.235 billion measure funds the U.S. Treasury Department, the Judiciary, Small Business Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and several other agencies.

Treasury Departmental Offices – $222.5 million for Treasury's Departmental Offices salaries and expenses, including the office of the Secretary. This is $12.5 million above FY2015.

Terrorism and Financial Intelligence – $117 million for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence in the Treasury Department, which combats terrorism financing and administers economic and trade sanctions through its Office of Foreign Assets Control. It received $112.5 million in FY2015.

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) – $233.5 million for the Treasury Department's CDFI Fund to increase economic opportunity and support investment in underserved communities. The legislation places emphasis on serving persistent poverty counties and supports the enhancement of CDFI presence and activities in underserved rural communities.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – $11.235 billion, an increase of $290 million above the FY2015 enacted level. The $290 million increase must be dedicated to measurable improvements in customer service level of service, identity theft protection, and enhanced cybersecurity to safeguard taxpayer data. The bill includes language that prohibits the Department from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Executive Office of the President (EOP) – $692 million for the EOP. The bill denies the President's proposed cuts of $64 million to drug control efforts, including the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs. The bill instead funds HIDTA at $250 million and DFC at $95 million, which are increases above the FY2015 enacted level.

Judiciary – $6.8 billion for the federal courts, sufficient funding for all federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and supervision of offenders and defendants.

District of Columbia – The bill contains a $730 million federal payment to the District of Columbia, $50 million above the FY2015 enacted. Within this amount, the bill targets resources to public safety and security costs, and supports the District of Columbia Court system and offender supervision. The bill continues provisions related to abortion, needle exchange, and marijuana.

Small Business Administration (SBA) – $871 million for the SBA to provide assistance to small businesses, expand the economy, and increase job growth for unemployed and underemployed Americans. The bill fully funds business loans at $156 million. It provides $187 million to fully fund disaster loan implementation costs in order to quickly and efficiently provide assistance to families and small businesses affected by natural disasters. The bill also funds several valuable programs, including $117 million for Small Business Development Centers, $10.5 million for SCORE, formerly the Service

Corps of Retired Executives, and $12.3 million for veterans outreach programs. This increased support for veterans programs enables SBA to deliver expanded training and consultation services to engage a broader spectrum of veterans, including veteran small business owners, service-disabled veteran small business owners, and reservists.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) –$125 million for the CPSC. The legislation curbs regulatory overreach related to recreational off-highway vehicles (ROVs) by prohibiting completion of the CPSC rulemaking in fiscal year 2016 until further study.

General Services Administration (GSA) – The bill allows GSA to spend $10.2 billion from the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), an increase of $957 million above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $176 million below the request. The FBF provides funding for construction, repairs, cleaning, utility costs, security and other maintenance costs of federal buildings, as well as lease payments for federal tenants in privately-owned buildings.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM) – $272 million for the Office of Personnel Management, which is an increase of $32 million and equal to the budget request. The bill requires $21 million of the increase to be dedicated to IT security improvements at the agency, while requiring OPM to work with OMB, U.S. Digital Service, and DHS to strengthen data protection and prevent future breaches. The bill requires OPM to offer 10 years credit monitoring and identity protection to individuals affected by the data breaches.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – $1.605 billion for the SEC, $105 million above the FY2015 enacted level. The bill also rescinds $25 million from the SEC's Dodd-Frank created Reserve Fund.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) – $384 million for the FCC, which keeps the FCC's base funding at the FY2015 enacted level of $339.844 million and provides an additional $44 million for one-time costs associated with a move. The bill also includes language grandfathering existing joint sales agreements employed by local broadcasters through 2025.

Other Legislative Provisions – The legislation contains several policy provisions, including:

- A prohibition on funds for an increase in pay for the Vice President and other senior political appointees.
- A prohibition on funding for grants or contracts to tax cheats and companies with felony criminal convictions.
- A prohibition against the use of funds to paint portraits of federal employees, including the President, Vice President, Cabinet Members and Members of Congress.
- An extension of the Internet Tax Freedom Act through October 1, 2016.
- A provision clarifying which programs will be affected by the new federal flood risk management standard in order to reduce uncertainty related to how each agency will implement the new standard.
- A provision requiring federal banking regulators to study the treatment of mortgage servicing assets under Basel III capital standards and report back to House and Senate authorizers within 180 days.

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