

OMNIBUS SUMMARY

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

Bill Summary

The fiscal year 2017 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies bill provides a total of \$20.877 billion for the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration. This is \$623 million less than fiscal year 2016 and \$373 million less than the Senate marked bill.

An additional \$300 million is provided for PL480 Title II in Overseas Contingency Operations for famine prevention, relief and mitigation.

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies bill invests in a wide range of issues that impact the daily lives of every American.

The bill includes funding for domestic nutrition programs, including school meals, WIC and the SNAP program, benefiting children and our most vulnerable citizens. It also includes funding for international nutrition programs, which help feed millions of people around the world.

The bill makes substantial investments in improving job opportunities and the quality of life in rural America. Funding is made available to provide homeownership opportunities for more than 170,000 rural households. More than \$2.6 billion is provided for essential community facilities, including schools, hospitals, health clinics, day and elder care facilities, libraries, and more. In addition, the agreement provides almost \$1.77 billion in loans and grants for clean drinking water and sanitary waste disposal systems, which will benefit close to 1,000 small, remote rural communities.

Funding is provided to ensure farmers have access to the credit they need, to assist with conservation efforts on the farm, and to increase research in the agriculture sector.

Increases provided for the Food and Drug Administration will help ensure that our food and drug supply remains the safest and most reliable in the world.

Key Points & Highlights

Agriculture Research

The Agricultural Research Service, USDA's in-house research arm, is funded at \$1.17 billion, \$26 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level.

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture is funded at \$1.363 billion. The Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, USDA's premier competitive research account, is funded at \$375

million, \$25 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program is funded at \$27 million, \$2.3 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level.

Farm Service Agency

For the Farm Service Agency, funding is included for guaranteed farm ownership loans and farm operating loans which will meet current demand. These increases will ensure farmers and ranchers have access to credit to maintain and improve their operations.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS's Conservation Operations account receives a \$14 million increase from last year, bringing total funding to \$864 million. The Watershed Rehabilitation Program is funded at \$12 million. The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations account is funded for the first time since fiscal year 2010 at \$150 million. This program is used to help implement watershed improvement areas to prevent flooding, erosion, and other conservation measures.

Rural Development

Rural business programs are generally level funded, including rural business development grants at \$24 million and guaranteed business and industry loans at \$920 million. Value-added market development grants are increased from \$10.75 million to \$15 million.

Water and Waste Disposal loans are maintained at \$1.25 billion while general Water and Waste Disposal grants are increased by \$27.6 million to \$392 million.

The Rental Assistance program, which provides rent subsidies for low and very low income rural households, is funded at \$1.4 billion, which is \$15 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. This Rental Assistance funding level ensures that all rental agreements that expire in fiscal year 2017 will be renewed, protecting low income households from untenable rent increases and possible eviction.

Domestic Nutrition

The agreement fully funds mandatory Child Nutrition Programs and SNAP. The agreement also fully funds expected participation in the WIC program. The agreement includes \$236 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which will fully cover the anticipated caseload. For the Emergency Food Assistance Program, \$59.4 million is included for transportation and storage, and \$19 million is provided for commodities.

Foreign Assistance

The agreement includes \$1.6 billion for PL480 Title II. The McGovern-Dole Program is funded at \$202 million, including \$5 million for local and regional purchases.

An additional \$300 million is provided for PL480 Title II in Overseas Contingency Operations for famine prevention, relief and mitigation. With 20 million people worldwide on the verge of famine, these funds will save lives in the hardest hit regions of the world.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The Food and Drug Administration is funded at \$2.771 billion, nearly \$42 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. Of the increases, nearly \$36 million is provided for implementation of the Food Safety and Modernization Act.

Disaster Programs

The agreement includes \$28.651 million for the Emergency Conservation Program, which helps farmers and ranchers repair damage to farmlands caused by natural disasters and to help put in place methods for water conservation during severe drought.

Policy Riders

The agreement does not include a House rider that would have made it easier for thousands of new tobacco products to come to the market without any review by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agreement does not include language that would stop FDA from enforcing FDA's final deeming rule on tobacco unless premium cigars are excluded.

The agreement does not include language that would prohibit USDA from implementing parts of the Grain Inspection, Packers & Stockyards Administration rule.

The agreement does not include language that would stop FDA from finalizing or implementing a rule on generic drug labeling.

The agreement does not include language that would impact FDA's final rule regarding menu labeling.

The agreement does not include language that would impact USDA's final rule regarding organic standards for livestock.

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SUMMARY: FISCAL YEAR 2017 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OMNIBUS SUMMARY

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Bill Summary

The U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) bill totals \$56.6 billion discretionary budget authority, which is \$833 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level and \$255 million more than the Senate Committee mark for fiscal year 2017. The bill also includes \$109 million in emergency funding.

The CJS bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that affect the lives of all Americans. The bill provides \$28.9 billion for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to keep America safe from criminals and terrorists. Funding also allows DOJ to provide grants and assistance to state and local law enforcement that help put police officers on the beat, equip them with bulletproof vests, test backlogged DNA evidence, protect schools and college campuses, and assist victims of violent crime and sexual assault.

The bill makes investments in public safety, economic growth, innovation, job creation and trade promotion. The Department of Commerce receives \$9.2 billion to warn Americans about severe weather, promote American businesses and exports, create cybersecurity standards to protect dot-mil, dot-gov and dot-com, protect American ideas, foster economic development, and enable sustainable development of ocean resources.

Science agencies supported by the bill include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). These agencies fund research that not only wins Nobel prizes, but also makes our lives better – from finding ways to give Americans more time between the warning and when the severe weather hits, to coming up with the next technological breakthroughs that will lead to entirely new industries. Innovation leads to economic growth and prosperity as discoveries turn into new products and new technologies that create jobs.

Key Points & Highlights

- **Heroin Crisis.** This bill provides \$160.5 million to help States and local communities in the fight against heroin and illegal use of opioids, which is \$35.5 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level and \$16.5 million more than the Senate Committee mark for fiscal year 2017. Funding includes \$10 million in grant funding for State-wide anti-heroin task forces as part of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. As communities cannot just enforce their way out of this epidemic, the bill supports comprehensive prevention and

treatment programs to discourage experimentation with heroin or abusing prescription medication in the first place and to help those who are addicted to find affordable and accessible options to aid recovery. This includes fully funding the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-198) at the authorized level of \$103 million to fund critical programs like drug courts, residential drug treatment and prescription drug monitoring.

- **Addressing Violence Against Women.** The bill contains \$481.5 million, the highest funding level ever, for grants provided by the Office on Violence Against Women. Funding is provided for multiple competitive and formula grant programs that support training for police officers and prosecutors, state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, rape prevention programs, lethality assessment and homicide reduction initiatives, domestic violence hotlines, and women's shelters and transitional housing support services. The bill also provides \$45 million for a competitive grant program to support multi-disciplinary community response teams tasked with developing and implementing comprehensive reform regarding sexual assault, including reducing the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies. Once a backlog is acknowledged and kits begin to be tested, communities are still left to grapple with the enormous task of not just finding a way to test all of their backlogged kits, but also investigating and prosecuting these cases, reengaging victims in the process, and addressing any systemic failures that led to the creation of the backlog in the first place.
- **Police-Community Relations.** This bill provides a total of \$110 million to strengthen the relationship between the police and communities they serve. A total of \$65 million has been provided for the Community Trust Initiative within State and Local Law Enforcement assistance for the purchase of body cameras, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, and the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program. Funding is also provided for the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) to improve the data collection and reporting into the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by State and local law enforcement agencies. A new initiative to provide training for police officers to better respond to citizens with mental illness is funded at \$2.5 million within the Byrne-JAG program. Within the COPS Office, a total of \$15 million is provided for the Collaborative Reform Model and Community Policing Development.
- **Medical Marijuana.** This bill again contains language preventing the Justice Department from interfering with states that have medical marijuana laws ensuring that the prescribing and dispensing of medical marijuana in that state is both legal and regulated. Patients and doctors in states that have approved medical marijuana need to know that they are safe from arrest and prosecution by the federal government.
- **NASA.** This bill provides \$19.7 billion in base funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) which is \$368 million more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. The bill supports a space program balanced among aeronautics, science, technology development, and human space flight. NASA Science is funded at \$5.8 billion which is \$175.5 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. The bill includes full funding for the James Webb Space Telescope, which will be 100 times more powerful than the Hubble, and

continues support for Earth Science at the fiscal year 2016 level. Aeronautics is supported at \$660 million, an increase of \$20 million above the fiscal year 2016 level, to ensure continued U.S. leadership in aviation. For human space flight, the bill contains full support for commercial cargo and crew to support the International Space Station and increases investments in new vehicles that will take humans beyond low Earth orbit, the Space Launch System (\$2.15 billion) and Orion (\$1.35 billion). Building on 30 years of NASA expertise in repairing satellites in space, the bill includes \$130 million for the Restore-L satellite servicing mission. Key NASA Education programs are continued in the bill – Space Grant (\$40 million), the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (\$18 million), and the Minority University Research and Education Project (\$32 million).

NASA is also provided \$109 million in emergency funding to repair NASA facilities damaged by recent hurricanes and tornados. This is in addition to \$75 million provided in December 2016 for hurricane-related repairs.

- **NOAA Ships.** The bill provides \$75 million to continue building a new Ocean Survey Vessel for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA currently has 16 ships in its aging fleet, but that number will dwindle to eight vessels by 2028. This ship is critical to NOAA's ability to map the ocean floor, support National Weather Service activities, conduct oceanographic and climate research, and support ecosystem and fisheries management. Investing in the fleet now will reduce the overall cost of the new vessel by allowing NOAA to leverage savings from existing Navy shipbuilding contracts.
- **NOAA Research, Education, and Coastal Programs.** The bill provides \$478 million for NOAA's Oceanic and Atmospheric Research programs, an increase of \$16 million, and provides \$27 million for NOAA Education programs, an increase of \$300,000 above the fiscal year 2016 level. The bill also continues to support programs critical to coastal and Great Lakes states, including Sea Grant, Regional Coastal Resilience Grants, Coastal Zone Management Grants, and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology.** The bill provides \$954 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). NIST research and grant programs develop measurements and standards for private sector innovation, help aspiring start-up companies commercialize new technologies, and provide technical and workforce development support to American manufacturers. The bill includes \$130 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, \$25 million for the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes, and \$109 million to invest in NIST's aging research infrastructure, including a 54-year old radiation physics laboratory.
- **National Science Foundation.** The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at \$7.47 billion, \$9 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. This funding includes \$6.03 billion for NSF's research and development facilities to support today's scientists, engineers and technicians, \$880 million for NSF's education and training programs to build tomorrow's innovation workforce, and \$209 million for scientific infrastructure, including funds to begin

building three new academic research vessels. The bill also provides \$15 million to establish a new program supporting STEM students attending Hispanic Serving Institutions.

- **Weather.** This bill provides \$329 million to continue building new polar weather satellites. Polar satellites provide 85 percent of the data used to forecast the weather, and are a vital component of Americans' personal, property and economic security. The National Weather Service is funded at \$1.1 billion and the National Centers for Environmental Information are funded at \$59 million. One-third of U.S. GDP is affected by climate and weather, including farmers trying to protect livestock and crops, cities relying on energy from wind turbines and solar panels, and air travelers trying to get home safely and on time. In 2016 alone, the United States suffered 15 major weather and climate events. Estimated to have cost more than \$1 billion dollars each, these disasters would have cost even more without sufficient warning.
- **Census Bureau.** The Census Bureau is funded at \$1.47 billion, \$100 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, to invest in new technologies like internet response that could save more than \$5 billion in the upcoming 2020 Decennial Census. The 2010 Census cost nearly \$13 billion, and the Bureau projects that repeating the same old paper-and-pencil Census in 2020 could cost more than \$17 billion.
- **Economic Development.** The bill includes strong funding for programs that invest in our local communities, and provides \$276 million for the Economic Development Administration. This is an increase of \$15 million above the fiscal year 2016 funding level, and includes \$100 million for Public Works infrastructure grants and \$17 million for the Regional Innovation Program. The Minority Business Development Administration is funded at \$34 million, a \$2 million increase.
- **Legal Services Corporation.** The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is provided \$385 million, the same amount as fiscal year 2016. LSC helps more than 1.8 million low-income Americans gain access to the courts for cases including domestic violence, housing, and child custody.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) headquarters.** Direct appropriations of \$323 million is included in the bill for the construction of a new, consolidated FBI headquarters with transfer authority of another \$315 million.
- **No new harmful policy riders.** The bill does not include new harmful policy riders included in the House bill: four gun riders that would have been made permanent and one that would have affected ATF's ability to monitor multiple gun sales on the Southwest Border; a rider overturning an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission rule intended to gather data on the gender pay gap; a provision intended to strengthen States' rights in light of North Carolina's HB-2; a restriction on the Department of Justice's ability to investigate banking fraud and money laundering; restrictions on the Department of Justice's ability to determine case settlements; a prohibition on promoting or licensing exports to Cuba; or a restriction on trademark approvals.

SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The bill for the Department of Defense (DoD) Appropriations Act, 2017 provides \$592.7 billion in base and Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funding. The base budget appropriation is \$516.1 billion, with \$76.6 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations of the Department of Defense, which includes an \$14.8 billion provided in response to the March 2017 Request for Additional Appropriations.

In compliance with the earmark moratorium, the bill contains no congressionally directed spending items.

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017 emphasizes the following priorities:

- (1) Responsibly Meets the Nation’s National Security Needs**
- (2) Fully Funds Contingency Operations and Other OCO Priorities**
- (3) Supports our Troops, Veterans, and their Families**
- (4) Invests in Medical Research and Technological Innovation**

Responsibly Meets the Nation’s National Security Needs

F/A-18 Super Hornets – \$979 million for 12 additional aircraft.

F-35 Joint Strike Fighter – Adds over \$1 billion for 11 total aircraft, 5 for the Air Force, 4 for the Marine Corps and 2 for the Navy.

Marine Corps Aviation Readiness – After a review of Marine Corps aviation programs, the bill adds four F-35s to accelerate retirement of Harriers. The bill also adds two V-22s, both to stabilize the production and lessen dependence on aging CH-53 helicopters. Finally, the bill adds \$205.5 million to increase spare parts purchases for Marine Corps aviation maintenance programs.

Icebreaker – A new Polar-class icebreaker for the Coast Guard is an integral part of the U.S. national security policy toward the Arctic. The bill adds \$150 million for advanced procurement in FY 2017, in advance of a full procurement decision in FY 2019.

Shipbuilding – The bill provides \$1.78 billion to accelerate production of an additional LPD-17 amphibious ship, adds \$433 million to fully fund an additional DDG-51 Flight IIA destroyer, adds \$475 million for an additional Littoral Combat Ship, and adds \$85 million in advance procurement to continue efficient production of the Virginia-class submarine.

National Guard and Reserve Equipment – Provides \$750 million in addition to addressing two key shortfalls: two C-40 cargo aircraft for the Navy Reserve and two C-130Js for the Air National Guard.

Black Hawk helicopters – Adds \$339.9 million for 25 UH-60 helicopters for the Army and the Army National Guard.

UH-1N Replacement – The bill adds \$75 million accelerate new helicopters for security at Air Force missile sites, to respond to an urgent need to replace Vietnam-era helicopters.

Fully Funds Contingency Operations and Other OCO Priorities

Train and Equip Authorities – The bill follows an effort initiated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 to consolidate the various funding streams used by the Department to train and equip foreign forces. The Department of Defense appropriations bill provides \$980 million to the new Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund and transfers an additional \$750 million to the Defense Security Cooperation Agency for other capacity-building programs.

European Reassurance Initiative – Along with the Security Assistance Act, 2017, passed by Congress in December 2016, the defense appropriations bill fully funds the budget request of \$3.4 billion for the European Reassurance Initiative.

Ukraine – The bill provides \$150 million for lethal and non-lethal aid to Ukraine to counter Russian aggression.

Supports our Troops, Veterans, and their Families

Pay Raise – Fully funds a 2.1 percent pay raise for military and civilian employees.

Special Victims' Counsel - Provides an additional \$25 million for continuation and expansion of the Special Victims' Counsel Program that provides victims of sexual assault with legal assistance and support.

Beyond Yellow Ribbon - Provides an additional \$20 million for the Beyond Yellow Ribbon program, which supports National Guard members, Reservists and their families throughout their deployments.

Impact Aid – Adds \$30 million for Impact Aid, which provides educational resources for the children of military families. Also includes an additional \$5 million for Impact Aid for children with disabilities.

DOD/VA Electronic Health Record - Continues efforts to improve medical record transfer between DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Invests in Medical Research and Technological Innovation

Medical Research – Adds \$1.38 billion for medical research that helps our warfighters and veterans as well as their families and all Americans. This is a five percent real increase in medical research funding compared to last year’s defense appropriations act.

Basic Research – The bill provides \$2.28 billion for basic research initiatives of the Department of Defense, an increase of \$174.5 million.

Israeli Missile Defense – The bill fully funds U.S.-Israeli missile defense programs, with an increase of \$454.9 million, for a total of \$600.7 million. This funding is an increase of \$113.1 million over last year’s enacted level. Of the FY 2017 total, \$266.5 million is for David’s Sling, \$204.9 million for Arrow Upper Tier, \$67.3 million for Arrow and \$62 million for Iron Dome.

2017 Request for Additional Appropriations

The agreement provides \$14.8 billion for the Department of Defense under the jurisdiction of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, as compared to \$29.7 billion requested by President Trump in March 2017. The additional funds are provided to address readiness issues in the Armed Forces, accelerate purchases of some urgent equipment, and provide additional funds for counter-ISIL military operations.

The funded items include:

- \$7.7 billion in readiness and operations funding, such as –
 - \$2.9 billion for training and exercises; \$889 million for maintenance of aircraft, ships, and combat vehicles; \$859 million for repairs to facilities needed to improve readiness; \$18 million for consulting services to include assistance to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to address the Marines United scandal; and \$127 million to continue the disposal of the nation’s inventory of chemical weapons; and
 - \$1.6 billion for additional counter-ISIL U.S. military operations, and \$626 million for additional train and equip funding for counter-ISIL coalition partners.
- \$5.5 billion in procurement and \$1 billion in research and development, such as –
 - \$130 million to research and develop counter-UAs technologies; \$10 million to develop active protection systems for Army vehicles; \$85 million to replace a

V-22 lost in combat; and \$96 million to address spare parts shortages for Navy and Marine Corps aircraft.

The agreement withholds \$2.5 billion of war-related funding until the President submits a comprehensive, whole-of-government strategy for the defeat of ISIL to Congress. The plan shall include benchmarks for progress in defeating ISIL, and directs the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State provide quarterly updates to Congress.

In addition, the agreement directs the President to provide a report to Congress on the Administration's policy towards the Assad regime, including a strategy to address the suffering of the civilian population of Syria.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The U.S. Senate Appropriations Energy and Water Development fiscal year 2017 funding legislation totals \$37.771 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$586 million more than fiscal year 2016.

Bill Summary

The Energy and Water Development bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that are vital to America's economic competitiveness and protect Americans from the threat of nuclear terrorism.

The bill provides \$6.038 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dredge America's waterways to support the movement of critical commodities, reduce the impact of natural disasters by focusing on flood control efforts, and provide recreation opportunities at campgrounds, lakes and marinas. The bill also provides \$1.317 billion for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project to improve the management of water resources for 31 million people in 17 states, and to mitigate the impact of recent droughts in Western states.

The bill provides \$31.182 billion for the Department of Energy to develop clean energy technologies that combat climate change and create U.S. jobs, modernize the nuclear deterrent, secure dangerous nuclear and radiological materials around the world, and clean up the country's Cold War environmental legacy.

Title I—Corps of Engineers

The Energy and Water bill provides \$6.038 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, \$49 million more than fiscal year 2016. Every dollar spent on Army Corps of Engineer projects nets \$16 in economic benefits.

Highlights

Investigations: The bill provides \$121 million for water resources studies. The bill allows up to six new study starts pertaining to rivers and harbors, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection and aquatic ecosystem restoration.

Construction: The bill provides \$1.876 billion for construction of water resources projects that provide for improvements to navigation, flood risk management and ecosystem restoration. This amount is \$13.75 million above the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. The bill allows six new construction starts.

Mississippi River and Tributaries: The bill provides \$362 million for the construction, operation and maintenance of navigation, flood control, and ecosystem restoration projects along

the Mississippi River and its tributaries from Cairo, Illinois to the mouth of the Mississippi River. This amount is \$17 million above the fiscal year 2016 enacted level.

Operation and Maintenance: The bill provides \$3.149 billion for operation and maintenance of water resources projects that are vital to the nation's economy, security, and public safety. This amount is \$12 million above the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. The bill provides \$1.3 billion for eligible activities that are reimbursed by the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

Title II—Department of the Interior

The bill provides \$1.317 billion for the Department of Interior, which is \$42 million more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. This amount includes \$10.5 million for the Central Utah Project and \$1.306 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Highlights

Providing water and power to the West: \$1.156 billion is provided for water and related resources to address water storage and conveyance, power and environmental compliance, and restoration activities in the West. Within this amount, \$140 million is for long- and short-term drought response activities, of which \$90 million will be used to implement drought-related provisions of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act.

Title III-Department of Energy (DOE)

The Energy and Water bill provides \$31.182 billion for DOE. This amount is \$1.438 billion more than the fiscal year 2016 level.

Highlights

Scientific Discovery: The bill provides \$5.392 billion, \$42 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, for the Office of Science. The Office of Science is the largest federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, and supports 22,000 researchers at 17 national laboratories and more than 300 universities. The bill continues to advance the highest priorities in materials research, high performance computing and biology to maintain U.S. scientific leadership.

Applied Energy Research and Development: The bill provides \$4.311 billion for applied energy programs, \$123 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. This funding supports research, development, demonstration and deployment of an extensive range of clean energy technologies, including for nuclear, fossil and renewable energy applications, that keep the United States at the forefront of energy innovation. This amount includes \$306 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to develop next-generation, innovative energy technologies.

Nonproliferation: The bill provides \$1.902 billion for nonproliferation activities that reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. This amount will continue efforts to secure and permanently eliminate remaining stockpiles of dangerous nuclear and radiological materials around the world. The bill also invests in new technologies that can detect uranium and plutonium production activities in foreign countries.

Nuclear Weapons: The bill provides \$9.318 billion, which is \$471 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, for nuclear weapons activities. This amount will advance life extension programs for the B61 gravity bomb and the W76 and W88 submarine-launched warheads; invest in the science, technology and engineering needed to maintain a safe and secure stockpile without underground nuclear weapons testing; and upgrade or replace aging infrastructure, especially for uranium and plutonium activities.

Naval Reactors: The bill provides \$1.420 billion, which is \$45 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, for naval reactors. This amount includes \$214 million to continue the design of a 40-year nuclear reactor core to power the Ohio-class submarine, and \$124 million to refuel a research and training reactor in New York.

Environmental Cleanup: The bill provides a total of \$6.420 billion, \$201 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, for environmental cleanup activities across the DOE complex.

Title IV—Independent Agencies

The Energy and Water bill provides \$349 million for eight independent agencies, including the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, five regional commissions, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. This amount includes \$113 million for the NRC.

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OMNIBUS SUMMARY

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Bill Summary

The fiscal year 2017 Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) Appropriations bill includes a total of \$21.515 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$1.970 billion less than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. This level is \$465 million less than the House level and \$1.037 million less than the Senate Committee level.

The bill includes \$11.235 billion for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the same funding level as provided in fiscal year 2016. The bill includes \$6.927 billion for the Judiciary, \$8.845 billion for the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund, \$1.605 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and \$887 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Key Points & Highlights

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund:

Investing in our communities is more critical than ever as our economy works to recover. The CDFI Fund has the unique ability to leverage private sector investment in community development projects like affordable housing, retail development and lending to small businesses, filling some of the gap left by private sector investment after the financial crisis. The agreement supports community development in underserved areas, including in Tribal nations, by providing \$248 million for the CDFI Fund, \$14 million more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. The agreement includes \$22 million to expand access to healthy foods, \$23 million for the Bank Enterprise Award program, and \$15.5 million for CDFIs that benefit native communities. The agreement also authorizes the Department of the Treasury to guarantee \$500 million in bonds to CDFIs, at no cost to the taxpayer, by providing long-term, low-rate financing for community development in our nation's communities hit hardest by the economic downturn.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS):

Failing to collect what taxpayers owe leaves the federal budget short about \$345 billion per year, primarily due to underreported income. The IRS needs the resources to provide timely responses to millions of taxpayers who seek assistance, acquire better tools to identify unreported income, pursue tax cheats, execute ever-expanding responsibilities under the tax code, and improve collection rates to narrow the tax gap.

The bill includes \$11.235 billion for the IRS. This is a freeze at the fiscal year 2016 level. Since FY 2010, IRS funding has been cut by almost \$1 billion. Chronic funding reductions have compelled the IRS to operate under an exception-only hiring freeze since December 2010, and forced the IRS to reduce the total number of full-time employees by more than 17,000 across the country. The lack of sufficient staffing has strained the capacity of the IRS to meet its mission of providing America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all. In 2010, the IRS employed

92,148 full-time staff to administer tax laws and process 230 million tax returns. By the close of 2016, that number had fallen to 74,151 staff to administer a more complicated tax code and process 244 million significantly more complex tax returns and other forms.

Office of National Drug Control Policy:

The agreement provides \$388 million, an increase of \$8.3 million above the FY16 enacted level to help reduce drug trafficking and drug use. For the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program, the agreement provides \$254 million, a \$4 million increase over the FY16 enacted level and for Drug-Free Communities (DFC), the agreement provides \$97 million, a \$2 million increase above the FY16 enacted level. The agreement also provides a new appropriation, \$3 million, for community-based coalition enhancement grants, authorized by the recently-enacted Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA). These enhancement grants will allow current and former DFC grantees to apply for supplemental funding of up to \$75,000 for up to 4 years to deal with their community's prescription drug and/or methamphetamine epidemics in a comprehensive, community-wide method.

The Judiciary:

The agreement provides \$6.927 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$148.8 million above the FY16 enacted level. Defender Services is funded at \$1.045 billion, an increase of \$40 million. Temporary Article III and bankruptcy judgeships that were included in both the fiscal year 2017 House and Senate FSGG bills, that would otherwise lapse, are extended for an additional year. Our citizens rely on a federal court system that guarantees the rights of all Americans, ensures the right to a defense, and secures public safety, using probation officers to supervise offenders living in our communities.

District of Columbia:

The bill provides \$756 million for over a dozen distinct accounts relating to the operations of the District of Columbia. The total level is \$26 million more than the FY16 enacted level of \$730 million. Most of the increase is attributable to a \$22 million boost in funds for local costs of providing emergency planning and security services in conjunction with the 2017 Presidential Inauguration events. This funding increase was included in the first FY17 CR in September. Approximately \$614 million (81% of total funds) are designated for the operations of the local courts (\$275 million), public defender services (\$91 million), and pre-trial and post-conviction offender supervision services (\$248 million), accounts that are independent of the local government and entirely dependent on Federal funds for their operations.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC):

The bill freezes CFTC funding at the fiscal year 2016 level of \$250 million. This level will impact the CFTC's ability to fully oversee the futures, options and swaps markets. CFTC oversight helps to encourage competitiveness and efficiency, ensure market integrity, and protect market participants against manipulation, abusive trading practices, fraud and other unscrupulous activities. The bill does not include a House policy rider that would have permanently prevented use of funds to lower the current \$8 billion swaps de minimis threshold.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC):

The agreement provides \$126 million for the CPSC, an increase of \$1 million above the FY16 enacted level. Within this amount, \$1.3 million is provided for pool safety grants.

Election Assistance Commission (EAC):

The agreement provides \$9.6 million for the EAC, the same amount as the FY16 enacted level. With this funding, EAC will ensure that voting systems are tested to federal standards as well as provide information to support the voting process, and effective and efficient election administration.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC):

From communicating during emergencies to promoting economic growth to fostering political debate and individual expression, promoting and maintaining a robust yet adaptable communications network is critical to our daily lives. The agreement includes \$357 million, of which \$17 million is to complete a move to a new headquarters location, and \$340 million is for base resources to carry out this mission and ensure all Americans have access to communications networks by promoting competition and protecting consumers.

Federal Trade Commission (FTC):

A marketplace can only thrive if consumers can count on robust, open competition and trustworthy information about products and services. The agreement provides \$313 million for the FTC, \$6 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, to detect and eliminate illegal collusion, prevent anticompetitive mergers, combat consumer fraud, fight identity theft and promote consumer privacy. Since the financial crisis, the FTC has been particularly diligent about working to protect consumers from mortgage and debt reduction scams.

General Services Administration (GSA):

For the Federal Buildings Fund, the agreement provides an aggregate limitation of \$8.845 billion, a decrease of \$1.4 billion below the FY16 enacted level. This includes \$5.7 million for construction of a facility and acquisition of land for the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) as requested in the Obama budget and \$200 million for the FBI headquarters consolidation. The agreement also provides \$676 million for repair of federal buildings. The agreement fully funds the presidential transition in the amount of approximately \$9.5 million.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM):

The agreement provides a total of \$289 million for OPM (including the Inspector General), and increase of \$17.1 million above the FY16 enacted level. Within that amount, \$259 million is provided for OPM and \$30 million is provided for the OPM IG. Funding in the amount of \$11 million is provided for OPM's cybersecurity needs.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC):

The bill freezes SEC funding at the fiscal year 2016 level of \$1.605 billion. Funds appropriated for the SEC are fully offset with transaction fee receipts. Fewer resources impact the ability of the SEC to administer and enforce federal securities laws that protect investors; maintain fair, honest and efficient markets; and promote capital formation. The bill does not include four

controversial House riders that would have blocked spending by the SEC to issue rules on universal proxy ballots, conflict minerals, pay ratio disclosure, and climate change disclosure. A Senate provision blocking funds for changing SEC protocols for providing paper copies of reports to investors was also dropped.

Small Business Administration (SBA):

Ensuring small businesses have the tools to grow is critical for our nation's fragile economic recovery. Over the last two decades, small and new businesses created two out of every three net new jobs in the U.S., and today over half of all working Americans own or work for a small business. To ensure that small businesses have access to credit and critical technical assistance, the agreement includes \$887 million for the SBA. The agreement provides \$245 million for entrepreneurial development grants, \$14 million more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level, including \$125 million for Small Business Development Centers, \$18 million for Women's Business Centers, and \$10.5 million for the SCORE mentorship program – three programs that provide training, assistance and mentorship for small business owners. The agreement includes \$18 million for the State Trade and Export Promotion program and \$31 million for microloan technical assistance. It also allows the SBA to guarantee up to \$27.5 billion in 7(a) loans to expand access to capital for small business owners. The agreement includes \$186 million to support disaster lending to businesses of all sizes, homeowners, and renters recovering after major natural disasters.

Riders

The agreement does not include the following harmful provisions:

- House provisions that would have barred the IRS's use of funds for Affordable Care Act (ACA) activities or any HHS transfers to IRS for ACA purposes.
- House ban on the IRS making any determination that a church is not tax-exempt for participating in political campaigns unless the Commissioner consents and the Congressional authorizing committees are notified.
- House and Senate provisions that would have prevented Treasury from voting against international development projects that build new coal-fired power plants.
- Harmful provisions in the House bill that would have restricted travel and transactions with Cuba.
- A House provision that would have blocked the District of Columbia from using funds to implement its local reproductive health non-discrimination law.
- A House provision that would have repealed the District of Columbia Local Budget Autonomy Act.
- A House provision that would have expanded the existing ban on funds for abortion under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, except for life of the mother or

pregnancy resulting from rape or incest, to also include a ban on abortion under multi-state health plan coverage under the Affordable Care Act.

- House provisions that would have undermined the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau by eliminating its direct funding source, restructuring it as a commission, and preventing it from implementing important rules related to forced arbitration, payday lending, high cost mortgages, and guidance on indirect auto lending.
- House and Senate provisions that would have prevented the FCC from implementing its Open Internet Order to protect consumer rights to net neutrality.
- A House provision that would have banned the use of any funds by the Financial Stability Oversight Council to designate non-banks as “too big to fail” unless the processes for such designation were changed.
- A House provision prohibiting the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule on voluntary recalls.
- A House provision prohibiting FSGG agencies from paying bonuses to Senior Executive Service employees.
- A House provision prohibiting FSGG agencies from enforcing new regulations with an estimate unfunded mandate of \$100 million or more.

**OMNIBUS SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2017 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill provides a discretionary total of \$49.284 billion, of which \$6.713 billion is provided for Disaster Relief (as defined by section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act) and \$163 million is provided for Coast Guard Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funds. After excluding these two adjustments, the net discretionary appropriation for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is \$42.408 billion, \$1.453 billion more than fiscal year 2016.

A total of \$1.520 billion is provided for border security, immigration enforcement, and Secret Service security requirements, including \$1.140 billion as additional appropriations in Title VI and \$380 million in the base bill. No funds are included for a wasteful border wall for which the Department has provided no plan or justification. Furthermore, the President promised that Mexico would pay for the wall. The American taxpayers should not be on the hook to foot the bill. The additional funding in this bill instead makes investments in border security technology, tactical infrastructure, and facilities upgrades.

For immigration enforcement, no funds are included to hire additional Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents or in any other manner create a “deportation force.” To accommodate the dramatic surge in border crossings that occurred earlier in the fiscal year, the bill funds enforcement activities and detention requirements through the continuing resolution and at a reduced rate for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Key Points & Highlights

- **Customs and Border Protection (CBP).** The bill provides \$12.187 billion for CBP, supporting Border Patrol agents, CBP officers, and pilots and marine operators who patrol and protect our nation’s border and facilitate legitimate trade and travel. Of the total amount, \$772 million is funded as an additional appropriation in Title VI of this division. While the bill has no funding for the construction of a new wall on the southwest border, it funds critical investments in infrastructure and technologies, including: additional integrated fixed towers along the southern border; replacement of existing primary fencing and vehicle barriers with previously deployed designs, like steel bollard fencing; relocatable towers and tactical aerostats to detect and respond to shifts in cross-border traffic; funds to maintain facilities; three new multi-role enforcement aircraft to continue addressing aviation requirements; and replacement light-enforcement helicopters. In addition, language is included in Title VI limiting CBP’s ability to adopt an alternative polygraph examination beyond a short trial period and only with a subset of the applicant population.
- **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).** The bill provides \$6.435 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Of the total amount, \$237 million is funded as an additional appropriation in Title VI of this division. Funds in the bill ensure

compliance with U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. It strongly supports investigations into stopping the severest forms of human trafficking and smuggling, as well as efforts to prevent child sex tourism through funding of International Megan's Law. The bill also funds the alternatives to detention program at \$183 million, \$69 million more than FY 2016 or a 60 percent increase. ICE is also directed to provide more reliable cost estimates for detention beds, improve the contracting process for detention space, and increase oversight of adult and family detention facilities. Finally, language is included in Title VI requiring the Secretary to report to the Committees with justification if detention facility standards are proposed to be altered.

- **Transportation Security Administration (TSA).** The bill provides \$7.316 billion. This amount is offset by \$2.130 billion in estimated aviation security fee collections resulting in a net appropriation of \$5.186 billion. Funds are provided to maintain staffing, canines, and technology added through reprogramming approvals in the Spring and Summer of 2016 to deal with rising passenger volume and long airport security wait times. The reprogrammings allowed TSA to hire nearly 1,400 Transportation Security Officers, convert approximately 3,000 part-time officers to full time status, fund 50 new bomb sniffing canine teams and their TSA handlers, and add 146 new Advanced Imaging Technology machines for small airports. The bill also includes \$170.4 million for passenger screening and checked baggage technologies.
- **Coast Guard.** The bill provides \$8.625 billion in discretionary spending for the Coast Guard. Separately, \$163 million is provided for OCO. The bill includes \$1.37 billion for major acquisitions, including: \$325 million for the acquisition of six Fast Response Cutters; \$75 million for long lead time materials for the first Offshore Patrol Cutter; \$100 million for shore facility maintenance and construction; \$94 million for vessel sustainment work at the Coast Guard Yard; and \$25 million for the polar icebreaker acquisition program. In addition to these investments, there is \$150 million in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the polar icebreaker acquisition. This successful funding model was used for the Coast Guard's last icebreaker acquisition, the Healy.
- **Secret Service.** The bill provides \$2.046 billion for the Secret Service. Of the total amount, \$131 million is funded as an additional appropriation in Title VI of this division. Funds in the bill support Special Agent and Uniformed Division hiring and funding for the last quarter of the 2016 Presidential campaign, inaugural security-related activities, and physical security enhancements called for by the Protective Mission Panel. The bill rejects proposed cuts for the Secret Service's unique computer forensics, cybercrimes training, and investigative missions as well as grants and other support for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Recognizing these requirements, the bill includes the following increases above the request: \$13 million for additional overtime pay; \$28.5 million for additional agent relocation costs; \$8 million for retention efforts; \$9 million for the electronic crimes special agent training program; \$24 million to settle a longstanding racial discrimination lawsuit; \$50 million for construction of a taller and

stronger fence around the White House; and \$57 million for costs associated with protecting Trump Tower and the extended First Family.

- **Cybersecurity.** The bill provides a total of \$971 million for the National Protection and Programs Directorate to protect networks from espionage, data theft and cyber attacks. This investment will help guard against the over 77,000 cyber incidents experienced by federal agencies last year, which was a 10 percent increase compared to the previous year. Included within this amount is:
 - \$225 million for real-time diagnostics and mitigation;
 - \$468 million for intrusion detection on civilian federal networks; and
 - \$14.1 million for cybersecurity education to train future cyber personnel.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** The bill provides \$4.683 billion, including \$2.984 billion for Federal Assistance as follows:
 - \$1.546 billion for state and local grants and preparedness training. These funds provide the nation’s over 2 million first responders and 6,000 emergency managers with the training and readiness needed for a coordinated response to terrorism.
 - \$690 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants to ensure fire departments are staffed and firefighters are equipped to handle not only day-to-day tasks safely, but also to address emerging threats.
 - \$350 million in Emergency Management Performance Grants to support communities’ local capacity to manage a disaster, reducing the need to deploy federal resources.
 - \$177.5 million to address the nation’s backlog in flood map production and quality.
 - \$100 million in Predisaster Mitigation Grants to reduce the impacts of disasters before they strike.
 - \$120 million in emergency food and shelter grants for assistance to those in urgent economic strife.

- **Disaster Relief.** The bill provides \$7.329 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund, \$6.713 billion of which is provided pursuant to the Budget Control Act disaster relief cap adjustment. This level will support the estimated costs associated with an average disaster year as well as the costs of recovery from previous major disasters.

- **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.** The bill provides \$121 million for United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to maintain and improve the employment eligibility verification system known as E-Verify. In addition to authorizing the use of \$10 million in fees for immigrant integration grants, the bill also creates a new account in the Treasury Department to accept private donations to facilitate activities that promote citizenship and integration.

- **Science and Technology.** The bill provides \$781.7 million for the Science and Technology Directorate. This funding will allow DHS to focus its research and

development efforts on solving some of the nation's hardest homeland security challenges. Within this total is \$40.5 million for the Centers of Excellence program, which supports competitively-awarded centers headed up by major universities, each focused on different homeland security vulnerabilities.

- **Elimination of Riders.** The bill eliminates the following problematic riders:
 - The 34,000 statutory floor for detention beds carried in the House and Senate bills.
 - A House provision limiting USCIS from implementing DACA/DAPA expansion.
 - Three House provisions restricting the ability of a female detained by ICE from getting an abortion under certain conditions.
 - A House provision capping TSA screener personnel at 45,000.

- **Oversight and Accountability.** The bill includes several measures to hold the Department accountable.
 - Requires monthly certifications on whether ICE is administering and executing its enforcement and removal operations activities consistent with available appropriations;
 - Requires a report on visa overstay data;
 - Requires a strategy on bioterrorism detection;
 - Requires a multi-year capital investment plan for Coast Guard assets;
 - Requires a multi-year technology investment plan for TSA screening systems;
 - Requires a multi-year investment plan for CBP non-intrusive inspection equipment; and
 - Caps the amount an appropriation can be increased through transfer at 10 percent.

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OMNIBUS SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Bill Summary

In total, the bill provides \$32.280 billion in discretionary funds for programs within the jurisdiction of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies bill, an increase of \$121 million above the fiscal year 2016 level. That amount is supplemented by \$407 million in emergency firefighting funds, for a total of \$32.687 billion.

The Interior bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that are vital to the continued conservation of America's public lands and cultural resources, protection of the environment and public health, and the appropriate development of our domestic natural resources.

The bill provides \$12.3 billion for the Department of the Interior, including funds to operate the National Park Service; support wildlife and land management responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service; uphold Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives; and manage the responsible development of renewable and conventional energy on public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf.

The bill also provides \$8.06 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect human health and the environment, an increase of \$39 million to the level provided by the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution. The bill includes \$5.74 billion to protect and conserve our nation's forests and fight wildland fires through the U.S. Forest Service. The bill provides vital increases for tribal health priorities through the Indian Health Service, as well as the nation's premier cultural institutions, including the Smithsonian, National Gallery of Art, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, National Endowment for the Arts, and National Endowment for the Humanities.

Key Points & Highlights

Wildland Firefighting and Prevention Needs. The bill provides \$4.2 billion for wildland fire management activities at the Forest Service and Interior Department. This includes \$2.05 billion for wildfire suppression for the agencies to respond to forest fires, which with carryover balances fully funds estimated firefighting needs. A total of \$407 million is provided on an emergency basis in order to prevent the agencies from resorting to borrowing from non-fire accounts, which puts ongoing restoration, construction, and acquisition projects in jeopardy of permanently losing funding and momentum. The bill also provides an increase to hazardous fuels reduction programs, including \$390 million for the Forest Service and \$180 million for the Interior Department, which is a total of \$25 million above the enacted level. Unfortunately, however, the agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate to authorize a cap adjustment to pay for wildland firefighting needs, meaning that the Administration still needs to propose and the Congress to enact a long-term solution to reform the Federal wildland firefighting budget.

Key Funding for National Parks. The bill provides a 3% increase for national parks, including \$56 million in new funding to address the Service’s estimated \$12 billion deferred maintenance backlog.

Land and Water Conservation Fund. The bill provides \$400 million to the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service for the four land management agencies to acquire and conserve lands and provide assistance to State and non-Federal partners. This is \$50 million less than the enacted level.

Protecting Investments for the Environmental Protection Agency. The bill protects key investments in environmental programs and grants within the EPA budget that were targeted for crippling budget cuts by both House and Senate Republican bills. The funding level protects all EPA staff, including all scientists, experts and support personnel. The bill also maintains funding for water infrastructure grants at the fiscal year 2016 level of \$2.257 billion and provides an additional \$1 billion in water infrastructure loans on top of the \$2 billion provided in the fiscal year 2017 Continuing Resolution. Finally, the bill provides full funding for all of EPA’s state and regional grants with targeted increases for programs such as diesel emissions reduction grants.

Tribal Health and Education Priorities. The agreement provides important increases for the Indian Health Service (+5%) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (+2%) to meet the nation’s trust responsibility for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Contract support costs are fully funded, and the agreement boosts funding for Indian school construction and maintenance.

Title I—Department of the Interior

The bill provides \$12.251 billion, an increase of \$235 million more than the enacted level, for the Department of the Interior.

Highlights

National Park Service: The bill provides \$2.93 billion for the National Park Service, an increase of \$61 million above the FY 2016 level (+3%). Within the amount is an increase of \$11 million to fund newly authorized park units and expansion critical responsibilities of existing parks. The bill also includes an increase of \$16 million increase for park construction projects and a \$40 million increase for maintenance activities to help eliminate the Service’s estimated \$12 billion deferred maintenance backlog. The bill provides \$5 million to restore the Save America’s Treasures historic preservation program, \$4 million to fund infrastructure and preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and \$13.5 million for grants to preserve civil rights sites and support underrepresented communities. Finally, it includes \$20 million for the Centennial Challenge program, which uses Federal funds to leverage non-Federal investments in national parks on more than a 1-to-1 basis.

Fish and Wildlife Service: The bill provides \$1.52 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), \$11.4 million more than the enacted level. That amount includes \$75 million for FWS law enforcement activities to respond to the global wildlife trafficking crisis. The total also includes \$484 million for the operation of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: The agreement provides \$2.86 billion, an increase of \$63.6 million above the FY 2016 level. The agreement includes a particular focus on Indian education and provides a \$133 million increase for school construction and repair needs. The bill fully funds contract support costs at \$278 million as required by the Supreme Court to be paid to tribes who exercise self-determination and operate Federal programs on their own behalf.

Offshore Energy Programs: The bill provides \$170 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and \$205 million for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to continue to oversee the appropriate development and production of offshore oil and gas, and renewable energy projects in federal waters.

Bureau of Land Management: The bill provides \$1.25 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), \$15.5 million more than the enacted level. The agreement also establishes a nonprofit Foundation to assist the BLM in its mission, similar to foundations that already exist for the other land management agencies.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes: The agreement provides \$465 million for payments to counties through the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. The amount provided supports the Department of the Interior's updated estimates to fully fund payments in FY 2017.

Title II—Environmental Protection Agency

The bill provides \$8.06 billion for the EPA, an increase of \$39 million to the level provided by the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution. The amount protects the agency from operating cuts of \$200 million proposed in the House bill and \$112 million proposed in the Senate bill that would have had devastating impacts on EPA staffing and environmental programs. The bill also provides continued robust funding for key state and regional grants, including water infrastructure grants and loans.

Highlights

Operating Programs: EPA operating programs funded through the Environmental Programs and Management appropriation are provided at \$2.598 billion and EPA research programs funded through the Science and Technology appropriation are provided at \$706 million. Both funding levels are a slight decrease to the fiscal year 2016 enacted level to reflect updated spending projections associated with natural attrition. Within these funds, National Estuary Programs are also funded at the enacted level of \$26 million.

Water infrastructure investments: The Clean Water State Revolving Fund is funded at \$1.394 billion, the same as the enacted level. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is funded at

\$863 million, the same as the enacted level. An additional \$1 billion in loans under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation program is provided in addition to the \$2 billion in loans supported under the Continuing Resolution.

Geographic Programs: EPA Geographic Programs are funded at \$436 million, an increase of \$8 million to the enacted level. Within Geographic Programs, the Great Lakes Restoration Agreement receives \$300 million. The Chesapeake Bay program receives \$73 million, the same as the enacted level. The Lake Champlain program receives \$4.4 million, the same as the enacted level. The Long Island Sound program receives \$8 million, an increase of \$4 million to the enacted level.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants: In addition to water infrastructure funding, the bill provides a total of \$1.27 billion for EPA's State and Tribal Assistance grants, including categorical grants. This level is an increase of \$9 million to the fiscal year 2016 enacted level.

Title III-Related Agencies

The bill provides \$12.323 billion for Related Agencies, including the Forest Service, Indian Health Service, Smithsonian Institution, and other cultural agencies. This is \$254 million more than the enacted level.

Highlights

Forest Service: The bill includes \$5.596 billion for the Forest Service. This includes \$288.5 million for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$62.3 million for the Forest Legacy Program, \$8 million for International Forestry, and \$40 million for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund. In addition, \$390 million is provided for hazardous fuels reduction.

Indian Health Service: The agreement provides \$5.04 billion, an increase of \$232 million above the enacted level. Notably, the agreement provides a \$10 million increase to address mental health needs and suicide prevention, particularly among Native youth, as well as \$10.5 million to fund expanded substance abuse programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives. It also provides a \$22 million to fund construction of new hospitals and clinics and maintain existing facilities. The recommendation also fully funds new staffing resources for health facilities that the Government has recently completed constructing and \$15 million to increase Purchased and Referred Care. The bill also provides an \$82 million increase above FY 2016 to fully fund contract support costs at \$800 million.

Smithsonian Institution: The conference agreement provides \$863.3 million for Smithsonian Institution programs and facilities construction, an increase of \$23 million above the enacted level.

National Gallery of Art. The agreement provides \$155.5 million for operations and facilities needs for the National Gallery of Art, an increase of \$8 million.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The conference agreement provides \$36.4 million for the Kennedy Center.

National Endowments for the Arts & Humanities: The conference agreement provides \$149.8 million each for the NEA and NEH to support arts and humanities programs, an increase of \$1.9 million each above the enacted level.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars: The conference agreement includes a total of \$10.5 million for the Wilson Center.

Objectionable Riders

Between the House and Senate bills, there were more than 75 riders seeking to degrade bedrock environmental and conservation laws, such as the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act. Through hard-fought negotiations on this bill, Democrats were able to successfully block anti-environmental provisions, including the following items:

- Language to block efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that waters protected under the Clean Water Act are clearly and consistently defined
- Language to block implementation of the Clean Power Plan, including greenhouse gas emissions restrictions from new and existing power plants
- Multiple provisions aimed at weakening the Endangered Species Act by substituting politics for science, including riders that affected the listing status of grey wolves and lesser prairie chicken.
- Language to block EPA efforts to strengthen public health protections against ground-level ozone pollution
- Language to authorize the construction of a road through pristine Congressionally authorized wilderness and wildlife habitat at the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska
- Language to block efforts to strengthen environmental and water quality protections for mining operations
- Language to block the Bureau of Land Management from improving environmental and safety standards for the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands
- Language to overturn the Bureau of Indian Affairs' tribal recognition process
- Provision to block EPA from using the Federal Superfund law to require industry to make financial plans to pay for the cleanup of hazardous waste

- Language to block enforcement of a rule that imposes safety standards to reduce lead contamination during building renovations
- Language to block EPA's ability to require industry to phase out hydrofluorocarbons and other refrigerants that damage the ozone layer

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SUMMARY
**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

Bill Summary

The fiscal year 2017 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill provides \$161.025 billion in base discretionary budget authority, \$1.102 billion less than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level and \$832 million less than the fiscal year 2017 Senate Committee mark. In addition, the bill includes \$1.96 billion in cap adjustment funding, \$437 million more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level, to prevent waste, fraud, abuse and improper payments in the Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security programs.

Overview

The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill recommends increases for several programs that enjoy strong bipartisan support, including significant investments in the National Institutes of Health (NIH), as well as the prevention of opioid drug abuse. The bill prioritizes investments that will help make college more affordable and put students on the path to higher education and careers, including restoring year-round Pell Grants.

The bill also provides funding for a broad range of programs that spur economic growth and provide a safety net for those who fall through the cracks. It provides support for high-quality early learning opportunities for our youngest children; preventive services and care that help individuals live healthy lives; job training that helps the unemployed return to work; local school districts; and the enforcement of employee rights in the workplace. It also supports the administrative expenses for the Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and unemployment insurance programs that provide basic retirement security, support for individuals with debilitating disabilities, access to healthcare and temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers. This represents only a piece of what funding in this bill provides for communities and millions of Americans every day.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

- **Apprenticeship Grants.** The bill includes \$95 million to support the ApprenticeshipUSA Initiative, an increase of \$5 million from fiscal year 2016. This funding will expand innovative, job-driven approaches that expand apprenticeship programs to train workers with the 21st century skills that meet employer and industry workforce needs. The bill directs the Department of Labor to generate and respond to new employer demand for apprenticeship programs and to recruit and serve under-represented populations, with a particular emphasis on increasing the representation of women in apprenticeships.
- **Job Corps.** The bill includes \$1.7 billion for Job Corps, \$15 million more than fiscal year 2016. The increase will be dedicated to upgrading safety and security of Job Corps centers, including improved training to detect security risks, increased security personnel

staffing, additional mental health counseling, integrated behavior management approaches and related activities to improve the safety environment at Job Corps centers.

- **Veterans Employment and Training Services.** The bill includes \$279 million for veterans training programs, an increase of \$8 million to support the Homeless Veteran's Reintegration Program. This program helps thousands of homeless veterans attain the skills they need to gain meaningful employment. The program is employment focused, and veterans receive the services they need to re-enter the labor force, including job training and placement, career counseling, resume preparation and other supportive services.
- **Wage and Hour Division (WHD).** The bill maintains funding of \$227.5 million for the Wage and Hour division. Wage and Hour enforces important federal labor laws, including those covering the minimum wage and overtime for 135 million workers nationwide. A focus is ensuring a fair day's pay for a fair days work by investigating employer violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act and collecting back pay owed to workers. Last year, WHD recovered \$267 million for more than 280,000 workers.
- **Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB).** The bill provides \$86 million, the same amount as fiscal year 2016, for ILAB to ensure that our trading partners around the world are respecting workers' rights. Continued funding will enable ILAB to monitor and enforce labor provisions in the nation's trade agreements, and support additional grant assistance to address labor law enforcement under trade agreements and combat exploitative child labor.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS):

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH).** The bill provides \$34.1 billion for NIH, including \$352 million from the 21st Century Cures Act, representing an increase of \$2 billion over the fiscal year 2016 level. The increase includes an additional \$120 million for the new Precision Medicine Initiative million-person cohort program, as well as an additional \$400 million for Alzheimer's disease research. It also includes increases of \$110 million for the BRAIN Initiative and \$50 million for research to combat antimicrobial resistance. Every NIH Institute and Center receives increased funding to support investments that advance science and speed the development of new therapies, diagnostics and preventive measures, improving the health of all Americans.
- **The Affordable Care Act (ACA).** The bill does not include new language restricting HHS' authority to administer or enforce the ACA. The bill provides the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) with funding and program authorities that are consistent with those in fiscal year 2016, thereby protecting its ability to administer Medicare, Medicaid and the ACA.
- **Community Health Centers (CHCs).** The bill includes \$1.5 billion for CHCs, protecting funding for one of the largest safety net systems of primary and preventive

care in the country. Combined with the mandatory funding provided in the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, the program level for CHCs is \$5.1 billion, equal to the fiscal year 2016 level. The bill directs no less than \$50 million be used to expand mental health services and \$50 million for services to prevent and treat opioid abuse in hundreds of underserved areas around the nation.

- **Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education (CHGME).** The bill includes \$300 million for CHGME, \$5 million more than fiscal year 2016. This funding supports freestanding children's hospitals' training of resident physicians, research capabilities and care for vulnerable and underserved children.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).** The bill provides \$7.2 billion to CDC. Within the total, the bill provides \$112 million, \$42 million more than last year, for preventing prescription drug overdoses. These funds will allow for broad dissemination of CDC's opioid prescribing guidelines, as well as improving State Prescription Drug Monitoring programs. The bill also includes \$13.6 million, \$8 million more than last year, to increase surveillance of fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses. The bill also provides \$174 million, \$5 million more than last year, for polio eradication, as well as \$163 million, \$3 million more than last year, for combating antibiotic resistance.
- **Family Planning Clinics.** The bill includes \$286.5 million for the Title X program, the same level as in fiscal year 2016, to protect critical funding for comprehensive family planning and preventive health services to over 4 million people.
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).** The bill provides \$3.8 billion for SAMHSA, \$35 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. The bill includes \$56 million, \$31 million more than fiscal year 2016, for grants to expand access to drug treatment services for those with a dependence on prescription opioids or heroin. The bill also provides \$20 million for programs newly authorized under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016. This includes: \$12 million for grants to train first responders on using emergency devices that rapidly reverse the adverse effects of opioid overdoses; \$4 million for a pilot program to address treatment gaps for pregnant and postpartum women with substance use disorders, including opioid use disorders; \$1 million for grants that expand access to emergency treatment devices; and \$3 million to build communities of recovery.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

- **Supporting Elementary and Secondary Education.** The bill supports the implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), the bipartisan reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It includes:
 - \$15.5 billion, \$100 million more than last year, for Title I grants to local educational agencies (LEAs). This amount includes \$450 million in funding for school improvement that is now consolidated within the Title I grants

program. The Title I program assists half of the nation's schools in their efforts to raise student achievement for the almost 24 million students served in such programs. These programs provide extra academic support to help students, particularly those in high-poverty schools, meet college- and career-ready state academic standards, including through preschool programs for eligible children;

- \$1.3 billion, \$23 million more than last year, for all currently funded programs of Impact Aid, which provides assistance to more than 1,000 school districts for lost revenue or increased costs resulting from federal activities, such as a military presence;
 - \$400 million for the Student Support and Academic Enrichment grant program, which is \$122 million more than the total amount provided in fiscal year 2016 for the individual programs that have been consolidated to create this new program. The bill also allows states to choose to allocate these funds on a competitive basis given that the funding level is below the \$1.65 billion authorization level in ESSA. This program provides flexible resources that states, LEAs and schools can decide how to best use, consistent with the authorization for the program, to improve student outcomes; and
 - \$12 billion, \$90 million more than last year, for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Part B formula grants that provide resources to states and school districts designed to help meet the excess costs of providing special education and related services to more than 6 million children with disabilities.
- **Pell Grants.** The bill maintains \$22.5 billion in discretionary spending for Pell Grants in fiscal year 2017 and authorizes year-round or summer Pell grants, benefiting roughly one million students. This expansion will provide eligible students up to 150 percent of their current Pell award, which could amount on average to an additional \$1,650 Pell award. In addition, mandatory funding enables the maximum Pell Grant to increase by \$105 in fiscal year 2017 to \$5,920 for roughly eight million Pell recipients. When considering all of the changes made to the Pell program in this bill, it preserves an estimated \$8 billion surplus of funds previously appropriated for Pell that will keep the program in surplus in coming years.
 - **Homeless student education.** Support for homeless students under the McKinney-Vento Act receives \$77 million, \$7 million more than last year. These funds support grants for services to homeless children, helping them enroll and succeed in school. The homeless student population has increased 45 percent to more than 1.3 million children since 2008.
 - **Office for Civil Rights (OCR).** The bill provides \$108.5 million, an increase of \$1.5 million more than last year, for the Department of Education's OCR.

RELATED AGENCIES:

- **National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).** The bill maintains the fiscal year 2016 funding level of \$274 million for the NLRB, which is charged with protecting employee and employer rights by enforcing the National Labor Relations Act. The bill is free of language that might restrict or interfere with the Board's activities.
- **Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB).** The bill provides \$445 million, the same as the fiscal year 2016 level for CPB, to support a healthy and vibrant network of public media stations across the country. The federal appropriation supports more than 1,400 locally owned and operated public television and radio stations that serve almost 99 percent of the American population living in rural and urban communities across all 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories. In addition, the bill provides \$50 million, an increase of \$10 million, to continue federal support for the costs associated with replacing CPB's interconnection system.
- **Social Security Administration (SSA).** The bill increases SSA's administrative budget by \$320 million, providing a total of \$12.5 billion for the agency. SSA affects the lives of 50 million Americans currently receiving retirement and survivor benefits, as well as the millions more who become eligible each year and those applying for and receiving disability benefits. Additional funding is targeted to activities that will increase the integrity of SSA's programs, including preventing and detecting fraud and conducting reviews of continued eligibility for benefits. The bill also includes designated funding to address SSA's disability adjudication backlog, which is currently 560 days on average.

RIDERS:

The bill drops more than a dozen poison pill riders included in the House Committee mark that would have set back efforts to protect consumers and workers' collective bargaining rights, including provisions aimed at:

- **The Affordable Care Act (ACA).** The bill does not include new language restricting HHS' authority to administer or enforce the ACA. The bill provides the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) with funding and program authorities that are consistent with those it had in fiscal year 2016. CMS is charged with administering Medicare, Medicaid and the ACA.
- **Conflict of Interest Standards.** The bill does not include new language that was in the House bill to block the Employee Benefit Security Administration's final rule on eliminating potential conflicts of interest that could reduce the retirement savings of participants investing in 401(k)s and IRAs. Conflicted investment advice costs investors in IRAs and 401(k)s approximately \$17 billion per year.
- **Overtime pay protections.** The bill does not include a House bill provision that would deny overtime protections for 4.2 million workers. The new overtime rule increases the previous salary threshold of \$23,660 per year--less than the poverty level for a family of

four-- which guarantees overtime for just 7 percent of full-time salaried workers compared with 62 percent in 1975. The new rule better reflects the original intent of Congress by providing overtime eligibility to a larger portion of the American workforce.

- **Representation-Case Procedures.** The bill does not include new language to prevent the NLRB from implementing its final rule to streamline elections and reduce the unnecessary litigation that too often delays votes on union representation.
- **Bargaining Unit Standards.** The bill drops language included in both the House and Senate Committee marks to prevent the NLRB from applying its test for appropriate bargaining units as set out in its *Specialty Healthcare* decision. The NLRB decision clarifies when smaller bargaining units can form within the same facilities. Since it took effect in 2011, the average size of bargaining units has changed little, which undermines Republican claims about the growth of “micro-unions.”
- **Joint Employer Standard.** The bill eliminates language included in the House bill that prohibited the NLRB from implementing a revised standard of what constitutes a joint employer. The NLRB’s revised standard, which was affirmed in the Board’s *Browning v. Ferris* decision, takes into account whether an employer exercises control over the wages, hours and working conditions of its employees indirectly through an intermediary. With more than 2.87 million of the nation’s workers employed through temporary agencies, the revised standard will ensure that more workers can negotiate with the entity that actually controls the terms and conditions of their jobs.
- **NLRB and Tribal Sovereignty.** The agreement drops a House provision that would prohibit the NLRB from asserting jurisdiction over tribal enterprises to ensure hundreds of thousands of workers, including many at Indian casinos, have adequate labor law protections. While tribal sovereignty covers inherently governmental functions, workers in “commercial enterprises” operated by tribes and other employers should have the protection of federal laws like the NLRA.
- **Women’s Healthcare.** In addition to protecting Title X funding, the bill does not include the House Committee mark provision to expand the exemptions already provided by the Hobby Lobby Supreme Court decision and the long-standing Labor-HHS-Education Weldon general provision.
- **Gainful Employment.** The bill does not include a rider proposed in the House bill blocking implementation of the Department of Education’s Gainful Employment rule. Too often, students at career colleges are charged excessive costs, but don’t get the education they paid for. Taxpayers are left with the bill as students at for-profit colleges account for 44 percent of all federal student loan defaults, but only 11 percent of the total higher education population. This rule seeks to address the issue by improving consumer disclosure so students can make informed decisions, and by increasing the accountability of institutions offering gainful employment programs. The final rule has been upheld by two U.S. district courts is currently being implemented.

OMNIBUS SUMMARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Bill Summary

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill provides \$4.440 billion to support oversight and transparency of federal spending and programs and the functioning of the United States Congress (Congress). Total funding is \$77 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level and \$41 million more than the fiscal year 2017 Senate Committee mark.

Agencies and offices funded in the bill support accountability, transparency and continuity of the legislative process by conducting critical oversight of federal spending and programs, preserving and ensuring public access to government documents and protecting people visiting and working in the Capitol complex.

Key Points & Highlights

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO is an independent, nonpartisan agency that functions as the audit and investigative arm of Congress. The bill provides \$544.5 million for GAO, \$13.5 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level and \$2.1 million more than the 2017 Senate Committee mark. The bill enables GAO to maintain current staffing levels in fiscal year 2017. The bill provides significant relief for GAO compared to the 2017 House Committee mark, which would have reduced GAO staffing levels.

U.S. Capitol Police

The Capitol Police provide security and law enforcement for the Capitol complex and dignitary protection for Congressional leadership, ensuring the safety of staff and visitors as well as the unobstructed continuity of the legislative process. The bill provides \$393.3 million for the Capitol Police, which is \$18.3 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. This funding level enables the Capitol Police to continue new officer recruiting, boost ongoing training, and address critical administrative needs. These efforts will reduce the need for overtime pay once new officers are fully trained, saving taxpayer dollars in fiscal year 2017 and future years.

Architect of the Capitol (AOC)

The AOC is responsible for the maintenance, operation and preservation of 16.5 million square feet of buildings and more than 450 acres of land throughout the Capitol complex and its annexes. The bill provides \$618 million for the AOC, including funding for both Senate and House facilities. This amount is \$5 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. In addition to supporting the daily upkeep of the Capitol complex, the bill funds major projects that address fire and safety needs and ensure proper preservation and longevity of the historic buildings in the Capitol complex.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress is a world-class institution that preserves and shares the cultural identity of our country. Through donations and acquisitions, the Library safeguards a trove of priceless collections so that the public, including students, scholars, and even other library institutions across the world, can have access to these primary sources and historical and cultural records. The bill provides \$632 million for the Library of Congress, which is \$32 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. The bill provides funding for a major upgrade to the Library's information technology infrastructure, protection from cybersecurity threats, and storage needs for the Library's vast collections.

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Military Construction and Veterans Affairs
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2017

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies

The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2017, includes \$50 million for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and \$247.7 million for military construction as follows:

Opioid Abuse, Addiction, Treatment, and Prevention: \$50 million for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to bolster opioid and substance abuse treatment and prevention, and to continue implementation of the Jason Simcakoski Memorial and Promise Act (Title IX of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act). With this additional funding, combined with money provided to the Department in Public Law 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017, and Zika Response and Preparedness Act, the VA estimates it will spend a total of \$366.3 million for treatment and prevention of opioid dependency.

Military Construction: \$247.7 million, as requested by the Administration, for planning and design and cost-to-complete requirements of military construction projects to support readiness and mission-critical activities, including the European Reassurance Initiative, for components of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and Air Force.

The fiscal year 2017 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, included in Public Law 114-223, was enacted into law on September 29, 2016. The bill provided \$82.3 billion in discretionary funding, \$2.9 billion more than fiscal year 2016 enacted, including \$7.7 billion for military construction and \$74.4 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill also provided \$102.5 billion in mandatory funding for veterans compensation and pension programs.

SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The fiscal year 2017 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill provides \$53.07 billion in discretionary budget authority to project U.S. leadership and protect a wide array of U.S. security, humanitarian and economic interests around the world. Of this amount, \$16.49 billion is for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for operations and programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and other countries in conflict, as well as countries in political transition (including in Europe and Eurasia, the Middle East, and Africa) and to respond to humanitarian crises (e.g. Syria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), including \$990 million for famine relief in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen.

Excluding the extraordinary costs for famine relief, the bill is \$594 million below the fiscal year 2016 level.

- The bill reflects a bipartisan recognition that diplomacy and development are indispensable components of U.S. foreign policy and necessary to effectively project U.S. leadership, promote U.S. ideals, and safeguard U.S. security and humanitarian interests. It represents an implicit rejection of the Administration's plan to drastically reduce personnel and programs at the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development.

Reforms and Reducing Government Waste

The agreement continues and includes new reforms to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance, and several requirements designed to reduce waste and corruption and improve oversight, including:

- A prohibition on new non-security positions unless specifically provided for in the bill.
- Requires public posting of certain reports to increase transparency.
- A new provision requiring improvements to Department of State financial management systems to improve tracking of U.S. foreign assistance.
- A new provision requiring the pursuit of reforms at the United Nations to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping missions.
- Funding for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Inspectors General (IG), including the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, and directs implementation of certain IG and Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations.

- A requirement that departments and agencies provide timely access to information for their IGs.
- Continues limitations on the use of funds for conferences.
- Requires a report on implementation of cost-matching with non-U.S. Government funds for certain programs.
- Requires U.S. executive directors of the international financial institutions to require progress by borrowing countries against fraud and corruption, and a new provision requiring the identification of networks of corruption involving senior officials in countries that receive funds provided by the Act.
- Modifies and strengthens an existing provision prohibiting the taxation of U.S. assistance.
- Includes additional funding for the USAID “Small Grants Program” which provides small grants to small organizations that have not traditionally received USAID funding.
- Continues a provision to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian aid through the collection of feedback data from beneficiaries.
- Continues provisions designed to improve the quality, transparency and oversight of lending by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
- Continues existing protections for whistleblowers at the UN and other international organizations.
- Includes new provisions that ensure congressional oversight of decisions to reorganize, reduce, or terminate offices within foreign assistance agencies or overseas missions.

Strengthening Embassy Security

The safety of our diplomats, consular officers and aid workers is paramount. This bill provides a total of \$6.1 billion for embassy security, which is \$455 million above the fiscal year 2016 level, including the funds and transfer authority to continue implementing the Benghazi Accountability Review Board’s recommendations.

The amount includes not less than \$10 million for physical security upgrades for soft targets used by U.S. diplomatic personnel and their dependents posted overseas.

Bolstering Global Health

HIV/AIDS, Ebola, Zika, tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases are a constant reminder of the threats to the millions of Americans who travel, live, study and serve overseas, as well as here at home. Hundreds of millions of people in the poorest countries, especially

children, die or suffer from debilitating diseases that can be easily prevented or treated. The bill continues or increases funding for these life-saving global health programs.

- HIV/AIDS. A total of \$6 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, including \$4.32 billion for Department of State programs in support of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); \$1.35 billion for a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund; and \$330 million for USAID's HIV/AIDS programs.
- Polio. \$59 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, for polio prevention programs to build local capacity to identify and monitor outbreaks and plan for and implement immunization programs.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health. \$575 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, for bilateral family planning assistance that improves and expands access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and other related health care. (See "Key Deficiencies" below for information on UNFPA and the Mexico City Policy).
- Maternal and Child Health. \$814.5 million (which is \$64.5 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level), including \$275 million for the GAVI Alliance (which is \$40 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level). These funds save thousands of lives in countries where easily preventable diseases, like measles, continue to claim the lives of hundreds of thousands of children each year.
- Nutrition. \$125 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level. Malnutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under five by undermining their health and development.
- Malaria. \$755 million to combat malaria, which is \$81 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level.
- Tuberculosis. \$241 million to combat tuberculosis, which is \$5 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level.
- Pandemic Influenza. \$72.5 million for pandemics, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, including to support international public health system strengthening
- Emergency Reserve Fund. \$70 million for a new contingency fund to respond rapidly to infectious disease outbreaks.
- Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). \$100 million for NTDs, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level. More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more tropical diseases, which disproportionately afflict poor and rural populations.

Combating Poverty and Promoting Democracy

The bill provides a total of \$7.6 billion for economic and social development programs, including for agriculture and food security, basic and higher education, biodiversity protection, water and sanitation, microenterprise, and women's leadership programs.

- **Education Programs.** \$800 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, for basic education programs to improve the quality of and access to equitable education; \$235 million for higher education including new partnerships between U.S. and foreign institutions.
- **Water and Sanitation Programs.** \$400 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improve water resource management, and mitigate conflicts that arise from water scarcity.
- **Microenterprise Programs.** \$265 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, to combat poverty by helping microenterprises (including smallholder farmers) access market opportunities and increase incomes.
- **Democracy Programs.** \$2.3 billion to support good governance; freedom of expression, association, assembly and religion; human rights; media; and the rule of law. These programs help strengthen governance by enabling greater citizen access to information and political participation, and provide alternatives to radicalization.
- **Environment Programs.** \$265 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, for USAID biodiversity conservation programs that protect forests, marine ecosystems, and wildlife, and to help reduce pollution and other negative economic and environmental impacts, and increase energy access and efficiency.
- **Global Women's Issues.** In addition to continuing programs to support women and girls, including \$50 million to increase leadership opportunities for women and girls and \$150 million to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, the bill includes an additional \$15 million for programs to assist women and girls who are victims of extremism.

Supporting Key Allies

The bill provides substantial funding for key allies, including:

- **Israel.** \$3.1 billion for military aid for Israel, which is equal to the MOU, and an additional \$75 million from funds appropriated in the Security Assistance Appropriations Act of 2017, which was enacted on December 10, 2016, for a total of \$3.175 billion in fiscal year 2017, which is \$75 million above the fiscal year 2016 level.
- **Jordan.** A total of \$1.28 billion in economic and military aid for Jordan, in addition to humanitarian aid for Syrian and Iraqi refugees in Jordan, which is \$280 million more than the current MOU and \$5 million above the fiscal year 2016 level.

- Tunisia. \$165.4 million, which is \$25 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level, to expand economic growth, strengthen security services, support civil society and strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law.
- Countering Russian Influence Fund. A new fund providing not less than \$100 million, in addition to bilateral assistance, to counter Russian influence and aggression by promoting good governance, energy independence, and economic stability in countries under pressure from Russia, and ensuring our allies can protect their territorial integrity.
- Central America. A total of \$655 million to continue support for the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, focused on addressing the causes of migration of undocumented Central Americans to the U.S. Like fiscal year 2016, 75% of the funds are subject to conditions related to migration, human rights, and corruption.
- Colombia. \$391 million to support ongoing programs and to support implementation of the peace agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC, which is \$91 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. A portion of the funds is subject to conditions related to counternarcotics and human rights.
- Afghan Allies. Provides authority for an additional 2,500 special immigrant visas (SIVs) for Afghan translators and others who assisted the U.S. Government and face retaliation. When added to the 1,500 visas included in the fiscal year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act, the total additional SIVs for 2017 is 4,000.

Combating Crime and Corruption

The bill provides \$35 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, including to increase efforts to combat human trafficking; counter wildlife trafficking and poaching which threaten endangered species and are a source of funding for criminal organizations; professionalize police; and strengthen independent judiciaries.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremist Organizations

The bill requires the development of a strategy by the new Administration to stem the flow of foreign fighters seeking to join extremist groups in places like Syria, as well as combat violent extremist organizations by addressing the underlying causes of radicalization, which includes countering extremist propaganda, strengthening the capacity of foreign governments to address the grievances of citizens, holding individuals who have committed terrorist acts accountable, and assisting women and girls who have been victims of extremism.

The bill does not specify amounts for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq, which must be notified to Congress, but includes conditions on assistance related to progress on democracy and human rights, anti-corruption, and the sustainability and transparency of aid programs.

The bill maintains human rights conditions on a portion of aid to the armed forces and police of several countries to help build professional security forces that respect the rights of civilians.

- Programs to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Modern Slavery. \$102.3 million to work with nongovernmental organizations, partner governments and others to prevent human trafficking and combat modern day slavery, prosecute traffickers and provide necessary services for victims, which is \$5.3 million above the fiscal year 2016 level.
- Counter Wildlife Trafficking. \$91 million to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching, which is \$11 million above the fiscal year 2016 level.

Responding to Humanitarian Crises

The bill provides funding above the fiscal year 2016 level to respond to humanitarian crises in Syria, Iraq, central Africa, South Sudan and elsewhere.

- Refugees. \$3.06 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level.
- International Disaster Assistance. \$3.81 billion for International Disaster Assistance, primarily to assist persons internally displaced due to conflict and natural disasters, which is \$1.02 billion more than the fiscal year 2016 level, including –
 - \$990 million, of which \$300 million is for the Food for Peace program, for famine prevent, relief and mitigation including in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen

Promoting U.S. Exports

In response to increasing economic competition from China and other countries as well as expanding U.S. trade with developing countries, the bill provides funding above the fiscal year 2016 levels to promote exports of U.S. goods and services for the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Agency. However, see “**Key Deficiencies**” below.

Other Key Programs

The bill provides:

- Educational and Cultural Exchanges. \$634 million for Educational and Cultural Exchanges, which is \$43 million above the fiscal year 2016 level, including \$240 million for the Fulbright Program, to build understanding and promote American values, including by providing grants administered by American organizations that bring international students to the U.S.

- International Fisheries Commissions. \$37.5 for the International Fisheries Commissions to directly benefit the livelihoods of Americans through the management of commercial and recreational fisheries that generate billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs.
- Peace Corps. \$410 million for the Peace Corps, which is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level.
- Millennium Challenge Corporation. \$905 million for the MCC, which is \$4 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. The MCC supports economic growth programs that create jobs in countries that meet key anti-corruption and poverty reduction criteria.
- Global Internet Freedom. The bill provides not less than \$50.5 million for programs to promote Internet freedom in countries whose governments restrict freedom of expression. Efforts include countering repressive Internet-related laws and regulations and enhancing digital security for activists.
- Atrocities Prevention. \$10 million for programs to implement the recommendations of the Atrocities Prevention Board.
- International Organizations and Programs. \$339 million for voluntary contributions to UN agencies, including UNICEF and the UN Development Program, which fund development and security programs consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2016 level, but it will be reduced by \$32.5 million due to the President's determination (see below under "Key Deficiencies").
- Contributions to International Organizations. \$1.36 billion to pay U.S. assessed contributions to UN organizations, but does not include a contribution to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) or to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Inter-America Foundation and U.S. African Development Foundation. \$22.5 million for the IAF, and authority to transfer up to \$15 million from Development Assistance to IAF for technical assistance in support of the U.S. strategy for Central America; and \$30 million for the USADF. Both are equal to the fiscal year 2016 level.

Key Deficiencies

While the bill includes funding for many programs with strong bipartisan support, funding for several key programs was prohibited, significantly reduced, or not included in the bill, due to opposition from the House Republican leadership, including:

- Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. Unlike in prior years, the bill caps funding for U.S. peacekeeping assessments at 25%, failing to ensure the necessary resources are available for the U.S. to meet its assessed obligation to UN peacekeeping.

- Export Import Bank. The bill does not include a provision that was in both the House and Senate bills authorizing the Board of Directors of the ExIm Bank to approve applications for U.S. exports exceeding \$10 million without a quorum. Thus, a backlog of applications for ExIm financing for U.S. exports currently valued at \$39 billion will not be acted on until Congress confirms additional Board members.
- Green Climate Fund. No funding is provided for a U.S. contribution to the Green Climate Fund.
- Family Planning. The bill does not codify the Mexico City policy as proposed by the House, but does nothing counter President Trump's executive order that reimposed and expanded the policy. Funding for USAID family planning programs is continued at the fiscal year 2016 level of \$575 million. In addition, \$32.5 million is included for UNFPA (the fiscal year 2016 level), but because of President Trump's determination that prohibits U.S. support for UNFPA, those funds will be transferred to USAID, bringing USAID's total funding for family planning/reproductive health to \$607.5 million.
- International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The bill underfunds by \$187 million the U.S. contribution to the World Bank, increasing U.S. unmet commitments and threatening U.S. influence.

Supplemental Funding

In addition to the funds included in this bill, \$4.3 billion was provided in the Security Assistance Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (SAAA), which was enacted on December 10, 2016, to respond to increased needs arising from the Counter-ISIS campaign and other contingencies.

Funds in the SAAA were provided under the same terms and conditions included in the fiscal year 2017 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill, and were made available to enhance the capabilities of partner security forces, support stabilization efforts, and provide basic services in countries impacted by ISIS, its affiliates, and other extremist organizations, and to provide support for countries assisting in such efforts. Funds in the SAAA will also be used to increase security for U.S. personnel and facilities in countries in conflict, and to counter Russian influence and aggression in Europe and Eurasia.

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OMNIBUS SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR 2017 TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Bill Summary

The fiscal year 2017 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) Appropriations bill provides a total of \$57.651 billion in net discretionary budget authority, \$350 million more than in fiscal year 2016. The bill also includes \$983 million in disaster assistance for catastrophic flood events that occurred in 2015 and 2016, and disasters declared in 2017 and beyond.

This bill provides funding for the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and related agencies. These agencies manage many of the programs that build and maintain our nation's transportation network, support affordable housing opportunities, and generate economic development for our communities. For DOT, the bill provides critical investments in the safety and modernization of our aviation network to ease future congestion and improve efficiency. The bill also funds the construction and maintenance of our federal highway, transit, and rail systems that improve mobility opportunities, allowing commuters get to work safely, businesses to get their products to market on time, and families to connect across the country. For HUD, the bill preserves rental housing assistance programs for nearly 5 million low-income households nationally, over half of which are elderly or disabled. The bill also make new investments to expand housing opportunities for the elderly and disabled, as well as for veterans, families, and youth experiencing homelessness. Further, the bill advances a number of initiatives to prevent lead-based paint poisoning and to improve HUD's oversight and inspections of HUD-assisted properties in order to ensure that tenants are living in safe conditions.

Key Points & Highlights

As a result of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, this bill was able to maintain funding for key transportation programs. The bill fully meets the needs of FAA operations and provides \$1 billion for NextGen modernization; increases resources for Amtrak and FTA to advance key projects in highly congested regions; sustains funding for TIGER; and improves the safety of our transportation systems with additional investments in Positive Train Control implementation grants, crude-by-rail safety initiatives, vehicle safety defects and investigations, and automated vehicle technology oversight.

- **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**: The FAA will receive \$16.41 billion in total budgetary resources, \$127 million above the fiscal year 2016 level. This will provide full funding for all air traffic control personnel, including controllers, engineers, maintenance technicians, safety inspectors, and operational support personnel. The bill also provides more than \$1 billion in FAA's Next Generation Air Transportation Systems (NextGen), enabling continued robust investments into communication, navigation, and surveillance

technologies that will continue the transformation to satellite-based systems, which will deliver improvements to safety, efficiency, and cost-benefits to the traveling public. The agreement also fully funds the Contract Towers program and provides \$20 million to further support the integration of Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

- Highway and Transit Formula Grants: The bill's funding levels are consistent with the increases included in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015. These new funding levels include \$43.2 billion for the Federal-Aid Highway program, \$905 million more than fiscal year 2016. The new funding levels also include \$9.3 billion for transit formula grants, \$753 million more than fiscal year 2016. These programs provide grants to State and local governments for investments in roads, bridges, and public transit systems.
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Capital Investment Grants: Transit ridership remains high, with over 10.5 billion trips per year, according to the American Public Transportation Association, but transit systems across the country are struggling to keep up with maintenance while also expanding their systems in order to meet current demand. The bill helps to meet this demand by supporting major investments in transit infrastructure that would be impossible for local governments and transit agencies to finance alone. The bill provides a total of \$2.412 billion, \$236 million more than the level enacted for fiscal year 2016. These projects help ease commute times, save fuel, reduce emissions, and connect Americans to opportunities for work and services that they need every day.
- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Funding for FRA safety and operations supports the inspector workforce, expands automated track inspections to prevent derailments, and sustains investments into tank car research and other ongoing crude-by-rail safety initiatives. The Secretary is also required to finalize a rule on comprehensive oil spill response plans by no later than August 2017. The bill funds Amtrak at \$1.495 billion, \$105 million more than the fiscal year 2016 level. The funding provided for Amtrak will help sustain a rail system that serves over 31 million passengers in over 500 communities throughout 46 states.

The bill also provides \$98 million for newly-authorized rail safety and state of good repair grants across the country. Specifically –

- \$68 million for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement (CRISI) grants to support capital projects, implementation of Positive Train Control, and highway-rail grade crossing improvements;
- \$25 million for Federal State Partnership for State of Good Repair Grants to upgrade aging infrastructure within the Amtrak network; and
- \$5 million for Rail Restoration and Enhancement Grants to connect more communities to better service on the national rail network.

The bill also meets the renewal needs for HUD's rental assistance programs and provides new housing vouchers for non-elderly disabled individuals, veterans, and youth exiting foster care, for a combined investment of more than \$40.1 billion. Furthermore, the bill provides \$7 billion in additional resources to protect critical infrastructure, affordable housing production, and community revitalization programs. These combined investments include:

- Lead-Based Paint Hazards: The bill includes a comprehensive series of initiatives to address lead-based paint hazards in our nation's low-income housing stock, including: reforms to current policies, quality controls for physical inspections, expansion of HUD's oversight and enforcement capacity, and additional funding for Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and low-income homeowners to address lead-based paint hazards. Specifically, the bill includes \$25 million in new resources for the Public Housing Capital Fund to allow PHAs to conduct environmental interventions for lead-based paint hazards in public housing units and an additional \$35 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes. These combined investments will remediate lead-based paint hazards in 3,250 units to provide safer homes for low and very-low income individuals and families.
- Public Housing: The bill provides \$6.3 billion to support the operation and capital management of the nation's 1.1 million public housing units. For operations, including rent and utility payments, leasing, and service coordination, the bill provides \$4.4 billion. An additional \$1.94 billion is provided for the maintenance and capital repair of public housing developments, including activities that improve the safety and security of public housing residents. Of this increase, \$25 million is provided to allow PHAs to address lead-based paint hazards in Public Housing units, including the performance of abatements, interim controls, and risk assessments in units where children 6 and younger reside. For public housing units with significant unmet capital need that require substantial capital investment and long-term preservation, the bill extends the authority for the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and increases the number of public housing units eligible for RAD conversion. These combined investments help to ensure that low-income public housing residents have a decent, safe, and sanitary place to live.
- Choice Neighborhoods: The bill provides \$137.5 million, an increase of \$2.5 million from fiscal year 2016 and a historical high for the program. This level of funding will support neighborhood revitalization grants to allow communities to redevelop severely distressed low-income housing and spur economic development.
- CDBG: CDBG helps communities to develop projects that meet unique housing, infrastructure, and economic development needs and to support job creation. The bill provides \$3 billion for CDBG, equal to the fiscal year 2016 level. CDBG provides grants to states and local governments to support housing and economic development projects in urban and rural communities across the country. It can be used to address a variety of needs from revitalizing distressed areas to supporting small businesses, removing blight, or assisting seniors with home repairs.

- HOME: The bill sustains funding for the HOME program, providing \$950 million to support the production of approximately 34,000 affordable housing units and rental assistance for nearly 8,000 families in fiscal year 2017. The HOME program helps States and local governments increase housing affordability through the building, buying, or rehabilitating of affordable housing that is then made available for rent or homeownership.
- Homeless Assistance: The bill includes \$2.383 billion for homeless assistance and emergency solutions grants to improve the conditions of vulnerable individuals and families at risk of or experiencing homelessness. This level of funding is \$133 million more than fiscal year 2016 and includes \$40 million in new resources for rapid rehousing and other critical activities to assist communities that lost significant capacity to serve homeless individuals and families in 2016. The bill also funds critical initiatives to address homelessness among youth and veterans, as follows:
 - Youth: To address the unique needs of youth experiencing homelessness, the bill includes \$43 million in new resources to target assistance to homeless youth. This funding builds upon the more than \$42 million in targeted investments to address youth homelessness provided in fiscal year 2016 and will allow Continuum of Care grantees to develop and evaluate new housing and supportive services interventions for youth experiencing homelessness. The agreement also provides an additional \$10 million in new resources for the Family Unification Program to issue vouchers to approximately 1,250 youth aging out of foster care.
 - Veterans: The bill includes \$40 million to fund more than 5,100 new HUD-VASH vouchers for homeless veterans. This investment, combined with the more than \$500 million provided for HUD-VASH vouchers since 2008, will result in more than 88,000 vouchers for homeless veterans. An additional \$7 million is provided to renew HUD-VASH vouchers for veterans living in or near Indian country. The bill also includes \$4 million for grants to rehab and modify housing for veterans that are low-income or disabled.
- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH): The bill provides \$3.6 million in salaries and expenses to carry out the goals set forth in *Opening Doors*, the strategic Federal response to preventing and ending homelessness. This level of funding is estimated to catalyze more than \$5 billion in combined Federal resources that aim to address homelessness. The bill also extends the authority of USICH from October 1, 2017, to October 1, 2018. This authority will help ensure that the Council continues to develop national strategies, which inform the work and improve the cost-effectiveness of programs administered by 19 federal agencies, to address homelessness among children and youth, veterans, and other vulnerable populations.

Harmful Riders Dropped During Conference:

- California High-Speed Rail: A rider in the House bill would have prohibited the FRA from conducting oversight of the California High-Speed Rail project or reimbursing California for

incurred costs. This provision would have placed the Federal Government in violation of its grant agreement with the California Department of Transportation and killed the project, which is already well under construction.

- Amtrak Food and Beverage: A rider in the House bill would have prohibited Amtrak from continuing food and beverage service by referencing a previous statute without regard for recent Congressional oversight and reforms imposed in the FAST Act. If Amtrak eliminated food and beverage service, it would hurt their bottom line and cut ridership by 5 percent and ticket revenue by 10 percent.
- Flood Risk Management: A rider in the House bill would have prohibited HUD from carrying out an Executive Order, requiring the Department to move forward with rulemaking on flood risk management, prior to the development of a nationwide floodplain map and a long-term cost-benefit analysis. This would have allowed Federal resources to be used for housing and infrastructure development in high-risk flood plains and areas likely to experience natural disasters.
- Elimination of Meal and Rest Break Rights for Truck Drivers: A policy rider in the House bill would have overturned state laws protecting the rights of truck drivers to have meal and rest breaks, which were upheld by the 9th circuit court of appeals.

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