

# ALCALDE & FAY

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS



## FISCAL YEAR 2017 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

This week Congressional appropriators released details of a \$1.16 trillion bipartisan spending package (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017), which incorporates the 11 remaining annual appropriations bills into one “Omnibus” spending bill funding the government through the remainder of Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 which ends on September 30, 2017. The 1,665 page spending bill includes funding levels which reflect the increased discretionary funding caps for FY 2017 as established by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA).

Although some members of Congress, from both parties, have expressed displeasure with the Omnibus bill and may ultimately vote against it, the spending package is expected to be cleared by the House and Senate with strong bipartisan support by the end of the week. The President has indicated he will sign the bill into law once it is approved by Congress, and a final FY 2017 continuing resolution (CR) passed last week has extended the current deadline for signing an agreement until May 5, 2017, providing limited time for the Omnibus to receive floor consideration and votes in both Chambers.

Funding levels and policy provisions generally of interest to local governments have been highlighted below. Please let us know if you have any questions or would like additional information on specific agreement details not provided.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill provides \$20.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Department of Agriculture, \$623 million below the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Water and Waste Disposal Program***  
\$571.2 million for water and waste disposal loans and grants, which is \$48.8 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. This program provides loans and grants to assist communities in obtaining clean water and sanitary waste disposal systems.
- ***Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service***  
\$949.39 million, which is approximately \$51.8 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, to support programs to control or eradicate plant and animal pests and diseases that could harm

the U.S. agricultural industries. Included in this funding is \$8.5 million for the Specialty Crop Pest Program.

▪ ***Rural Community Facilities Program***

\$47.1 million in funding for community facilities programs, which is approximately \$5 million above the FY 2016 level. These grants can be used by low-income, remote rural communities for any essential community facility, including health and safety vehicles; equipment and supplies; child and elderly day care facilities; schools and libraries; health clinics; and related facilities and services.

▪ ***Conservation Programs***

\$1.027 billion, approximately \$163.62 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, for programs to help farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners conserve and protect their lands.

▪ ***Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)***

\$6.35 billion, which is identical to the FY 2016 enacted level, to help improve the health and nutritional intake of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women as well as infants and children until their fifth birthday. The funding level is based on USDA estimates of declining WIC enrollments and will not prevent eligible recipients from receiving benefits.

▪ ***Child Nutrition Programs***

\$22.79 billion for child nutrition programs, \$644 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. Of this amount, \$25 million, the same funding level as last year, is directed to help schools purchase needed equipment to operate the program. The bill also provides states with increased flexibility to seek waivers from rules related to whole-grain requirements and the serving of flavored, low-fat milk, while also blocking funds from being spent on the implementation of any regulations related to sodium reduction in school lunches.

▪ ***Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)***

\$78.5 billion in required mandatory spending for SNAP, which is outside the discretionary funding jurisdiction of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The SNAP funding amount is approximately \$2.4 billion below the FY 2016 enacted level due to the declining enrollments in the past year.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The bill funds the Department of Education at \$68.2 billion, approximately \$1.2 billion less than the FY 2016 enacted level.

▪ ***Preschool Development Grants***

\$250 million is provided for the Preschool Development Grant program, the same as the 2016 enacted level and consistent with the amount authorized in Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). The bill also requires a report on the plan for transition of program authority and

operations from the Department of Education to the Department of Health and Human Services.

▪ ***Title I Program***

\$15.5 billion, an increase of \$100 million above the 2016 enacted level, for Title I grants to local school districts that aim to help children become proficient in reading and math. This amount also includes an additional \$450 million school improvement grants, now consolidated within the Title I grant program.

▪ ***Pell Grants***

\$22.5 billion is included for the Pell Grant program, which combined with mandatory funding, will cover the projected \$105 increase in the Pell Grant maximum award to the projected \$5,920 in Award Year 2017-18. The bill also restores Year-Round or Summer Pell grants, resulting in an estimated one million students receiving an additional \$1,650 Pell award.

▪ ***IDEA/Special Education Grants***

\$12.002 billion, \$90 million above the 2016 enacted level, for special education grants to states.

▪ ***21st Century Community Learning Centers***

\$1.191 billion, a \$25 million increase over the FY 2016 enacted amount of \$1.166 billion, to support State and local efforts to implement academic enrichment activities before school, after school, and during the summer.

▪ ***English Language Acquisition***

\$737.4 million for English Language Acquisition State grants, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level, to help states and school districts meet the educational needs of the growing numbers of EL students enrolled in their schools, including meeting challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards.

▪ ***Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)***

\$733 million, the same as in FY 2016, for the need-based SEOG program targeting low-income undergraduate students to promote access to postsecondary education.

▪ ***Career and Technical Education State Grants (Perkins)***

\$1.11 billion, the same as in FY 2016, in formula grants to help provide vocational-technical education programs and services to youth and adults.

▪ ***Charter Schools***

\$342.17 million, an increase of \$9 million above the FY2016 amount, for grants to states, charter management organizations, and other related entities to support the start-up, replication, and expansion of successful charter schools.

- ***Federal Work Study (FWS) Program***  
\$989.73 million, the same as in FY 2016, for the FWS Program which provides part-time jobs for students with financial need, allowing them to work in order to help pay for college.
- ***Promise Neighborhoods***  
\$73.254 million, the same as in FY 2016, to provide competitive one-year planning grants and up to five-year implementation grants to community-based organizations for the development and implementation of comprehensive neighborhood programs.
- ***Adult Basic and Literacy Education***  
\$582 million, the same as the FY 2016 level, for programs that provide free services for individuals who need assistance acquiring the skills to be successful in post-secondary education and training, and employment.
- ***TRIO Programs***  
\$950 million for programs designed to identify and provide services for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, including Educational Opportunity Centers, Student Support Services, Talent Search, and Upward Bound. The amount represents an increase of approximately \$50 million above the FY 2016 enacted level.
- ***GEAR UP***  
\$339.75 million, approximately \$217 million more than the FY 2016 amount, for this program designed to increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education.
- ***Child Care Access Grants***  
\$15.134 million, the same as the FY 2016 amount, for grants to support the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.
- ***Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)***  
\$2.055 billion, approximately \$294 million less than the FY 2016 enacted level, for this competitive grant program supporting efforts to increase the number of highly effective educators by supporting the implementation of evidence-based preparation, development, or enhancement opportunities for educators. Qualifying activities could include professional development and on-site programming for teachers and school administrators throughout the year; youth writing and literacy programs; and community-based workshops for students and families.
- ***Strengthening Institutions Program***  
\$86.534 million for the Strengthening Institutions program, the same as the FY 2016 level, to assist higher education institutions in becoming self-sufficient and expanding their capacity to serve low-income students.

- ***Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants***

\$400 million for the newly authorized grant program that provides flexible funds to states and school districts for expanding access to a well-rounded education, improving school conditions, and improving the use of technology. While far less than the \$1.65 billion authorized for the program under ESSA, the funding level is approximately \$122 million more than provided for the programs eliminated to create this new grant.

- ***Hispanic Serving Institutions***

\$107.8 million, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level, to assist higher education institutions in strengthening their institutional programs, facilities, and services to expand the educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans and other underrepresented populations.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The bill provides \$30.8 billion for the Department of Energy's security, research and energy programs, which is \$1.1 billion above the FY 2016 enacted level. Included within this amount is \$11.28 billion for DOE's energy programs, an increase of \$257 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. The bill prioritizes and increases funding for energy programs that encourage U.S. economic competitiveness and help advance the nation's goal of an all-of-the-above solution to energy independence.

- ***Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy (EERE)***

\$2.09 billion for the EERE program, which works with business, industry, and universities to increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. This total is \$17 million more than the 2016 allocation.

- ***Weatherization and Intergovernmental Grants***

\$278 million for the Weatherization Assistance Program and State Energy Program, approximately \$13 million more than the FY 2016 enacted.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Omnibus bill provides approximately \$73.5 billion in funding for the Department of Health and Human Services, a nearly \$2.8 billion increase above the comparable FY2016 level. In addition to the funding outlined below, the bill provides \$801 million for programs combatting opioid abuse, including \$500 million (as authorized by the recently enacted 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act) for the new State Response to Opioid Abuse program at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), as well as increased funding for heroin abuse and prescription drug overdose programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

- ***Head Start***

\$9.25 billion, \$85 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, for Head Start.

▪ ***Administration for Children and Families (ACF)***

\$33.97 billion, which is \$1.2 billion above the FY 2016 enacted level, for ACF programs, including the following allocations:

- \$3.39 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level;
- \$2.856 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program, an increase of \$95 million above the FY 2016 enacted level; and
- \$742.4 million for the Community Services Block Grant program, approximately \$9 million less than the FY 2016 level.

▪ ***Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)***

\$2.856 billion is provided for the CCDBG program, an increase of \$95 million above the FY 2016 enacted level.

▪ ***Refugee and Entrant Assistance***

\$1.674 billion, the same as the FY 2016 enacted amount, to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. This amount includes approximately \$18.8 million for the Victims of Trafficking program, through which \$13 million is for services for foreign national victims and \$5.76 million is for U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents.

▪ ***Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)***

\$3.8 billion for SAMHSA programs, approximately \$160 million more than the FY 2016 level. This includes level funding of \$78 million for criminal justice activities, with no less than \$60 million used for drug courts. The Substance Abuse Block Grant program will receive approximately \$1.8 billion, the same as the 2016 enacted amount. The Omnibus provides an additional \$30 million to the Mental Health Block Grants program, increasing the total program funding to \$562.6 million, and also continues a provision increasing the set-aside for evidence-based programs addressing early serious mental illness from 5 to 10 percent.

▪ ***Prevention and Public Health Fund***

\$931 billion in funding, however funding is once again redirected among several HHS programs aimed at preventing disease and improving health. In recent years, the account had been a source of controversy as both the Administration and Congress had transferred funds from its overall allocation to related programs, and Congressional appropriators have again included provisions directing the funds towards related programs of their choosing.

▪ ***Administration for Community Living (ACL)***

\$1.993 billion, approximately \$1.2 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, for ACL programs primarily for the elderly and the disabled, including \$837.75 million for Senior Nutrition programs, an increase of more than \$20 million over the FY 2016 level.

▪ ***Community Health Centers***

\$1.49 billion for Community Health Centers (CHCs), level with the funding provided in FY 2016. The bill directs no less than \$100 million for new health centers and for expanding medical services, behavioral health, oral health, pharmacy, or vision services at existing facilities.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

The Omnibus agreement provides \$42.4 billion for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), \$1.45 billion above the FY 2016 enacted level to fund DHS missions including border security, transportation security, immigration enforcement, and cybersecurity, among others.

▪ ***FEMA State & Local Programs***

\$2.7 billion, approximately the same as the FY 2016 enacted levels, for State and Local Assistance and Preparedness grant programs, including, but not limited to, the following key allocations:

- State Homeland Security Grants - \$467 million, identical to FY 2016, to support state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic events and to prepare the nation for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.
- Urban Area Security Initiative - \$605 million, \$5 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, to address the unique multi-discipline planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas.
- Transit and Rail Security Grants - \$100 million, identical to FY 2016, to protect critical surface transportation and the traveling public from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit and rail infrastructure.
- Port Security Grants - \$100 million, identical to FY 2016, to help protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, enhance maritime domain awareness, improve port-wide maritime security risk management, and maintain or reestablish maritime security mitigation protocols that support port recovery and resiliency capabilities.
- Assistance to Firefighters - \$690 million, identical to FY 2016. This funding includes: \$345 million under the Assistance to Firefighters (AFG) program to help firefighters and other first responders to obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards; and \$345 million under the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) program to provide funding directly to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations to help them increase or maintain the number of trained, "front line" firefighters available in their communities.

- Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) - \$350 million, identical to FY 2016, to enhance local efforts to prepare for all hazards, including efforts focused on planning, equipment acquisitions, training, exercises, and renovation to enhance and sustain core capabilities.

- ***Customs and Border Protection (CBP)***

\$11.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for CBP, \$137 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, to protect the nation's borders by putting boots on the ground, improving technology, and stemming the flow of illegal activities in and out of the country. Additionally, the legislation provides \$772 million in additional funding in response to President Trump's recently proposed budget amendment related to border security. While this funding cannot be used for the construction of a new wall along the southwest border, the bill's explanatory statement does allow for funding to: 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.

- ***Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)***

\$6.4 billion for ICE, \$550 million above the fiscal year 2016 enacted level. This includes \$617 million for additional detention beds and transportation and removal costs.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The final agreement includes a total of \$38.8 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), an increase of nearly \$500 million above the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Community Planning and Development***

\$6.803 billion, \$152 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, for Community Planning and Development programs. This funding includes \$3 billion, identical to the FY 2016 enacted level, for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

- ***HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program***

\$40 million for new rental assistance vouchers for homeless Veterans, \$20 million below the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Choice Neighborhoods***

\$137.5 million, \$12.5 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, to support neighborhood revitalization grants, allowing communities to take on transformation initiatives that redevelop severely distressed public or HUD-assisted housing and leverage private investment.



- ***Section 8 Rental Assistance***

\$20.292 billion, approximately \$650 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, to assist very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled with access to decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market.

- ***HOME Investments Partnerships Program***

\$950 million for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is the same as the FY 2016 enacted level for formula grants to States and localities to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance for the disadvantaged.

- ***Housing for the Elderly***

\$502.4 million for housing for the elderly, which is \$69.7 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Housing for the Disabled***

\$146.2 million for housing for the disabled, which is \$4.4 million less than the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)***

\$356 million, \$21 million more than the 2016 enacted level, for grants to local communities, States, and nonprofit organizations for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

- ***Homeless Assistance Grants***

\$2.383 billion, \$133 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, to support new permanent supportive housing and cover a wide range of activities to assist homeless persons and prevent future homelessness.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The Omnibus bill allocates approximately \$12.25 billion in overall spending for the Department of the Interior, an increase of approximately \$235 million above the fiscal year 2016 enacted level.

- ***Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)***

\$400 million is included for the LWCF, which supports the four land management agencies with acquisition and conservation of lands, and provides assistance to state and non-federal partners. The FY 2017 level is \$50 million below the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)***  
\$465 million is included for PILT, which reflects the fully authorized level and is \$13 million above the FY 2016 enacted amount. The PILT program provides funds to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their jurisdictions.
- ***National Park Service (NPS)***  
\$2.9 billion for the NPS, an increase of \$81 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. This includes important increases for construction backlog, maintenance, and new park units established under the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015. \$135 million is provided for the Centennial Initiative, which includes \$14 million to help preserve the nation's civil rights historical sights. In addition, the total funding includes \$2.4 billion for the Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), \$62.6 million for National Recreation and Preservation, \$65.4 million for Historic Preservation grants, and \$193 million for construction of facilities.
- ***National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) and Humanities (NEH)***  
\$149.8 million for each of the endowments, an increase of \$1.9 million each above their FY 2016 level.
- ***U.S. Forest Service***  
\$5.596 billion for the Forest Service, including \$3.2 billion for wildland fire prevention and suppression. The bill also includes a provision prohibiting the Forest Service or BLM from issuing new closures of public lands to hunting and recreational shooting, except in the case of public safety, and a provision prohibiting the Department of Interior from administratively creating new wilderness areas.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The bill provides \$29 billion, a decrease of nearly \$143 million below the FY 2016 enacted level, to support critical investigation, law enforcement, and prosecution activities. This amount includes \$2.393 billion for State & Local Law Enforcement Programs, which is nearly \$198 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)***  
\$221.5 million to enhance community policing by sharing information and making grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, which is \$9.5 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level. This funding includes \$194.5 million, \$7.5 million more than FY 2016 enacted level, for the COPS Hiring Program.
- ***Byrne Justice Assistance Grants***  
\$403 million, \$73 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, for Byrne grants, which provide state and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including, but not limited to, law enforcement, crime prevention and education, corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives. Within this amount, \$27 million is for reimbursements to state

and local law enforcement agencies for costs associated with protection of the President-elect prior to the inauguration.

▪ ***Community Trust Initiative***

\$65 million is provided, \$5 million below FY 2016 enacted levels, for this program to improve community safety and support police training, including grants for the purchase of body-worn cameras.

▪ ***Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)***

\$481.5 million, \$1.5 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, for OVW programs, which reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

▪ ***State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)***

\$210 million, identical to FY 2016 enacted levels, for payments made to states and local governments for reimbursement of officer salary costs incurred as a result of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens.

▪ ***Juvenile Justice Programs***

\$247 million, \$23 million below the FY 2016 enacted levels, to support state and local governments in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles.

▪ ***Comprehensive School Safety Initiative***

\$50 million, \$25 million below FY 2016 enacted levels for the DOJ's Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, which is designed to bring together the nation's best minds to research the root causes of school violence, and to develop technologies and strategies for improving school safety.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The bill provides \$12.1 billion for the Department of Labor, a decrease of approximately \$80 million below the FY 2016 level.

▪ ***Employment and Training Administration***

The bill provides \$9.974 billion for the Employment and Training Administration, a decrease of \$90.2 million below the FY 2016 level.

▪ ***Workforce Investment Act State Grants***

The bill allocates \$2.71 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Grants to States, which provide job training skills and assistance to low-skilled adults, dislocated workers and low-income youth with barriers to employment. The funding level is equal to the amount provided in FY 2016.

- ***Job Corps***

The bill provides \$1.704 billion, \$15 million more than in FY 2016, for the Office of Job Corps to help unemployed, young Americans receive education, job training, and employment assistance. The bill notes Congress' expectation that the Department of Labor will use the funding increases, as necessary, to prioritize safety and security improvements across the Job Corps system.

- ***Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS)***

The bill provides \$279 million for Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS), \$7.9 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. As in 2016, this includes \$14.1 million for the Transition Assistance Program to help new veterans receive training for civilian employment and job search assistance, and \$45 million for the Homeless Veterans program representing an increase of \$7 million above the FY 2016 enacted amount.

- ***Governor's Statewide Reserve***

Maintains the previous year's increase to the Governor's Reserve for job training at the State level from 10 percent to the full authorized amount of 15 percent. This increase will provide governors with additional funding flexibility to meet unique and pressing workforce needs in their states and regions.

- ***YouthBuild***

\$84.5 million for the YouthBuild program, identical to the FY 2016 enacted level, which addresses the challenges faced by unemployed, high school dropouts by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage.

- ***Apprenticeships***

The bill provides \$95 million for the Apprenticeship Grant program, \$5 million more than in FY 2016, which supports competitive grants to states, industry, and to community-based organizations. The bill also directs the Department of Labor to prioritize grant applications that "engage, recruit, and serve women and other under-represented populations."

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The bill includes \$19.3 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department of Transportation, \$681 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level

- ***TIGER Discretionary Program***

\$500 million for TIGER grants, which is equal to the FY 2016 enacted level.

- ***Federal Transit Administration (FTA)***

\$12.4 billion, more than \$657 million above the FY 2016 enacted level, is included for FTA programs. Consistent with the FAST Act authorization level, the bill allows \$9.73 billion in

state and local formula transit grant funding from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund. Also included in the overall FTA funding, \$2.412 billion is provided for Capital Investment Grants (“New Starts”), which includes \$1.5 billion for current Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA) projects and \$408 million for proposed Small Start projects.

▪ ***Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)***

\$43.266 billion in “obligation limitation” funding for the Federal-Aid Highways program, which reflects the increased funding level authorized by the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act).

▪ ***Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)***

\$16.407 billion in total budget resources for the FAA, which is \$126.6 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level, to support the full operations of the air traffic control system, including the hiring and training of air traffic controllers and safety inspectors.

▪ ***Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)***

\$1.85 billion for FRA programs, an increase of \$173 million above the FY 2016 enacted level for railroad assistance and rail safety programs. This amount includes approximately \$1.495 billion in funding for AMTRAK, \$105 million more than in FY 2016.

▪ ***Maritime Administration (MARAD)***

\$5 million is included for the Marine Highway Program and \$10 million for the Small Assistance to Shipyards programs.

## OTHER AGENCIES

### U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

\$6.038 billion is allocated for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is an increase of \$49 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. This bill provides \$2.7 billion for navigation projects and studies, including \$1.3 billion in funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and full use of estimated annual revenues from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. Approximately \$1.7 billion would support flood and storm damage reduction activities. In addition, the allocation would fund six new starts in construction and six new studies.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

- \$276 million for Economic Development Assistance (EDA) Programs, an increase of \$15 million over the FY 2016 enacted level, for investments that will leverage regional assets to support the implementation of regional economic development strategies designed to create jobs, leverage private capital, and encourage economic development.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

\$8.06 billion is provided for the EPA, approximately \$81 million below FY 2016 enacted levels.

- ***Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds***  
\$2.3 billion, identical to the FY 2016 enacted levels, is allocated for clean water availability and water quality protection projects, including \$1.394 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and \$863 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.
- ***Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) program***  
\$10 million in additional funding for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) program, which when combined with the \$20 million provided in the previous CR, will leverage more than \$3 billion in new infrastructure projects.

In addition to funding EPA, the legislation includes several policy provisions, including:

- A prohibition on the EPA from making changes to certain agricultural exemptions under the Clean Water Act;
- A directive to EPA, USDA and DOE to establish clear policies that reflect the carbon neutrality of biomass;
- A reporting requirement on the backlog of mining permits awaiting approval; and
- A prohibition on the regulation of the lead content of ammunition and fishing tackle.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

The NSF is funded at a historic high of \$7.47 billion, an increase of \$8.47 million from FY 2016. Within that total, \$880 million is allocated to NSF's education and training programs, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level.