



Committee on Appropriations – Democrats

NO MONEY SHALL BE DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY BUT IN CONSEQUENCE OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY LAW. US CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 9, CLAUSE 7



FY2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act

The Fiscal Year 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act appropriates \$1.067 trillion in base discretionary budget authority, pursuant to the two-year budget agreement enacted in November 2015, including:

- \$548.091 billion in base defense spending; and
- \$518.491 billion in base non-defense spending.

Additionally, the Omnibus Appropriations Act provides \$73.693 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding, including:

- \$58.798 billion in OCO defense spending; and
- \$14.895 billion in OCO non-defense spending.

Summary of Appropriations portions of the Omnibus Appropriations Act follows.

AGRICULTURE

2015 enacted level:	\$20.825 billion
2016 House bill:	\$20.65 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$21.75 billion

The Omnibus provides:

- \$1.466 billion for Food for Peace, which is \$49 million more than the House bill and the same as the 2015 enacted level. There is also a one-time appropriation of \$250 million for international food aid.
- \$201.626 million for the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program, which is \$10 million more than the House bill and the 2015 enacted level.
- \$250 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which is \$5 million more than the House bill and the same as the 2015 enacted level.
- \$2.730 billion for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which is \$102 million more than the House bill and \$132 million more than the 2015 enacted level.
- \$23 million for the summer EBT program, which is \$11 million more than the House bill and \$7 million more than the 2015 enacted level. Participation is not limited to certain communities as it was last year.
- \$6.350 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is fully consistent with the current estimate of need.
- The Omnibus also withholds more than \$57 million of funding from the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) salaries and expenses until the Secretary certifies that ARS has updated its animal care policies and improved procedures at its animal research facilities.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision allowing thousands of unregulated tobacco products to escape full FDA review. The House provision would have exempted e-cigarettes, little cigars, cigarillos, hookah, cigars and other products from the Tobacco Control Act's pre-market review requirement, allowing products to escape regulations and requirements that Congress enacted to protect the public health from the nation's leading preventable cause of death.
- The Omnibus **does not include** proposed language pre-empting state laws on the labeling of genetically modified foods.
- The Omnibus **does not include** the "GIPSA rider" stopping implementation of a USDA rule protecting poultry farmers from strong-arm tactics of the processing industry (featured by John Oliver on HBO's *Last Week Tonight*).
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision limiting recommendations contained within USDA's Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE

2015 enacted:	\$50.1 billion
2016 House bill:	\$51.4 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$55.7 billion

*Significant differences in Asset Forfeiture Fund balances, rescissions, and scorekeeping adjustments exist among FY2015 CJS Act, FY 2016 CJS House bill, and FY2016 CJS Act, making topline comparisons misleading. In total new discretionary budget authority, the FY2016 bill provides \$ 66 billion, \$ 3.5 billion above the comparable FY 15 enacted level, \$3.5 billion above the FY 16 House bill, and \$46.6 million above the President's request.

The Omnibus provides:

- \$2.57 billion overall for total State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, which is \$246.2 million above the FY 2015 level and \$405.7 million more than the House bill.
 - \$212 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program. Within this funding, \$187 million is for the hiring of law enforcement, which is \$7 million above the FY 2015 level and \$187 million above the House bill which eliminated this funding.
 - \$480 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution programs which is \$50 million more than the FY 2015 level and \$21.25 million above the House bill when adjusted for the inclusion of trafficking grants in this heading.
 - \$347.1 million for the Byrne-JAG program excluding set-asides, which is \$14.4 million above the FY2015 enacted level and \$2 million more than the House bill.
 - \$270.2 million for Juvenile Justice, which is \$18.7 million more than the FY 2015 level and \$83.7 million above the House bill.
- \$ 5.77 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$ 324.6 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level and \$596.3 million more than the House bill.
 - \$500.1 million for National Ocean Service operating expenses, which is \$19 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level and \$33.6 million more than the House bill. Increases above both FY 2015 and the House bill are provided for Coastal Science and Assessment, Coastal Zone Management Grants, and Marine Sanctuaries.
 - \$461.9 million for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, which is \$29 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level and \$52.2 million more than the House bill. In particular, climate research continues at its FY 15 level of \$158 million, \$30 million more than the House bill. Increases are provided for Weather and Air Chemistry Research and Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research.
 - \$988.8 million for National Weather Service operating expenses, which is \$34.7 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level and \$21.3 million more than the House bill.

\$1.37 billion for the Census Bureau, which is \$378.3 million more than the House bill, including funding to help ensure an efficient 2020 Census utilizing innovative and cost-effective enumeration practices.

- \$385 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is \$10 million more than FY 2015 level and \$85 million above the House bill.
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- \$8.49 billion for Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) operations, which is \$163.2 million more than the FY 2015 level and the same as the House bill.
- \$2.45 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which is \$51.5 million more than the FY 2015 level and \$29 million above the House bill.
- \$1.24 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), which is \$39 million above the FY 2015 level and the same as the House bill.
- \$6.95 billion for Federal Prison System operations, which is \$133.5 million more than the FY 2015 level and \$3 million less than the House bill.
- \$7.46 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is \$119.3 million more than FY 2015 and \$69.3 million above the House bill.
 - House report language cutting Geosciences and Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences funding at the National Science Foundation is replaced with language maintaining Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at the FY 2015 level.
- \$19.3 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$1.27 billion more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$755.9 million more than the House bill.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

- The Omnibus **does not include**:
 - House provision prohibiting funding to facilitate or promote exports to the Cuban military or intelligence service, its officers, or the immediate families of the officers.
 - House provision prohibiting funds from the Department of Justice to defend the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy in the pending court case.
 - House provision prohibiting funding to negotiate or finalize a trade agreement that includes provisions relating to L-1 visas.
 - House provision prohibiting Justice grant funding for so-called “sanctuary cities.”
 - House provision prohibiting funding for trade agreements establishing a limit on greenhouse gases.
 - House provision prohibiting funding for certain climate-focused studies, reports, and plans.
 - House provision prohibiting funding for implementation of the National Ocean Policy executive order.

- The Omnibus maintains current law related to firearms, and therefore **does not include:**
 - House proposal to make permanent the one-year provision restricting the federal government from prohibiting imports of curios and relics.
 - House proposal to make permanent the one-year provision restricting the federal government from requiring licenses for Canada gun exports less than \$500.
 - House proposal to make permanent the one-year provision restricting the federal government from denying shotgun imports on the grounds they are not suitable for “sporting purposes,” if such imports have not previously been denied.
 - House proposal to make permanent the one-year provision restricting the federal government from facilitating the transfer of a firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel (“Fast and Furious” provision).
 - House provision preventing the Department of Justice from requiring Federal firearms licensees to report on the sale of multiple long guns to the same person.
 - House provision restricting the federal government from treating ammunition as “armor piercing,” except for handgun ammunition.
 - House provision allowing funding to process applications for individual relief from firearms disabilities, a reversal of a funding prohibition that has been in place since 1993.
 - Democratic proposal to block firearms sales to individuals on terror watch lists.

DEFENSE

2015 enacted level, base:	\$492.9 billion
2015 enacted level, OCO:	\$64.0 billion
2016 House bill, base:	\$490.2 billion
2016 House bill, OCO:	\$88.4 billion
2016 Omnibus, base:	\$514.1 billion
2016 Omnibus, OCO:	\$58.6 billion

The Omnibus provides:

- \$129.2 billion in base for Military Personnel, \$6.5 billion more than the House bill and \$1.2 billion more than FY 2015.
- \$167.5 billion in base for Operation and Maintenance, \$5.3 billion more than the House bill and \$5.8 billion more than FY 2015.
- \$110.8 billion in base for Procurement, \$12.3 billion more than the House bill and \$17 billion more than FY 2015.
- \$69.8 billion in base for Research and Development, \$3.7 billion more than the House bill and \$6.1 billion more than FY 2015.
- \$288.3 million for sexual assault prevention and response programs, \$5 million more than the House bill and \$25 million more than the request.
- \$125 million for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Psychological Health research and \$282 million for cancer research, roughly the same as the House bill, \$407 million more than the request, and \$1.5 million more than FY 2015.
- \$26.7 million for the Defense Suicide Prevention Office, the same as the House bill, \$20 million more than the request, and \$3.6 million less than FY 2015.
- 1.3% pay raise for military personnel as proposed in the budget request and included in the FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act. The proposal excludes the additional 1% pay raise proposed by the House.
- \$30 million for Impact Aid for military connected schools, \$5 million more than the House bill, \$30 million more than the request, and \$5 million more than FY 2015; and an additional \$5 million for Impact Aid for children with disabilities, the same as the House bill, \$5 million more than the request, and equal to FY 2015.
- \$25 million for STARBASE, a STEM education program for fifth graders, the same as the House bill, \$25 million more than the request, and the same as FY 2015.
- \$500 million to improve Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities, the same as the House bill and \$500 million more than the request.
- \$250 million for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to incorporate small business developments into DoD programs, the same as the House bill, \$250 million more than the request, and \$25 million more than FY 2015.
- \$231.2 million for Formerly Used Defense Sites Environmental Restoration, \$2.5 million more than the House bill, \$27.5 million more than the request, and \$19.7 million less

than FY 2015; and an additional \$7.5 million more than the request for Navy Environmental Restoration.

- \$125 million more than the request for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program, \$65 million more than the House bill.
- \$250 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, \$50 million more than the House bill.
- \$715 million for the Iraq Train and Equip program, the same as the House bill and \$903 million less than FY 2015, and allows the Secretary to fund the Syria Train and Equip program through the \$1.1 billion Counterterrorism Partnership Fund.
- \$527.6 million for Israeli cooperative missile defense programs and tunnel detection, the same as the House bill, \$369.8 million more than the request, and \$92.2 million less than FY 2015.
- Does not include House bill language that would have made it more difficult to use alternative energy sources.

ENERGY & WATER

2015 enacted:	\$34.202 billion
2016 House bill:	\$35.402 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$37.185 billion

The Omnibus provides:

- \$2.1 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, which is \$404 million more than the House bill and \$136 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$5.35 billion for the Department of Energy Office of Science, which is \$250 million more than the House bill and \$279 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$291 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E), which \$11 million more than the House bill and the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$206 million for activities to modernize the electricity grid, which is \$19 million more than the House bill and \$59 million than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$6.2 billion for environmental cleanup activities, which is \$309 million more than the House bill and \$337 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$8.8 billion for Weapons Activities, which is \$134 million more than the House bill and \$615 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$1.94 billion for Nuclear Nonproliferation, which is \$22 million more than the House bill and \$299 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$1.4 billion for Naval Reactors, which is \$53 million more than the House bill and \$137 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$6.0 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$350 million more than the House bill and \$535 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
 - Of those funds, \$1.2 billion is for Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund projects, which is the same as the House bill and the target established by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA), and \$299 million more than the President’s request.
- \$1.3 billion for water resources projects within the Department of Interior, which is \$168 million more than the House bill and \$135 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$146 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission, which is \$51 million more than the House bill and \$56 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

- The Omnibus maintains language identical to FY2015 Appropriations law, prohibiting the Corps of Engineers from changing the definition of “fill material” for the duration of the fiscal year.

- The Omnibus **does not include** language from the House bill allowing firearms to be carried on all Corps of Engineers land.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision prohibiting the Corps of Engineers from clarifying the definition of navigable waters as directed by the Supreme Court of the United States.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House proposal regarding California's drought, which was opposed by California's senators.
- The Omnibus maintains current law prohibiting the Corps of Engineers from requiring permits for certain agricultural practices.

FINANCIAL SERVICES & GENERAL GOVERNMENT

2015 Total enacted level:	\$21.570 billion
2016 Committee mark:	\$20.250 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$23.24 billion

The Omnibus provides:

- \$11.9 billion for the Department of the Treasury, which is \$420 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$1.1 billion higher than the House-passed level.
- \$11.235 billion for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is \$290 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$1.1 billion higher than the House-passed level.
- \$6.8 billion for the Judiciary, which is \$80 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$100 million less than the House-passed level, due to re-estimates by the Judiciary.
- \$729.8 million for the District of Columbia, which is \$50.3 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$51.8 million more than the House-passed level.
- \$1.605 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which is \$105 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$105 million more than the House-passed level.
- \$871 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA), which is \$16.6 million less than the 2015 enacted level (as a result of reduced loan subsidy costs) and \$18.5 million higher than the House-passed level.
- \$691.8 million for the Executive Office of the President, which is \$3.5 million less than the 2015 enacted level and \$15.9 million more than the House-passed level.
- \$10.2 billion for the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), which is \$957.7 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$1.8 billion more than the House-passed level.
- \$9.6 million for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), which is \$400 thousand less than the 2015 enacted level and \$4.8 million higher than the House-passed level.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

The Omnibus **does not include:**

- Prohibiting funds to subsidize abortion services in connection with a multi-state plan offered under the Affordable Care Act exchanges negotiated by OPM.
- Prohibiting funds to implement the Affordable Care Act (ACA) individual mandate and prohibiting HHS transfers to IRS for ACA implementation.
- Prohibiting funds for the implementation or enforcement of the District of Columbia's Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act.
- Prohibiting the implementation of the net neutrality order until the current court cases are resolved.
- Prohibiting the FCC from regulating rates of either the broadband or wireless internet providers.

- Changing the process by which FCC passes regulations.
- Prohibiting funds to prevent a financial institution from engaging in commercial activities with entities producing or selling marijuana in states where it is legal.
- Prohibiting funds for the President to sign signing statements, executive orders, or Presidential Memoranda that abrogate legislation passed by the Congress.
- Prohibiting funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission to implement, finalize, or enforce the proposed rules on voluntary recalls and 6(b) public disclosures of information.
- Prohibiting funds that would allow any financial transactions with an entity owned or controlled by the Cuban military and intelligence agencies, any employee thereof, or any immediate family member of such employee to occur.
- Prohibiting travel to Cuba for educational exchanges not involving academic study pursuant to a degree program.
- Prohibiting the importation of property confiscated by the Cuban government.
- Provisions related to opening trade and travel with Cuba and report language on agricultural commodities sales.
- Making the budgets of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and the Office of Financial Research (OFR) subject to the appropriations process starting in FY 2017.
- A provision making it more difficult for the Financial Stability Oversight Council to designate nonbanks as systemically important financial institutions.
- Removing limits on party expenditures in public communications.
- Changing the management structure of the CFPB and forcing it to revisit its rules on arbitration.
- Prohibiting the Department from enforcing guidance for US positions on multilateral development banks engaging with developing countries on coal-fired power generation.
- The reauthorization of the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program (school vouchers), but does include changes to accreditation requirements for participating schools.

The Omnibus **includes**:

- Prohibiting funds from being used for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program except in the case of rape or incest or if the life of the mother is in danger, consistent with current law.
- Prohibiting federal or local District of Columbia funds from being used for abortion services except in the case of rape or incest or if the life of the mother is in danger, the same as current law.
- Prohibiting federal funds for needle exchange programs under certain conditions, the same as current law.
- Prohibiting federal funds to carry out District of Columbia laws to reduce penalties associated with schedule I substances; and prohibits both Federal and local District of Columbia funds to enact a law to legalize or reduce penalties associated with schedule I substances, the same as current law.

- Prohibiting funds for the IRS to finalize any regulation or other guidance to clarify the 501(c)(4) determination process during Fiscal Year 2016.
- Prohibiting the FCC from implementing its rule on joint sales agreements for 10 years.
- Prohibiting funds for healthcare, climate change, auto, and urban affairs 'czars,' consistent with current law.
- Prohibiting funds to require entities submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose campaign contributions, consistent with current law.
- Rescinding \$25 million from the mandatory SEC reserve fund, consistent with current law.
- Prohibiting funds in FY 16 from being used to finalize or implement the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.
- Clarifying the manner in which E.O. 13690, regarding flood risk management, will be implemented.
- Allowing the Treasury Department to provide financial planning and other technical assistance to the Puerto Rican government.

HOMELAND SECURITY

FY 2016 Budget Authority: \$40.96 billion
FY 2016 House Level \$39.33 billion
FY 2016 Budget Request: \$41.40 billion
FY2015 Enacted Level \$39.67 billion

*Does not include major disaster relief funding

The Omnibus provides:

- \$13.03 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which is \$451 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$59 million less than the House level.
- \$5.8 billion for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which is \$126.7 million less than the FY2015 enacted level and \$17.3 million more than the House level.
- \$7.44 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, which is \$211.3 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$207.5 million more than the House level.
- \$10.92 billion for the U.S. Coast Guard, which is \$880 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$805.9 million more than the House level.
- \$1.93 billion for the U.S. Secret Service, which is \$267.8 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$27.9 million more than the House level.
- \$3.1 billion for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, which is \$234.1 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$51 million more than the House level.
- \$4.62 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, not including funding for major disasters under the BCA adjustment. This is \$268.9 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$179.8 million more than the House level.
- \$2.54 billion for FEMA state and local grants and training, which is \$10 million more than the FY2015 funding level and the House funding level, and \$308.6 million more than the President's budget request, including:
 - \$100 million for Predisaster Mitigation, which is \$75 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and the House level.
 - \$190 million for Flood Mapping, which \$90 million more than the FY2015 enacted level and the House level.
- \$50 million in new funding to help state and local communities counter violent extremism and to help state and local law enforcement prepare for and respond to complex, coordinated terrorist attacks.
- \$100 million in new funding for DHS to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities of DHS IT systems.
- \$215 million to continue the consolidation of the DHS headquarters on the St. Elizabeths campus in southeast Washington, DC.
- Makes available up to \$10 million for Immigrant Integration grants through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

- The Omnibus continues the existing requirement to maintain 34,000 average daily detention beds.
- The Omnibus **includes** a House provision providing an exemption from the H-2B visa cap in fiscal year 2016 for workers who held H-2B visas in 2013, 2014, or 2015.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision related to the expanded Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans program.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision to eliminate ICE's discretion to release certain categories of detainees from custody, except for removal.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision intended to prohibit Americans from bringing back merchandise from Cuba.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision to prohibit the award of terrorism preparedness grants to states or political subdivisions of states that do not permit law enforcement officers to assist or cooperate with the enforcement of federal immigration law.
- The Omnibus **does not include** three House provisions related to ICE detainee access to abortion services.

INTERIOR & ENVIRONMENT

2015 enacted:	\$30.416 billion
2016 House bill:	\$30.170 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$32.159 billion

The 2016 Interior Appropriations bill would provide:

- \$8.139 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is equal to the 2015 enacted level and \$717.73 million above the House bill.
 - \$1.394 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which is \$55 million less than the 2015 enacted level and \$376 million more than the House bill.
 - \$863 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, which is \$44 million less than the 2015 enacted level and \$106 million more than the House bill.
- \$1.237 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, which is \$117 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$86 million more than the House bill.
- \$1.508 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$69 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$77 million more than the House bill.
- \$2.851 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$237 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$184 million more than the House bill.
- \$2.796 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is \$195 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$30 million more than the House bill.
- \$4.203 billion for Wildland Fire Management, which includes the 10-year average for fire costs. The bill does not include the Administration's request to fund 30% of firefighting costs through the existing disaster relief budget cap.
- \$2.455 billion for the U.S. Forest Service (non-fire), which is \$35 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$99 million more than the House bill.
- \$4.8 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is \$165 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$20 million more than the House bill.
- \$147.9 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is \$1.9 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$1.9 million more than the House bill.
- \$452 million in discretionary appropriations for Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), which in the recent past had been funded through mandatory spending.
- \$450 million is provided for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, an increase of \$144 million above the 2015 enacted level.
- Reauthorizes the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for one year.
- Reauthorizes the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission for one year.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

The Omnibus **does not include** the following policy riders:

- Prohibiting the use of funds for proposing, finalizing, implementing or enforcing new standards for existing and new sources of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Prohibiting EPA from implementing a final regulation clarifying the Federal jurisdiction of navigable waters under the Clean Water Act.
- Prohibiting EPA from ensuring mining companies are financially capable of cleaning up pollution that operations cause to the land and water.
- Prohibiting EPA from changing the way discharge of fill material is regulated.
- Prohibiting EPA from enforcing rule on safe removal and renovation of lead paint.
- Prohibiting funding to update and revise EPA's Ozone Standard.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to incorporate the social cost of carbon into any rulemaking or guidance.
- Requiring the EPA to treat air emissions from forest biomass activities as non-contributors of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Prohibiting funding for EPA to promulgate any rule or guidance that changes the status of any hydrofluorocarbon used as a refrigerant or in foam blowing agents, applications, or uses.
- Requiring EPA to treat air emissions from forest biomass as non-contributors in the atmosphere.
- Prohibiting funding for the development or revisions of regulations regarding imported ivory.
- Prohibiting funding to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule on Hydraulic Fracturing (Fracking) on Federal and Indian Lands.
- Prohibiting the Office of Surface Mining from developing or implementing the Stream Buffer Rule, which attempts to address the adverse impacts of mountaintop removal mining.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule on "Federal Acknowledgement of American Indian Tribes"
- Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to reissue final rules to delist wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes region that were overturned by a federal court and exempting those reissued rules from judicial review.
- Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to amend the interim rule on the northern long-eared bat to allow incidental take of bats for activities done in accordance with habitat conservation measures and to reopen the comment period on the interim rule for not less than 90 days.
- Prohibiting the Secretary of the Department of the Interior from implementing or enforcing the threatened species listing for the lesser prairie chicken.
- Requiring the Secretary of the Department of the Interior carry out a land exchange for the construction of the King Cove Road within the designated wilderness of the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge.

- Prohibiting the use of funds to carry out the National Oceans Policy developed under Executive Order 13547.
- Prohibiting funds for the Department of the Interior to prohibit the use of or access to federal land for hunting, fishing, or recreational access if such use or access was not prohibited as of January 1, 2013.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to carry out National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on considering climate change in NEPA reviews that was issued in December 2014.
- Requiring the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to make vacant grazing allotments available to grazing permittees impacted by drought or wildfire, without application of NEPA.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to require or request the transfer or relinquishment of any water right as a condition of a Forest Service or BLM permit.
- Provisions regarding the Confederate battle flag.

The Omnibus **includes** the following policy riders:

- Prohibiting funding for the Fish and Wildlife Service to write or issue a proposed rule to list the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act, consistent with current law.
- Prohibiting funding for EPA to regulate lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act or any other law, consistent with current law.

LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION

2015 enacted level*:	\$156.8 billion
2016 Committee mark:	\$153.1 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$162.1 billion

*Not including emergency funding for Ebola enacted in FY2015.

The Omnibus provides:

- \$32.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which is \$2 billion than the 2015 enacted level and \$900 million more than the House bill.
- \$7.2 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is \$308 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$168 million more than the House bill.
- \$3.8 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA), which is \$160 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$137 million more than the House bill.
- \$3.7 billion for CMS Program Management, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$649 million more than the House bill.
- \$2.3 billion for Ryan White HIV/AIDS Programs, which is \$4 million more than the 2015 enacted level and the House bill.
- \$2.8 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grants, which is \$326 million more than the 2015 enacted level and the House bill.
- \$108 million for Teen Pregnancy Prevention, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$98 million more than the House bill.
- \$210 million for CDC Tobacco Prevention, which is \$6.5 million less than the 2015 enacted level and \$105 million more than the House bill.
- \$835 million for Seniors' Nutrition programs, which is \$20 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$14 million more than the House bill.
- \$3.4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$25 million more than the House bill.
- \$9.2 billion for Head Start, which is \$570 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$378 million more than the House bill.
- \$22.5 billion for Pell Grants, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$370 million more than the House bill. When combined with mandatory funding, these discretionary funds will enable the maximum grant to increase to an estimated \$5,915, an increase of \$140 in the 2016-2017 school year.
- \$14.9 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, which is \$500 million more than the 2015 enacted level and the House bill.
- \$11.9 billion for Special Education state grants (IDEA), which is \$415 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$87 million less than the House bill.
- \$1.3 billion for Impact Aid, which is \$17 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$7 million more than the House bill.

- \$2.3 billion for Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$668 million more than the House bill.
- \$570 million for Aid for Institutional Development, which is \$40 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$26 million more than the House bill.
- \$2.7 billion for WIOA Job Training Formula Grant program, which is \$86 million more than the 2015 enacted level and the House bill.
- \$1.6 billion for worker protection agencies at the Department of Labor, which is \$3 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$39 million more than the House bill.
- \$445 million as an advance appropriation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and the House bill. An increase of \$40 million is provided for Television Interconnection in 2016, which is \$40 million more than the House bill.
- \$948 million for Unaccompanied Minor Children, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$130 million more than the House bill.
- \$1.1 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), which is \$40 million more than the 2015 enacted level and \$407 million more than the House bill.
- \$286 million for Title X Family Planning, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level and \$286 million more than the House bill.
- \$334 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which is \$34 million less than the 2015 enacted level and \$334 million more than the House bill.
- Funding levels for education grant programs, which were completely eliminated in the House bill:
 - \$450 million for School Improvement Grants, which received \$506 million in 2015.
 - \$250 million for Preschool Development Grants, which is the same as the FY 2015 enacted level.
 - \$120 million for Investing in Innovation, which is the same as the FY 2015 enacted level.
 - \$190 million for Striving Readers, which is \$30 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level.
 - \$153 million for Math and Science Partnerships, which is the same as the FY 2015 enacted level.

The Omnibus does not include new provisions attacking the Affordable Care Act

- The Omnibus continues a provision to prevent the CMS Program Management appropriation account from being used to support risk corridor payments.
- The Omnibus continues to rescind mandatory funding from the Independent Payment Advisory Board, which has never had any board members appointed to it.

The Omnibus does not include new policy provisions from the House bill, which would have:

- Blocked funding for Title X Family Planning programs.
- Blocked the Department of Education's Gainful Employment, Credit Hour, State Authorization and Teacher Preparation rules and the College Ratings System.
- Blocked funding for a "fiduciary responsibility" rule – a rule designed to ensure that financial advisers provide advice in the best interests of their clients, rather than advice that is lucrative for the adviser.
- Blocked the NLRB's Election rule, Joint Employer standard, and its ability to rule on the proper size of collective bargaining units.
- Added the text of H.R. 940, the Health Care Conscience Rights Act, which would have allowed an employer or health plan to refuse coverage of any service to which they have a religious or moral objection. It also would have permitted providers to refuse care and coverage of abortion – even in life-endangering situations.

The Omnibus includes policy provisions that will:

- Require the Department of Labor to accept private wage surveys in the H-2B program.
- Block the Department of Labor from enforcing the three-fourths guarantee and corresponding employment requirements and from conducting audits in the H-2B program.
- Exempt seasonal contractors offering recreational services or recreational equipment rental on federal land from Executive Order 13658.
- Exempt certain rural long-term care hospitals for one year from a revision in billing rates for treating patients with severe wounds.
- Block a change in reimbursement policy for breast cancer screening, mammography, and breast cancer prevention. The provision will ensure these procedures continue to be covered by insurers without a copay.
- Allow State or local public health departments to use federal funds for support services related to syringe exchange programs, as long as the federal funds do not purchase the syringes.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2015 Enacted level:	\$4.300 billion
2016 House bill:	\$4.295 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$4.363 billion

The Omnibus provides:

- \$1.18 billion for the U.S. House of Representatives, which is the same as the level provided in the House bill and the FY2015 enacted level.
 - Within that total, Members' Representational Allowances and Committees are funded at the 2015 enacted level.
- \$375 million for the Capitol Police, which is \$6 million more than the House bill and \$27 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$46.5 million for the Congressional Budget Office, which is \$770 thousand less than the House bill and \$800 thousand more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$612.9 million for the Architect of the Capitol, which is \$36.5 million more than the House bill and \$12.6 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$599.9 million for the Library of Congress, which is \$8.5 million more than the House bill and \$9 million than the FY2015 enacted level.
 - Within that total, \$58.9 million is provided for the Copyright Office, which is \$1.9 million more than the House bill and \$4.6 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$117 million for the Government Publishing Office, which is \$6.8 million more than the House bill and \$3 million less than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$531 million for the Government Accountability Office, which is \$9 million more than the House bill and \$9 million more than the FY2015 enacted level.
- \$5.6 million for the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund, which is \$5.6 million more than the House bill and \$100 thousand less than the FY2015 enacted level.

The Omnibus includes a provision designating Dr. James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress Emeritus.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS

2016 Omnibus (base):	\$79.869 billion
2016 House bill (base):	\$76.057 billion
2016 House bill (OCO):	\$532 million
2015 Enacted (base):	\$71.808 billion
2015 Enacted (OCO):	\$221 million

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION: \$8.171 billion is provided for Military Construction programs, which \$1.613 billion more than the FY2015 enacted level and \$1.02 billion more than the 2016 House bill.

- The total funding for Reserve Components is \$550.669 million, which is \$124.1 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level and \$39.1 million more than the House bill.
- Family Housing construction is provided \$1.404 billion, which is \$214 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level and \$8.9 million below the House bill as the Department of Army provided some cost savings due to cancelations of certain projects.
- The BRAC account is provided \$266.334 million, which is \$15 million more than the House bill and \$15 million above the fiscal year 2016 request.

VETERANS AFFAIRS: \$71.414 billion in discretionary funding is provided for veterans' services, which is \$6.4 billion than the 2015 enacted level and \$1.312 billion more than the 2016 request.

- As authorized by Congress in 2009, the VA medical services accounts are provided funding one year in advance. The Omnibus includes an additional \$2.369 billion for the Medical Services account and \$105 million for Medical Facilities for fiscal year 2016. This funding is in addition to the FY 2016 advance appropriation provided in the FY 2015 law. This amount is \$1.5 billion more than the House bill provided for the current year request.
- Of the additional funds included for fiscal year 2016, \$1.5 billion is dedicated for the treatment of Hepatitis C within the VA system, an additional \$50 million is included for the Caregiver Program, and an addition \$15 million is included for mobile Vet Centers.
- The Omnibus provides \$630.7 million for Medical and Prosthetic Research, which is \$41.8 million above the FY 2015 enacted level and \$8.9 million more than the House bill.
- The Committee recommendation provides \$1.243 billion for Construction, Major Projects, which is \$682 million than the FY 2015 enacted level and the House bill. In addition, the Omnibus includes an additional \$100 million above the President's budget request for Army Corps management fees. The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision shifting responsibility from Congress to the VA to decide which projects would be funded and which would not.

Other VA Issues:

- **Electronic Health Records:** Like the FY 2015 Appropriations law, the Omnibus includes language requiring the VA to provide information on the VistA Evolution system before release of 75 percent of the funding provided.
- **Disability Claims Backlog:** The Omnibus continues monthly reporting requirements from regional offices on disability claims processing performance and quality reports on remediation efforts at the poorest performing regional offices.
- **Construction Funding:** To enhance oversight on VA's facility construction efforts:
 - The agreement fences \$649 million for construction until the VA enters into an agreement with a non-Department of Veterans Affairs Federal entity to serve as the design and/or construction agent for each major construction project with a total estimated cost of \$100 million or above. The requirement to contract for an outside agent for major construction projects was also mandated in Section 502 of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-58), enacted on September 30, 2015.
 - In addition with the involvement of an outside non-VA government entity managing VA's large-scale construction projects, the VA is instructed to include additional information in its future budget requests. The format for this information will be developed with the input of the future managing agent, and should resemble the format of the DOD Form 1391 and include all information from that form that is relevant to a VA project.
 - No funding greater than \$5m may be reprogrammed between construction accounts without approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;
 - Any change to the scope of a construction project is prohibited without the approval of the Committees; and
 - VA must report any bid savings of \$5m or more on projects as soon as they are identified.

STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

2015 Total enacted level: **\$49.27 billion** (not including \$2.526B in emergency Ebola funding)
2016 Committee mark: **\$47.83 billion**
2016 Omnibus: **\$52.67 billion**

The Omnibus provides:

- \$14.9 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which is \$7.56 billion more than the FY2016 Committee mark and \$5.6 billion more than the FY2015 level.
- \$8.18 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) which is \$818 million more than the FY2016 Committee mark and \$419 million less than the Administration's request. This is also \$372.7 million more than FY2015.
- \$5.6 billion for the protection of diplomatic missions, embassies, and personnel, which is the same as the 2016 Committee mark and the Administration's request, and \$180 million more than FY2015.
 - \$2.22 billion for Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance (ESCM), which is \$1.8 million more than the Administration's request and the 2016 Committee mark but \$102 million less than the FY2015 level.
- \$8.5 billion for Global Health (GHP), which is \$49.5 million more than the FY2016 Committee mark and FY2015 level and \$322 million more than the Administration's request.
- \$2.78 billion for Development Assistance (DA), which is \$274 million more than the FY2016 Committee mark and the FY2015 level but \$218 million less than the Administration's request.
- \$4.32 billion for Economic Support Fund (ESF), which is \$395 million more than the FY2016 Committee mark, \$1.8 billion less than the Administration's request, and \$428 million less than the FY2015 level.
- The Omnibus re-establishes the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account with a total of \$929.7 million. The account includes programs that were requested under Economic Support Fund and contributes to the decrease in ESF.
- \$6 billion for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), which is \$125 million more than the FY2016 Committee mark, \$219 million more than the Administration's request and \$145 million more than the FY2015 level.
- \$1.28 billion for USAID Operating Expenses (OE), which is \$160 million more than the FY2016 Committee mark, \$142 million less than the Administration's request and \$66.6 million more than the FY2015 level.
- \$901 million for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which is \$1.5 million more than the FY2015 level and FY2016 Committee mark and \$349 million below the Administration's request.
- \$5.9 billion in total funding for humanitarian assistance accounts, which is \$899 million more than the FY2015 level and the FY2016 Committee mark and \$1.66 billion more than the Administration's request.
- \$575 million for bilateral family planning, which is equal to the 2015 enacted level.

- \$410 million for Peace Corps, which is \$30.5 million more than the 2015 Committee mark and the FY2015 level and equal to the Administration's request.

Outcome of Riders and Policy Provisions

- The Omnibus **does not include** a House policy rider codifying the "Global Gag Rule," which prohibits non-governmental organizations (NGOs) receiving federal funds from providing women information about the full range of health services.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House policy rider prohibiting U.S. contributions to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Funding for UNFPA is \$32.5 million, which is \$2.5 million less than the 2015 enacted level, and IPCC is \$10 million.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a politically-motivated withholding regarding the Department of State email system, but does include appropriate transparency and records management directives.
- The Omnibus **does not** lift the cap on U.S. assessments for international peacekeeping missions, but does fund at the prior year level of 27.14% and allows the use of credits to meet the full assessment.
- The Omnibus **includes** the 2010 IMF quota reform as well as new reporting requirements.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2015 enacted level:	\$53.8 billion
2016 Committee mark:	\$55.3 billion
2016 Omnibus:	\$57.3 billion

The Omnibus provides:

- \$16.3 billion for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which is \$563 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$426 million more than the House bill, and \$445 million above the President's budget request.
- \$500 million for National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER), which is equal to the 2015 enacted level, \$400 million more than the House bill, and \$750 million below the President's budget request.
- \$2.2 billion for Capital Investment Grants, which is \$57 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$256 million more than the House bill, and \$1.1 billion below the President's budget request.
- \$1.39 billion for Amtrak capital and operating expenses, which freezes funding at the 2015 enacted level, \$242 million more than the House bill, and \$1.06 billion below the President's budget request.
- \$50 million for Railroad Safety Grants, \$25 million for rail infrastructure improvements and \$25 million for positive train control grants.
- \$869 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is \$39 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$30 million more than the House bill, and \$39 million below the President's budget request.
- \$17.7 billion for Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is \$195 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$470 million below the House bill, and \$652 million below the President's budget request, and is sufficient to meet expected need based on updated estimates.
- \$60 million for HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH), which is \$15 million below the 2015 enacted level, \$60 million more than the House bill, and \$60 million more than the President's budget request.
- \$10.4 billion for Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is \$885 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$99 million below the House bill, and \$140 million below the President's budget request, and is sufficient to meet expected need based on updated estimates.
- \$4.5 billion for Public Housing Operating Fund, which is \$60 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$60 million more than the House bill, and \$70 million below the President's budget request.
- \$1.9 billion for Public Housing Capital Fund, which \$25 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$219 million more than the House bill, and \$50 million below the President's budget request.
- \$125 million for Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, which is \$45 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$105 million more than the House bill, and \$125 million below the President's budget request.

- \$3 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is equal to the 2015 enacted level, the same level as the House bill, and \$200 million more than the President's budget request.
- \$950 million for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is \$50 million more than the 2015 enacted level, \$50 million more than the House bill, and \$110 million below the President's budget request.
- \$335 million for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS, which is \$5 million more than the 2015 enacted level, the same level as the House bill, and \$3 million more than the President's budget request.
- \$110 million for Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, which is the same as the 2015 enacted level, \$35 million more than the House bill, and \$10 million below the President's budget request.
- \$300 million for flooding disasters that occurred in calendar year 2015.

Policy Provisions

- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision allowing twin 33-foot tractor trailers on the National Highway System.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House prohibition on the Department of Transportation issuing rules to increase minimum insurance requirements for motor carriers.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision exempting Texas and Arkansas from federal truck weight standards. However the Omnibus **does include** an exemption from federal truck weight standards for Idaho, Maine, Vermont, and Kansas.
- The Omnibus **includes** an extension of an existing suspension of portions of the Department of Transportation's Hours of Service regulations, which require minimum levels of rest for commercial truck drivers.
- The Omnibus **does not include** two funding prohibitions related to California high speed rail.
- The Omnibus **does not include** three House funding prohibitions related to the Fair Housing Act.
- The Omnibus **does not include** a House provision that would repurpose funds from the Housing Trust Fund.
- The Omnibus **does not include** two House funding prohibitions related to travel to Cuba by ship or scheduled air service.