

## Summary of the Fiscal Year 2017 Omnibus Appropriations Act

The FY2017 Omnibus bill provides a total of \$1.1 trillion in discretionary budget authority, which includes \$15 billion in additional defense spending and \$1.2 billion for border security.

### **The Omnibus does include:**

- Reinstatement of year-round Pell Grants
- \$2 billion increase in funding for the National Institutes of Health, or 6.2% above FY2016
- \$50 million increase for the Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative
- \$48 million increase for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)
- \$15 million increase for the Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)
- \$8.7 million increase for the National Science Foundation
- \$2 million in additional funding each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities

### **The Omnibus does not include:**

- President Trump's request to cut FY2017 non-defense budget authority by \$18 billion
- President Trump's request for funding to construct a wall on the U.S.-Mexico border
- A policy rider that would restrict 'sanctuary cities' from receiving federal grants

### **Key federal programs in the Omnibus bill:**

#### Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations

- \$3.37 billion for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is \$62.1 million above the FY 2016 enacted level.
  - \$517.4 million for National Ocean Service operating expenses, which is \$17.3 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level. Increases above FY 2016 are also provided for Coastal Science and Assessment, and Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.
  - \$477.7 million for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, which is \$15.8 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level. In particular, climate research continues at its FY 2016 level of \$158 million, which is \$30 million more than the House bill. Increases are provided for Weather and Air Chemistry Research and Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research.
- \$7.47 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is \$8.7 million more than FY 2016 and \$66 million above the House bill.
- \$19.65 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$368.3 million more than the FY2016 enacted level.

#### Defense Appropriations

- For Research and Development, \$72.3 billion for base requirements, which is \$2.5 billion more than the FY2016 enacted level, and \$406.7 billion for OCO requirements.
- \$6.734 billion for cyberspace operations, which is \$992 million more than the FY2016 enacted level.
- \$1.014 billion for Congressionally directed medical research programs.

#### Energy & Water Appropriations

- \$2.1 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, which is \$265 million more than the House bill and \$17 million more than the FY2016 enacted level.
- \$5.39 billion for the Department of Energy Office of Science, which is \$8 million less than the House bill and \$41.8 million more than the FY2016 enacted level.
- \$306 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E), which is the same as the House bill and \$15 more than the FY2016 enacted level.
- \$230 million for activities to modernize the electricity grid, which is \$5 million more than the House bill and \$24 million more than the FY2016 enacted level.

#### Homeland Security Appropriations

- 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 House bill included a prohibition on implementing any of President Obama’s executive actions to expand the existing Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and the proposed Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents program.
- Makes available up to \$10 million for Immigrant Citizenship and Integration grants through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and authorizes USCIS to accept donations to supplement this funding.

#### Interior & Environment Appropriations

- \$150 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is \$2 million more than the FY 2016 enacted level and equal to the House bill level.
- \$8.058 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is \$81 million below the 2016 enacted level and \$190 million above the House bill.
- EPA’s Office of Science and Technology is funded at \$706 million, a \$29 million reduction from the FY 2016 enacted level.

#### Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations

- \$34.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which is \$2 billion more than the 2016 enacted level and \$750 million more than the House bill. This amount is \$3.2 billion more than the Trump Administration proposed for 2017 and \$7.8 billion more than it proposed for 2018.
- \$22.5 billion for Pell Grants, which is the same as the 2016 enacted level. When combined with mandatory funding, these discretionary funds enable the maximum grant to increase to \$5,920, an increase of \$105 in the 2017-2018 school year. The bill reinstates year-round or summer Pell grants, which is estimated to provide one million students an additional Pell grant of, on average, \$1,650. The bill also rescinds \$1.31 billion in surplus funding, the same amount as proposed by the House and allows a surplus of \$6.2 billion to carry over to FY2018. Note – the Department of Education is directed to issue guidance on year-round Pell Grants no later than July 1, 2017.
- \$7.2 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is \$13 million less than the 2016 enacted level and \$619 million less than the House bill.
- The following programs are funded at the same levels as in FY 2016:
  - Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), \$733 million;
  - Federal Work-Study, \$990 million
  - Title VI, International Education, \$72 million
- \$950 million for TRIO, which is \$50 million more than the 2016 enacted level and \$10 million less than the House bill.

- \$340 million for GEAR UP, which is \$17 million more than the 2016 enacted level and \$5 million less than the House bill.
- The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) is funded at \$231 million, which is \$1 million more than the 2016 enacted level.
- \$279 million for the Veterans Employment Training Program, an increase of \$8 million over the 2016 enacted level and \$6.5 million below the House. The increase includes \$7 million for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program.
- The Omnibus bill includes funding for workforce training for nurses and physicians who practice in underserved areas.
- The Omnibus includes policy provisions that will continue to 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.

#### Transportation and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations

- \$3 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is equal to the FY2016 enacted level.

#### **UC Advocacy Updates**

- In March, President Napolitano sent UC's FY2018 Appropriations Priorities to all Members of the California Congressional delegation. The document serves as UC's roadmap for the FY2018 budget and appropriations process (*see attached*).
- In April, UCOP launched a [call-to-action campaign](#) which provided advocates with an opportunity to reach out to their Members of Congress to express their support for federal investment in research. UC advocates sent more than 10,000 messages to Congress through the UC Advocacy Network ([UCAN](#)), urging Members to support robust investment in federal research.
- On May 12, the UC Federal Government Relations team sent a message to Members of the California Congressional delegation that voted in favor of the FY 2017 omnibus appropriations legislation thanking them for their vote.