



# COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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DAVE OBEY, CHAIRMAN

## Summary of the Joint Resolution

### OVERVIEW

The Joint Funding Resolution totals \$463.5 billion, the amount remaining under the Republican budget resolution for the current fiscal year.

Most programs are funded at FY 2006 levels with increases to cover the cost of pay increases. Necessary additions are made to maintain staffing levels, avoid furloughs, and generally meet increased costs or workloads for agencies, most notably: the Department of Justice, the Judiciary, the Social Security Administration, the FAA (including air traffic control), International peacekeeping operations, the Indian Health Service, the Food & Drug Administration, and the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service.

The bill is organized according to the subcommittee structure of last year.

The Committee cut over 60 programs below FY 2006 levels and rescinded unobligated balances, providing roughly \$10 billion in savings that were used to address critical investment needs.

### *Significant New Investments Over 06 for High Priority Needs*

#### Department of Veterans Affairs

- Veterans Healthcare: \$32.3 billion, an increase of \$3.6 billion above the 06 funding level (or \$4.8 billion if you exclude 06 emergency spending) to provide service for an anticipated increase of at least 325,000 patients and to meet rising healthcare costs.

#### Department of Defense

- Defense Health Programs: \$21.2 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion to provide care for service members and their families – including treating service members wounded in action in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Basic Allowance for Housing: \$13.4 billion, an increase of \$500 million, to provide a down payment towards the funding shortfall caused by higher housing rates.
- Base Realignment and Closure: \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$1 billion to begin work on highest priority projects.

## Crime and Law Enforcement

- Federal Bureau of Investigation: \$6 billion, an increase of \$216.6 million to fully fund 31,359 positions, including 12,213 agents and 2,577 Intelligence Analysts – doubling the number of Intelligence Analysts since September 11<sup>th</sup>. This includes \$100 million to proceed with Sentinel, the FBI's plan to move from paper-based case management to electronic data sharing. The bill also includes \$147.4 million for counter-terrorism and intelligence infrastructure.
- Federal Prison System Buildings and Facilities: \$432 million, an increase of \$343 million to construct new prisons and to provide additional planning and design money for future construction to reduce prison crowding and increase the safety of inmates and prison personnel.
- DOJ State and Local Law Enforcement and COPS: \$520 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Formula Grants, an increase of \$109 million and \$542 million for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), an increase of \$70 million. Together these increases are the first step in reversing the drastic cuts to state and local law enforcement programs made since the Bush Administration came into office in 2001.

## Department of Education

- Pell Grants: \$13.6 billion, an increase of \$615.4 million to increase the maximum Pell grant by \$260 to \$4,310. This increase – the first in 4 years – will help over 5.3 million students pay rising college expenses.
- Special Education: \$10.7 billion for IDEA Part B state grants, an increase of \$200 million to help school districts serve 6.9 million children with disabilities.
- Title I K-12 Grants: \$12.8 billion, an increase of \$125 million to provide approximately 38,000 additional low-income children performing below grade level with intensive reading and math instruction. This would reverse the decline since 2005 in Title 1 support for elementary and secondary schools – at a time of record enrollments (55 million students in 2006) and pressures for more accountability from No Child Left Behind requirements.
- Title I School Improvement Fund: \$125 million for this new program to target assistance to the 6,700 schools that failed to meet No Child Left Behind requirements in the 2005-2006 school year, enabling them to implement improvement activities, such as teacher training, tutoring programs, and curriculum upgrades. The Education Department reports that 80% of high-poverty districts cannot afford these improvements.
- Head Start: \$6.9 billion, an increase of \$103.7 million to help prevent a drop in Head Start enrollments. Since 2002, Head Start has been cut by 11 percent in real terms, which has forced centers across the country to cut hours, transportation, and educational instruction in order to sustain enrollments.

## Public Health Programs

- Community Health Centers: \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$206.9 million to finance over 300 new or expanded health centers, serving an estimated 1.2 million new patients. Within this total, \$25 million will provide additional funding to existing health centers in order to maintain critical health services.
- Ryan White CARE Grants: \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$75.8 million to bring it to the authorized level.

## Scientific Research

- National Institutes of Health: \$28.9 billion, an increase of \$619.5 million to reverse a projected decline in new NIH research project awards and support an additional 500 research project grants, 1,500 first time investigators, and expand funding for high risk and high impact research.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology Innovation Programs: \$50 million in new funding for physical science research and lab support for nanotechnology and neutron research.
- National Science Foundation. \$4.7 billion, an increase of \$335 million in the National Science Foundation's research account to fund Innovation Programs. This increase is a down-payment towards enhancing U.S. global competitiveness by investing in basic science research.
- Department of Energy, Office of Science: \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$200 million to support research including new energy technologies such as improved conversion of cellulosic biomass to biofuels.
- Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources: \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$300 million to accelerate research and development activities for renewable energy and energy efficiency programs.

## Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Section 8 Tenant-Based Program: \$15.9 billion, an increase of \$502 million to allow HUD to renew 70,000 housing vouchers currently in use by individuals and families.
- Section 8 Project-Based Program: \$5.9 billion, an increase of \$939 million to allow HUD to renew 157,000 housing vouchers currently in use by individuals and families.
- Public Housing Operating Fund: \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$300 million to allow Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to address critical operating needs after last year's energy hikes saddled PHAs with \$287 million in unexpected utility costs. This increase will help to restore staff levels, maintenance activities, elderly service coordinators, security officers and equipment. HUD is currently funding PHAs at 76% of their authorized operating fund levels. This increase is still \$672 million short of the total estimated need of \$4.5 billion.

## Interior and the Environment

- Clean Water State Revolving Fund: \$1 billion, an increase of \$197.1 million, but still \$266 million below the level provided in FY 2004. The revolving fund is distributed by formula and will fund additional water and wastewater infrastructure projects in every state.
- Indian Health Service: \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$125 million to fund patient care and prevent significant reductions in clinical services.
- Operational shortfalls for parks, refuges, forests and other public lands: an increase of \$100 million for visitor services, maintenance and other costs at the public land management agencies which have been forced to significantly cut back on visitor services in recent years. The shortfall at the Park Service alone has been estimated at nearly \$600 million.
- USDA Forest Service/Wildland fire management: \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$70 million. Without these additional amounts, the agency would likely have to borrow funds from other critical Forest Service program areas in order to meet the cost of the Summer 2007 fire season.

#### Global Health

- Global HIV/AIDS funding: \$4.5 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion to expand efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, and TB programs including in the 15 focus countries and the multilateral efforts through the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. This includes: \$3.2 billion from the State Department's Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account; \$712 million from the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund account at USAID; and \$ 494 million for CDC and NIH Global HIV/AIDS activities. Of these amounts, \$724 million is for the US contribution to the Global Fund, \$625 million from State/USAID and \$99 million from HHS.
- United States Agency for International Development Malaria Programs: \$248 million, an increase of \$149 million to allow the Agency to expand its bilateral global malaria initiative activities from the current 3 countries to 7. Country programs expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets, promote and support effective malaria treatment through the use of proven combination therapies; and increase prevention efforts targeted to pregnant women.

#### *Other Actions*

##### Transportation Guarantees

- Federal Highway Administration: the Federal-aid highway program is fully funded at the level guaranteed in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) by providing an obligation limitation of \$39.1 billion for FY 2007, \$3.5 billion over the FY 2006 enacted level.
- Federal Transit Administration: \$8.97 billion for federal transit programs, an increase of \$470 million to meet the transit funding guarantees as required by SAFETEA-LU.

Department of Housing and Urban Development: Section 8 Formula

- Language is included to change the funding formula for the Section 8 Tenant-Based Program. The current formula is based on information from 2004 that is out of date and results in some Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) getting more money than they can spend while others have less than they need. This provision would correct that problem by directing HUD to use the most recent 12-month leasing and cost data. Last week HUD announced that a similar provision would be included in their 2008 budget request to be implemented in 2009. By including the language now, 2007 funds will be put to their intended use – funding housing units for low-income families and individuals rather than sitting unspent.

#### Amtrak

- Funding for Amtrak is maintained at the 2006 level of \$1.294 billion.

#### *Earmarks*

The joint funding resolution explicitly eliminates earmarks in both the 2006 bill and report to honor the commitment to put a moratorium on earmarking until a reformed process was put in place.

Title I, Section 112 states:

*Any language specifying an earmark in a committee report or statement of managers accompanying an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2006 shall have no legal effect with respect to funds appropriated by this division.*

Unfortunately, many worthy earmarks are not funded including: Boys and Girls Clubs, America's Promise and the Thousand Points of Light Foundation.

The resolution will, however, continue to help state and local governments meet the needs of their communities by providing funding for grants through authorized discretionary and formula programs including: Corps of Engineers programs, Military Construction, Department of Energy science programs, Agricultural Research Service operations, and the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) at USDA.