

House Appropriations Committee

Chairman Hal Rogers

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Summary: Fiscal Year 2012 Final Consolidated Appropriations Bill

The House will vote this week on three bills as part of the final Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriations bill package (House Report 112-331, H.R. 3672, and H. Con. Res. 94).

This package of legislation provides critical funds for national security, one of the most basic responsibilities of the federal government. This includes funding for our multiple-fronted military engagements, resources to advance the safety and success of our troops on the ground, benefits and programs for our veterans and active military and their families, and homeland security efforts to protect our borders and our communities.

The legislation also prevents a potential government shutdown and supports important domestic programs and services the American people rely on, while making hard but necessary cuts to help reduce the nation's deficit. In addition, the bill includes several significant policy items to help rein in government overreach and put our economy on more stable footing.

When all FY 2012 Appropriations legislation is complete, Congress will have cut discretionary spending for two straight years in a row – the first time this has occurred in modern history. In fact, the enactment of the final Appropriations legislation will mark a savings of nearly \$31 billion in total discretionary spending compared to last year's level and a savings of \$95 billion compared to FY 2010 – the last year Democrats controlled Congress.

The final FY 2012 Appropriations bill package includes:

- 1.) A conference report (House Report 112-331) that contains FY 2012 funding for federal agencies under the remaining nine Appropriations bills, including: Defense, Energy and Water, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Interior/Environment, Labor/Health and Human Services/Education, the Legislative Branch, Military Construction/Veterans Affairs, and State/Foreign Operations;
- 2.) A bill (H.R. 3672) that provides funding for disaster aid and recovery assistance;
- 3.) A bill (H. Con. Res. 94) that contains offsets for the disaster funding.

First Bill Summary (House Report 112-331)

Composition – The first bill contains FY 2012 funding for federal agencies under the remaining nine Appropriations bills, including: Defense, Energy and Water, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Interior/Environment, Labor/Health and Human Services/Education, the Legislative Branch, Military Construction/Veterans Affairs, and State/Foreign Operations.

Overall Funding Levels – The legislation fulfills the Republican commitment to cut spending below previous years' levels to help reduce our deficit and get the nation's finances back on track.

This legislation upholds the overall regular (base) discretionary level of \$1.043 trillion as agreed to in the Budget Control Act (BCA). When combined with the previous “minibus” Appropriations bill enacted in November, total discretionary funding for FY 2012 will equal \$1.043 trillion – \$7 billion less than last year's level of \$1.050 trillion and \$98 billion less than the President's request.

Alone, this nine-bill report includes a total of \$915 billion in regular security and non-security discretionary funding – \$6 billion below last year's (FY 2011) level for these same agencies, and more than \$70 billion below the President's requested levels.

Defense – The bill provides essential funding to support our troops and war efforts, and provides adequate resources needed for a strong, capable, and well-prepared national defense. In total, the bill provides the Department of Defense (DOD) with \$518.1 billion in regular discretionary funding – an increase of \$5.1 billion over last year's level and a reduction of \$20.8 billion below the President's request. In addition, the bill includes \$115 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

- **Ongoing Military Operations** – The bill contains \$115.1 billion – \$2.8 billion below the President's request and \$43 billion below last year – for ongoing military operations. This provides critical resources for our troops in the field, including funding for personnel requirements, operational needs, and maintenance of facilities and equipment. This funding is critical to the success of U.S. war efforts and military engagements abroad.
- **Military Personnel and Pay** – The legislation includes \$131.1 billion – \$4.4 billion more than last year's level – to provide for 1,422,600 active duty troops and 847,100 reserves. The bill also includes a 1.6% pay raise for the military as requested by the President.
- **Defense Health and Military Family Programs** – The bill contains \$32.5 billion – \$1.1 billion above last year's level and \$283 million above the request – for Defense health programs to provide care for our troops and military families. This includes critical medical research on combat-related illnesses and injuries, including in areas such as brain trauma, cancer, psychological health, hemorrhage control, and prosthetic research.
- **Operations and Maintenance** – Included in the legislation is \$163.1 billion for operations and maintenance – \$7.7 billion below the request and \$2.5 billion below current enacted levels. This includes essential funding for military equipment and facility maintenance, base operation costs, and key readiness programs to prepare our troops for combat operations and peace-time missions such as flight time and battle training.

- **Research and Development** – The bill contains \$72.4 billion – \$2.5 billion below last year’s level and \$2.9 billion below the President’s request – for research, development, testing, and evaluation of new technologies. This funding for basic and applied science research helps advance the safety and success of current and future military operations, and helps prepare our forces with the systems and equipment necessary to meet potential challenges down the road.
- **Equipment Procurement** – The legislation provides a total of \$104.6 billion – \$2.5 billion above last year and \$9.8 billion below the President’s request – for new equipment and upgrades to ensure that our military forces have the platforms, weapons, and other equipment they need to train, maintain military infrastructure, and conduct successful operations.
- **Other Provisions** –
 - **Guantanamo Bay** – The legislation prohibits funding for transfers of Guantanamo detainees to the U.S. or its territories, prohibits funding to modify any facility in the U.S. to house detainees, and places conditions on the release of detainees to other countries. These provisions are consistent with the Defense Authorization bill, and similar to language contained in the FY 2011 Defense Appropriations legislation.

Energy and Water – The total funding level for Energy and Water programs equals \$32 billion – \$328 million over last year’s level and \$4.5 billion lower than the President’s request. Within these funds, priority was given to programs that support the nation’s security and economic competitiveness. In total, security-related programs in this section receive an increase of \$478 million, while non-security activities are decreased by \$150 million compared to last year’s level.

- **Nuclear Security** – The bill will provide a total of \$11 billion – \$505 million above last year’s level – for DOE’s nuclear security programs, including Weapons Activities, Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors. Within this total, the legislation includes \$7.2 billion to sustain the nation’s nuclear weapons stockpile – an increase of \$338 million over last year’s level. The funding promotes critical investments to modernize the nation’s nuclear weapons stockpile and its supporting infrastructure in order to maintain our military readiness and ensure safe operations.
- **Energy Programs** – The bill will provide funding for energy programs that help create U.S. jobs and promote the nation’s energy independence, including \$1.8 billion – the same as last year’s level – for programs to help lower the cost of renewable energy technologies and to develop new technology. The bill also includes \$769 million – \$43 million above last year’s level – for nuclear energy research and development for the next generation of safe, economically beneficial nuclear power options, including a new program to advance small modular reactors.

In addition, the legislation provides \$534 million – \$81 million above the request – for research and development to advance coal, natural gas, and other fossil energy power generation technologies that produce more than 70% of the nation’s current electricity.

- **Science Research** – The bill includes \$4.9 billion for science research, an increase of \$46 million above last year’s level. This funding will help strengthen the nation’s science and technology innovation by supporting basic energy research, development of high performance computing systems, and research into the next generation of clean energy sources.

- **Environmental Management** – Included in the legislation is \$5.7 billion for environmental management activities – an increase of \$31 million above last year’s level. This includes \$5 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup to remediate safely sites contaminated by previous nuclear weapons production.
- **Army Corps of Engineers** – The Army Corps of Engineers is funded at \$5 billion, an increase of \$145 million above last year’s level and \$429 million above the budget request. This funding will help advance American competitiveness and export ability by providing \$1.8 billion for navigation projects and studies. The bill also provides resources to advance public health and safety by funding flood and coastal storm damage reduction at \$1.66 billion – including \$437 million for critical dam safety improvements.
- **Other Provisions** – Other policy provisions in the legislation include:
 - A provision halting new light bulb efficiency standards;
 - A provision requiring new DOE hires to be verified through the “E-Verify” program;
 - A rejection of a Senate provision requiring energy efficiency regulation for TVs and set-top boxes;
 - A rejection of a Senate provision changing rules on how states set electricity prices;
 - Provisions preventing funds for federal contracts if the recipient has been convicted of a felony or if the recipient has unpaid federal tax liabilities; and
 - A termination of \$181 million in funding for certain DOE loan guarantees, including terminating the program that granted funds to the failed company Solyndra.

Financial Services – The report contains \$21.5 billion for agencies and programs within the Financial Services category. This total is \$222 million below last year’s level and \$4.2 billion below the President’s request.

- **Department of the Treasury** – The bill includes \$12.2 billion for the Treasury Department, which is \$882 million below last year’s level and nearly \$2 billion below the President’s request. Within this total, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will receive \$11.8 billion – \$305 million below last year and \$1.5 billion below the President’s request. The bill does not include any of the President’s requested increases for the IRS to implement Obamacare.
- **Executive Office of the President (EOP)** – The legislation contains \$659 million for the EOP – a reduction of \$47 million below last year and \$81 million below the President’s request.
- **Judiciary** – Included in the bill is \$6.5 billion for the Federal Courts, which is \$55 million over last year’s level and \$324 million below the President’s request. This funding level will provide necessary funds for court security, Supreme Court police, juror fees, operations of Court and probation/pretrial offices and defender services.
- **District of Columbia** – The bill contains a \$665.6 million federal payment to the District of Columbia – \$33 million less than last year’s level and \$51 million less than the request. The bill also includes \$60 million – the full authorized level – for the SOAR Act, which includes the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship program.
- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** – Included in the bill is \$1.3 billion for the SEC – \$136 million over last year’s level and \$86 million below the President’s request. The legislation

also rescinds \$25 million from the new Dodd-Frank mandated “reserve fund” – a slush fund for the SEC for programs that Congress has not approved.

- **Small Business Administration (SBA)** – The bill contains \$919 million for the SBA – \$189 million more than last year’s level. Small business loans – which have seen a marked increase in demand and higher subsidy costs due to the current economic situation – receive an increase of \$123 million. The disaster loan program also receives an increase of \$72 million to maintain operations, given the depleted supply of emergency funding that has been used for this program in previous years. The agreement rejects Senate language designating disaster administrative costs as an emergency.
- **Other Provisions** – Other policy provisions in the legislation include:
 - A long-standing prohibition against the use of federal funds for abortion within federal employee health benefits;
 - A prohibition of certain Administration “Czars” – originally included as part of H.R. 1 – specifically prohibiting funding for Czars related to health care, climate change, the auto industry, and urban affairs;
 - The rejection of Senate proposals to mandate new, job-killing regulations through the Consumer Product Safety Commission;
 - A prohibition on both federal and local funding for abortions in the District of Columbia;
 - A termination of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Youth Media Campaign for a savings of \$35 million compared to FY 2011;
 - A government-wide prohibition on requiring contractors to disclose federal campaign contributions when submitting an offer for a federal contract;
 - An extension of a provision allowing the U.S. Postal Service to defer certain benefit payments until August 1, 2012;
 - Additional transparency measures requiring the Administration to report on its regulatory reform efforts, costs related to the Dodd-Frank law, and the Judgment Fund;
 - A prohibition on funds for the Federal Trade Commission to report on the marketing of food to children unless they conduct a cost-benefit analysis; and
 - A provision allowing the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to transfer \$10 million in funding between the agency’s Information Technology account and its Salaries and Expenses account.

Homeland Security – The legislation includes a total of \$39.6 billion in regular discretionary funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – a decrease of \$2 billion below last year’s level and \$4 billion below the President’s request. This funding level will sustain vital security operations, while trimming spending on lower priority programs and providing strong oversight measures.

The bill prioritizes funding for frontline security operations, including personnel, intelligence activities, and the acquisition of essential tactical resources. This includes increasing staffing levels of the Border Patrol, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Field Operations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Coast Guard, Secret Service, and other essential security personnel. In addition, the bill fully funds all requested increases for “watch listing” and threat identification and increases funds above the request for several crucial counterterrorism programs. The legislation also terminates two ineffectual offices and consolidates their functions for a total savings of \$5.8 million below last year’s level.

- **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** – The bill contains \$11.7 billion for CBP – an increase of \$362 million over last year’s level. This funding provides for a total of 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers (sustaining the highest staffing levels in CBP’s history), additional training and canine units at ports of entry, inspection and detection technology, and Air and Marine operations and procurement. The bill increases funding for CBP’s targeting systems and operations to \$93 million to enhance the identification of known and suspected terrorists and criminals, and makes a total of \$775 million available in FY 2012 for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology.
- **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** – The bill provides \$5.9 billion for ICE, which is \$50 million more than last year’s level. This includes funding for 34,000 detention beds – the largest detention capacity in ICE’s history – and increases in immigration enforcement activities.
- **Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** – The bill includes \$7.8 billion for the TSA, an increase of \$153 million over last year’s level and \$274 million below the President’s request. These funds will sustain the current cap level of 46,000 full-time screening personnel, and provide for explosive detection systems, security enforcement, cargo inspections, Federal Air Marshals, and other TSA activities.
- **Coast Guard** – The bill contains \$10 billion for the U.S. Coast Guard, which is \$86 million above last year’s level. This funding provides for maritime safety and security activities, counternarcotics enforcement, facilities and equipment maintenance, and overseas contingency operations including operations in the Persian Gulf. Within the total, the legislation fully sustains military pay and allowances, and provides targeted increases above the budget request for communications, tactical training, and acquisition of critical operations assets such as small boats and replacement helicopters.
- **Secret Service** – The bill includes \$1.7 billion for the U.S. Secret Service – an increase of \$151 million over last year’s level and \$30 million below the President’s request. This funding increase will help provide protective activities related to the 2012 Presidential Election.
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** – The bill includes \$4.7 billion in regular, base discretionary funding for FEMA – a decrease of \$2.9 billion from last year’s level. The bill fully funds Emergency Management Performance Grants at \$350 million and provides \$675 million for firefighting grants. The bill provides \$700 million in base funding for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). An additional \$6.4 billion in emergency disaster assistance is provided in a separate Appropriations bill in the three-bill package.
- **FEMA First Responder Grants** – A total of \$2.4 billion is provided for FEMA First Responder Grants, \$1 billion below last year’s level and \$1.5 billion below the President’s request. In addition, the bill requires increased reporting requirements and oversight of existing funds, consolidates disparate programs, and dedicates \$100 million to areas with the greatest risk of terrorist attack.
- **Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility and Detainees** – The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of Guantanamo detainees to or within the United States or its territories.

- **Oversight** – The legislation includes vigorous oversight of Homeland Security budgets, programs, and projects, including: performance reporting requirements, expenditure plan requirements for major project development and acquisition, requirements for timely reporting to Congress, and comprehensive and improved budget justification requirements. The legislation also includes a requirement for the Secretary to enforce immigration law.

Interior/Environment – The legislation provides \$29.2 billion for Interior/Environment agencies and programs. This total is \$384 million below the FY 2011 enacted level and \$2.1 billion below the President’s request.

- **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** – The bill includes \$1.1 billion for BLM, which is a decrease of \$5 million below last year’s level. The conference agreement does not include a proposal by the President to increase oil and gas fees by \$38 million, which could harm American businesses and put the brakes on future domestic energy production that could help lessen the nation’s dependence on foreign oil.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** – The FWS is funded at \$1.5 billion in the bill, a cut of \$28 million below last year’s level. Funding for mitigation fish hatcheries is restored, which returns \$28 to the economy for every federal taxpayer dollar invested. Wolf monitoring and livestock loss programs are continued.
- **National Park Service (NPS)** – The legislation contains \$2.6 billion for the NPS, which is \$32 million below last year’s level. This funding level will allow all National Parks to remain open and NPS activities to continue through the next year without furloughs or reductions in full-time or seasonal employees.
- **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)** – The bill fully funds the newly created BOEMRE at \$60 million. The funding level will help to expedite the review of offshore oil and gas exploration plans.
- **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)** – The bill includes full funding the newly created BSEE at \$76 million, including \$15 million for oil spill research. It also provides authority for the collection of \$62 million in inspection fees with dedicated funding for approving permits, expediting exploration plan approvals, and hiring much-needed inspectors and engineers while also accelerating the approval of drilling permits.
- **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** – BIA is funded at \$2.5 billion in the legislation, which is \$30 million above the President’s request. Funding includes significant increases for education programs and facilities, and federal government contractual obligations to tribes are met.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** – Funding for EPA has been unparalleled over the past several years, leading to unnecessary spending and contributing to the agency’s regulatory overreach, which has a detrimental effect on American businesses and the recovering economy.

The conference agreement funds EPA at \$8.4 billion, which is a \$233 million reduction below the FY 2011 enacted level and \$524 million below the President’s request. Overall, funding for EPA has been reduced by \$1.8 billion (-18.4%) in calendar year 2011.

The conference agreement cuts \$14 million (-6%) in clean air and climate research programs; \$12 million (-9.5%) in EPA's regulatory development office; and \$14 million (-5%) to air regulatory programs. In addition, the bill includes:

- A 33% reduction to the EPA Administrator's immediate office;
 - A \$101 million reduction for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, which received \$6 billion in "stimulus" funding;
 - A \$78 million reduction for EPA operations/administration, which includes \$41 million (-5%) in cuts to EPA's regulatory programs;
 - A \$14 million (-6.2%) reduction for uncoordinated climate and other air research; and
 - An elimination of \$4 million in funding that EPA has used to delay the processing of Appalachian mining permits.
- **U.S. Forest Service** – The bill includes \$4.6 billion for the Forest Service, a reduction of \$91 million below last year's level. The bill fully funds Forest Service Wildland Fire Management at \$1.7 billion, and includes an additional \$316 million for the FLAME fire suppression fund.
 - **Indian Health Service** – The legislation contains \$4.3 billion for the Indian Health Service, an increase of \$237 million over last year. This funding will help increase access to health facilities for many health problems, including those related to domestic violence, dental health, alcohol and substance abuse, cardiovascular health, diabetes, and infant mortality. Funding is significantly increased for federal government contractual obligations to tribes.
 - **Other Provisions** – Several additional legislative provisions are contained in the legislation. Some of these provisions include:
 - A provision directing the Department of Interior to expedite permit approval for new offshore energy production;
 - Several provisions to help rural economies, including:
 - A provision to reduce litigation on grazing issues;
 - A provision to renew and streamline grazing permits; and
 - A provision to exempt livestock producers from overly burdensome greenhouse gas regulations;
 - A provision requiring the President to submit a report to Congress on all federal spending for climate change programs in FY 2011; and
 - A provision prohibiting the implementation or enforcement of the "Wild Lands" Secretarial Order, which would allow the Department of Interior to make changes to federal land designations without congressional involvement.

Labor/Health and Human Services/Education – The conference agreement provides a total of \$156.3 billion in regular discretionary funding for Labor, Health and Human Services (LHHS), and Education programs. This total is \$1.1 billion below last year's level and \$24.5 billion below the President's request. In addition, the legislation includes increased funding oversight and transparency measures, and several provisions designed to foster a pro-job growth environment by reducing, halting, or eliminating the Administration's aggressive regulatory overreach.

- **Department of Labor (DOL):** The bill provides \$14.5 billion for the Department of Labor, which is \$145.4 million above last year's level and \$251.2 million below the President's request. The increase above FY 2011 is due to a provision that fully funds Job Corps in the current fiscal year

(see below). Absent this provision, the conference agreement reduces the Department of Labor's budget by \$545.6 million below last year and \$942.2 million below the request.

- **Employment Training Administration (ETA)** – The legislation funds the ETA at \$10.7 billion – \$68 million below last year's level and \$118.9 million below the President's request. Workforce Investment Act Grants to States are funded at \$2.6 billion, which is \$179.8 million below last year's level and \$353.8 million below the President's request.
- **Job Corps (JC)** - The bill provides \$1.7 billion for JC, which is the same as last year's level and \$6.4 million above the President's request. The bill fully funds JC in FY 2012, eliminating the need for advance appropriations, a budget gimmick that had the effect of deferring 40% of the cost of the program into FY 2013, and directs the Secretary of Labor to submit future budgets for JC without advance appropriations.
- **Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS)** – Our nation's veterans need and deserve job training and employment opportunities following their service to the country. The bill provides a total of \$265 million, which is \$9.3 million above last year's level and \$4 million above the President's request.
- **Health and Human Services** – The Department of Health and Human Services receives a total of \$69.7 billion in the bill, which is nearly \$700 million below the last year's level and \$3.4 billion below the President's budget request.
 - **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** – The bill funds HRSA at program level of \$6.5 billion, which is \$41 million below last year's level and \$848 million below the budget request. Within this total, Community Health Centers are funded at \$1.6 billion – the same as last year's level.
 - **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – The legislation includes a program level of \$6.1 billion for the CDC – an increase of \$38 million above last year's level and \$269 million below the President's budget request. Within this total, the legislation funds at \$80 million the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant – a program proposed for elimination by the President and the Senate that provides funding to states to address critical public health needs.
 - **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – The bill provides NIH with \$30.7 billion in funding, which is \$299 million above last year's level and \$758 million below the President's request. This bill assumes NIH will support the same number of scientifically meritorious research project grants as last year.
 - **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA)** – The bill funds SAMHSA at a program level of \$3.5 billion – \$27 million below last year's level and \$73 million below the President's budget request. Within this total, the Substance Abuse Block Grant program receives \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$21 million over last year, and the Mental Health Block Grant receives \$461 million, an increase of \$41 million over last year.
 - **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** – The legislation contains \$3.9 billion for CMS Program Management, which is \$241 million over last year's level and

\$517 million below the President's request. Since 2000, the number of CMS beneficiaries (those receiving Medicare, Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program benefits) has increased by 51% – partially due to an aging U.S. population. The bill attempts to keep pace with the increase in beneficiaries to ensure those who rely on these important programs get the benefits they need.

- **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)** – A program level total of \$29.2 billion is included in the bill for ACF – a decrease of \$855 million below last year's level and \$327 million above the President's budget request. This funding includes:
 - \$3.5 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) block grant – a decrease of \$1.2 billion below last year and an increase of \$909 million above the President's budget request, and maintains the funding ratio between “cold weather” and “warm weather” states;
 - \$2.3 billion – \$60 million above last year's level – for the Child Care and Development Block Grant; and
 - \$8 billion for Head Start, which is \$424 million above last year's level, and \$714 million for the Community Services Block Grant – an increase of \$12 million above last year and \$349 million above the President's budget request.
- **Abstinence Education** – The bill includes \$5 million for abstinence education programs. No funding was included for this program last year, nor was it included in the President's budget request.
- **Department of Education** – The Department of Education is funded at \$71.3 billion in the legislation, which is \$153 million below last year's level and \$9.3 billion below the budget request.
 - **Title I Grants** – These basic grants to local school districts to help all children become proficient in reading and math are funded at \$14.5 billion, which is \$60 million above FY 2011.
 - **Pell Grants** – The maximum Pell grant award is continued at \$5,550 (\$4,860 is provided through discretionary appropriations and \$690 is provided through mandatory funds). In addition, the bill makes common-sense reforms to the Pell grant program to ensure its financial stability in future years. These include: limiting grants per student to a maximum of six years/12 semesters; requiring a high school diploma, GED or completion of a homeschooling program to receive a Pell grant; slightly adjusting the minimum Pell grant; and reducing the income level below which a student will automatically receive the maximum Pell grant from \$30,000 to \$23,000. These reforms are estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to save more than \$11 billion over the next 10 years.
 - **Special Education** – Special Education programs are funded \$11.6 billion in the legislation – an increase of \$100 million above last year's level – to help school districts pay for the extra costs of educating all children with disabilities.
 - **Race to the Top** – Cuts funding for the Obama Administration's unpopular “Race to the Top” initiative by more than 20%, from \$698 million down to \$550 million.

- **Other Related Agencies** –

- **Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)** – The bill includes an advance appropriation for CPB for FY 2014 at a level of \$445 million, or \$6 million below the request. In addition, legislation requests a report on alternative funding sources for public broadcasting stations in lieu of federal funding.
- **National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)** – The bill includes \$278 million for the NLRB – a decrease of \$4 million below last year’s level and \$8.9 million below the President’s budget request.
- **Social Security Administration (SSA)** – The bill funds SSA at \$10.6 billion to administer SSA activities, which is \$74 million above FY 2011 and \$865 million below the President’s request.
- **Protecting Life** – The legislation includes several provisions to protect life. This includes continuations of long-standing restrictions on abortion funding that have been included in the LHHS Appropriations legislation in prior years.
- **Other Provisions** – The legislation includes several legislative provisions to reduce government overreach, rein in excessive regulation, and help foster a good economic environment for job growth. Some of these provisions include:
 - A ban on funding for needle exchange programs – a provision that had been included in the bill until FY 2010;
 - A prohibition on the implementation of the H-2B Wage Methodology rulemaking – saving employers millions in unnecessary costs;
 - A prohibition on the continued development of the musculoskeletal disorders reporting requirement, otherwise known as the “ergonomics” regulation;
 - A prohibition on the implementation or enforcement of DOL’s “coal dust” rule until an independent assessment of the integrity of the data and methodology behind the rule is conducted;
 - A prohibition on the National Labor Relations Board from implementing electronic voting procedures, preserving the integrity of the secret ballot election;
 - A strengthening of the prohibition on using federal funds for lobbying; and
 - A prohibition on the entire Department of Health and Human Services from activities that advocate or promote gun control – previously this prohibition only applied to CDC.
- **Program Terminations** – The bill eliminates 23 programs totaling more than \$240 million that are ineffective, narrowly targeted to a small constituency, or have fulfilled their federal purpose.

Legislative Branch – The total included in the legislation for the Legislative Branch is \$4.3 billion, which is \$237 million – or 5.2% - below last year’s level and \$550 million – or 11.3% – below the request.

- **House Operations** – The bill contains \$1.2 billion to fund the operations of the House – a decrease of \$85.7 million below last year’s level and \$108 million below the request. Counting this reduction, total funding for the House of Representatives has been reduced by more than 10% since the beginning of the new Republican majority. This account provides funding for Members’ Representational Allowances (MRAs), which pay Members’ staff salaries and office expenses

including franked mail, leadership and committee office expenses, and operating costs for officers of the House. In addition, the bill allows any unspent funding in Members' office budgets to be used for deficit reduction at the end of the year.

- **Architect of the Capitol (AOC)** – The legislation provides \$567.5 million for the AOC, which is \$32.9 million below last year's level and \$138.5 million below the request. Within this funding, priority is given to projects that protect and promote the safety and health of staff and visitors.
- **Capitol Police** – The bill maintains funding for the Capitol Police at last year's level of \$340 million, \$47.5 million below the request. The bill will support 1,775 sworn officers and 370 civilian positions, providing critical safety and security functions for all Members, staff, and visitors of the Capitol Complex.
- **Library of Congress (LOC)** – Included in the legislation is \$587.3 million for the LOC – a reduction of \$41.3 million below last year and \$79.4 million below the request. This provides funding for salaries and expenses, the Copyright Office, the Congressional Research Service, and other LOC programs and operations.
- **Government Printing Office (GPO)** – The bill contains \$126.2 million for the GPO – a reduction of \$8.9 million below last year and \$22.3 million below the request. GPO provides publishing and dissemination services for federal government publications to Congress, federal agencies, federal depository libraries, and the American public.
- **Government Accountability Office (GAO)** – The bill contains \$511.3 million in funding for the GAO, a reduction of \$35 million below last year's level and \$45.6 million below the request. This funding level will continue GAO's essential oversight work to provide Congress with an accurate reporting of the use of taxpayer dollars, while cutting spending in lower priority activities such as additional hiring, travel, and support contracts.

Military Construction (MilCon)/Veterans Affairs (VA) – The MilCon/VA section of the legislation includes a discretionary total of \$71.7 billion, a decrease of \$1.4 billion below last year's level and a decrease of almost \$2.1 billion below the President's request. The funding provides the nation's military with the infrastructure needed to house, train, and equip military personnel, provides for the quality of life of our troops and their families, and maintains a strong military base structure. The bill also funds veterans' benefits and programs to ensure that all veterans receive the services they have earned as a result of their sacrifices and service to the country.

- **Military Construction** – The bill provides \$13.1 billion for military construction projects – a decrease of \$3.5 billion below last year's level and \$1.7 billion below the President's request. Within the total, the bill funds Military Family Housing Construction at \$1.7 billion, which provides for a total of 48 new family housing construction projects, 80 replacement projects, and improvements to 216 family housing units. In addition, the legislation contains \$1.1 billion for construction and alterations for new or existing military medical facilities, and fully funds the FY 2012 BRAC request.
- **Veterans Affairs (VA)** – The legislation includes a total of \$122.2 billion in both discretionary and mandatory funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs. Discretionary funding alone equals \$58 billion, which is \$2.1 billion above last year's level. Within this funding, the bill provides for VA compensation and benefits, pensions, education benefits, vocational

rehabilitation, life insurance, and housing loan programs. The legislation includes provisions to increase spending oversight at the VA, including requiring the agency to report on construction savings and restricting the agency from taking certain spending actions without notifying Congress.

- **Advance Appropriations for Veterans Medical Programs** – The bill contains \$52.5 billion in advance funding for the VA – the identical level provided in the House-passed Budget Resolution – for medical services, medical support and compliance, and medical facilities. This advance funding will ensure that our veterans have full access to their medical care needs regardless of where we stand in the annual appropriations process. However, given the nation’s current economic challenges and historic deficits and debt, this funding mechanism must be properly managed and will be subject to stringent oversight by the Appropriations Committee.
- **Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)** – The bill includes \$269.7 million in OCO funding for eight military construction projects designed to advance Global War on Terror efforts. These projects include housing, logistical, and basic operations facilities in Afghanistan, Bahrain, and Djibouti, and are paid for through rescissions of prior year funds.
- **Arlington National Cemetery** – The legislation includes \$45.8 million for the Arlington National Cemetery, an increase of \$700,000 over last year’s level. The report also includes language to encourage the continuation of significant progress in reconciling burial records and management improvements, and requires reports to Congress on modernization of cemetery records.

State and Foreign Operations – The legislation provides \$42.1 billion in regular discretionary funding for the State Department and foreign operations. This is more than \$6 billion below last year’s level and \$8.7 billion below the President’s request. The legislation also provides \$11.2 billion in funding for civilian efforts related to Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (OCO/GWOT).

- **International Security Assistance** – The bill provides \$7.3 billion in discretionary funding for international security assistance, a decrease of \$847 million from last year’s level and \$953 million from the President’s request. The bill fully funds the \$3.075 billion commitment in the United States-Israel Memorandum of Understanding, and supports international narcotics control and law enforcement, nonproliferation and anti-terrorism programs, peacekeeping operations, foreign military financing, and international military education and training. It also supports security initiatives in Mexico, Colombia, and Central America.
- **Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance** – The legislation contains a total of \$21.3 billion for bilateral and multilateral assistance, a decrease of \$2.2 billion below last year and \$4.9 billion below the President’s request. Reductions are taken in low-priority programs and countries, and support is continued for high-priority programs like global health and child survival, democracy promotion, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation.
- **Export and Investment Programs** – The bill supports continued operations of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
- **State Department Operations and Related Agencies** – The bill contains a total of \$13.2 billion in discretionary funding for operational costs of the State Department and related agencies – a decrease of \$2.6 billion below last year’s level and \$1.8 billion below the President’s request. This

includes funding for programs such as diplomatic and consular affairs, embassy security and operations, assessed contributions to international organizations, and international broadcasting.

- **United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Operations** – The bill contains \$1.3 billion for USAID – a reduction of \$258 million from last year’s level and \$476 million below the President’s request. The bill halts new foreign service hiring at USAID and assumes the closure of three overseas USAID missions.
- **Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism** – The bill includes \$11.2 billion in OCO/GWOT funding for the extraordinary and temporary costs related to programs and operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, counterterrorism activities, and refugee and humanitarian assistance in conflict zones. In Iraq, funds will support security forces and police training previously funded by the Department of Defense. Funds will also support civilian programs in support of the military’s counterinsurgency efforts in Afghanistan.
- **Important Policy and Oversight Provisions** – The bill supports important policy provisions to ensure the respect for life around the globe and enhance oversight to bring about greater transparency and efficiency. For example, the bill:
 - Reduces the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by \$5 million below the FY 2011 funding level, which represents a 36% decrease over two years. The bill also retains language withholding funds dollar-for-dollar from UNFPA if they operate a program in China;
 - Maintains long-standing pro-life riders, including the “Tiahrt Amendment,” which ensures family planning programs are voluntary; the “Helms Amendment,” which bans foreign aid from being spent on abortions; the “Kemp-Kasten Amendment,” which prohibits funds to organizations the President determines to support coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization; and the prohibition on Peace Corps funds being used for abortions;
 - Directs that no HIV/AIDS funding be provided for needle exchange programs;
 - Includes layers of conditions on direct assistance to foreign governments, requiring assessments, notifications, and annual reporting requirements;
 - Conditions funds for the UN Human Rights Council and withholds 15 percent of funds for UN agencies until audits are made fully available to the United States Government and are published on a website;
 - Requires additional congressional oversight before the Administration makes public announcements of multi-year funding pledges;
 - Places conditions on aid to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Lebanon, and the Palestinian Authority;
 - Freezes base pay adjustments for Foreign Service officers for the second year in a row;
 - Strengthens oversight of Global Fund programs, while maintaining last year’s funding level (including funds previously provided in the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill); and
 - Requires that a number of transparency and performance reforms be met before the disbursement of additional capital to the multilateral development banks.

Second Bill Summary (H.R. 3672)

Disaster Funding – The second bill in the package provides a total of \$8.1 billion disaster aid and recovery assistance for disaster emergencies.

- **FEMA Disaster Relief Fund** – The bill includes \$6.4 billion for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). This includes funding for fire assistance, emergency declarations, major disasters, surge operations, and disaster readiness support. In addition, these funds will help cover costs from large-scale, previous disasters such as the summer 2011 tornados and Hurricane Irene.
- **Army Corps of Engineers Disaster Recovery** – The legislation provides \$1.7 billion in funding for disaster recovery assistance through the Army Corps of Engineers. This funding will help repair damage to critical infrastructure caused by recent storms and floods, and will help prepare for future disaster events.

Third Bill Summary (H. Con. Res. 94)

Disaster Funding Offset – The third bill contains a legislative provision to offset the funding in H.R. 3672. This offset is funded by a 1.83% across-the-board cut to all FY 2012 base discretionary spending, except the Department of Defense, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs.

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