

# **Lewis-Burke**

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# **Associates LLC**

## **Analysis of the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill**

**Prepared by Lewis-Burke Associates LLC  
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## Executive Summary

Seizing their best opportunity to shape federal spending decisions for the next year, members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees late on Monday night (January 13) released an omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year (FY) 2014. If approved, the bill would provide a needed boost for federal research, education, and healthcare programs important to research universities and non-profit research institutions. Somewhat surprisingly, the omnibus includes all 12 of the annual spending bills.

The more controversial appropriations bills—including Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Interior and Environment—were expected to require continuing resolutions (CRs) to fund programs at current levels for the remainder of FY 2014, particularly after a stalemate over issues such as funding for the healthcare reform law caused a halt in appropriations negotiations and a shutdown of the federal government in October. Reaching agreement on all 12 bills is a victory for appropriators who have seen their influence decline in recent years as gridlock on major funding issues coupled with increased partisanship made CRs commonplace.

As drafted, the sprawling omnibus bill adheres to the \$1.012 trillion top line spending level established by the Ryan-Murray budget agreement approved by Congress last month. House Appropriations Committee Chairman Hal Rogers (R-KY) and Senate Appropriations Chairwoman Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) were able to negotiate a package that contains concessions for both parties and is free of many of the divisive policy riders that threatened to derail progress. If the House and Senate approve the bill as expected, the omnibus will avert the threat of another government shutdown and represent a reassertion of congressional power to set spending priorities across the federal government.

With some relief from sequestration for two years and support for new initiatives in the omnibus, many federal research agencies and programs fare well in the agreement. The Department of Energy Office of Science, National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and science and technology programs at the Department of Defense are among those slated to receive increases above FY 2013 levels (post-sequestration). As evidenced by the proposed omnibus, research and development, and particularly basic research, remains a bipartisan priority for Members of Congress despite constrained total spending levels. The House may begin consideration of the bill as soon as Wednesday (January 15) with the Senate to follow later in the week. Congress must approve the bill prior to the January 18 expiration of the short-term CR set to be enacted to allow Congress additional time to complete the omnibus.

## Department of Commerce

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The bill would provide a total of \$5.3 billion for NOAA, an increase of \$378 million or 7.7 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. This funding would allow NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS) and the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) to maintain essential forecasts and satellites without sacrificing funding for other NOAA offices.

With respect to NOAA research, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) would receive \$426 million, an increase of 10.8 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. Within OAR, the Competitive Climate Research Program would receive an increase of 25.8 percent to \$60 million and other programs would receive small increases as well. The bill would provide up to \$1 million for the new Sea Grant Grand Challenge and calls for separate funding for marine aquaculture research outside of Sea Grant. The agreement also adopts Senate language directing NOAA to continue to engage with academia and the private sector.

Within the NOAA Education base programs, NOAA is permitted to use the necessary funds for the Environmental Literacy and Geographic Literacy programs.

#### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>NOAA**</b>	4,936,640	5,439,739	4,915,547	5,589,738	<b>5,314,606</b>	<b>377,966</b> <b>(7.7%)</b>
<b>Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)</b>	385,100	472,435	358,500	446,153	<b>426,771</b>	<b>41,671</b> <b>(10.8%)</b>
<i>Competitive Climate     Research Program</i>	47,704	73,735	35,000	68,735	<b>60,000</b>	<b>12,296</b> <b>(25.8%)</b>
<i>National Sea Grant     College Program</i>	57,206	68,192	60,000	72,200	<b>62,800</b>	<b>5,594</b> <b>(9.8%)</b>
<i>Ocean Exploration &amp;     Research</i>	23,688	29,100	25,000	29,100	<b>26,000</b>	<b>2,312</b> <b>(9.8%)</b>
National Ocean Service (NOS)	470,203	503,209	400,850	511,509	<b>475,646</b>	<b>5,443</b> <b>(1.2%)</b>
<i>Coastal Science &amp;     Assessment</i>	71,931	81,685	61,850	83,185	<b>61,850</b>	<b>-10,081</b> <b>(14%)</b>
National Weather Service (NWS)	1,001,994	1,050,101	1,057,726	1,078,850	<b>1,067,246</b>	<b>65,252</b> <b>(6.5%)</b>
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	808,942	846,498	763,900	840,332	<b>812,560</b>	<b>3,618</b> <b>(0.4%)</b>

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)	1,886,311	2,186,010	2,038,221	2,150,127	<b>2,084,133</b>	<b>197,822</b> <b>(10.5%)</b>
<i>JPSS</i>	928,933	824,000	824,000	824,000	<b>824,000</b>	<b>-104,933</b> <b>(11.3%)</b>
<i>GOES-R</i>	618,899	954,761	955,000	954,761	<b>954,761</b>	<b>335,862</b> <b>(54.3%)</b>
<i>DSCOVR</i>	29959	23,675	-	23,675	<b>23,675</b>	<b>-6,284</b> <b>(21.0%)</b>
<i>Jason-3</i>	19,805	37,000	N/A	37,000	<b>18,500</b>	<b>-1,305</b> <b>(6.6%)</b>
NOAA-Wide Program Support	470,707	503,504	402,000	459,326	<b>445,700</b>	<b>-25,007</b> <b>(5.3%)</b>
<i>NOAA Education Program</i>	25,242	16,271	20,000	27,971	<b>27,200</b>	<b>1,958</b> <b>(7.8%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

Source: Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act 2014

<http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>

[http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt\\_xml.pdf](http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt_xml.pdf)

## **National Institute of Standards and Technology**

The bill would provide \$850 million for NIST, a substantial increase of \$41.3 million above the FY 2013 enacted level but below the President's FY 2014 request. This bill continues support for core NIST research areas like cybersecurity and advanced manufacturing and sustains investments in newer extramural research programs of interest to universities.

The Scientific and Technical Research and Services account would receive \$651 million, which is an increase of \$41.5 million over the FY 2013 level. Continued support for NIST's extramural cybersecurity and advanced manufacturing activities reflects Congress's desire to see NIST expand its research activities in areas important to the Administration. The bill would provide \$15 million for the Centers of Excellence program to continue the establishment of several university-industry consortia. The bill specifically encourages NIST to fund centers in forensic measurement science and carbon nanomanufacturing commercialization technology. The bill would provide \$15 million for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech), a slight increase for the extramural program for private-public consortia focused on improving advanced manufacturing capabilities. AMTech initiated several programs this year involving universities and that work would continue. The National Strategy for Trusted Identities and Cyberspace (NSTIC) would receive \$16.5 million to maintain the current funding level. NSTIC, which President Obama developed in 2011 to bring together private and public entities like universities to bolster the online security of individuals, networks, companies, and devices used during online transactions, would continue developing programs to include universities and other stakeholders. The bill notes that an increase of \$1 million is to be used for disaster resilience research.

### **National Institute of Standards and Technology**

*(In thousands)*

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>NIST, total</b>	808,704	928,300	784,038	947,547	<b>850,000</b>	<b>41,296 (5%)</b>
<b>Scientific and Technological Research and Services (STRS)</b>	609,514	693,745	609,038	703,000	<b>651,000</b>	<b>41,486 (7%)</b>
<i>Centers of Excellence</i>	N/A	20,000	7,000	N/A	<b>15,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<i>Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)</i>	126,088	153,078	120,000	153,078	<b>128,000</b>	<b>1,912 (2%)</b>
<i>Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech)</i>	14,228	14,500	N/A	31,429	<b>15,000</b>	<b>772 (5%)</b>

\* NIST FY 2013 numbers include sequester and rescissions.

Source: Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

## **Economic Development Administration**

The omnibus would provide a total of \$209 million in funding for Economic Development Assistance Programs (5 percent decrease below the 2013 enacted level) at the Economic Development Administration (EDA) which includes grants, loan guarantees, and trade adjustment assistance programs. This level includes \$96 million for Public Works projects, \$11 million for Technical Assistance projects, and \$1.5 million for Research and Evaluation activities. The report accompanying the bill specifically obligates funding (\$3 million) for communities hardest hit by job losses in the coal and timber industries.<sup>1</sup> The omnibus would provide no funding for two programs proposed in the President's budget request: the Investing in Manufacturing Communities Fund and the Regional Export Challenge. The omnibus would provide a slight increase in EDA salaries and expenses.

### **Economic Development Administration**

*(In thousands)*

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	<b>FY 2014 Omnibus</b>	<b>FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013</b>
<b>EDA, total</b>	259,075	320,913	220,500	276,000	246,500	<b>-12,575 (-4.9%)</b>
<b>Economic Development Assistance Programs</b>	221,300	282,000	184,500	237,000	209,500	<b>-11,800 (-5.3%)</b>
Public Works	149,059	70,500	95,000	N/A	96,000	<b>-53,059 (-36.0%)</b>
Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	60,585	76,000	32,000	N/A	42,000	<b>-18,585 (-30.7%)</b>
Partnership Planning	29,414	27,000	29,000	N/A	29,000	<b>-414 (-1.4%)</b>
Technical Assistance Program	12,112	12,000	12,000	N/A	11,000	<b>-1,112 (-9.2%)</b>
Research and Evaluation	1,563	1,500	1,500	N/A	1,500	<b>-63 (-4.0%)</b>
<b>Salaries and Expenses</b>	36,796	38,913	36,000	39,000	37,000	<b>204 (1.0%)</b>

\*Does not include rescissions or sequestration.

Source: Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 4, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

<sup>1</sup> Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 4, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

## Department of Defense

Appropriators largely protected defense basic research (6.1), applied research (6.2), and advanced technology development (6.3) accounts in the omnibus despite a steep total reduction from current levels to the defense research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) title of the bill. While many within the university and non-profit research community feared that defense science and technology programs (6.1-6.3) would feel significant pain as DOD sought to offset the remaining reduction in planned spending it is forced to absorb in FY 2014, the omnibus bill released Monday supports most defense science and technology accounts at or above the level requested by President Obama. Defense science and technology programs would receive a total of \$12.18 billion across Army, Navy, Air Force, and defense-wide programs, an increase above the current level when accounting for sequestration. Total spending on RDTE programs would fall to \$62.99 billion, a reduction of almost 10 percent from the FY 2013 (pre-sequester) level.

The levels contained in the omnibus for defense science and technology programs show that Members of Congress remain concerned about the potential for sequestration to erode DOD's long-term technological superiority. RDTE programs were among those hardest hit by sequestration in FY 2013 as defense officials sought to protect funding for operations, training, maintenance, and acquisition accounts. Although science and technology accounts were expected to take another hit in FY 2014, reports have recently emerged that Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel is increasingly concerned with protecting long-term research and development as a hedge against declining manpower. Cybersecurity, alternative energy, advanced materials, and nanotechnology research are among the disciplines for which DOD science and technology accounts would be increased should the omnibus pass.

It should be noted that the funding situation for defense science and technology is actually more favorable than illustrated by the chart below. DOD has not released official funding levels to reflect sequestration; the FY 2013 actual funding level will be considerably lower for most, if not all, of the accounts included in the chart.

Defense health research remains a priority for congressional appropriators despite the lower top-line for DOD. The bill would provide robust funding for activities through the Congressionally Directed Medical Research and Development Program (CDMRP), including \$200 million for the Peer Reviewed Medical Research and Development Program; \$125 million for the Traumatic Brain Injury/Psychological Health research program; and hundreds of millions more for a variety of cancer research programs. Appropriators appear eager to protect these long-standing favorites despite concern from some members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees about duplication with the National Institutes of Health. Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Dick Durbin (D-IL) identified medical research as among his personal priorities in a previous hearing to review the Senate version of the Defense Appropriations Bill.

Overall, the levels outlined in the omnibus bill adhere to the total caps on defense spending included in the bipartisan budget agreement passed by Congress last month. The bill provides \$486.9 billion in base budget authority for programs at the Department of Defense (DOD). The \$486.9 billion level is below the amount included in both the House Republican budget and in President Obama's FY 2014 budget request, but about \$20 billion above the level at which DOD would have been funded if another round of sequestration took effect. Appropriators were able to spread cuts throughout DOD and direct

reductions at lower priority programs in place of the across the board approach mandated by sequestration. Another \$33.6 billion is included for a combination of nuclear weapons programs at the Department of Energy and military construction accounts, bringing the total defense allocation (budget function 050) to \$520.5 billion. Additionally, the bill includes \$85.2 billion in overseas contingency operations (OCO) funding for the war in Afghanistan and related activities. OCO funding does not count against the budget authority for defense programs provided by the Ryan-Murray budget agreement.

The RDTE title of the Appropriations Committees' explanatory report accompanying the defense bill contains relatively few policy provisions. This was likely consistent with the broader consensus to omit controversial provisions that could have stalled progress towards an agreement. Many of the policy recommendations included in the respective House and Senate explanatory reports (on which Lewis-Burke has previously reported) are likely to be honored going forward.

**Department of Defense**  
(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>RDTE, Total</b>	69,928,477	67,520,236	66,409,530	65,806,815	<b>62,994,741</b>	<b>-6,933,736</b> <b>(-9.9%)</b>
<b>S&amp;T, Total</b>	12,484,068	11,983,609	12,316,541	12,049,984	<b>12,184,917</b>	<b>-299,151</b> <b>(-2.4%)</b>
S&T Basic	2,130,275	2,164,934	2,169,934	2,169,934	<b>2,166,934</b>	<b>36,659</b> <b>(1.7%)</b>
S&T Applied	4,725,019	4,626,920	4,679,152	4,641,920	<b>4,643,152</b>	<b>-81,867</b> <b>(-1.7%)</b>
S&T ATD	5,628,774	5,191,755	5,467,455	5,238,130	<b>5,374,831</b>	<b>-253,943</b> <b>(-4.5%)</b>
<b>Army RDTE</b>	8,676,627	7,989,102	7,961,486	7,576,342	<b>7,126,318</b>	<b>-1,550,309</b> <b>(-17.9%)</b>
Army Basic	428,472	436,725	436,725	436,725	<b>436,725</b>	<b>8,253</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>
Army Applied	1,000,730	885,924	910,924	933,924	<b>954,924</b>	<b>-45,806</b> <b>(-4.6%)</b>
Army ATD	1,059,322	882,106	951,106	1,025,106	<b>1,064,106</b>	<b>4,784</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Navy RDTE</b>	16,963,398	15,974,780	15,368,352	15,403,145	<b>14,948,918</b>	<b>-2,014,480</b> <b>(-11.9%)</b>
Navy Basic	634,021	615,306	615,306	620,306	<b>619,306</b>	<b>-14,715</b> <b>(-2.3%)</b>
Navy Applied	881,302	834,538	849,538	859,538	<b>859,538</b>	<b>-21,764</b> <b>(-2.5%)</b>
Navy ATD	674,102	583,116	623,816	583,116	<b>523,815</b>	<b>-150,286</b> <b>(-22.3%)</b>
<b>Air Force RDTE</b>	25,432,738	25,702,946	24,947,354	24,945,541	<b>23,585,292</b>	<b>-1,847,446</b> <b>(-7.3%)</b>

Air Force Basic	516,034	524,770	524,770	524,770	<b>524,770</b>	<b>8,736</b> <b>(1.7%)</b>
Air Force Applied	112,0053	1,127,893	1,137,893	1,132,893	<b>1,146,893</b>	<b>26,840</b> <b>(2.4%)</b>
Air Force ATD	636,737	617,526	609,526	636,826	<b>636,828</b>	<b>91</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>
<b>DW RDTE</b>	<b>18,631,946</b>	<b>17,667,108</b>	<b>17,885,538</b>	<b>17,695,487</b>	<b>17,086,412</b>	<b>-1,545,534</b> <b>(-8.3%)</b>
DW Basic	551,748	588,133	593,133	588,133	<b>586,133</b>	<b>34,385</b> <b>(6.2%)</b>
DW Applied	1,722,934	1,778,565	1,780,797	1,715,565	<b>1,681,797</b>	<b>-41,137</b> <b>(-2.4%)</b>
DW ATD	3,258,613	3,109,007	3,283,007	2,993,082	<b>3,050,082</b>	<b>-208,531</b> <b>(-6.4%)</b>

\*Does not include rescissions or sequestration.

Source: Appropriations Committee explanatory statement accompanying the FY 2014 Defense Appropriations Bill, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-C.pdf>.

## Department of Education

The omnibus bill would provide \$70.6 million for the Department of Education for fiscal year (FY) 2014.

The bill would sustain discretionary funding for the Pell Grant program, which when combined with mandatory funding, would increase the maximum award by \$85 to \$5,730. The omnibus also would provide increases for the Federal Work Study and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) programs.

The bill would include \$8.39 million of the amount allocated to the Federal Work Study program for a “Work Colleges” program created in the Higher Education Act (HEA). A work college is a public or private nonprofit four-year degree granting institution with a commitment to community service that operates a comprehensive work learning service program, requires students to participate in those service programs, and provides students the opportunity to contribute to the welfare of the community.<sup>2</sup> This program would allow work colleges to expand and evaluate work learning service programs. There are currently seven federally defined work colleges.

Language is also included that would require ED to report on enrollment and graduation data for students who receive Pell Grants during the 2012-2013 school year. The National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS), the mechanism ED uses to track student aid data, created a separate reporting category to better understand enrollment and graduation data of Pell Grant recipients in March 2012. Language was also included asking ED to develop a plan to better track transfer students. The Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU) has been developing a pilot system known as the Student Achievement Measure (SAM) which tracks transfer students, and which ED may look at to fulfill this request.

The agreement also includes \$1 million for the National Research Council to conduct a long awaited study on the impact of federal regulations and reporting requirements on institutions of higher education.

The bill also includes \$75 million for the *First in the World* program, first proposed by President Obama in his FY 2012 budget request as a competitive grant program for colleges and universities to demonstrate best practices and implement innovative strategies to improve educational outcomes and to make college more affordable. Out of that funding, \$20 million would be directed to minority serving institutions to support efforts to increase completion and reduce costs.

The bill also contains funding under the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) to continue funding for fellowships made through the Javits program. The Javits program was folded into the GAANN program in 2012.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.workcolleges.org/professionals/becoming>

The bill would fund the Administration's signature Race to the Top program at a level of \$250 million. These funds would be exclusively used to develop or expand pre-school and early childhood education programs. The bill would require that funded programs incorporate family engagement activities.

The bill did not include funding for the Effective Teaching and Learning programs requested by the President in the FY 2014 budget request; however, the bill would include a modification to a set-aside for the Supporting Effective Education Development (SEED) grant program, which funds national non-profit organizations in efforts to recruit or train school leaders or teachers. The program would now be able to support civic learning activities.

The omnibus also includes language to modify the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to inform foster youth of their eligibility for specific financial aid programs.

### Department of Education

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House†	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>ED, total</b>	<b>\$71,206,835</b>	<b>\$74,511,115</b>	N/A	<b>\$72,526,616</b>	<b>\$70,603,768</b>	<b>-603,067 (-0.8%)</b>
<b>Elementary and Secondary Education</b>						
Race to the Top	\$547,863	\$1,000,000	N/A	\$250,000	\$250,000	<b>-\$297,863 (-54.4%)</b>
Investing in Innovation	\$149,118	\$215,000	N/A	\$170,000	\$141,602	<b>-\$7,516 (-5.0%)</b>
ARPA-ED	N/A	\$64,000	N/A	n/a	\$0	<b>N/A</b>
STEM Innovation Networks	\$55,000	\$265,000	N/A	\$55,000	\$0	<b>-\$55,000 (-100%)</b>
Effective Teaching and Learning	\$0	\$411,600	N/A	\$0	\$0	--
ETL: Literacy	\$0	\$186,900	N/A	\$0	\$0	--
ETL:STEM	\$0	\$414,716	N/A	\$0	\$0	--
ETL:Well-Rounded Education	\$0	\$75,000	N/A	\$0	\$0	--
College Pathways	\$0	\$102,200	N/A	\$0	\$0	--
Math and Science Partnerships	\$149,417	\$0	N/A	\$149,417	\$149,717	<b>\$300 (0.2%)</b>
Promise Neighborhoods	\$59,767	\$300,000	N/A	\$56,754	\$56,754	<b>-\$3,013 (-5.0%)</b>
<b>Federal Student Aid</b>						
Pell Grant#	\$5,645	\$5,785	N/A	\$5,785	\$5,730	<b>\$85 (1.5%)</b>
SEOG	\$733,130	\$17,619	N/A	\$733,130	\$16,699	<b>-\$716,431 (-97.7%)</b>
Federal Work Study	\$974,728	\$1,126,682	N/A	\$1,024,728	\$974,728	--
TEACH Grants	\$0	\$1,400	N/A	\$3,500	\$0	--
Presidential Teaching Fellows	\$0	\$190,000	N/A	n/a	\$0	--

Teacher Quality Partnerships	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$42,747	\$40,592	<b>\$40,592</b>
<b>Higher Education</b>						<b>--</b>
Aid for Hispanic Serving Institutions	\$100,231	\$109,400	N/A	\$100,231	\$107,428	<b>\$7,197 (7.2%)</b>
International Programs	\$73,889	\$80,900	N/A	\$80,938	\$72,164	<b>-\$1,725 (-2.3%)</b>
FIPSE	\$3,486	\$260,000	N/A	\$5,852	\$79,400	<b>\$75,914 (2,177.7%)</b>
First in the World	\$0	\$247,200	N/A	\$0	\$75,000	<b>\$75,000</b>
TRIO	\$838,252	\$839,932	N/A	\$849,932	\$838,252	<b>--</b>
GEAR UP	\$301,639	\$302,244	N/A	\$307,244	\$301,639	<b>--</b>
GAANN	\$30,848	\$30,909	N/A	\$30,848	\$29,293	<b>-\$1,555 (-5.0%)</b>
HEA Program Evaluation	N/A	\$67,607	N/A	\$20,606	\$575	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Research</b>						
Institute of Education Sciences	\$592,477	\$671,073	N/A	\$652,937	\$576,935	<b>-\$15,542 (-2.6%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

†The House did not release a bill

‡The Pell Grant value is reported as the maximum grant available to a Pell eligible student.

Source: Division H, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.

## Department of Energy

Overall, the Department of Energy (DOE) research programs fare well in the FY 2014 omnibus compared to their FY 2013 levels. The Office of Science would receive a 4.0 percent increase, the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) a 4.8 percent increase, Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) a 5.7 percent increase, Fossil Energy a 5.3 percent increase, and Nuclear Energy would receive a 18.1 percent increase. DOE would receive a total of \$27.281 billion in FY 2014, which would be an increase of less than 1 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. Many of the final FY 2014 numbers reflect a compromise between the House and Senate proposed levels.

The Office of Science would receive \$5.071 billion, an increase of 4 percent above FY 2013. Within the Office of Science, the bill would limit funding to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) to \$22.79 million until its governing council adopts the recommendations of the Third Biennial International Organization Management Assessment Report; this is in stark contrast to the Obama Administration's proposal to fund ITER at \$225 million in FY 2014. Additionally, the bill would continue to fund the Energy Frontier Research Centers (EFRCs) at the requested amount of \$100 million.

Other highlights within the Office of Science include \$500,000 for DOE to more directly engage with universities in climate analysis. For High Energy Physics, the bill would allot \$5 million above the budget request for the Homestake Mine in South Dakota in order to sustain operations.

The bill would provide \$10 million to support the programs that were proposed for STEM consolidation in the budget request, including the Computational Science Fellowship Program, among others. The bill also would require DOE to create a detailed plan on recruiting and retaining talent at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other Minority Serving Institutions.

The omnibus bill also would provide \$2.5 million for the advanced manufacturing pilot institute with the Department of Defense and includes language directing DOE "to support the Innovative Manufacturing Initiative to the extent possible within available funds."<sup>3</sup>

The omnibus bill also would fund \$15 million to the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) to assess whether it is feasible and cost effective to "recover rare earth elements from coal and byproduct streams, such as fly ash, coal refuse, and aqueous effluents."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Division D, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 2014, p. 27, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-D-F.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

## Department of Energy

*(In thousands)*

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>DOE, total</b>	27,043,427	28,953,893	24,952,252	28,2089,862	<b>27,281,046</b>	<b>237,619</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Science</b>	4,876,000	5,152,752	4,653,000	5,152,752	<b>5,071,000</b>	<b>195,000</b> <b>(4.0%)</b>
Advanced Scientific Computing Research	440,825	465,593	432,365	493,773	<b>478,593</b>	<b>37,768</b> <b>(8.6%)</b>
Basic Energy Sciences	1,689,495	1,862,411	1,583,099	1,805,162	<b>1,712,757</b>	<b>23,262</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>
Biological and Environmental Research	610,196	625,347	494,106	625,347	<b>610,196</b>	<b>0</b>
Fusion Energy Sciences Program	401,108	458,324	506,076	458,324	<b>305,677</b>	<b>-95,431</b> <b>(23.8%)</b>
High-energy Physics	789,595	776,521	772,521	806,590	<b>797,521</b>	<b>7,926</b> <b>(1.0%)</b>
Nuclear Physics	548,537	569,938	551,953	569,938	<b>569,938</b>	<b>21,401</b> <b>(3.9%)</b>
Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists	18,451	16,500	16,500	16,500	<b>26,500</b>	<b>8,049</b> <b>(43.6%)</b>
Science Laboratories Infrastructure	111,503	97,818	46,558	97,818	<b>97,818</b>	<b>-13,685</b> <b>(12.3%)</b>
<b>EERE</b>	1,814,091	2,775,700	N/A‡	2,280,985	<b>1,901,686</b>	<b>87,595</b> <b>(4.8%)</b>
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology	103,378	100,000	65,000	100,000	<b>92,983</b>	<b>-10,395</b> <b>(10.1%)</b>
Bioenergy Technologies	198,804	282,000	65,000	245,000	<b>232,429</b>	<b>33,625</b> <b>(16.9%)</b>
Solar Energy	288,267	356,500	120,000	310,000	<b>257,211</b>	<b>-31,056</b> <b>(10.8%)</b>
Wind Energy	93,034	144,000	65,300	110,000	<b>88,179</b>	<b>-4,855</b> <b>(5.2%)</b>
Geothermal Technology	37,773	60,000	24,000	60,000	<b>45,802</b>	<b>8,029</b> <b>(21.3%)</b>
Water Power	58,647	55,000	12,000	59,000	<b>58,600</b>	<b>-47</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>
Vehicle Technologies	328,027	575,000	24,000	415,000	<b>289,910</b>	<b>-38,117</b> <b>(11.6%)</b>
Building Technologies	218,685	300,000	205,000	224,000	<b>177,974</b>	<b>-40,711</b> <b>(18.6%)</b>
Advanced Manufacturing (formerly Industrial Technologies)	115,307	365,000	65,300	215,985	<b>180,579</b>	<b>65,272</b> <b>(56.6%)</b>

Federal Energy Management Program	N/A	36,000	120,000	30,000	<b>28,265</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability</b>	139,500	169,015	N/A‡	149,015	<b>147,306</b>	<b>7,806 (5.6%)</b>
<b>Nuclear Energy</b>	753,000	735,460	656,389	735,460	<b>889,190</b>	<b>136,190 (18.1%)</b>
<b>Fossil Energy Research and Development</b>	534,000	420,575	450,000	420,575	<b>562,065</b>	<b>28,065 (5.3%)</b>
<b>ARPA-E</b>	265,000	379,000	50,000	379,000	<b>280,000</b>	<b>15,000 (5.7%)</b>
<b>DOE Defense Activities</b>	11,501,644	11,652,469	11,266,000	11,758,469	<b>11,207,000</b>	<b>-294,644 (2.6%)</b>
<b>Weapons Activities</b>	7,577,341	7,868,409	7,675,000	7,868,409	<b>7,781,000</b>	<b>203,659 (2.7%)</b>
<b>Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation</b>	2,434,303	2,140,142	2,100,000	2,180,142	<b>1,954,000</b>	<b>-480,303 (19.7%)</b>

\* FY 2013 values are based on the FY 2013 enacted values as given in the House report on 6/26/13. They do not reflect sequestration.

‡This number is unavailable because the House bill proposed consolidating the EERE and the Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability accounts into one new account, called the Renewable Energy, Energy Reliability and Efficiency.

† Includes funds from the Hurricane Sandy Supplemental Appropriations bill.

Source: Division D, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 2014, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-D-F.pdf>.

## Department of Health and Human Services

Congress was able to avoid an impasse on contentious health items, which have weighed down previous negotiations on health-related funding, and instead drafted an omnibus bill to provide increases for several health programs at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). While some members of the Appropriations Committees reportedly sought to restore the deep funding cuts enacted under sequestration, limited budget allocations and competing priorities did not allow for the large funding increases some would have preferred to include for health programs. Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), Chairman of both the Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions said appropriators took a thoughtful approach to funding for these programs because this “bill funds America’s priorities; it’s the bill in which we invest in our future.”<sup>5</sup>

### **National Institutes of Health**

The omnibus would provide \$29.9 billion for NIH, a \$1 billion increase over the FY 2013 post-sequester level. However, this amount is \$714 million below the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level of \$30.6 billion.

In the bill, Congress would provide \$273.3 million for the Institutional Development Awards (IDeA) program, which is just below the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level of \$275.4 million. Also, the bill would fund the Cures Acceleration Network (CAN) within the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) at \$9.8 million, which is just below the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level of \$9.9 million. The bill also would fund the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) program within NCATS at \$474.7 million, which is \$12.2 million (2.6 percent) above the FY 2014 president’s request. Additionally, in the report accompanying the bill, NCATS would be directed to implement the Institute of Medicine CTSA report recommendations in consultation with the CTSA community and provide an update in the FY 2015 budget request of all changes and a specific plan of how NCATS will communicate and coordinate with the CTSA.

The bill states support for the BRAIN Initiative and requests that NIH provide a detailed report within 120 days that includes a timeline, goals and objectives, five-year budget estimates, milestones, and “the business analysis to determine annually if this is the best use of research funds given other scientific opportunities.”<sup>6</sup> The omnibus also encourages the National Institute on Aging (NIA) to continue addressing research goals in the National Plan to Address Alzheimer’s Disease, and while Congress “expects a significant portion of the recommended increase for NIA should be directed to research on Alzheimer’s,”<sup>7</sup> the bill does not specify a funding amount. The bill would also direct NIH to continue funding for its STEM education programs, which were proposed for elimination in the FY 2014 budget request as part of government-wide reorganization. Two years after the extramural salary cap was reduced to Executive Level II, the bill would retain Level II.

<sup>5</sup>Harkin: Omnibus Agreement Funds Vital Health, Education, Labor Priorities, <http://www.harkin.senate.gov/press/release.cfm?i=349292>.

<sup>6</sup> Division H, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 35, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, p. 34.

In the report accompanying the bill, Congress would direct NIH to address specific concerns, some of which are below:

- NIH should establish an Administrative Burden Reduction Workgroup that includes participation of universities and non-profit research institutes to track and measure administrative burden in extramural entities with the goal of developing a plan to reduce burden.
- The NIH Director will provide a report on Core Techniques and Technologies for Advancing Big Data that describes the policies, procedures, and processes in place to safeguard biomedical data, tools, and analysis that are or will be accessible through the Big Data Initiative.
- NIH will conduct a trans-NIH workshop with public foundations on clinical trials aimed at improving patient enrollment and retention, and issue a report with next steps by September 1, 2014.
- The NIH Director is directed to conduct an NIH-wide priority setting review, examining the post peer review priority setting process, and will issue a report within 180 days to Congress that includes findings, recommendations, and planned actions with a timeline, as well as a plan for developing and implementing NIH-wide portfolio analysis procedures, policies, and tools.

### National Institutes of Health

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House^	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>NIH, total</b>	30,647,849	31,101,976	N/A	30,954,976	<b>29,934,304</b>	<b>-713,545</b> <b>(-2.33%)</b>
<b>National Cancer Institute (NCI)</b>	5,062,039	5,125,951	N/A	5,091,885	<b>4,923,238</b>	<b>-138,801</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)</b>	3,072,863	3,098,508	N/A	3,077,916	<b>2,988,605</b>	<b>-84,258</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)</b>	409,889	411,515	N/A	409,947	<b>389,650</b>	<b>-20,239</b> <b>(-4.94%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)</b>	1,793,450	1,811,786	N/A	1,799,745	<b>1,744,274</b>	<b>-49,176</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)</b>	1,623,113	1,642,619	N/A	1,631,703	<b>1,587,982</b>	<b>-35,131</b> <b>(-2.16%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)</b>	4,481,730	4,578,813	N/A	4,548,383	<b>4,358,841</b>	<b>-122,889</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>

<b>National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)</b>	2,425,175	2,401,011	N/A	2,435,570	<b>2,364,147</b>	<b>-61,028</b> <b>(-2.52%)</b>
Institutional Development Award (IDeA)	275,406	225,438	N/A	275,957	<b>273,325</b>	<b>-2,081</b> <b>(-0.76%)</b>
<b>Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)</b>	1,318,755	1,339,360	N/A	1,330,459	<b>1,282,595</b>	<b>-36,160</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Eye Institute (NEI)</b>	701,307	699,216	N/A	701,407	<b>682,077</b>	<b>-19,230</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)</b>	684,200	691,348	N/A	686,753	<b>665,439</b>	<b>-18,761</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute on Aging (NIA)</b>	1,101,234	1,193,370	N/A	1,185,439	<b>1,171,038</b>	<b>69,804</b> <b>(6.34%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)</b>	534,715	540,993	N/A	537,398	<b>520,053</b>	<b>-14,662</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)</b>	415,440	422,936	N/A	420,125	<b>404,049</b>	<b>-11,391</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)</b>	1,477,304	1,465,782	N/A	1,456,041	<b>1,446,172</b>	<b>-31,132</b> <b>(-2.11%)</b>
<b>National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)</b>	1,051,261	1,071,612	N/A	1,064,490	<b>1,025,435</b>	<b>-25,826</b> <b>(-2.46%)</b>
<b>National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)</b>	458,600	463,848	N/A	460,765	<b>446,025</b>	<b>-12,575</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)</b>	144,479	146,244	N/A	145,272	<b>140,517</b>	<b>-3,962</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)</b>	511,847	517,319	N/A	513,881	<b>497,813</b>	<b>-14,034</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>

<b>National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)</b>	337,681	338,892	N/A	337,728	<b>329,172</b>	<b>-8,509</b> <b>(-2.52%)</b>
<b>National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)</b>	275,887	283,299	N/A	281,416	<b>268,322</b>	<b>-7,565</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)</b>	127,800	129,041	N/A	128,183	<b>124,296</b>	<b>-3,504</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)</b>	574,216	665,688	N/A	661,264	<b>633,267</b>	<b>59,051</b> <b>(10.28%)</b>
Cures Acceleration Network (CAN)	9,961	50,000	N/A	50,000	<b>9,835</b>	<b>-126</b> <b>(1.26%)</b>
<b>John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)</b>	69,483	72,864	N/A	72,380	<b>67,577</b>	<b>-1,906</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>National Library of Medicine (NLM)</b>	336,963	382,252	N/A	379,712	<b>327,723</b>	<b>-9,240</b> <b>(-2.74%)</b>
<b>Office of the Director (OD)</b>	1,525,125	1,473,398	N/A	1,463,606	<b>1,400,134</b>	<b>-124,991</b> <b>(-8.20%)</b>
Common Fund	544	573	N/A	568	<b>533</b>	<b>-11</b> <b>(-2.02%)</b>
<b>Buildings and Facilities</b>	125,093	126,111	N/A	125,308	<b>128,663</b>	<b>3,570</b> <b>(2.85%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

^The House did not release an FY 2014 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill.

### **Other HHS Agencies**

The omnibus would provide funding for mental health programs to support the President's *Now is the Time Initiative*, which is one of the ways the White House is responding to gun violence in the United States (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/preventing-gun-violence>). President Obama has been able to make some strides in addressing gun violence through the use of executive orders, but has needed Congress to provide money to help implement other parts of the initiative focused on increasing access to mental health services and workforce training. The omnibus would provide \$115 million for the *Now is the Time* initiative, which includes funding for the Mental Health First Aid program, to help train teachers and adults in schools to detect and respond to mental illness and refer individuals to treatment.<sup>8</sup> According to a summary released by Senate Appropriations Committee, it is expected that this funding would allow teachers to reach 750,000 students.

In addition, the funding would support 20 grants to State Education Authorities to promote comprehensive programs in 1,000-1,500 schools to refer students to needed services, and provide training for an estimated 4,375 social workers, physiologists, therapists, and other mental health professionals.<sup>9</sup> The omnibus would also provide a new 5 percent set-aside for the Mental Health Block Grant for evidence-based programs to address early serious mental illness in individuals. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration will coordinate with the National Institute of Mental Health on the guidance.

The omnibus would increase funding for Title VII Health Professions programs within the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) by \$24.9 million, an 11.3 percent increase for FY 2014. Under Title VII programs, the Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) program would receive about \$30.3 million, a 7.5 percent increase above the FY 2013 enacted level, which ends two years of declining funding and rejects the proposed elimination recommended in the President's 2014 budget request. Other funding increases under Title VII Health Professions Programs include \$32 million for Oral Health Training, a 4.3 percent increase above the FY 2013 level. In addition, geriatric programs would receive \$33.3 million, an 8 percent increase above the FY 2013 level. Title VIII Nursing programs at HRSA would receive \$228.8 million for FY 2014, a 5.2 percent increase above the FY 2013 level. This amount includes \$24.7 million, a 5.2 percent increase for the Nursing Faculty Loan Program, and \$38 million, a 2.4 percent increase for the Nurse Education, Practice, and Retention program.

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<sup>8</sup> Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Hearing on Children's Mental Health, Testimony for Pamela S. Hyde, J.D, Administrator for SAMHSA, 2013

<http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hhrg-113-ap07-wstate-hydep-20130320.pdf>, p.5.

<sup>9</sup> Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Summary: Fiscal Year 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill* <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news.cfm?method=news.view&id=4c294104-788a-4db5-84f7-50c35de8a2>. p. 35.

## Department of Health and Human Services (Non NIH)

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014 <sup>^</sup>	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)</b>	6,453,227	6,341,723	N/A	6,609,467	<b>6,323,529</b>	<b>-129,698 (2.0 %)</b>
<i>Title VII</i>	220,538	211,781	N/A	285,078	<b>245,395</b>	<b>24,857 (11.3%)</b>
<i>Title VIII</i>	217,501	251,099	N/A	251,099	<b>223,841</b>	<b>6,340 (2.9%)</b>
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</b>	3,485,677	3,570,709	N/A	3,621,944	<b>3,629,602</b>	<b>143,925 (4.1%)</b>
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)**</b>	375,518	333,697	N/A	371,008***	<b>378,008</b>	<b>2,490 (0.7%)</b>
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</b>	6,547,169	6,644,641	N/A	7,022,769	<b>6,904,333</b>	<b>357,164 (5.5%)</b>
<i>Environmental Health</i>	125,559	155,126	N/A	153,027	<b>160,555</b>	<b>34,996 (27.9%)</b>
<i>National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health</i>	292,275	271,911	N/A	292,275	<b>292,300</b>	<b>25 (0%)</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</b>	29,858,591	31,039,999	N/A	31,983,347	<b>30,949,359</b>	<b>1,090,768 (3.7%)</b>
<b>Administration on Community Living (ACL)</b>	1,477,210	1,739,455	N/A	1,748,364	<b>1,689,958</b>	<b>212,748 (14.4%)</b>
<b>Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT</b>	61,193	76,883	N/A	71,597	<b>60,387</b>	<b>-806 (1.3%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

<sup>^</sup>The House did not release an FY 2014 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill.

\*\*AHRQ total includes the Committee recommendations for transfers under section 241 of the PHS Act and Prevention and Public Health Fund.

\*\*\* Adds \$7 million from the Prevention and Public Health fund

Source: Division H, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.

## Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate would receive \$1.2 billion for FY 2014, which is \$382.6 million above the FY 2013 enacted level. A significant portion of this increase would go to support the construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. However, Congress continues to restore funding to the S&T Directorate after several years of cuts to regular research programs. The Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I) account, which funds a significant amount of the agency's research activities, would receive \$462 million, an increase of \$12.6 million over FY 2013. Congress does not allocate specific funding levels for the research thrusts within RD&I (Apex R&D; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Defense; Counter Terrorist R&D; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience), but directs DHS to submit a report within 30 days specifying funding levels for each area. The University Programs Office, which funds DHS' Centers of Excellence, would receive \$39.7 million, a less than one percent cut from FY 2013. This amount would fund all existing centers and allow for the establishment of a new center.

The bill notes that cybersecurity R&D would receive an increase over last year's level and that DHS should include universities and private sector firms to establish operation cyber research activities. The bill applauds the agency's development of its simulation-based cyber exercise tool for the finance sector and encourages DHS to expand this work to other critical infrastructure sectors. Furthermore, the bill encourages DHS to use competitively awarded R&D projects to help bolster its cyber capabilities. In addition, DHS is encouraged to focus its disaster resilience projects on dam and levee flooding simulation and mapping.

### Department of Homeland Security

(In thousands)\*

	FY 2013 Enacted**	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>Science and Technology Directorate</b>	837,617	1,527,096	1,225,488	1,218,488	<b>1,220,212</b>	<b>382,595 (46%)</b>
<i>University Programs</i>	40,000	31,000	40,000	33,000	<b>39,724</b>	<b>-276 (&lt; 1%)</b>

\*Funding amounts reflect net discretionary funding levels.

\*\*Does not include rescissions or sequestration.

Source: Division D, Agriculture, Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-D-F.pdf>.

## Department of State/USAID

International Affairs programs, which include activities through the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as well as U.S. contributions to international organizations, would be reduced by 8 percent below the current (pre-sequester) level in the FY 2014 omnibus appropriations agreement. State and Foreign Operations is annually among the most controversial of the appropriations bills and was thought to be a candidate for a year-long continuing resolution (CR) because of partisan differences over the appropriate level of spending on foreign affairs in a constrained budgetary environment. Of interest to universities and non-profit research institutions, educational and cultural exchange programs through the Department of State would receive \$560 million in the omnibus, a reduction of \$23 million below the FY 2013 pre-sequester level. Another \$8.6 million is included in overseas contingency operations (OCO) funding for education and public diplomacy activities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The omnibus also contains \$25 million for higher education programs in Africa, including \$15 million for partnerships between U.S. and African institutions of higher education. Further, appropriators urge USAID to continue partnerships with land-grant institutions.

The omnibus would provide robust support for global health activities, which the press release accompanying the bill identifies as a top priority for appropriators. Global health has been a signature initiative for President Obama, former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah and has provided numerous new research and education opportunities for universities. Global health activities across the Department of State and USAID would be supported at \$8.44 billion in the FY 2014 omnibus, which would represent an increase above the current level when accounting for sequestration. The State and Foreign Operations section of the omnibus bill includes little other language directly impacting the research and education communities, but instructs the Department of State and USAID to comply with all directives included in the individual House and Senate Appropriations Committee reports accompanying their respective versions of the FY 2014 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill (on which Lewis-Burke has previously reported).

### International Affairs (Including Department of State and USAID)

(In thousands)

As reported by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, January 2014

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>International Affairs, Total (Including OCO)</b>	<b>53,438,697</b>	<b>51,835,751</b>	<b>40,781,900</b>	<b>49,491,000</b>	<b>49,159,900</b>	<b>-4,278,797 (8.0%)</b>
Title I (Dept of State and Related Agencies)	13,618,595	15,384,074	12,179,238	14,721,502	14,046,492	<b>427,897 (3.1%)</b>
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	583,013,000	562,659	438,847	595,000	560,000	<b>-23,013 (4.0%)</b>

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
USAID Operating Expenses	1,091,950	1,328,200	942,944	1,284,321	1,059,229	<b>-32,721</b> <b>(3.0%)</b>
Development Assistance	2,519,144	2,837,812	2,000,000	2,507,001	2,507,001	<b>-12,143</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>
Global Health Programs, Total	8,473,736	8,315,000	8,175,000	8,455,000	8,439,450	<b>-34,286</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>

\* Values account for FY 2013 across-the-board rescissions but do not reflect additional reductions through sequestration. Values reflect Senate Appropriations Committee provided funding levels.

Sources: Division K of the explanatory report accompanying the FY 2014 omnibus appropriations bill at <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-J-L.pdf>.

A House Appropriations Committee press release with highlights of the bill is at [http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/01.13.14\\_fy\\_2014\\_omnibus\\_-\\_state\\_foreign\\_operations\\_-\\_summary.pdf](http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/01.13.14_fy_2014_omnibus_-_state_foreign_operations_-_summary.pdf).

## Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would receive \$8.2 billion, which is \$143 million below the FY 2013 enacted level. EPA's Science and Technology account would also receive a decrease of 3 percent below FY 2013 for a total of \$759.2 million. The Agency continues to see overall reductions under this Congress, as well as reductions in the regulatory science programs. The bill would provide \$4.2 million for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, to fund water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who partner with the EPA. These extramural research grants would be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who also provide a 25 percent match.<sup>10</sup> The bill also includes funding held at the FY 2013 enacted level for the STAR program and the Greater Research Opportunities (GRO) fellowships.

### Environmental Protection Agency

*(In thousands)*

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>EPA, Total</b>	<b>8,057,000</b>	8,153,000	5,519,993	8,481,377	<b>8,200,000</b>	<b>-143,000 (1.8%)</b>
<b>Science and Technology</b>	785,291	783,926	636,086	791,000	<b>759,156</b>	<b>-26,135 (3.3%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

Source: Division G, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, [http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt\\_xml.pdf](http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt_xml.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Division G, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 775, [http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt\\_xml.pdf](http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt_xml.pdf)

## National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASA would fare slightly better in FY 2014 under the omnibus than it did in FY 2013, with a total of \$17.647 billion, \$119.8 million or 0.7 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level.

For NASA Science, the omnibus would provide \$5.151 billion, which would be \$103.8 million or 2.1 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. NASA's top science priority, the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), would be fully supported at the request level of \$658.2 million.

Earth Science would receive \$1.826 billion, an increase of \$74.4 million and 4.2 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. The House Committee's language denying funds for climate sensors for the Joint Polar-orbiting Satellite System (JPSS) and instruments for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) DSCOVR mission is not adopted in the agreement; as such, NASA would be directed to craft a "development plan for each sensor [...] as well as a description of the effect this funding will have on the achievement of existing NASA priorities as recommended in the 2007 Earth Science decadal survey."<sup>11</sup> However, the agreement would adopt Senate Committee language providing full funding at the request level for Tier 1 flagship missions SMAP and IceSat-2; including a plan to proceed with Landsat 9, directing \$10 million for carbon monitoring, and expressing support for PACE and SERVIR.

For Planetary Science, the omnibus would provide \$1.345 billion, \$43.5 million or 3.1 percent less than the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level but \$128 million more than the President's request. The increased funds would include \$65 million for the development of a future Mars flagship mission (called *Mars 2020*) and would ensure more regular launch opportunities within the Discovery program. The funding also includes \$80 million for pre-formulation and formulation of a Europa mission as directed in the House Committee report. The omnibus would provide \$130 million for Research and Analysis and \$40.5 million for Near Earth Object Observation. The agreement would also support continued funding at the request level for production of Plutonium-238 in partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE) to ensure power for future planetary missions.

With respect to Astrophysics, the omnibus would provide \$668 million, which would be an increase of \$11.5 million or 1.8 percent over the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. The bill includes Senate Committee language that would direct \$56 million to NASA to proceed with design studies for a WFIRST mission, and would provide the budget request levels for Hubble and the Balloon project. Heliophysics would receive \$654 million, an increase of \$19.1 million or 3.0 percent over the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. The agreement includes Senate language directing the full budget request for the Solar Probe Plus and MMS missions and the Heliophysics Explorer program.

For Aeronautics, the omnibus would provide \$566 million, \$6.7 million and 1.2 percent above the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level. In contrast to Aeronautics, the bill would cut Space Technology, funding it at \$576 million, 8.6 percent below the FY 2013 pre-sequestration level.

<sup>11</sup> Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 2014, p. 38, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-D-F.pdf>

For Education, the omnibus would reverse the cuts proposed for Space Grant and EPSCoR in the President's request. The bill would also reject the transfer of many of NASA's education programs to the Department of Education and Smithsonian Institution as proposed in the President's request as part of an overall reorganization of federal Science-Technology-Engineering-Mathematics (STEM) education programs. However, the agreement would endorse NASA's plan to internally consolidate its education programs. Individual education projects would compete through a central source of funds in the STEM Education and Accountability Account, but Science Mission Directorate (SMD) Education and Public Outreach (EPO) funds would stay in SMD. The agreement would direct NASA to consider having each Division within SMD manage its own account of EPO funds to be distributed to individual missions.

### National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>NASA, total</b>	17,541,730	17,715,395	16,598,300	18,010,300	<b>17,646,500</b>	<b>119,770</b> <b>(0.7%)</b>
<b>Science</b>	5,047,447	5,017,800	4,781,000	5,154,200	<b>5,151,200</b>	<b>103,753</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>
Earth Science	1,751,620	1,846,100	1,659,000	1,846,200	<b>1,826,000</b>	<b>74,380</b> <b>(4.2%)</b>
Planetary Science	1,388,539	1,217,500	1,315,000	1,317,600	<b>1,345,000</b>	<b>-43,539</b> <b>(3.1%)</b>
Planetary Science Research	188,410	220,600	213,000	220,600	N/A	N/A
Discovery	239,418	257,900	290,000	257,900	<b>285,000</b>	<b>45,582</b> <b>(19.0%)</b>
New Frontiers	171,727	257,500	N/A	257,500	<b>258,000</b>	<b>86,273</b> <b>(50.2%)</b>
Mars Exploration	442,370	234,000	288,000	334,000	<b>288,000</b>	<b>-154,370</b> <b>(34.9%)</b>
Outer Planets	156,027	79,000	159,000	79,000	<b>159,000</b>	<b>2,974</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>
Astrophysics	656,490	642,300	622,000	678,400	<b>668,000</b>	<b>11,511</b> <b>(1.8%)</b>
James Webb Space Telescope	616,256	658,200	584,000	658,200	<b>658,200</b>	<b>41,944</b> <b>(6.8%)</b>
Heliophysics	634,901	653,700	601,000	653,700	<b>654,000</b>	<b>19,099</b> <b>(3.0%)</b>
<b>Aeronautics</b>	559,301	565,690	566,000	558,700	<b>566,000</b>	<b>6,699</b> <b>(1.2%)</b>
<b>Space Technology</b>	629,950	742,600	576,000	670,100	<b>576,000</b>	<b>-53,950</b> <b>(8.6%)</b>
<b>Exploration</b>	3,814,041	3,915,505	3,612,000	4,209,300	<b>4,113,200</b>	<b>299,159</b> <b>(7.8%)</b>
Human Exploration Capabilities	2,996,890	2,730,000	2,825,000	2,800,000	<b>3,115,200</b>	<b>118,110</b> <b>(3.9%)</b>
Commercial	515,182	821,400	500,000	775,000	<b>696,000</b>	<b>180,818</b>

Spaceflight						<b>(35.1%)</b>
Exploration Research and Development	302,240	364,200	287,000	316,100	<b>302,000</b>	<b>-240</b> <b>(&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Space Operations</b>	<b>3,878,802</b>	<b>3,882,900</b>	<b>3,670,000</b>	<b>3,871,045</b>	<b>3,778,000</b>	<b>-100,802</b> <b>(2.6%)</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>122,654</b>	<b>94,200</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>122,048</b>	<b>116,600</b>	<b>-6,054</b> <b>(4.9%)</b>
Aerospace Research & Career Dev.	56,915	33,000	33,000	58,000	<b>58,000</b>	<b>1,085</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>
Space Grant	39,252	24,000	24,000	40,000	<b>40,000</b>	<b>748</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>
EPSCoR	17,663	9,000	9,000	18,000	<b>18,000</b>	<b>337</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>
STEM Education & Accountability	65,747	61,200	89,000	58,600	<b>58,600</b>	<b>-7,147</b> <b>(10.9%)</b>
<b>Cross Agency Support</b>	<b>2,770,012</b>	<b>2,850,300</b>	<b>2,711,000</b>	<b>2,793,600</b>	<b>2,793,000</b>	<b>22,988</b> <b>(0.8%)</b>
<b>Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration</b>	<b>667,236</b>	<b>609,400</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>586,900</b>	<b>515,000</b>	<b>-152,236</b> <b>(22.8%)</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>37,287</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>213</b> <b>(0.6%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration, but does include the 1.87 percent rescission taken to all Commerce, Justice, Science accounts in FY 2013 appropriations. Top line account levels are taken from the House FY 2014 Committee report, including NASA overall, Science, Aeronautics, Exploration, Space Operations, Education, Cross Agency Support, Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, and Office of Inspector General. All subaccount numbers are estimated by applying the rescission to the FY 2013 appropriated level.

## National Science Foundation

Receiving strong bipartisan support, the National Science Foundation (NSF) would receive funding above FY 2013 levels for all accounts. The omnibus would provide NSF with \$7.172 billion overall, which is \$287.8 million above FY 2013, with an increase of \$265.2 million to the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account.

The explanatory statement for NSF is relatively brief. Congress remains cautious of the balance between core research programs and cross-foundation initiatives, urging NSF to refine the balance between these activities in its FY 2015 budget request. The statement instructs NSF that any future increases in interdisciplinary research should not be at the expense of adequate support for infrastructure or core research programs. The bill does not specifically mention social sciences, which have received a great deal of scrutiny from Congress over the past year. Given the fact that this is an omnibus bill and not a continuing resolution, previous restrictions on political sciences will no longer apply.

The omnibus would provide \$200 million for the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account (MREFC) to support all projects for which construction has begun, with the remainder for the initiation of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) project.

The bill would support the Education and Human Resources (EHR) account at \$846.5 million, \$13.2 million above the FY 2013 amount. The statement allows the termination and reduction of certain EHR programs proposed in the budget request, but partially reverses the reduction to the Advancing Informal STEM Learning program (providing \$55 million). The bill would also maintain funding for broadening participation programs and direct NSF to report on efforts to meet the needs of Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) and consider creating an HSI-specific program.

### National Science Foundation

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 House	FY 2014 Senate	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>NSF</b>	6,884,110	7,625,780	6,995,120	7,425,890	<b>7,171,918</b>	<b>287,808 (4.0%)</b>
<b>Research &amp; Related Activities</b>	5,543,720	6,212,290	5,676,200	6,018,290	<b>5,808,918</b>	<b>265,198 (4.6%)</b>
<b>Education &amp; Human Resources</b>	833,310	880,290	825,000	880,290	<b>846,500</b>	<b>13,190 (1.6%)</b>
<b>MREFC</b>	196,170	210,120	182,620	210,120	<b>200,000</b>	<b>3,830 (1.9%)</b>
<b>Agency Operations and Award Management</b>	293,600	304,290	294,000	298,400	<b>298,000</b>	<b>4,400 (1.5%)</b>
<b>NSB</b>	4,120	4,470	4,100	4,470	<b>4,300</b>	<b>180 (4.2%)</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	13,190	14,320	13,200	14,320	<b>14,200</b>	<b>1,010 (7.1%)</b>

\* NSF FY 2013 numbers include sequester and rescissions as outlined in its final FY 2013 appropriations found at [http://www.nsf.gov/about/congress/113/highlights/cu13\\_0409.jsp](http://www.nsf.gov/about/congress/113/highlights/cu13_0409.jsp).

Source: Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014: <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

## U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) research programs fare well in the final FY 2014 appropriations omnibus bill, with the Research, Education, and Economics account up \$114 million (4.5 percent) to \$2.64 billion. Within this amount, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) would be funded at \$1.277 billion, an increase of \$74.6 million (6.2 percent) over the FY 2013 enacted level. Within NIFA the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) would be funded at \$316.4 million, a significant increase of \$25.9 million (8.9 percent). Notably, within the explanatory statement for NIFA there is language that would direct USDA, "to include in the budget for fiscal year 2015 the funding levels proposed to be allocated to and the expected publication date, scope, and allocation level for each request for awards..."<sup>12</sup>

Additionally, within NIFA, the bill would also support key formula funding for the nation's land-grant institutions, providing \$243.7 million for formula assistance under the Hatch Act and \$300 million for cooperative extension activities under the Smith-Lever Act 3(b) and 3(c) programs.

For the Agriculture Research Service (ARS), the bill would provide \$1.122 billion, an increase of \$50.5 million (4.7 percent) over the FY 2013 enacted level. No funding is recommended for ARS Buildings and Facilities for which the President requested \$155 million and the proposed closure of six research locations, termination of extramural research, and reallocation of funds is not accepted.

### U.S. Department of Agriculture

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>USDA, Research, Education, Economics</b>	2,525,306	2,806,314	2,514,110	2,642,197	<b>2,639,706</b>	<b>114,400 (4.5%)</b>
<b>Agricultural Research Service (ARS)</b>	1,072,015	1,279,003	1,074,163	1,123,150	<b>1,122,482</b>	<b>50,467 (4.7%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)</b>	1,202,504	1,288,306	1,208,862	1,277,510	<b>1,277,067</b>	<b>74,563 (6.2%)</b>
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	290,468	383,376	290,657	316,409	<b>316,409</b>	<b>25,941 (8.9%)</b>
Hatch Act	230,394	236,334	236,334	243,701	<b>243,701</b>	<b>13,307 (5.8%)</b>
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Grants	8,987	9,219	9,219	9,219	<b>9,219</b>	<b>232 (2.6%)</b>
Smith-Lever Act 3(b) and 3(c)	286,612	294,000	294,000	300,000	<b>300,000</b>	<b>31,388 (11.7%)</b>
<b>Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA)</b>	1,027,819	1,008,473	998,762	1,020,473	<b>1,010,689</b>	<b>-17,130 (1.67%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

<sup>12</sup> Division A, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 5, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

Source: Division A, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

### **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**

The Food and Drug Administration would be provided \$2.6 billion in discretionary funding; an increase of \$91 million above the FY 2013 enacted level (excluding the restoration of \$85 million for FDA user fees). This funding level would restore FDA's pre-sequester funding and increase FDA funding beyond its FY 2012 level.

#### **Food and Drug Administration**

*(In thousands)*

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>FDA, Total</b>	<b>2,461,000</b>	8,153,000	2,485,000	2,563,000	<b>2,552,000</b>	<b>166,000 (3.7%)</b>

\* Does not include sequestration.

Source: Division A, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, [http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/01.13.14\\_fy\\_2014\\_omnibus\\_-\\_agriculture\\_-\\_summary.pdf](http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/01.13.14_fy_2014_omnibus_-_agriculture_-_summary.pdf).

## U.S. Geological Survey

The omnibus would provide the US Geological Survey (USGS) with \$1.032 billion, a slight decrease of 3.2 percent below the FY 2013 enacted level for surveys, investigations, and research. This amount would include \$128.5 million for the Natural Hazards account, \$132 million for the Climate and Land Use Change account, and \$207.3 for Water Resources. As in years past, Congress would provide funding (\$6.5 million) for the Water Resources Research Act programs, which include the Water Resources Research Institutes (WRRIs), which traditionally has not received funding in the President’s Budget Request.

Within the Natural Hazards account, the explanatory statement states that funding for Natural Hazards programs would include \$1 million for earthquake risk assessments and \$1.2 million for Eastern U.S. earthquakes research and monitoring—continuing research on the 2011 Mineral, Virginia earthquake. Furthermore, the statement calls for continued collaborations between USGS and state and university partners on the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS) and the development of an earthquake early warning prototype system on the West Coast.<sup>13</sup>

Responding to increased interest in mitigating invasive species, illnesses, and pollution, the omnibus would allocate \$505,000 to study white-nose syndrome in bats, \$1 million to help eradicate Asian carp, and \$1 million to study endocrine-disrupting chemicals in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

### U.S. Geological Survey

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014†	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>USGS, total</b>	1,065,896	1,166,855	967,342	1,083,782	<b>1,032,000</b>	<b>-33,896 (-3.2%)</b>
<b>Natural Hazards</b>	130,883	142,562	N/A	140,028	<b>128,486</b>	<b>-2,397 (-1.8%)</b>
Earthquake Hazards Program	53,771	57,924	N/A	58,917	<b>53,803</b>	<b>32 (0.06%)</b>
Global Seismographic Network	5,141	5,166	N/A	5,451	<b>4,853</b>	<b>-288 (-5.6%)</b>
<b>Ecosystems</b>	157,952	180,772	N/A	170,702	<b>152,811</b>	<b>-5,141 (3.25%)</b>
<b>Climate and Land Use Change</b>	141,120	155,992	N/A	145,549	<b>131,975</b>	<b>-9,145 (-6.48%)</b>
<b>Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health</b>	95,898	107,447	N/A	94,977	<b>91,515</b>	<b>-4,383 (-4.6%)</b>
<b>Water Resources</b>	209,195	222,869	N/A	215,818	<b>207,281</b>	<b>-1,914 (-0.91%)</b>
Water Resources Research Act	6,477	1,000	N/A	6,490	<b>6,500</b>	<b>23 (0.36%)</b>
<b>Core Science Systems</b>	114,048	137,174	N/A	117,940	<b>108,807</b>	<b>-5,241 (-4.6%)</b>

<sup>13</sup> Division G, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Relations Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 17, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.

<b>National Land Imaging†</b>	71,933	N/A	53,337	70,357	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-71,933</b>
<b>Facilities</b>	100,220	104,481	N/A	99,717	<b>100,421</b>	<b>201</b>

\*Does not include sequestration and across the board cuts.

†The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee did not provide a full list of allocations in its markup.

‡A consolidation of Landsat satellite programs in a new National Land Imaging account was proposed in the President's FY 2012 Budget Request. The proposed consolidation was withdrawn in the President's FY 2014 Budget Request.

Source: Division G, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Relations Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, p. 17, <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.

## Cultural Agencies: NEA, NEH, IMLS

### National Endowment for the Humanities and National Endowment for the Arts

The omnibus would provide \$146 million each for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). The omnibus agreement would provide a \$292,000, or 0.002 percent increase over the FY 2013 enacted amount for each of the Endowments. Language in the omnibus commends NEA and NEH for their partnerships with the states and asks NEA to work more closely with state councils on arts education projects.

### National Endowment for the Humanities and National Endowment for the Arts

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014*	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>NEH, total</b>	145,729	154,465	75,000	154,465	146,021	292 (<0.1%)
<b>Research</b>	14,173	15,435	N/A	15,435	N/A	N/A
<b>Education</b>	13,153	13,250	N/A	13,250	N/A	N/A
<b>State and Regional Partnerships</b>	40,354	43,432	N/A	43,432	N/A	N/A
<b>NEA, total</b>	145,729	154,466	75,000	154,466	146,021	292 (<0.1%)
<b>Grants</b>	68,959	74,840	N/A	74,840	N/A	N/A
<b>State and Regional Partnerships</b>	45,973	49,893	N/A	49,893	N/A	N/A

\* Does not include sequestration.

Source: Division G, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, [http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt\\_xml.pdf](http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt_xml.pdf).

### Institute of Museum and Library Services

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) would receive \$231.5 million in the omnibus. While this number reflects an increase over the President's FY 2014 budget request, the omnibus would provide a \$4.6 million or 0.02 percent decrease below the FY 2013 enacted number.

### Institute of Museum and Library Services

(In thousands)

	FY 2013 Enacted*	FY 2014 Request	House FY 2014	Senate FY 2014	FY 2014 Omnibus	FY 2014 Omnibus vs. FY 2013
<b>IMLS, total</b>	231,490	225,812	N/A	231,490	226,860	-4,630 (<0.1%)

\* Does not include sequestration.

Source: Division H, Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, [http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt\\_xml.pdf](http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/CPRT-113-HPRT-RU00-h3547-hamdt2samdt_xml.pdf).

## Interagency Initiatives and Priorities

### **STEM Consolidation**

The omnibus would reject the Administration's proposed consolidation of STEM programs, expressing concerns that the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) did not adequately consult with the education community, did not include sufficient detail on new programs, and did not recognize several successful existing programs. The agreement would direct OSTP to develop a new plan for consolidation for future fiscal years that includes input from federal science agencies and the education community, as well as takes into account program evaluations.

As the general language concerning STEM consolidation appears in the Commerce, Justice, Science division of the omnibus explanatory statement, the language would only apply to agencies funded within that bill, including NSF, NOAA, NASA, and NIST. Within these agencies, the agreement would support specific consolidations, such as an internal NASA consolidation. Other divisions of the bill address programs at other agencies. The omnibus provides no funding for new programs proposed at the Department of Education, NSF, and Smithsonian.

#### Sources:

Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014:

<http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>.

Division G, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014:

<http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.

Division H, Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014: <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf>.



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