

Fact Sheet: President Obama's Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request and Links to Federal Agency Budget Information

OVERVIEW

On Tuesday, February 9, President Obama released his final budget. The President's FY 2017 Budget Request came in at approximately \$4.1 trillion and according to the Administration, is fully offset. The plan adheres to the \$1.07 trillion base discretionary budget cap agreed to with Congress last November with \$551 billion for defense and \$519 billion for non-defense programs. The budget proposes to increase spending by \$196 billion and projects a deficit of \$616 billion in the current fiscal year. According to media sources, over 10 years, the budget would add \$6.1 trillion to the deficits.

The Republican reaction to the budget has been particularly strong with leadership noting it was dead on arrival and the Republican Budget Committee Chairmen, breaking with a four decade tradition, announcing that they would not invite the Office of Management and Budget Director Shaun Donovan to testify before their panels this week as has been the practice in prior years.

Below is a summary of the President's FY 2017 Budget Request for higher education, research and healthcare programs of importance to the University. As more details about the Budget Request becomes available, additional information will be provided.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND STUDENT AID

The FY 2017 Budget Request for the Department of Education (ED) focuses on three themes this year — advancing equity and excellence; supporting teachers and school leaders; and, promoting access, affordability, and completion in postsecondary education. The budget highlights President Obama's successes in helping to move the mark toward meeting his goals since 2008, and in outlining the needs still yet to be met. Overall, the FY 2017 Budget Request for ED is \$69.4 billion, which is lower than FY 2015, but 2 percent, or \$1.3 billion, above FY 2016.

Pell Grants

The President's FY 2017 Budget Request would provide sufficient discretionary funding for the Pell Grant Program to maintain the base award of \$4,860. This base amount is necessary to secure the available mandatory add-on funds and statutory inflation adjustment to increase the maximum grant for the 2017-18 academic year to \$5,935.

The inflation indexing that was funded through previously enacted legislation will end at the close of FY 2017, but the President's budget proposes to append \$33 billion over ten years to continue this annual adjustment indefinitely, to help maintain the purchasing power of Pell Grant awards.

The budget proposes a number of other changes to the Pell Grant Program, which would:

- Encourage on-time and accelerated college completion for low-income students, with new funding to:
 - Restore year-round Pell Grants. An additional \$2 billion would be available to provide an estimated 700,000 students with an average of an additional \$1,915 in Pell funding.
 - Provide students who take 15 credits per semester a \$300 per year Bonus Pell to encourage them to accelerate their progress toward completion.
 - Create a College Opportunity and Graduation Bonus grant program. \$547 million would be available to colleges that successfully enroll and graduate low-income students, with graduated benefits that increase with continued improvement.
- Fund “Second Chance Pell,” a proposal to expand educational opportunity to incarcerated individuals eligible for release.
- Move the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant Program into the Pell Grant Program so eligible students receive the maximum benefits from both programs.
- Strengthen the academic progress requirements to encourage students to graduate on time.
- Limit Pell Grant disbursements to students who repeatedly enroll in programs but do not earn academic credit.
- Partially restore the “ability to benefit” provision to allow adults without high school diplomas to receive the maximum Pell award if they are enrolled in eligible career pathways programs.

Perkins Loans

The President’s Budget Request for Perkins Loans, which were extended for two years in December, is very similar to prior years. According to this plan, Perkins Loans would be converted to Direct Loans, with the federal government allocating the new lending authority to eligible institutions. The Administration would require changes in the program to encourage colleges to control costs and graduate more Pell Grant-eligible students, and institutions would retain some flexibility in eligibility for the loans. ED estimates there would be an additional \$8.5 billion in lending authority and the new loans would have the terms and conditions of unsubsidized Stafford Loans. These changes would save \$305 million, cut from student benefits.

Program Integrity

The Budget Request attempts to improve institutional accountability for students by tightening up the 90/10 rule for for-profit institutions to require colleges to have 15 percent of their income from non-federal sources. In addition, the Budget Request proposes to count all federal educational programs, including Department of Defense Tuition Assistance and Department of Veterans Affairs GI Bill benefits, in the newly calculated 85 percent share of federal assistance.

Student Aid Administration

The Budget Request would provide \$1.6 billion to administer federal student aid programs, which is an increase of \$80.1 million over the FY 2016 level. The majority of this increase, 74 percent, is due to higher servicing costs, and \$14 million would increase staff to bolster ED’s ability to take enhanced enforcement actions against high-risk institutions participating in Title IV programs. The Enforcement Office (EO) will work with multiple federal and state agencies to identify potential misconduct and

increase oversight, enforcement, and redress. The EO will also carry out the enforcement as it relates to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

Direct Loans

The Budget Request proposes to reform and streamline loan forgiveness and expanded income-based repayment based on “Pay As You Earn” (PAYE) and related repayment plans to better target benefits and protect against institutional practices that may increase student borrowing. The proposal would create a single PAYE plan for borrowers taking out their first loan after July 1, 2017. All Direct Loan borrowers will now be eligible for some type of income-driven repayment plans that would cap repayment at 10 percent of discretionary income and forgive any remaining balances after 20 years (25 years for some graduate borrowers). In addition, student loan amounts forgiven under such income based repayment plans would be treated as exclusions from taxable income. The FY 2017 Budget Request includes many of the same proposals for student loan reform that were outlined in last year’s Budget Request, which are targeted to reduce program complexity, target benefits to increase program effectiveness, and eliminate program abuses. These proposals include elimination of the standard repayment cap for high-income, high-balance borrowers and a cap on the amount of interest that could accrue when a borrower’s payment is insufficient to cover the interest costs. The plan would also cap Public Sector Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) at \$57,500. The Budget Request provides \$25 million in loan forgiveness for teachers who graduate from high-quality programs and teach in a high-need school.

Teacher Preparation Programs

The President’s Budget Request aligns teacher preparation programs with the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Budget Request retains the Teacher Quality Partnership Grant program and proposes new sources of funding for teacher preparation programs, including:

- “Computer Science for All,” would be funded with \$4 billion in mandatory money to provide grants to school districts to provide high-quality instruction in computer science. The effort includes approximately \$135 million in existing funds, mostly from the National Science Foundation, to help train thousands of teachers and design new instructional materials for computer science classes.
- A new Teacher and Principal Pathways program that would provide \$125 million in grants to institutions of higher education and nonprofit entities working with local school districts to create pathways to teaching, particularly in STEM fields.

Education Research

The President’s Budget Request provides \$693.8 million for the Institute of Education Sciences, which is \$75.8 million above FY 2016.

FASFA Simplification

The President’s Budget Request highlights the steps the Administration has taken in recent years to improve the need analysis and financial aid process. The Budget Request proposes additional ways to shorten the form and eliminate questions regarding untaxed income, savings, investments, and other

assets. This proposal will require more analysis to assess the impact on California and UC, both which depend on information from the FAFSA for allocation of state and institutional aid.

Additional Program-Funding Changes

The President's Budget Request cuts \$5 million from Title VI, International Education and Foreign Language Studies; it provides level funding for TRIO, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, Federal Work-Study, Developing Hispanic Serving Institutions, GEAR-UP, and Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.

The President's Budget Request proposes a number of new and expanded programs, some of which have been introduced in the past, and all are designed to invest in evidence-based strategies that show promising results, and which would encourage states to re-invest in public institutions, and reward institutions offering increased access, quality education and student success, especially to low-income students. Many of the new programs and spending proposals would require congressional approval in legislation. These programs include:

- \$61 billion to fully fund America's College Promise (ACP) plan for free community college, which would also extend the program to four-year historically black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions. The ACP plan would create a new partnership with states to make two years of community college free for responsible students.
- \$30 million for a new Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)/ Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Innovation for Completion Fund competitive grant program to support innovative student-centered interventions to increase the number of low-income students completing degree programs at HBCUs and MSIs.
- \$100 million for First in the World (FITW) grants to institution of higher education to promote college retention and completion.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Budget Request proposes that the National Endowment for the Humanities be funded at \$149.8 million, a \$1.9 million increase above FY 2016.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The FY 2017 Budget Request provides \$152 billion for federal research and development, a 4 percent (\$6 billion) increase above FY 2016 enacted levels for science, technology and innovation programs. This funding level includes \$4 billion in new mandatory proposals that would require additional legislation beyond regular appropriations. Without the mandatory funding, the proposed increase for research is 1.5 percent – below inflation. Within the total, \$73 billion is proposed for basic and applied research – a 6 percent (\$4 billion) increase above FY 2016 enacted levels. Most federally sponsored research at UC and other universities is funded through basic and applied research programs.

The Budget Request proposes several multi-agency research initiatives, including:

- Increased Basic Research Investment: \$14.6 billion is proposed for basic research in FY 2017 – an increase of \$900 million over FY 2016. Included are nearly \$8 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), nearly \$5.7 billion for the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Science, and \$826 million for National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) laboratories. The Administration argues that this research “is most likely to have spillover impacts to multiple endeavors...in which the private sector typically underinvests.”
- Mission Innovation – Clean Energy Research and Development: \$7.7 billion in discretionary funding is proposed government-wide for clean energy research and development – a 20 percent increase over FY 2016. The proposal covers twelve federal agencies in support of the Mission Innovation agreement that the US and 20 other countries have pledged to double government funding for clean energy research and development over five years. More than 75 percent of this total would be funded through the Department of Energy. Other major clean energy research initiatives include: \$512 million for NSF, \$348 million for NASA, and \$106 million for USDA.
- Climate Science: \$2.8 billion is proposed across 13 federal agencies for actionable climate science and to improve understanding of climate change and its impacts. The US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is responsible for the coordination and integration of research, observations, modeling, assessments, adaptation science and other activities.
- Advanced Manufacturing: More than \$2 billion is proposed for federal research and development in direct support of advanced manufacturing at NSF, DOE, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Commerce and other agencies – including \$250 million in discretionary funds to create and sustain manufacturing innovation institutes this year. An additional \$1.9 billion in mandatory funding is proposed to build out the remaining 27 institutes under the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation plan for 45 such institutes over the next 10 years. DOD and NIST have each issued Notices of Intent or Requests for Information for a total of up to four new institutes this year.
- National Strategic Computing Initiative (NSCI): Established last year, the NSCI is a government-wide federal investment strategy in high-performance computing, namely an Exascale computing system with emphasis on science and national security mission applications. Research and development funding is proposed in several agencies. Major investments include \$285 million in DOE and \$33 million in NSF.
- Cybersecurity: \$19 billion is proposed government-wide for cybersecurity – to enhance security of critical infrastructure, invest in next-generation tools and workforce development, and to support a new Cybersecurity National Action Plan intended to establish a long-term strategy to ensure Americans’ digital security. Within the total, \$318 million is proposed for cybersecurity research and development at civilian agencies.
- Water Technology: Several research investments are proposed across federal agencies to reduce the price, energy input and carbon emissions of new water supply technology – including \$45 million for DOE to launch a new Energy-Water Desalination Hub and fund complementary technologies; \$98.6 million for the Department of Interior’s WaterSMART program; \$15 million in new funding for US Department of Agriculture (USDA) research on water supplies and conservation practices; and, \$88 million for NSF basic water research to enhance the scientific and engineering knowledge base.

Research Budget Highlights

National Institutes of Health (NIH): The President's FY 2017 Budget Request provides \$33.1 billion to support biomedical research at the NIH, including \$1.8 billion in mandatory funding which represents a slightly lower discretionary amount than in FY 2016. This represents significant investments in Alzheimer's disease research (\$910 million), \$195 million towards the multi-agency BRAIN (Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies) Initiative, and \$300 million for the Precision Medicine Initiative. The Budget Request will support a total of 36,440 research project grants, including nearly 10,000 new and competing awards. Included in the President's NIH Budget Request is \$685 million for the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences.

The President's FY 2017 Budget Request also proposes a new National Cancer Moonshot Initiative by investing \$755 million in funding to help prevent, diagnose, and treat cancer. Of these funds, \$680 million will go to the NIH to expand clinical trials for health disparity populations, pursue new vaccine technology, and fund opportunities in cancer research. The FDA will receive \$75 million to develop regulatory pathways for new technologies, ensure quality systems for trials, and facilitate the sharing of information.

National Science Foundation: \$7.96 billion, which represents a \$500 million increase (6.7 percent) over FY 2016. Of this total, \$7.56 billion is discretionary (\$100 million over FY 2016), and \$400 million in one-time mandatory funding is also requested. The full request would support 10,100 new research grants. Highlights include:

- Research and Related Activities: \$6.08 billion discretionary, a \$46 million increase (0.8 percent) over FY 2016. \$346 million is also requested in mandatory funding.
- Education and Human Resources: \$899 million, a \$19 million increase (2 percent) above FY 2016. \$54 million is also requested in mandatory funding.
- Major Research Equipment and Facilities: \$193 million, a \$7 million cut below FY 2016. Included are \$106 million for Regional Class Research Vessels and \$67 million for the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope.
- Clean Energy Technologies: \$512 million, an increase of \$141 million over FY 2016 in support of the Mission Innovation initiative aimed at doubling federal clean energy research and development investment over five years.
- Advanced Manufacturing: \$176 million.
- Understanding the Brain: \$142 million to increase scientific understanding of the brain.
- Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy and Water Systems (INFEWS): \$62 million for an interdisciplinary research effort on food, energy and water systems.
- Risk and Resilience: \$43 million to address the nation's need for resilience in response to natural and man-made disasters.
- STEM education: \$16 million for Inclusion Across the Nation of Communities of Learners that have been Underrepresented for Diversity in Engineering and Science (INCLUDES) – to develop a scalable, national initiative for traditionally underserved and underrepresented individuals in the STEM enterprise.

Department of Energy: \$32.5 billion – \$30.2 billion in discretionary funding and \$2.3 billion in new mandatory funding. The discretionary request represents a \$500 million increase (1.6 percent) over the enacted FY 2016 level. Highlights include:

- Office of Science: \$5.67 billion, a \$325 million increase (6.1 percent) over FY 2016, including \$100 million in new mandatory funds for a competitive grant program for university researchers. Most programs are proposed for increases, except fusion energy. The Advanced Scientific Computing Research Program would receive a 6.7 percent increase, and Biological and Environmental Research would receive an 8.7 percent increase.
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: \$2.9 billion, \$830 million (40 percent) above the FY 2016 level to spearhead federal clean energy technology efforts, including vehicle technologies, renewable energy generation technologies, and the development of sustainable manufacturing and energy efficiency technologies for homes, buildings and industries.
- ARPA-E: \$500 million – \$350 million in discretionary funding and \$150 million in mandatory funding. The discretionary proposal represents a 20 percent increase over the FY 2016 level.
- Mission Innovation: As the lead agency for the US commitment to double clean energy research and development over the next five years, \$5.9 billion is proposed for DOE investment this year – about 76 percent of the government wide pledge. UC is the sole university partner in a parallel initiative – the Breakthrough Energy Coalition – spearheaded by Bill Gates.
- National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA): \$12.884 billion, a \$357.5 million increase (2.9 percent) over the FY 2016 level. Weapons Activities: \$9.243 billion, a \$396 million increase (4.5 percent) over FY 2016 enacted. Nuclear Nonproliferation: \$1.81 billion, a \$132 million cut (6.8 percent) below the FY 2016 level.
- National Strategic Computing Initiative (NSCI): \$285 million. The Office of Science and the NNSA are jointly responsible for this Exascale program.

Department of Defense Basic and Applied Research: \$71.8 billion is requested for defense research and development – a 4 percent increase above the enacted FY 2016 level of \$69 billion. However, the Defense Science and Technology programs – also known as 6.1-6.3 defense basic and applied research – are proposed to be funded at \$12.5 billion, which is \$500 million below the FY 2016 enacted level. The request for 6.1 basic research is \$2.1 billion – \$205 million below the FY 2016 level. Historically, defense research at universities has largely been funded through 6.1 basic research accounts. Other highlights include:

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA): \$3 billion, a \$109 million increase over FY 2016.
- Two new DOD Manufacturing Innovation Institutes are proposed for this year.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): \$19.025 billion, a \$260 million cut below FY 2016 enacted levels. Of the total, \$763 million is proposed from mandatory funding sources, the full details of which are not yet available. Under the Mission Innovation framework, the request includes \$348 million for NASA clean energy research in revolutionary aircraft and fuel-efficient, low carbon air transportation technologies. Other NASA Science and Technology proposals include:

- Science: \$5.6 billion, an increase of \$12 million above FY 2016. Within the total, \$298 million in mandatory funding is requested for Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics and Heliophysics programs.
- Aeronautics: \$790 million, a \$150 million increase (23.5 percent) above FY 2016. Within the total \$156 million in mandatory funding is proposed.
- Space Technology: \$826.7 million, a \$140 million increase (20 percent) above FY 2016. Within the total, \$136 million in mandatory funding is proposed. Focus areas include solar electric propulsion, laser communications and human-robotic interfaces.
- Space Grant: \$24 million, a \$16 million cut below FY 2016.

US Department of Agriculture Extramural Research and Extension: \$1.88 billion is proposed for National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) programs, including:

- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI): \$700 million for competitively awarded AFRI grants – \$375 million would be provided through appropriations (\$25 million above FY 2016), and \$325 million would come from new mandatory funding. AFRI research areas include: Water for Food Production Systems, Sustainable Bioenergy Production, Climate Variability and Change, Childhood Obesity Prevention, Food Safety, and an Education and Literacy Initiative.
- Capacity Grants (formula funding) programs important to UC would be level-funded:
 - Hatch Act: \$244 million.
 - Smith-Lever 3(b)-(c): \$300 million.
 - McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry: \$34 million.

Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): \$5.85 billion in discretionary funding, a \$77.1 million increase (1.3 percent) above FY 2016. Research highlights include: \$519.8 million for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, a 7.8 percent increase above FY 2016. Within that amount \$189.9 million is requested for Climate Research, a \$30.8 million increase above the FY 2016 level, including Labs and Cooperative Institutes, Regional Climate Data and Information and Climate Competitive Research; and \$179.5 million is proposed for Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research, a \$9 million cut below FY 2016. The National Sea Grant College Program would be funded at \$68.9 million, a \$4.1 million cut below FY 2016.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The President's FY 2017 Budget Request reflects funding priorities that impact UC Health's three-part mission of providing clinical care, medical education training, and biomedical research. The Department of Health and Human Services would receive \$82.8 billion in discretionary budget authority to continue to make coverage affordable, drive down costs, improve care, train new health care providers, and support medical research.

The President's Budget Request includes several proposals that directly impact UC Health's clinical care activities:

- Reduce indirect graduate medical education payments by \$17.8 billion in order to “encourage workforce development through targeted and more accurate indirect medical education payments”. The Secretary will encourage teaching hospitals to train residents in areas of emerging need and to emphasize high quality, high value care;
- Reduce Medicare coverage of bad debts by \$32.9 billion over ten years;
- Strengthen the Independent Payment Advisory Board for expected savings of \$36.4 billion over ten years; and,
- Lower the Part B drug reimbursement to Hospital Outpatient Departments and physician offices for a total savings of \$7.8 billion.

In total, the President’s Budget Request includes \$420 billion in Medicare savings over the next ten years, much of which comes from providers. These savings will help extend the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund by 15 years, to 2040. In addition to the recommended cuts to providers, the Budget Request also proposes several structural reforms to Medicare including increasing income-related Parts B and D premiums, modifying the Part B deductible for new enrollees, and introducing new home health care copayments for new beneficiaries.

HIGHER EDUCATION RELATED TAX ISSUES

Included in the President’s FY 2017 Budget Request are several [tax proposals](#) that would impact higher education. The FY 2017 Budget Request proposes changes to the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC), which was made permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016. The AOTC currently allows for taxpayers to take a credit of up to \$2,500 per year in assistance for four years with the refundable portion being in the amount of \$1,000. The Budget Request would change the existing AOTC, by “(1) consolidating the Lifetime Learning Credit into an expanded AOTC, which would be available for five years, and refundable up to \$1,500 for students enrolled half-time or more; (2) exempting Pell Grants from taxation and the AOTC calculation; and, (3) eliminating tax on student loan debt forgiveness, while repealing the complicated student loan interest deduction for new borrowers.”

While there are elements included that would expand the AOTC, such as to increase the number of years it would be available from four to five years and to increase the refundable portion by \$500 per year from \$1,000 to \$1,500, the proposal does appear to eliminate the Lifetime Learning Credit, which has been an important tax incentive available to students, without a limit on the number of years the credit can be taken. The impact of the changes to AOTC and repealing the student loan interest deduction for new borrowers will need to be studied further, since both are important tax incentives available to students.

The Budget Request would also create a new Community College Partnership Tax Credit to encourage employers to invest directly in community colleges and technical colleges, such as by helping to develop curriculum or educational options available, or by donating instructors or equipment. Under the proposal, employers would be eligible to take a \$5,000 tax credit for hiring a student fulltime that completes a program developed. States would be involved in choosing eligible partnerships between employers and community colleges through a competitive process. The proposal is designed to assist with training low

skilled workers so that they would be able to qualify for higher paying jobs. The proposal would provide \$500 million in tax credit authority for the five-year period of 2017-2021.

The Budget Request also proposes limiting for certain high income taxpayers the value of certain tax expenditures and all itemized deductions to 28 percent. The proposal includes the charitable deduction, which could impact donations to universities. In addition, the proposal would disallow the deduction for charitable contributions that are a prerequisite for purchasing tickets to college sporting events, which could have an impact on the deductibility of donations made to universities.

The Budget Request also includes changes to the Research and Development Tax Credit (R&D tax Credit), which was made permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016. Specifically, the proposal would create a single tax formula for companies to use to take the credit, rather than the existing credit which includes several formulas to choose from.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

Reaction to the President's FY 2017 Budget Request was swift. Below are excerpts from congressional leadership:

From House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI):

"President Obama will leave office having never proposed a budget that balances—ever. This isn't even a budget so much as it is a progressive manual for growing the federal government at the expense of hardworking Americans. The president's oil tax alone would raise the average cost of gasoline by 24 cents per gallon, while hurting jobs and a major sector of our economy. Americans deserve better. We need to tackle our fiscal problems before they tackle us. House Republicans are working on a balanced budget that grows our economy in order to secure a Confident America."

From Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA):

"The President's budget honors the bipartisan agreement signed into law last fall and charts a new course for growth. Under this budget, we double investment in clean energy R&D, create the industries and jobs of the future, embrace 21st Century transportation, and launch Vice President Biden's Moonshot to end cancer. We empower hard-working families with expanded tax credits and access to quality child care, lift striving students with strengthened Pell Grants, and enact long-overdue comprehensive immigration reform. We build on our success in reducing health care cost growth, support our national security and energize our economy."

From House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Kevin Brady (R-TX):

"The President's final budget is clearly about promoting his liberal legacy instead of securing America's financial future. Why is he wasting his last opportunity in office to tackle the real challenges facing our country? While a \$3.4 trillion tax increase and \$2.5 trillion in new spending over the next decade might please very liberal voters, they will only make life more expensive for the vast majority of Americans. This document will not prevent American jobs from moving overseas, Medicare from going bankrupt, and healthcare spending from continuing to rise."

From House Appropriations Committee Chairman Hal Rogers (R-KY)

"The President's final budget unfortunately doesn't look much different than other years – it is a spending wish list that doesn't reflect our real budgetary constraints and that would saddle hard-working Americans with additional taxes and fees."

From House Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD):

"This morning, President Obama unveiled his Fiscal Year 2017 Budget, outlining his priorities for the year ahead and for long-term economic growth and national security. Our economy is changing, and his budget makes certain that our workers have every tool they need to take advantage of the new opportunities it offers. In a world full of dangers, his budget wisely meets the security threats these challenging times present. The President's Budget is a blueprint for a solid foundation for American prosperity and leadership in the twenty-first century."

From Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid (D-NV)

“The President deserves praise for putting the middle class first, investing in our future, restoring fiscal discipline and asking millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. It’s telling that, for the first time in the Budget Committee’s history, Republicans will prevent the public from learning about the President’s budget in an open hearing. This takes hyper-partisanship to a new extreme, and makes a mockery of Republicans’ pledges to restore the regular order.”

From Senate Finance Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT)

“Now in his eighth year of office, the President has put forward a budget that encompasses some new, but mostly the same old recycled, misguided policies that have repeatedly failed to be cleared by Congress. Expanding a broken Medicaid system without substantial reform will not improve access to care for patients. Hitting Americans with tax hikes to prop up more government spending will only drag our economy down. As will the backdoor gas tax increase that will only cause pain at the pump for consumers. And, turning a blind eye to the greatest drivers of our debt - the nation’s unsustainable entitlement programs -- will only lead to crippling deficits. This President has never submitted a budget to Congress that balances, and this year is no exception. His budget isn’t a blueprint that will get our fiscal house in order, but rather a political roadmap designed to navigate a tough campaign trail during an election year.”

From Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Thad Cochran (R-MI)

“President Obama’s final budget proposal contains all manner of new spending and tax increases, and a troubling reliance on mandatory spending to skirt spending limits. There will be little appetite in Congress for mandatory spending that diminishes fiscal discipline and congressional oversight. The Appropriations Committee will review the proposals within its jurisdiction to determine which should be altered, improved or eliminated. Our goal will be to produce FY2017 appropriations bills that responsibly allocate taxpayer dollars to support national priorities.”

From Senate Appropriations Committee Vice Chairwoman Barbara Mikulski (D-MD)

“The federal budget represents our values and priorities as a country. Behind the numbers and programs is a plan to keep our nation safe from varied and serious threats from ISIL to cyber terrorists to lead in our drinking water. This budget proposes investments in innovation to cure disease, save energy and create new products and new jobs and in providing an opportunity ladder for every American through education and job training. This is a plan I look forward to supporting through the appropriations process.”

LINKS TO FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGET INFORMATION

FY 2017 PRESIDENT BUDGET REQUEST GENERAL INFORMATION

White House/Office of Management and Budget Information: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>

- The FY 2017 Budget Request: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/overview>
- President Obama's prepared remarks: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/20USA-budget/02/09/budget-message-president>

Cuts, Consolidations and Savings

- <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/ccs.pdf>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Press Release: <http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/president-obamas-2017-budget-seeks-expand-educational-opportunity-all-students>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/budget-factsheet.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/index.html>
- Summary and Background Information: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf>
- Justifications of Appropriation Estimates to Congress: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/justifications/index.html>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Secretary Remarks on Budget: <http://www.hhs.gov/about/leadership/secretary/speeches/2016/budget-press-conference.html>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy2017-budget-factsheet.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/>
- HHS Budget in Brief: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy2017-budget-in-brief.pdf>
- Budget Justifications to Congress: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/index.html#justifications>

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/rdbudgets>
- Webcast of Budget Briefing: <https://livestream.com/aaasorg/events/4769723>
- Fact Sheets:
 - [President's 2017 Budget Invests in American Innovation: R&D, Innovation, and STEM Education](#)
 - [STEM for All: Ensuring High-Quality STEM Education Opportunities for All Students](#)
 - [Investing in American Innovation: The President's Fiscal Year 2017 Budget](#)
 - [Research and Development: Chapter 19 in Analytical Perspectives volume of the Budget of the U.S. Government FY 2017](#)
 - [Cybersecurity National Action Plan](#)

- [President Obama Proposes New Funding to Build Resilience of Alaska's Communities and Combat Climate Change](#)
- [President's Budget Proposal to Advance Mission Innovation](#)
- [President Obama's 21st Century Clean Transportation System](#)
- [Investing in the National Cancer Moonshot](#)
- [President Obama Announces Computer Science For All Initiative](#)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- Press Release: <http://energy.gov/articles/president-s-2017-budget-proposal-doe-supports-energy-innovation-national-security-nuclear>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://energy.gov/fy-2017-department-energy-budget-request-fact-sheet>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.energy.gov/budget-performance>
- DOE Budget in Brief: http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2016/02/f29/FY2017BudgetinBrief_0.pdf
- Budget Justification to Congress: <http://energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2017-budget-justification>

National Nuclear Security Administration

- Press Release: <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/national-nuclear-security-administration-highlights-fy%E2%80%9917-budget-request>

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

- Administrator Bolden's Remarks: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/state_of_nasa_2016.pdf
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/omb_nasa_fy_2017_fact_sheet.pdf
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.nasa.gov/budget>
- NASA FY 2017 Budget Fact Sheet: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/fy_2017_nasa_agency_fact_sheet.pdf
- NASA FY 2017 Budget Mission Directorate Fact Sheet: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/fy_2017_budget_mission_directorate_fact_sheets.pdf
- NASA FY 2017 Budget Estimates: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/fy_2017_budget_estimates.pdf
- Webcast of NASA Budget Briefing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ej2odhB57ng>
- NASA FY 2017 Budget Proposal Presentation: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/final_nasa_fy2017_summary_brief_02_5_16.pdf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.usda.gov/documents/usda-fy17-budget-factsheet.pdf>
- Department Website: <http://www.usda.gov/budget>
- Budget Highlights: <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/2017budgethighlights.pdf>
- Budget Summary: <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/fy17budsum.pdf>

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Press Release: <https://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/us-transportation-secretary-anthony-foxx-unveils-981-billion-fy-2017-budget-proposal>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/DOT-fy-17factsheet.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.transportation.gov/budget>
- Budget Highlights: https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/DOT_BH2017_508%5B2%5D.pdf

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

- Press Release: http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=137611&org=NSF&from=news
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=137603
- Agency Budget Webpage: <http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2017/index.jsp>
- NSF FY 2017 Budget Request: <http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2017/toc.jsp>

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- Press Release: <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2016/02/us-secretary-commerce-announces-fiscal-year-2017-budget-request>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <https://www.commerce.gov/news/fact-sheets/2016/02/fact-sheet-fy-2017-us-department-commerce-budget>
- Agency Budget Website: <http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/default.htm>
- Budget in Brief: <http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY17BIB/AllFilesWithCharts2.pdf>
- Department FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification: http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY_2017_CBJ.html

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

- NIST FY 2017 budget requests will be released in the coming weeks.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- NOAA Bluebook (Budget Summary): http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/~nbo/fy17_bluebook/FY17_BB_Final_draft_020917.pdf
- NOAA Congressional Justification and Budget Estimates: http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/~nbo/fy17_bluebook/NOAA_fy17_cj.pdf

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- Press Release: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/bd4379a92ceceac8525735900400c27/8a73bb5242ef55bd85257f54006bb2a8!OpenDocument>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/fy-17-proposed-budget-fact-sheet.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy2017>

- EPA Budget in Brief: <http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/fy17-budget-in-brief.pdf>
- EPA Justification of Appropriation Estimates: <http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/fy17-congressional-justification.pdf>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- Press Release: <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/president-obama-proposes-134-billion-budget-interior-department>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Interior-Fact-Sheet-Budget-2017.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2017>
- DOI Budget in Brief: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2017/highlights>

WHITE HOUSE AND OMB FACT SHEETS ON KEY ISSUES

- [The President's Fiscal Year 2017 Budget: Overview](#)
- [Empowering All Americans with the Education and Skills They Need](#)
- [Advancing Economic Opportunity and Mobility](#)
- [Investing in American Innovation](#)
- [Investing in American Infrastructure](#)
- [Advancing Clean Energy Domestically and Abroad and Taking Action on Climate Change](#)
- [Investing in America's Treasured Landscapes: Conserving Natural Resources and the Environment](#)
- [Investing in Coal Communities, Workers, and Technology: Power+ Plan](#)
- [A Government of the Future](#)
- [Smarter IT Delivery](#)
- [Ensuring Safety, Fairness and Community Trust in the Criminal Justice System](#)
- [Keeping Americans Safe at Home and Abroad](#)
- [Strengthening Federal Cybersecurity](#)
- [Building and Using Evidence to Strengthen Results in Government](#)
- [Supporting African American Families](#)
- [Supporting Asian American and Pacific Islander Families](#)
- [Supporting Latino Families](#)
- [Supporting Service Members, Veterans, and Military Families](#)
- [Supporting Older Americans](#)
- [Supporting the LGBT Community](#)
- [Supporting Women and Working Families](#)
- [Supporting Children and Youth](#)
- [Expanding Opportunities for People with Disabilities](#)
- [Standing with Indian Country](#)
- [Enhancing the Lives of Americans Living with HIV/AIDS, and Fighting the HIV/AIDS Epidemic](#)

ADDITIONAL AGENCY FACT SHEETS

- [Corporation for National and Community Service](#)

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- [Department of Defense](#)
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- [Department of Treasury](#)
- [Department of Veteran Affairs](#)
- [National Intelligence Programs](#)
- [Social Security Administration](#)
- [Small Business Administration](#)