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Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD): FY2016 Appropriations

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Summary

The House and Senate Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) appropriations subcommittees are charged with providing annual appropriations for the Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and related agencies. THUD programs receive both discretionary and mandatory budget authority; HUD's budget generally accounts for the largest share of discretionary appropriations in the THUD bill, but when mandatory funding is taken into account, DOT's budget is larger than HUD's budget. Mandatory funding typically accounts for around half the total annual THUD appropriation.

The FY2015 THUD bill's appropriation totaled \$107.3 billion: \$53.8 billion in net discretionary funding and \$53.5 billion in mandatory funding. The Administration requested net budget authority of \$134.7 billion (after scorekeeping adjustments) for the agencies funded by the THUD bill for FY2016, an increase of \$27.4 billion (26%). Most of this increase was for highway, transit, and passenger rail programs in DOT, reflecting the increased funding proposed in the Administration's surface transportation reauthorization proposal.

The House-passed bill (H.R. 2577) includes net budget authority of \$108.7 billion for THUD in FY2016, \$55.3 billion in discretionary funding and \$53.5 billion in mandatory funding. In total, this is a 1% increase over FY2015 levels (+3% discretionary reduced by smaller offsets, about level mandatory funding). The Administration has issued a Statement of Administration Policy for H.R. 2577 criticizing the funding levels in the bill, saying that the President's advisors would recommend that the bill be vetoed.

DOT: The Administration requested a total of \$93.7 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding for DOT for FY2016, an increase of roughly \$22 billion (31%) over FY2015. H.R. 2577 would provide \$70.6 billion for DOT, \$646 million less than in FY2015. The reductions were primarily to the TIGER grant program (-\$400 million), the New Starts transit grant program (-\$199 million), and Amtrak capital grants (-\$252 million) (the House proposed similar cuts to the same programs in FY2015; those cuts were not included in the enacted THUD bill).

HUD: The President requested \$40.6 billion in net new budget authority for HUD for FY2016, \$5 billion more than provided in FY2015 (\$35.6 billion). H.R. 2577 includes \$37.7 billion for HUD, \$2.1 billion above the net discretionary funding in FY2015. Of that increase, \$1.1 billion is attributable to a reduction in savings from offsetting receipts from the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The bulk of the remainder of the increase is directed to funding the renewal costs of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and project-based rental assistance programs.

Related Agencies: The Administration requested a total of \$351 million for the agencies in Title III (the Related Agencies). This is about \$1 million more than they received in FY2015. H.R. 2577 would provide \$342 million for the related agencies, with the entire reduction coming from the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

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Introduction to Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies (THUD) Appropriations

The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) appropriations subcommittees are charged with drafting bills to provide annual appropriations for the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and six small related agencies.

Title I of the annual THUD appropriations bill funds DOT. The department is primarily a grant-making and regulatory organization. Its programs are organized roughly by mode of transportation, providing grants to state and local government agencies to support the construction of highways, transit, and intercity passenger rail infrastructure, while overseeing safety in the rail, public transportation, commercial trucking and intercity bus, and maritime industries. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is exceptional among DOT's large sub-agencies in that the largest portion of its budget is not for grants but for operating the U.S. air traffic control system. In support of that task, it employs over 80% of DOT's total workforce, roughly 46,000 of DOT's approximately 56,000 employees.

Title II of the annual THUD appropriations bill funds HUD. The department's programs are primarily designed to address housing problems faced by households with very low incomes or other special housing needs. These include several programs of rental assistance for persons who are poor, elderly, and/or have disabilities. Three rental assistance programs—Public Housing, Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, and Section 8 project-based rental assistance—account for the majority of the department's funding. Two flexible block grant programs—the HOME Investment Partnership Program and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)—help communities finance a variety of housing and community development activities designed to serve low-income families. Other, more specialized grant programs help communities meet the needs of homeless persons, including those with AIDS. HUD's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insures mortgages made by lenders to home buyers with low down payments and to developers of multifamily rental buildings containing relatively affordable units.

Title III of the THUD appropriations bill funds a collection of agencies involved in transportation or housing and community development. They include the Access Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Amtrak Office of Inspector General (IG), the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (often referred to as NeighborWorks), the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, and the costs associated with the government conservatorship and regulation of the housing-related government-sponsored enterprises, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Budget Concepts Relevant to THUD Appropriations

Most of the programs and activities in the THUD bill are funded through *regular annual appropriations*, also referred to as discretionary appropriations.¹ This is the amount of new

¹ According to *Congressional Quarterly's American Congressional Dictionary*, discretionary appropriations are appropriations not mandated by existing law and therefore made available annually in appropriation bills in such amounts as Congress chooses. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 defines discretionary appropriations as budget (continued...)

funding allocated each year by the appropriations committees. Appropriations are drawn from the general fund of the Treasury. For some accounts, the appropriations committees provide *advance appropriations*, or regular appropriations that are not available until the next fiscal year.

In some years, Congress will also provide *emergency appropriations*, usually in response to disasters. These funds are sometimes provided outside of the regular appropriations acts—often in emergency supplemental spending bills—generally in addition to regular annual appropriations. Although emergency appropriations typically come from the general fund, they may not be included in the discretionary appropriation total reported for an agency.

Most of the Department of Transportation’s budget is in the form of *contract authority*. Contract authority is a form of mandatory budget authority based on federal trust fund resources, in contrast to discretionary budget authority, which is based on resources in the general fund. Contract authority controls spending from the Highway Trust Fund and the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. When the Appropriations Committee subcommittees are given their 302(b) allocations, those figures include only net discretionary budget authority (non-emergency appropriations, less any offsets and rescissions); contract authority from trust funds is not subject to that limitation. This can lead to confusion when comparing totals, as the total annual discretionary budget authority for THUD is typically around half of the total funding provided in the bill, with the remainder made up of mandatory contract authority.

Congressional appropriators are generally subject to limits on the amount of new non-emergency discretionary funding they can provide in a year. One way to stay within these limits is to appropriate no more than the allocated amount of discretionary funding in the regular annual appropriations act. Another way is to find ways to offset a higher level of discretionary funding. A portion of the cost of regular annual appropriations for the THUD bill is generally offset in two ways. The first is through *rescissions*, or cancellations of unobligated or recaptured balances from previous years’ funding. The second is through *offsetting receipts and collections*, generally derived from fees collected by federal agencies.

THUD Funding Trends

Table 1 shows funding trends for DOT and HUD over the period FY2009-FY2015, omitting emergency funding and other supplemental funding. The purpose of **Table 1** is to indicate trends in the funding for these agencies; thus emergency supplemental appropriations are not included in the figures.

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authority provided in annual appropriation acts and the outlays derived from that authority, but it excludes appropriations for entitlements.

Table 1. Funding Trends for Department of Transportation and Department of Housing and Urban Development, FY2009-FY2015

(In billions of current dollars)

Department	FY2009 ^a	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 ^b	FY2014	FY2015
DOT	\$67.2	\$75.7	\$68.7	\$71.6	\$70.7	\$71.2	\$89.5
HUD	41.5	46.9	41.1	37.4	33.5	32.8	36.9

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, Comparative Statement of Budget Authority tables from FY2010 through FY2016. Unless otherwise noted, amounts are reduced to reflect across-the-board rescissions.

- a. FY2009 figures do not reflect \$61.8 billion in emergency economic stimulus funding (P.L. 111-5).
- b. FY2013 figures do not reflect \$29 billion in emergency funding for recovery from Hurricane Sandy (P.L. 113-2) or reductions due to sequestration.

Status of the FY2016 THUD Appropriations Bill

Recent Developments

The House passed H.R. 2577 on June 9, 2015, with a number of amendments.

Transportation amendments adopted include adding \$9 million to Amtrak’s capital grant funding for installing inward-facing cameras in locomotives (offset by reductions in other accounts), adding \$4 million to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s Operations & Research account (offset by reductions in the DOT Secretary’s Office Salary & Expenses account), and adding \$3.5 million to the Federal Railroad Administration’s Safety & Operations account (offset by another reduction in the DOT Secretary’s Office Salary & Expenses account).

HUD amendments adopted include an increase in funding for Housing for Persons with AIDS of \$3 million, offset by a reduction in funding for information technology; an increase in funding for Housing for the Elderly of \$2.5 million, offset by a reduction in funding for research and development; and a redirection of fair housing funding from private to administrative enforcement activities.

The Administration has issued a Statement of Administration Policy for H.R. 2577 criticizing the funding levels in the bill, saying that the President’s advisors would recommend that the bill be vetoed.

Table 2 provides a timeline of legislative action on the FY2016 THUD appropriations bill.

Table 2. Status of FY2016 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Bill	Subcommittee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conf. Report	Conference Approval		Public Law
	House	Senate						House	Senate	
H.R. 2577	4/29/2015		5/13/2015	6/9/2015						
	(voice vote)		30-21 H.Rept. 114-129	216-210						

Source: CRS Appropriations Status Table.

FY2016 THUD Discretionary Funding Allocation

The annual budget resolution provides a budgetary framework within which Congress considers legislation affecting spending and revenue. It sets forth spending and revenue levels, enforced by the rules of each chamber, including spending allocations to House and Senate Appropriations Committees. After the House and Senate Appropriations Committees receive their discretionary spending allocations from the budget resolution (referred to as 302(a) allocations), they divide their allocations among their 12 subcommittees, each of which is responsible for one of the 12 regular appropriations bills. The allocations to each of the subcommittees are referred to as 302(b) allocations.

The FY2016 budget resolution was agreed to by the House on April 30, 2015, and the Senate on May 6, 2015 (H.Con.Res. 27 and S.Con.Res. 11). It set an overall base discretionary spending limit of \$1.017 trillion for FY2016, an increase from the FY2015 level of \$1.014 trillion and consistent with the current statutory spending limits under the Budget Control Act, as amended.

The current Section 302(b) allocation for the Senate THUD subcommittee is \$376 million more than that provided for the House subcommittee. This difference creates an additional difficulty in reaching agreement on a final FY2016 THUD appropriation level. **Table 3** shows the discretionary funding provided for THUD in FY2015, the Administration request for FY2016, and the amount allocated by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to the THUD subcommittees. **Table 4** lists the total funding provided for each of the titles in the bill for FY2015 and the amount requested for that title for FY2016.

As discussed earlier, much of the funding for this bill is in the form of contract authority, a type of mandatory budget authority. Thus, the discretionary funding provided in the bill is only about half of the total funding provided in this bill.

Table 3. THUD FY2015 Discretionary Funding Appropriation and FY2016 302(b) Allocations

(in billions of dollars)

FY2015 Enacted	FY2016		
	Budget Request	House 302(b)	Senate 302(b)
\$53.772	\$65.0	\$55.27	\$55.646

Source: Figures are current as of the date of this report and are taken from the budget table in H.Rept. 114-129; House 302(b) from H.Rept. 114-118; Senate 302(b) from S.Rept. 114-55.

Note: FY2015 enacted and FY2016 request are net of advance appropriations, rescissions, offsetting collections, and other adjustments.

FY2016 THUD Funding

As shown in **Table 4**, the President's FY2016 budget requested \$134.7 billion for the programs in the THUD bill, \$27.4 billion more than appropriated for THUD in FY2015. Most of this increase was for highway, transit, and rail funding under the Administration's surface transportation reauthorization proposal; the request for DOT is \$22 billion over FY2015. The request for HUD is \$5 billion more than provided in FY2015, but \$1.1 billion of that increase reflects a decline in savings available from offsetting receipts.

Table 4. Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY2015-FY2016

(in millions of dollars)

Title	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House H.R. 2577	FY2016 Senate	FY2016 Enacted
Title I: Transportation					
<i>Title I Discretionary</i>	17,801	24,008	17,181		
<i>Title I Mandatory</i>	53,485	69,666	53,460		
Title I Total	71,286	93,674	70,640		
Title II: Housing and Urban Development	35,621	40,640	37,739		
Title III: Related Agencies	350	351	342		
Total	107,257	134,666	108,722		
Net Total Discretionary	53,772	65,000	55,262		
Total Mandatory	53,485	69,666	53,460		

Sources: Table prepared by CRS based on information in H.Rept. 114-129.

Note: Figures are net after rescissions, offsets, and other adjustments. Figures include advance appropriations provided in the bill, rather than advance appropriations that will become available in the fiscal year. The former are the amounts generally shown in committee press releases; the latter are the amounts against which the committee is generally “scored” for purposes of budget enforcement. Totals may not add up due to rounding and scorekeeping adjustments.

The House-passed H.R. 2577 provides a total of \$108.7 billion for THUD in FY2016. While this appears to be \$1.5 billion over the net budgetary resources amount provided in FY2015, after accounting for a projected \$1.1 billion reduction in offsetting receipts to HUD in FY2016 and the effects of \$400 million in rescissions of funding in the FY2015 bill, the actual amount of new funding recommended in the House bill is virtually identical to the FY2015 level. This situation is explored further in the next section of this report and **Table 5**.

How a \$1.5-Billion Increase in FY2016 Budget Authority Turns Out to Be Level Funding—the Impact of Offsets

In the case of the THUD bill, net discretionary budget authority (which is the level of funding measured against the 302(b) allocation) is not the same as the amount of new discretionary budget authority made available to THUD agencies, due to budgetary savings available from rescissions and offsets. Each dollar available to the subcommittees in rescissions and offsets enables the subcommittee to provide funding that doesn’t count against the 302(b) level. As shown in **Table 5**, in FY2015, due to rescissions and offsets, the THUD subcommittees were able to provide \$10.1 billion in discretionary appropriations to THUD agencies above the net discretionary budget authority level.

Table 5. Budget Adjustments in FY2016 THUD Appropriations Bill
(in millions of dollars)

Components of THUD Budget Authority	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 House Committee H.R. 2577	Change FY2015 to FY2016
Gross New Discretionary Appropriations	\$63,906	\$63,931	+\$25
<i>New Discretionary Appropriations</i>	59,506	59,531	+25
<i>Advance Appropriation</i>	4,400	4,400	0
Minus Savings	-10,134	-8,669	-1,465
<i>Rescissions of Prior Year Funding and Contract Authority</i>	-396	-14	-382
<i>Offsetting Collections and Receipts</i>	-9,738	-8,655	-1,083
Net Total Discretionary Budget Authority	\$53,772	\$55,262	+1,490
Limitation on Obligations (Mandatory Funding)	\$53,485	453,460	-25

Source: Table prepared by CRS based on Comparative Statement of New Budget (Obligational) Authority for Fiscal Year 2016, H.Rept. 114-129.

The amount of these “budget savings” can vary from year to year, meaning that the “cost” in terms of 302(b) allocation of providing the same level of appropriations may vary as well. Due to a \$1.1 billion reduction in offsetting collections in FY2016 compared to FY2015, it “cost” the House THUD subcommittee an additional \$1.1 billion in discretionary funding in FY2016 to provide the same level of total funding as provided in FY2015, all else being equal. Combined with a decrease in rescissions in their FY2016 proposal, the House THUD subcommittee’s \$1.5 billion increase in 302(b) allocation over THUD’s net FY2015 level ends up as a \$25 million increase. And since the subcommittee also proposed reducing the mandatory funding level by \$25 million, the net change for FY2016 becomes zero.

Detailed Tables and Selected Key Issues

Title I: Department of Transportation

Table 6 presents FY2016 appropriations totals and selected accounts for DOT, compared to FY2015 enacted levels. A brief summary of key highlights follows the table.

Table 6. Department of Transportation FY2015-FY2016 Detailed Budget Table
(in millions of current dollars)

Department of Transportation Selected Account	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House H.R. 2577	FY2016 Senate	FY2016 Enacted
Office of the Secretary (OST)					
Payments to Air Carriers (Essential Air Service) ^a	155	175	155		
National infrastructure investments (TIGER)	500	1,250	100		
Safe transport of oil	—	5	—		
Total, OST	803	1,612	389		
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)					
Operations	9,741	9,915	9,845		
Facilities & equipment	2,600	2,855	2,503		
Research, engineering, & development	157	166	157		
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport Improvement Program) (limitation on obligations)	3,350	2,900	3,350		
Total, FAA	15,847	15,836	15,855		
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)					
Limitation on administrative expenses	426	442	429		
Federal-aid highways (limitation on obligations)	40,256	50,068	40,256		
Total, FHWA	40,995	51,307	40,995		
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)					
Motor carrier safety operations and programs	271	329	259		
Motor carrier safety grants to states	313	339	313		
Total, FMCSA	584	669	572		
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)					
Operations and research	269	331	278		
Highway traffic safety grants to states (limitation on obligations)	562	577	562		
Total, NHTSA	830	908	840		
Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)					
Safety and operations	187	204	190		
Research and development	39	39	39		
Rail service improvement program	—	2,325	—		
Current passenger rail service	—	2,450	—		
Amtrak operating grants	250	—	289		
Amtrak capital and debt service grants	1,140	—	859		
Total Amtrak grants	1,390	2,450	1,148		
Total, FRA	1,626	5,018	1,377		

Department of Transportation Selected Account	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House H.R. 2577	FY2016 Senate	FY2016 Enacted
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)					
Formula grants (M)	8,595	13,800	8,595		
Capital investment grants (New Starts)	2,120	3,250	1,921		
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	150	150	100		
FTA Total	10,887	18,399	10,726		
Maritime Administration (MARAD)					
Assistance to small shipyards	3	3	3		
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)					
Subtotal	220	256	227		
Offsetting user fees	127	154	125		
Emergency preparedness grants (M)	29	29	29		
PHMSA Net Total	94	102	103		
Office of Inspector General					
	86	87	86		
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation					
	32	36	29		
Surface Transportation Board (STB)					
Salaries and expenses	31	32	31		
Offsetting collections	1	1	1		
STB Net Total	30	31	30		
DOT Totals					
Appropriation (discretionary funding)	18,184	24,016	17,182		
Limitations on obligations (M)	53,485	69,666	53,460		
Subtotal—new funding	71,284	89,744	70,549		
Rescissions of discretionary funding	-122	—	—		
Rescissions of contract authority	-260	—	—		
Offsetting collections	-1	-7	-1		
Net new discretionary funding	17,801	24,008	17,181		
Net new budget authority	\$71,286	\$93,674	\$70,640		

Sources: Table prepared by CRS based on information in H.R. 2577 and H.Rept. 114-129.

Notes: “M” stands for mandatory budget authority. Line items may not add up to the subtotals due to omission of some accounts. Subtotals and totals may differ from those in the source documents due to treatment of rescissions, offsetting collections, and other adjustments. The figures in this table reflect new budget authority made available for the fiscal year. For budgetary calculation purposes, the source documents may subtract rescissions of prior year funding or contract authority, or offsetting collections, in calculating subtotals and totals.

a. The EAS program also receives an additional amount in mandatory budget authority; see discussion below.

DOT in Brief

House Action

For DOT, the House-passed H.R. 2577 would provide the following:

- \$70.6 billion in budgetary resources, \$1.0 billion (1%) below the comparable FY2015 level.
- \$100 million (an 80% cut from FY2015) to the National Infrastructure Investment (TIGER grants) program.
- \$1.148 billion (a 17% cut from FY2015) to Amtrak.
- A 9% cut from FY2015 to the transit Capital Investment Grants (New Starts & Small Starts) program.
- That no funds may be used to facilitate new scheduled air transportation to Cuba, or to issue a license or certificate for a commercial vessel that docked or anchored within 7 miles of a Cuban port within the previous 180 days.

President's Budget

The Administration's budget proposal for DOT included the following:

- A request for \$93.7 billion in budgetary resources, an increase of 31% over FY2015.
- A 150% increase in funding over FY2015 for National Infrastructure Investment (TIGER grants).
- A 25% increase in funding over FY2015 for the federal-aid highway program.
- A 69% increase in funding over FY2015 for transit.
- A 76% increase in funding over FY2015 for Amtrak, plus \$2.3 billion for development of other passenger rail service.

Title II: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Table 7 presents an account-by-account summary of FY2016 appropriations proposals for HUD, compared to FY2015 enacted levels. It is followed by a brief summary of key highlights. For an expanded discussion, see CRS Report R44059, *Department of Housing and Urban Development: FY2016 Appropriations*, coordinated by Maggie McCarty.

Table 7. HUD FY2015 Detailed Budget Table
(In billions of dollars)

Accounts	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House H.R. 2577	FY2016 Senate	FY2016 Enacted
Appropriations					
Salaries and Expenses (Mgmt. & Adm.)	1.314	1.425	1.341		
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Sec. 8 vouchers) ^a	19.304	21.123	19.919		
Rental Assistance Demonstration	0.000 ^b	0.050	0.000		
Public housing capital fund	1.875	1.970	1.681		
Public housing operating fund	4.440	4.600	4.440		
Choice Neighborhoods	0.080	0.250	0.020		
Family Self Sufficiency	0.075	0.085	0.075		
Native American housing block grants	0.650	0.660	0.650		
Indian housing loan guarantee	0.007	0.008	0.008		
Native Hawaiian block grant	0.009	0.000 ^c	0.000		
Native Hawaiian loan guarantee	0.000 ^d	0.000 ^c	0.000		
Housing, persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	0.330	0.332	0.335		
Community Development Fund (Including CDBG)	3.066	2.880	3.060		
HOME Investment Partnerships	0.900	1.060	0.767 ^e		
Self-Help Homeownership	0.050 ^f	0.000 ^g	0.050 ^f		
Homeless Assistance Grants	2.135	2.480	2.185		
Project-Based Rental Assistance (Sec. 8) ^h	9.730	10.760	10.654		
Housing for the Elderly	0.420	0.455	0.417		
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	0.135	0.177	0.152		
Housing Counseling Assistance ⁱ	0.047	0.060	0.047		
Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund ^j	0.010	0.011	0.011		
Rental Housing Assistance ^k	0.018	0.030	0.030		
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Expenses ^l	0.130	0.174	0.130		
Government National Mortgage Assn. (GNMA) Expenses ⁱ	0.024	0.029	0.023		
Research and technology	0.072	0.050	0.050		
Fair housing activities	0.065	0.071	0.065		
Office, lead hazard control	0.110	0.120	0.075		
Information Technology Fund	0.250	0.334	0.097		
Inspector General	0.126	0.129	0.126		
<i>Gross Appropriations Subtotal</i>	45.373	49.323	46.407		

Accounts	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House H.R. 2577	FY2016 Senate	FY2016 Enacted
Rescissions					
Drug Elimination Grants	-0.001	0.000	0.000		
Rural Housing and Economic Development	0.000	0.000	-0.003		
Other (Sec. 233)	0.000	0.000	-0.007		
Management and Administration (Sec. 234)	0.000	0.000	-0.002		
Youth Build	0.000 ^l	0.000	0.000		
Section 108	0.000	0.000	-0.002		
Brownfields	-0.003	0.000	0.000		
FHA (GI/SRI)	-0.010	0.000	0.000		
<i>Rescissions Subtotal</i>	<i>-0.014</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>-0.014</i>		
Offsetting Collections and Receipts					
Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund	-0.010	-0.011	-0.011		
FHA	-8.863	-7.786 ^m	-7.757		
GNMA	-0.864	-0.886	-0.886		
<i>Offsets Subtotal</i>	<i>-9.737</i>	<i>-8.683</i>	<i>-8.654</i>		
Total Budget Authority	35.621	40.640	37.739		

Sources: Table prepared by CRS based on FY2015 Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-235) and the Explanatory Statement, Congressional Record, vol. 160, part 151—Book II (December 11, 2014), pp. H9981-H9984 (FY2015 enacted levels); the President’s FY2016 budget documents, including HUD Congressional Budget Justifications (FY2016-requested levels); and H.R. 2577 and H.Rept. 114-129 (FY2016-requested level and FY2016-House Committee).

- a. The Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance account includes both current-year and advance appropriations. Typically, Congress appropriates about \$4 billion for tenant-based rental assistance for the subsequent fiscal year in addition to funds for the current year.
- b. While no funding was provided for the Rental Assistance Demonstration, the law did raise the cap on the number of units that can participate in the demonstration from 60,000 to 185,000 and made several other changes. See Section 234 of HUD General Provisions in P.L. 113-235.
- c. The President’s budget does not request funding for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant or Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee accounts, noting that sufficient carryover balances are available to administer each program in FY2016.
- d. Includes \$100,000 for the Native Hawaiian loan guarantee (rounding to less than \$1 million).
- e. In addition to the funds appropriated in the bill, the House Committee-passed bill would also transfer any funds provided to the Housing Trust Fund in FY2016 to the HOME program. The Housing Trust Fund is to be funded through contributions from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac rather than through appropriations. The committee report estimates that \$133 million could be transferred from the Housing Trust Fund, which would bring total funding for the HOME account to \$900 million, the same as the FY2015 enacted level.
- f. The \$50 million for the SHOP account includes \$10 million for the SHOP program and \$40 million for capacity-building activities
- g. The President’s budget proposed providing \$10 million for SHOP within the HOME account, rather than in its own account. Capacity-building activities would be funded in the Transformation Initiative account.

- h. The Section 8 project-based rental assistance account includes both current-year and advance appropriations. Typically, Congress appropriates about \$400 million for project-based rental assistance for the subsequent fiscal year in addition to funds for the current year.
- i. In addition to HUD's housing counseling assistance program, Congress in recent years has provided funding specifically for foreclosure mitigation counseling to the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling Program (NFMCP), administered by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (also known as NeighborWorks America). NeighborWorks is not part of HUD, but is usually funded as a related agency in the annual THUD appropriations laws.
- j. Some or all of the cost of funding these accounts is offset by the collection of fees or other receipts, shown later in this table.
- k. The Rental Housing Assistance account is used to provide supplemental funding to some older HUD rent-assisted properties, and, when funding is provided, it is typically offset by recaptures. Funding is not requested in this account every year.
- l. Includes a rescission of \$460,000 in prior year unobligated balances from the Youth Build program (rounding to less than \$1 million), which was formerly funded in HUD's budget but is now funded in the Department of Labor's budget.
- m. Amounts shown here reflect the Congressional Budget Office's re-estimate of the President's budget request; therefore, the figure for the FY2016 budget request differs from what is shown in the President's budget documents.

HUD in Brief

House Action

For HUD, the House-passed H.R. 2577 would provide the following:

- \$46.4 billion in gross appropriations, which is approximately \$1 billion more in appropriations than was provided in FY2015 but \$3 billion less than requested by the President.
- \$37.7 billion in net budget authority, reflecting savings from offsets and other sources, which is \$2 billion more than FY2015 (\$1 billion more in appropriations and \$1 billion less in savings available from offsets).
- A 15% cut in funding for HOME relative to FY2015, with a provision to supplement that amount by diverting any funding for the Housing Trust Fund to the HOME program.
- Roughly level funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program relative to FY2015, rejecting a cut proposed in the President's budget.
- Funding cuts (relative to FY2015) for Choice Neighborhoods (-75%) and the Public Housing Capital Fund (-10%).
- Funding increases to cover the cost of renewing subsidies in the Section 8 tenant-based (Housing Choice Voucher) and project-based rental assistance accounts (+\$614 million and +\$924 million relative to FY2015). No funding for the new incremental vouchers that were requested in the President's budget.
- Rejection of the legislative reforms requested by the President, with reference to the authorizing committees being most appropriate to consider such reforms.

President's Budget

The President's FY2016 budget request for HUD included the following:

- \$49.3 billion in gross appropriations, which is approximately \$4 billion more in gross appropriations than was provided in FY2015.
- \$40.6 billion in net budget authority, reflecting savings from offsets and other sources, which is \$5 billion more than FY2015 (\$4 billion more in appropriations and \$1 billion less in savings available from offsets).
- Increases in funding for most HUD programs, including funding for 67,000 new incremental Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers.
- A 7% funding cut for CDBG, with a proposal to revisit the way funding is distributed to communities.
- Several legislative reform proposals affecting the rental assistance programs, including changes to the way that income is calculated and recertified.

Title III: Related Agencies

Table 8 presents appropriations levels for the various related agencies funded within the Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

Table 8. Appropriations for Related Agencies, FY2015-FY2016
(in millions of dollars)

Related Agencies	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House H.R. 2577	FY2016 Senate	FY2016 Enacted
Access Board	8	8	8		
Federal Housing Finance Agency IG	0	(50) ^a	0		
Federal Maritime Commission	26	27	26		
National Transportation Safety Board	104	105	104		
Amtrak Office of Inspector General	24	25	24		
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NeighborWorks)	185	182	177 ^b		
U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness	4	4	4		
Total	350	351	342		

Source: Table prepared by CRS based on FY2015 Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-235) and the Explanatory Statement, Congressional Record, vol. 160, part 151—Book II (December 11, 2014), pp. H9981-H9984 (FY2015 enacted levels); the President's FY2016 budget documents, (FY2016-requested levels); and H.R. 2577 and H.Rept. 114-129 (FY2016-requested level and FY2016-House Committee).

- The President's budget requests \$50 million for the Federal Housing Finance Agency Office of Inspector General, to be fully offset by collections, as a part of a legislative proposal.
- H.R. 2577 proposes to fund core NeighborWorks activities at the same level as FY2015, but to reduce funding for the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling Program (NFMCP) by \$8 million (the President's budget had requested a \$4 million reduction in FY2016). H.Rept. 114-129 notes that foreclosure filings have decreased significantly since the NFMCP was first funded in FY2007.

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Related Agencies			
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