



**Congressional
Research Service**

Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Economic Development Administration: FY2016 Appropriations

Eugene Boyd

Analyst in Federalism and Economic Development Policy

Updated July 29, 2016

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

R44112

Summary

The Economic Development Administration was created pursuant to the enactment of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, with the objective of fostering growth in economically distressed areas characterized by high levels of unemployment and low per-capita income levels. EDA, an agency within the Department of Commerce, is the primary federal agency charged with implementing and coordinating federal economic development policy.

For FY2016, the Obama Administration requested significant increases in funding for EDA activities and salaries and expenses. Under the Administration's proposal, EDA funding would have increased by 9.2%, from \$250 million to \$273 million over the last fiscal year, including significant increases in funding for the following:

- salaries and expenses, from \$37 million to \$45.5 million;
- regional Innovation Program grants, from \$10 million to \$25 million;
- economic Adjustment Assistance, from \$45 million to \$53 million; and
- Planning Grants, from \$30 million to \$39.5 million.

On June 3, 2015, the House approved its version of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Act for FY2016, H.R. 2578. The bill rejected the Administration's proposed funding increases. Instead, the bill recommended freezing total EDA funding at the FY2015 level of \$250 million. The bill also recommended a \$5 million increase in funding for coal mining communities (above the amount set aside under the Economic Adjustment Assistance) while recommending eliminating \$4 million in funding for Innovative Manufacturing. On June 16, 2015, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported its version of H.R. 2578. This bill also rejected the Administration's proposed increases in funding and, like its House counterpart, would have frozen total funding for EDA at the FY2015 level of \$250 million. The bill would have shifted funding priorities, eliminating \$4 million in funding for Innovative Manufacturing, transferring \$10 million in Assistance to Coal Mining Communities from a set-aside under the Economic Adjustment Assistance program to a stand-alone program, and increasing funding for Economic Adjustment Assistance by \$3 million, from \$45 million in FY2015 to \$48 million for FY2016.

Unable to reach agreement on a final appropriations for FY2016 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Act for FY2016, Congress passed a series of continuing resolutions providing funding for government operations through December 22, 2015. On December 18, 2015, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, P.L. 114-113, which appropriated \$261 million in total funding for EDA, including \$222 million for EDA programs and activities and \$39 million for salaries and expenses. Total funding for FY2016 was 4.4% (\$141 million) higher than the amount appropriated for FY2015, including a \$5 million increase in the amount of funds targeted to assist coal mining communities and a \$2 million increase in funding for Planning Assistance. The increased funding for coal-impacted communities and planning assistance was offset by a \$10 million reduction in the amount appropriated for Economic Adjustment Assistance and the elimination of \$4 million funding for activities supporting innovative manufacturing.

Contents

Administration’s Request	1
House Passed Bill, H.R. 2578	3
Senate Appropriations Committee Reported Bill, H.R. 2578.....	4
Continuing Resolutions	5
Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, P.L. 114-113	5

Tables

Table 1. Funding for EDA Programs and Salaries and Expenses, FY2015 and FY2016	2
--	---

Contacts

Author Contact Information	6
----------------------------------	---

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was created pursuant to the enactment of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,¹ with the objective of fostering growth in economically distressed areas characterized by high levels of unemployment and low per-capita income levels. Federally designated disaster areas and areas affected by military base realignment or closure (BRAC) are also eligible for EDA assistance. EDA provides grants for public works, economic adjustment in case of natural disasters or mass layoffs, technical assistance, planning, and research.²

The Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2015 (P.L. 113-235) appropriated \$250 million in total funding for EDA, including \$213 million in support of EDA programs and activities, and \$37 million for salaries and expenses. On December 18, 2015, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, P.L. 114-113, which appropriated \$261 million in total funding for EDA, including \$222 million for EDA programs and activities and \$39 million for salaries and expenses. Total funding for FY2016 was 4.4% (\$1.1 million) higher than the amount appropriated for FY2015. FY2016 appropriations included a significant increase (\$5 million) in the amount of funds targeted to assist coal mining communities and a modest increase (\$2 million) in funding for Planning Assistance. The increased funding for coal-impacted communities and planning assistance was offset by a reduction (\$10 million) in the amount appropriated for Economic Adjustment Assistance and the zeroing out of funding for activities supporting innovative manufacturing. The program received an appropriation of \$4 million in FY2015.

Administration's Request

The Obama Administration's FY2016 budget request, which was released on February 2, 2015, proposed an increase in total EDA funding from \$250 million in FY2015 to \$273 million in FY2016, a 9.2% increase. In addition, the Administration's request called for shifts in funding priorities. Specifically, the Administration's budget request proposed the following:

- Reduced funding for what is EDA's most highly funded program, public works grants. The Administration recommended \$14 million less for these grants than the \$99 million that was appropriated in FY2015.
- Greater emphasis on projects intended to support job creation through regional innovation clusters by requesting an appropriation of \$25 million for such activities, which was \$15 million more than was appropriated for these activities in FY2015.
- Significant increases in funding for the Economic Adjustment Assistance, research and evaluation, and planning grants programs, including proposed increases of 17.8%, 100%, and 31.7% respectively for the three programs.
- A significant increase, 23%, in funding for salaries and expenses.

The Administration's budget request for each EDA program is listed in **Table 1** along with the recommended amounts proposed by the House and Senate, and the enacted amount included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, P.L. 114-113.

¹ P.L. 89-136; 42 U.S.C. 3121, et seq.

² For additional information on EDA's statutory history, see CRS Report R41241, *Economic Development Administration: A Review of Elements of Its Statutory History*, by Eugene Boyd.

Table I. Funding for EDA Programs and Salaries and Expenses, FY2015 and FY2016
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House Passed	FY2016 Senate Committee	FY2016 Enacted
Economic Development Assistance Program	\$213.0	\$227.5	\$213.0	\$213.0	\$222.0
Public Works	(99.0)	(85.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Economic Adjustment Assistance ^d	(45.0) ^a	(53.0)	(32.5)	(48.0)	(35.0)
Planning Assistance	(30.0)	(39.5) ^b	(30.0)	(30.0)	(32.0)
Technical Assistance	(11.0)	(12.0)	(10.5)	(11.0)	(10.5)
Research and Evaluation	(1.5)	(3.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)
Trade Adjustment Assistance	(12.5)	(10.0)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(13.0)
Innovative Manufacturing	(4.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Regional Innovation Strategies and Science Parks Loan Guarantees	(10.0)	(25.0)	(11.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)
Assistance to Coal Mining Communities	(0.0) ^c	(0.0)	(15.0)	0.0	(15.0)
Prior Year Recoveries	—				
Salaries and Expenses	37.0	45.5	37.0	37.0	39.0
Total	\$250.0	\$273.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$261.0

Source: FY2015 enacted amounts, FY2016 Administration budget request and House-approved and Senate Appropriations Committee recommendations were taken from the House and Senate explanatory statements accompanying H.R. 2578. FY2016 enacted amounts were taken from the full Committee Report on the Commerce, Justice, and Science portion of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 114-113, <http://docs.house.gov/meetings/RU/RU00/20151216/104298/HMTG-114-RU00-20151216-SD003.pdf>.

Notes: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

- Includes \$10 million set-aside for Assistance to Coal Mining Communities.
- The additional \$9.5 million above the amount appropriated for FY2015 would be used to fund 16 previously unfunded Economic Development Districts and to update all existing Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).
- Funded as a \$10 million set-aside under the Economic Adjustment Assistance Program.
- P.L. 114-113, included a provision (Sec. 524) that rescinded \$10 million of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for EAA. The rescission action must occur before September 30, 2016.

The Administration's EDA budget justification document for FY2016 sought to recast EDA assistance in the context of global economic competition and the promotion of sustainable economic development.³ The Administration's emphases on promoting interagency coordination of resources and on the implementation of regional innovation strategies were among the primary

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, *Fiscal Year 2016 Congressional Budget Request*, Washington, DC, February 2, 2015, pp. 4-5, at http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY16CJ/EDA_FY_2016_CJ_Final.pdf.

reasons the Administration requested an \$8 million increase in funding for its most flexible program, Economic Adjustment Assistance grants.⁴ The \$9.5 million increase in requested funding for planning grants was another example of the Administration’s attempt to coordinate and promote sustainable economic development. The increase in appropriations for planning grants would have been used to fund 16 previously unfunded Economic Development Districts (EDD) and to “conduct a one-time refresh” of each EDD’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), which is a required element for establishing eligibility for EDA’s Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance grants. Additional funding for planning grants would have been used to help EDDs incorporate new components of the CEDS that focus on economic resiliency and coordination with other federal, state, and local resources.⁵

According to the Obama Administration, one manifestation of EDA’s effort to promote interagency coordination is the central role it plays in the Administration’s Partnerships for Workforce and Economic Revitalization Plus (POWER+) initiative, an interagency effort intended to coordinate competitively awarded federal grant assistance to communities experiencing economic disruption as a result of changes in the power sector and coal industry.⁶ The effort was intended to assist affected communities diversify their economic base, create sustainable high-paying jobs, attract new economic investments, and provide job training and reemployment services to dislocated workers in affected areas.

House Passed Bill, H.R. 2578

On May 27, 2015, the House Appropriations Committee reported an original measure, H.R. 2578, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for FY2016 (CJS). On June 3, 2015, the House passed H.R. 2578 by a vote of 242-183. The bill, as passed by the House, would have frozen EDA appropriations at their FY2015 levels, rejecting the Administration’s request for an increase in overall funding and a shift in funding priorities. The bill would have appropriated \$250 million for EDA, including \$213 million for EDA activities and programs, and \$37 million for salaries and expenses. The bill reflected slightly different funding priorities from those of the previous year. The bill proposed increasing funding for assistance to coal communities by \$5 million and would have established assistance to these communities as a stand-alone program rather than a set-aside under the Economic Adjustment Assistance program while eliminating \$4 million in funding for Innovative Manufacturing grants. (See **Table 1** for a complete breakdown by program.)

The report (H.Rept. 114-130) accompanying the bill directed EDA to allocate at least \$15 million to assist communities affected by job losses in the coal mining industry as part of the Administration’s POWER+ initiative. The report included language directing EDA to give priority to coal mining communities that had not yet developed a CEDS when awarding POWER+ funding. The funds would have been used to begin the CEDS planning process.⁷ The report directed EDA, within 90 days of enactment of H.R. 2578, to submit to the House Committee on Appropriations a report on the government-wide effort to assist coal mining

⁴ Ibid., pp. 42-45.

⁵ Ibid., p. 22.

⁶ Ibid., p. 5.

⁷ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, *Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2016*, report to accompany H.R. 2578, 114th Cong., 1st sess., May 27, 2015, H.Rept. 114-130 (Washington: GPO, 2015), p. 7.

communities as part of the POWER+ initiative, including descriptions of EDA's and other federal agencies' past efforts and future plans to assist coal communities.⁸

In addition, the House Appropriations Committee report accompanying the bill included language admonishing EDA on its slow implementation of the Innovative Manufacturing loan guarantee program. The report noted that although the program had received funding as far back as FY2012, EDA had not yet issued loan guarantees, but noted that the agency expected to issue its first loan guarantee during the second quarter of FY2016. The report directed EDA to provide the committee with periodic updates on the status of the program, including a written report within 60 days following enactment of the act.⁹ The report also included language directing EDA to use its Regional Innovation Program (RIP) funds to support university- and state-sponsored incubator programs.¹⁰

Senate Appropriations Committee Reported Bill, H.R. 2578

On June 16, 2015, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported its version of H.R. 2578, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for FY2016. The Senate Appropriations Committee rejected the Administration's proposed increase in funding for EDA programs and recommended freezing total funding at the FY2015 total of \$250 million, including \$213 million for EDA programs and \$37 million for salaries and expenses. The Senate bill did not include funding for coal mining communities and innovative manufacturing. Instead, the bill recommended a \$3 million increase in funding for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants. The report (S.Rept. 114-66) accompanying the bill directed EDA to set aside, within the Economic Adjustment Assistance account, up to \$10 million for regional innovation grants, \$2 million for innovative energy efficiency grants, \$3 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants awarded to communities within the Appalachian Regional Commission, and \$3 million in grant assistance for communities within the boundaries of the Delta Regional Authority.¹¹

The report accompanying the Senate bill directed EDA to continue to ensure that RIP grants were awarded to multiple grantees across a diverse geographic area.¹² Like its House counterpart, the Senate report encouraged EDA to fund university-based incubators with priority going to incubator projects where states had made a significant investment in establishing an incubator program.¹³ The report also would have set aside \$2 million in RIP funding for "cluster grants to support nonprofit, job-creating, revolving, equity-based seed capital funds."¹⁴

⁸ Ibid., p. 7.

⁹ Ibid., p. 7.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 7. A business incubator may be a for-profit or non-profit entity whose primary purpose is to support start-up or early-stage companies through the development process until the company is vital enough to stand on its own. Incubators, in addition to physical facilities, provide early-stage companies with an array of shared business services, including technical assistance, business consulting, and financial services.

¹¹ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, *Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2016*, report to accompany H.R. 2578, 114th Cong., 1st sess., June 16, 2015, S.Rept. 114-66 (Washington: GPO, 2015), p. 14.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

In addition to identifying funding priorities and set-asides within various EDA programs, the report accompanying the Senate Appropriations Committee reported version of the CJS bill included two additional directives for EDA:

- The committee encouraged EDA to assist communities potentially affected by nuclear power plant closures identify best practices that may be implemented to mitigate the impact of such closures.¹⁵
- The committee also admonished the agency for the delay in delivering a plan, mandated in FY2015, that identify how better to use existing programs to assist various types of distressed communities and encourage manufacturing investments.¹⁶

Continuing Resolutions

Congress did not pass the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for FY2016, before the beginning of 2016 fiscal year on October 1, 2015. On September 30, 2015, Congress passed and the President signed P.L. 114-53, an act providing for continuing appropriations from October 1, 2015, to December 11, 2015. The act included provisions allowing departments and agencies, including EDA, to expend federal funds during this period at a rate as outlined in the department or agency's FY2015 appropriations act. The Continuing Appropriations Act also prohibited the use of funds for activities that were not funded in FY2015. Congress passed two additional continuing resolutions that extended the period covered by a continuing resolution: P.L. 114-96, to cover the period through December 16, 2015, and P.L. 114-100, to extend the period covered to December 22, 2015.

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, P.L. 114-113

On December 18, 2015, Congress approved, and the President signed into law P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, providing appropriations for a number of federal agencies and departments, including the programs and activities of the Economic Development Administration, for the remainder of FY2016. The act included \$261 million for EDA, including \$222 million for programs and activities and \$39 million for salaries and expenses. EDA's FY2016 appropriations included a 50% increase (from \$10 million to \$15 million) in the amount of funds targeted to assist coal mining communities as part of the Administration POWER+ initiative. The act also included a \$2 million increase in funding for planning assistance to EDA-designated economic development districts charged with developing Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDs). The increased funding for coal-impacted communities and planning assistance was offset by a \$10 million reduction in the amount appropriated for Economic Adjustment Assistance and the zeroing out of appropriations for activities supporting innovative manufacturing. That program received an appropriation of \$4 million in FY2015. In addition, P.L. 114-113 included a provision rescinding \$10 million in EAA unobligated balances from prior year appropriations.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 15.

Author Contact Information

Eugene Boyd
Analyst in Federalism and Economic Development
Policy
/redacted/@crs.loc.gov...

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.