

FY 2017 Omnibus Appropriations Bill

This week, Congress will consider the Fiscal Year 2017 Omnibus Appropriations Bill negotiated laboriously over many months by House and Senate leadership and by Republicans and Democrats on both Appropriations Committees.

The bill is expected to pass easily this week with support from Members of Congress from both parties.

The measure provides funding for 11 annual Appropriations bills through the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 2017. The total funding in the bill is \$1.163 trillion, including \$1.07 trillion for base discretionary funding subject to budget caps and a total of \$93.5 billion for the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget that serves to evade the budget caps.

PENTAGON PORTION OF THE BILL:

The total funding for the Pentagon in FY 2017 is \$598.5 billion, an increase of \$25.7 billion from FY 2016.

That total includes the \$593 billion in this bill -- \$516.1 billion in base discretionary funding and \$76.6 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations - plus an additional \$5.8 billion in supplementary Pentagon funding approved when Congress passed a Continuing Resolution in December 2016.

Major portions of Pentagon spending

Military personal and pay: \$132.3 billion, and increases military personnel by an additional 3,000 army troops and 1,000 marines

Operations and maintenance: \$223 billion, up \$9.4 billion from FY 2016

Research and development: \$73.7 billion, up \$3.7 billion above FY 2016

Defense health and military family programs: \$34.1 billion, up \$1.5 billion from FY 2016

Equipment procurement: \$123.3 billion, up \$4.7 billion above FY 2016, including:

Major aircraft procurement programs:

\$8.2 billion for 74 F-35 aircraft;

\$1.1 billion for 14 F/A-18E/F Super Hornet aircraft;

\$1.2 billion for 62 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters;

\$774 million for 52 remanufactured AH-64 Apache helicopters; \$262 million for seven new Apaches; \$72 million to support advanced procurement needs for an additional 10 aircraft;

\$702 million for 145 Patriot MSE missiles;

\$1.8 billion for 11 P-8A Poseidon aircraft;

\$2.6 billion for 15 KC-46 tanker aircraft;

\$1.3 billion for 17 C/HC/KC/MC-130J aircraft

Major shipbuilding procurement programs:

\$1.3 billion - Carrier Replacement Program

\$1.4 billion - Carrier Replacement Program advance procurement

\$3.2 billion - Virginia Class Submarine

\$1.9 billion - Virginia Class Submarine advance procurement

- \$1.7 billion CVN aircraft carrier Refueling Overhauls
- \$233 million - CVN aircraft carrier Refueling Overhauls advance procurement
- \$272 million - DDG-1000 Program
- \$3.6 billion - DDG-51 Destroyer
- \$1.6 billion - Littoral Combat Ship
- \$1.8 billion - LPD-17 amphibious transport dock
- \$1.6 billion - LHA Landing Helicopter Assault Replacement

Request for Fiscal Year 2017 Selected Nuclear Weapons
(in millions of current dollars)

FY 2016 Enacted:	FY 2017 Omnibus:	Allocated to:
736.2	1,338.3	Long Range Strike Bomber*
1,390.7	1,687.6**	Ohio Submarine Replacement Program
1,199	1,222.6	Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications + Modernization
75.2	113.9	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent
16.1	95.6	Long-Range Standoff Weapon
195.0	220.3	W80-4 Nuclear Warhead
643.3	616.1	B61-12 Nuclear Life Extension Program
244.0	222.9	W76-1 Nuclear Life Extension Program
220.2	281.1	W88 Nuclear Life Extension Program

*Long Range Strike Bomber will serve both conventional and nuclear missions

** Does not represent total appropriation, some R & D not included

Misc. provisions in defense portion of bill:

- ▶ \$325.6 million - Cooperative Threat Reduction funding
- ▶ \$600.7 million for Israeli Cooperative Programs
- ▶ Section 8108 bars spending for any reductions or preparation for reductions in the number of deployed and non-deployed strategic delivery vehicles and launchers below the New START levels.
- ▶ 2.1% pay increase for the military
- ▶ Section 8116 bars retirement of the A-10 close air support aircraft
- ▶ Section 8120 bars retirement of the KC-10 aircraft
- ▶ Section 8123 bars spending for any Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.
- ▶ Provides \$4.3 billion for Afghanistan Security Forces fund
- ▶ Section 9014 provides \$150 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative ▶ Section 10005 bars spending \$2.5 billion until the President reports to Congress on a strategy for the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and al Sham (ISIL), including descriptions of:
 - U.S. objectives
 - The roles and responsibilities of the Department of Defense and the State Department
 - Resources required

- Benchmarks used to measure progress
 - An assessment of how the actions of Syria and other state and non-state actors affect U.S. strategy
- Section 10006 requires a report on U.S. strategy for dealing with Syria, including the US political and military objectives in the country, multilateral efforts to help civilians in the area.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PORTION OF BILL:

Fiscal Year 2017 National Nuclear Security Administration (in billions of current dollars)

FY 2016 Enacted:	FY 2017 Omnibus Bill	Allocated to:
1.94	1.88	Nuclear Non-Proliferation
8.85	9.25	Weapons Activities
0.36	0.39	Federal Salaries and Expenses
1.38	1.42	Naval Reactors
12.53	12.94	Total NNSA

Fiscal Year 2017 Defense Nuclear Non-Proliferation (in millions of current dollars)

FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Omnibus Funding:	Allocated to:
426.8	367.1	Global Material Security
316.6	288.4	Material Management and Minimization
340	335	Non-Proliferation Construction
130.2	124.7	Non-Proliferation and Arms Control
419.3	469.8	Non-Proliferation Research and Development
234.4	271.9	Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program
94.6	83.2	Legacy Contractor Pensions
-21.6	-57.2	Prior Year Balance + Recession + Rounding adjustment
1,940.3	1,882.9	Total Defense Nuclear Non-Proliferation