











FY 2017 Budget Overview

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National Science Foundation

Regional Commissions

Small Business Administration

Overview of the President's FY17 Federal **Budget Request**

February 11, 2016







Earlier this week, President Obama released his final budget proposal, outlining \$4.1 trillion in spending for federal agencies. Total spending would increase 4.9 percent over the current fiscal year, but with a less than 1 percent increase in discretionary spending in accordance with the spending caps set last year. The fiscal year 2017 budget request includes funding and legislative proposals supporting the lineup of initiatives announced by the White House over the past few weeks including the Computer Science for All initiative, the National Cancer Moonshot, the 21st Century Clean Transportation System initiative, the Mission Innovation global climate initiative, a major investment in cybersecurity and a water innovation plan.

Each year, SSTI reviews the president's federal budget request for programs and spending related to entrepreneurship, regional innovation, economic development, manufacturing, research and development, technology commercialization, and STEM education and workforce training. This year's Federal Budget Special Issue provides an overview of techbased economic development spending, as well as an agency-by-agency analysis of related programmatic spending.

Use the index in the left-hand column to view FY 2017 budget highlights by agency.

The FY 2017 presidential budget request includes many proposals that have appeared in past budgets, but have not translated into signed legislation and final appropriations. However, the presidential budget provides a valuable look at administration priorities, a starting point for policy discussions and a guide to current federal support for tech-based economic development.

Highlights of particular interest to SSTI Digest readers include:

• Funding for the Economic Development Administration's (EDA) Regional Innovation Strategies (RIS) program would grow to \$20 million from \$15 million in FY 2016. The additional funding would support the fourth annual RIS competition and expand on new programs it is currently developing. RIS continues to be a key legislative priority of SSTI.

- Funding for Small Business Administration's (SBA) **Regional Innovation Clusters** program would remain level at \$6 million, while the **Growth Accelerators** program would increase its budget from \$1 million to \$5 million.
- The administration is proposing \$1.9 billion to help launch an additional 27 institutes under the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation over the next 10 years. In addition, the Department of Commerce would receive \$47 million to launch two new institutes in FY 2017 and support current institutes. Funding is recommended for two new Department of Defense institutes and one new Department of Energy institute.
- The **Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership** (MEP) would be allocated \$142 million, a 9.5 percent increase.
- A new authorization of \$1.5 billion for a second round of the State Small
 Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) is proposed in the budget. Of that amount, \$1
 billion would be awarded on a competitive basis to states best able to target local
 market needs, promote inclusion, attract private capital for startup and scale-up
 businesses, strengthen regional entrepreneurial ecosystems and evaluate results.
 The remaining \$500 million would be awarded by formula, based on economic
 factors such as job losses and the pace of economic recovery.
- A new \$50 million EDA Lab-to-Market grant program is proposed to support regional collaborations to commercialize federal laboratory technology.
- A legislative proposal is included for a \$10 billion SBA Scale-Up Manufacturing Investment Fund. If authorized, the federal government would invest \$5 billion over five years to be matched by federal funds to help provide financing for small, advanced manufacturing startups.

A Note on Funding Comparisons

Each year, SSTI's analysis of the president's budget request includes comparisons between the proposed level of funding for agencies, offices, programs and initiatives, and past funding levels. This year's *Federal Budget Special Issue* uses the FY16 enacted funding level as the default basis for comparisons; however, this data is unavailable for many agencies and offices. When reading the issue, note that FY16 enacted funding levels are used except where indicated, either at the beginning of the section or on a case-by-case basis. Some discrepancies in the FY16 enacted funding levels are due to the use of continuing resolutions to fund the federal government before the passage of the omnibus spending bill in December 2015.

Readers will note that mandatory funding plays a greater role in this year's budget analysis. Due to the discretionary spending caps set by the Bipartisan Budget Act, the administration has made use of mandatory funding to invest in new and existing programs. This approach allows the administration to abide by the statutory caps while increasing spending in many areas, but would require initial legislative authorization to do so. SSTI has distinguished between mandatory and discretionary funds in many places in the issue, since the source of funding would play a role in the fate of proposals. Also note that other news sources may report combined mandatory and discretionary spending, leading to discrepancies between their figures and those that appear here.

Entrepreneurship, Regional Innovation and Capital Access

Under the proposed FY17 budget, **EDA** would be funded at \$258.5 million, a marginal decrease from FY16. Funding for EDA Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP) would decrease a bit more (3.2 percent), though support for salaries and expenses would grow to enable EDA to connect more communities to federal resources. The administration is again proposing an increase for the **Regional Innovation Strategies** program to \$20 million from \$15 million in FY16. Support would increase for most other EDAP programs including **Economic Adjustment Assistance** (4.3 percent increase), **Partnership Planning** (9.4 percent increase), **Technical Assistance** (23.1 percent increase) and **Research and Evaluation** (100 percent increase).

The proposed EDA **Lab-to-Market** program would, pending legislative approval, receive \$50 million in mandatory funds to build regional partnerships to commercialize federal lab technologies. Competitive grants would be awarded to connect labs, academic institutions and regional economic development organizations.

SBA would also receive a small increase in its budget with \$719 million, excluding disaster funds. Overall funding would remain level for both SBA's entrepreneurial assistance program and its loan programs. The **Regional Innovation Clusters** program would continue at \$6 million, while the **Growth Accelerators** program would quadruple its funding from \$1 million to \$5 million.

The Department of Treasury budget includes a legislative proposal for a new authorization of \$1.5 billion for a second round of the **State Small Business Credit Initiative**. If approved, \$1 billion of these mandatory funds would be awarded on a competitive basis, while \$500 million would be awarded by formula.

Manufacturing

The **National Institute of Standards and Technology** (NIST) would receive \$1 billion in discretionary funds under the proposed budget, including \$142 million (9.5 percent increase) for the **Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership**. NIST will work in FY17 to reduce variation in funding across the MEP network and devote more funds to very small (1-19 employees), rural and startup firms. Funding for the NIST **Lab-to-Market** program is proposed at \$8 million.

The FY17 budget request includes a major proposal to move the **NNMI** toward its goal of launching 45 Manufacturing Innovation Institutes over the next 10 years. The NIST budget includes \$2 billion in mandatory spending to create 27 more institutes. This investment is in addition to the \$250 million in discretionary funds allocated to the Departments of Commerce, Defense and Energy to support the 13 existing institutes and launch five more in FY17. Commerce and Defense would each receive funds to launch two new institutes and Energy would launch one.

The budget request again includes a legislative proposal for an SBA **Scale-Up Manufacturing Investment Company** (SUMIC) with \$1.3 billion in mandatory subsidy budget authority. The initiative would invest \$5 billion in federal funds over five years, along with a matching amount of private funds, to bridge the financing gap for small, advanced manufacturing startups. No subsidy outlays are assumed in FY17, but, if authorized, they would begin in FY18.

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Office budget includes \$43 million (14.2 percent increase) for advanced manufacturing. The National Science Foundation (NSF) investment in advanced manufacturing totals \$176 million across its offices.

Science, Technology and Research

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) estimates that the proposed FY17 budget would provide \$152.3 billion for R&D across all agencies, a 4.2 percent increase over FY16 enacted levels. Of that amount, about \$73 billion (6 percent increase) would support basic and applied research. The White House cites R&D as an area in which legislative proposals and mandatory spending are particularly necessary to keep the U.S. competitive despite discretionary spending caps. Mandatory proposals make up about \$4 billion of the overall \$152 billion R&D investment.

The budget would build on the recentlyenacted legislation simplifying and making permanent the **R&D tax credit** by further simplifying it. Under the current legislation, businesses use a complicated formula to be eligible for a 20 percent credit or use a simple one to receive a 14 percent credit. The administration is proposing a single, simple formula

for an 18 percent credit.

Major cross-agency, R&D-focused initiatives include the 21st Century Clean Transportation System initiative, the global Mission Innovation clean energy initiative, the Moonshot to Cure Cancer and an administration water innovation initiative.

The 21st Century Clean Transportation System initiative is an administration plan to boost American investments in clean transportation infrastructure, funded by a new \$10-per-barrel fee on oil companies. Under the plan, \$320 billion would be made available over 10 years. Investments would be made through the Department of Transportation (DOT), NASA and the Department of Energy (DOE). FY17 efforts include \$200 million at DOT for autonomous vehicle safety research and \$100 million at NASA R&D for low-carbon-emission aircraft.

Mission Innovation is a result of the November 2015 talks in Paris, in which 20 countries, including the U.S., pledge to double their government's R&D investment in clean energy over five years. The U.S.' contribution is woven into the FY17 budget proposal, with 80 percent of related investments covered in the DOE budget. In FY17, the DOE Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy office would receive \$2.9 billion, with another \$804 million for DOE nuclear energy and \$500 million for ARPA-E under the initiative. If pursued, the plan would ramp up federal clean energy investment from \$6.4 billion in FY16 to \$12.8 billion in FY21. About \$7.7 billion is included in the FY17 budget. The plan would require a 15 percent increase each year.

The **Moonshot to Cure Cancer** is a pledge to invest \$1 billion in cancer research beginning in FY16. In FY17, the initiative would encompass a \$680 million investment to accelerate cancer programs at the National Institutes of Health, \$75 million at the Food and Drug Administration and additional efforts at the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs and others.

In the weeks leading up to the budget release, the White House announced it would include new funding to support \$300 million in water-related research. The plan is a two-part strategy to boost water sustainability and reduce the price and energy use of water supply technology. The Department of Interior's budget includes \$98.6 million for an associated WaterSMART program, along with investments under the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Geological Survey. The National Science Foundation and the Departments of Energy and Agriculture also have water initiative-related spending included in their budgets.

The request also includes \$700 million for research grants at the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) **Agriculture and Food Research Initiative** (AFRI) and \$309 million for the **Precision Medicine Initiative** under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Federal research agency highlights include (total of discretionary and mandatory funding):

- National Institutes of Health \$33.1 billion
- DOD Science and Technology \$12.5 billion (4.1 percent decrease)
- National Science Foundation \$8 billion
- DOE Office of Science \$5.7 billion (6.1 percent increase)
- NASA Science \$5.6 billion (0.2 percent increase)
- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency \$3 billion (3.7 percent increase)
- U.S. Geological Survey \$1.2 billion (10.1 percent increase)
- DHS Science and Technology Directorate \$758.7 million (3.6 percent decrease)
- EPA Science and Technology \$754.2 billion (2.7 percent increase)
- NASA Space Technology \$826.7 million (20.4 percent increase)
- NIST Intramural Laboratories \$730.5 million (5.9 percent increase, totals \$825.5 million with funds for construction of new facilities)

- USDA Agriculture and Food Research Initiative \$700 million (100 percent increase)
- Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy \$500 million (71.8 percent increase)

Budget-wide support for the **U.S. Global Change Research Program** total \$2.8 billion, while **Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative** funding would total \$450 million. Figures are not yet available for the **National Nanotechnologies Initiative** (NNI).

STEM Education and Workforce

OSTP estimates that the FY17 budget request includes \$3 billion for science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education. A key priority within this funding for FY17 is the administration's **Computer Science for All** initiative, which would invest \$100 million in discretionary funds in districts to expand K-12 access to computer science by training teachers and building regional partnerships. Another \$4 billion in mandatory funding over three years is proposed to provide funding through states to support similar efforts. In addition, more than \$135 million would be invested over the next five years through NSF and the Corporation for National and Community Service to support and train computer science teachers.

The FY17 request also includes \$125 million for a new Department of Education (DOEd) **Teacher and Principal Pathways** program to support teaching in high-need subjects, particularly STEM. DOEd will release a *STEM 2025* report this spring to outline key policy priorities over the next decade.

The administration's proposal would provide \$60.8 billion in mandatory funds over the next 10 years to the **America's College Promise** effort to make two years of community college free for responsible students. To expand the effort, a tax credit would be introduced to incentivize corporate investment in the program, by making businesses that invest in community colleges eligible for a \$5,000 credit for each graduate they hire.

The **American Technical Training Fund**, a new joint effort between the Department of Labor (DOL) and DOEd, would receive \$75 million in FY17 to support tuition-free job training in high-demand fields, including manufacturing and IT through competitive grants.

The new DOL America's Talent Compact initiative would receive \$3 billion in mandatory funds over five years to create more than 50 talent hotspots around the country by building regional partnerships to recruit and train one-halfmillion skilled workers.

The budget would sustain DOL's \$90 million in grants for apprenticeship training in FY16, and proposes a \$2 billion mandatory fund to double the number of participating apprentices.

The administration's recently announced **Young American's First Job Initiative** is proposed under the budget. DOL would receive \$5.5 billion over four years to give out-of-school youth access to employment, skills and networks.

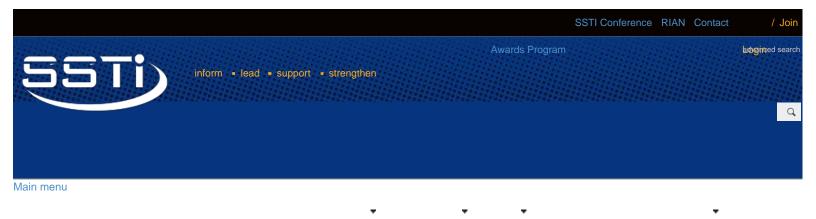
The cross-agency Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization Plus (POWER+) Plan introduced in FY15 would continue to fund EDA, DOL, USDA and Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) efforts to assist coal-oriented communities. EDA would invest \$75 million for targeted economic and workforce development strategies, while ARC would deploy \$120 million to develop entrepreneurial ecosystems, infrastructure and capital access.

A new **Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund** would operate as a partnership between DOL, DOEd and DOC to build robust, open-source workforce databases with \$500 million in total mandatory funds.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Agriculture Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🔀 🖬 🗾 🛅







Estimated FY16 funding levels are used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The president's FY17 budget proposal would provide \$24.6 billion (4.1 percent decrease) in discretionary funds for the Department of Agriculture (USDA). The administration is proposing a \$700 million investment in the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), USDA's competitive, peer-reviewed research program for fundamental and applied sciences in agriculture. USDA will also contribute to the cross-agency Mission Innovation clean energy initiative and the administration's clean water innovation strategy.

Research, Education and Economics

USDA's Research, Education and Economics (REE) agencies would receive \$2.9 billion in discretionary funding (1.3 percent decrease). Overall funding however, would increase with several major investments through mandatory funding, totaling \$535 million.

USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) funds projects conducted in partnership with state agricultural experiment stations, the state cooperative extension system, land grant universities, colleges and other research and education institutions. The proposed budget includes \$1.4 billion (3.6 percent increase) in discretionary funding for NIFA, along with \$505 million (195.3 percent increase) in mandatory funds. The major increase in mandatory funding is due to a legislative proposal for AFRI, which, if approved, would receive \$375 million in discretionary funds and \$325 million in mandatory funds to expand research in water and food production systems, climate variability and change, sustainable bioenergy production, food safety, childhood obesity prevention, foundational science and an education and literacy initiative.

The budget would shift funding for NIFA's STEM program to consolidated offices under the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation. A new 1890s Capacity Coordination Initiative would receive \$10 million, along with \$22 million for formula grants under an existing program, to support research and extension at 1890 Institutions (historically black universities established under the Second Morrill Act of 1890). The \$10 million would support the launch of three research centers. Funding would also be boosted for NIFA research and extension in tribal areas with \$7 million in funding (75 percent increase).

The **Agricultural Research Service** (ARS) would be allocated \$1.3 billion (5.1 percent decrease), but funding for research programs would increase by 2 percent. ARS' largest research program, Environmental Stewardship, would receive \$213 million (4.9 percent increase), including additional funding for climate change and water research.

USDA's **Economic Research Service** (ERS) would receive \$91 million (5.9 percent increase) under the proposal, while the **National Agricultural Statistics Service** (NASS) would receive \$177 million.

Rural Development

USDA Rural Development (RD) would be funded at \$3 billion (2 percent increase) in FY17 in discretionary funds under the proposed budget. RD houses the Rural Housing Service (RHS), Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) and Rural Utilities Service (RUS), all of which provide financial and technical assistance to rural communities.

Budget authority for **RUS** would decrease 2.7 percent to \$586 million, but triple for RUS broadband grants. Grants to expand access to learning and medical resource over the Internet would be funded at \$39 million.

RBS discretionary funding would increase by 63.2 percent, to \$155 million, though mandatory funding for its programs would decrease by 25.3 percent to \$68 million. As part of the administration's government-wide clean energy initiative, RBS' Rural Energy for America Grants and Loans program would receive a major increase. The discretionary budget would provide \$15 million for grants and \$3.5 million for loan guarantees to support \$75.8 million in guaranteed private lending. Another \$50 million for the program would derive from mandatory funding. The Bioenergy for Advanced Fuels program requests \$15 million (\$7.1 percent increase) in mandatory funds.

RBS' Rural Business Development Grant Program would receive \$30 million (25 percent increase), the Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans Program would receive \$36 million (no change) to support \$892 million in loans, and \$97 million (115.6 percent increase) in program activity is requested for the Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants program, which is funded from earnings from electric cooperative investments and fees.

RBS Rural Cooperative Development Grants would be funded at \$6 million (no change), and Appropriate Technology Transfer to Rural Areas would receive \$2 million (no change).

Neither the Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program (RMAP), nor the Rural Business Investment Program (RBIP) received discretionary funds in FY16. Under the request, RMAP would receive \$8 million in discretionary and mandatory funds to support \$33 million in grants and loans. RBIP would receive \$7 million to support \$25 million in guaranteed loans and grants.

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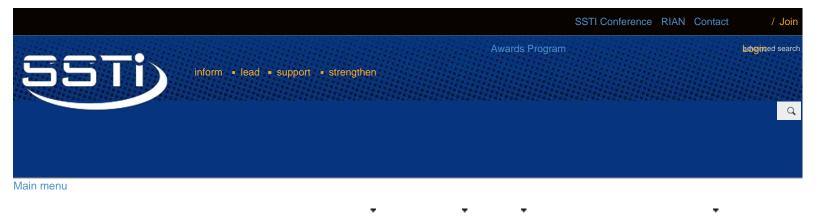
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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Commerce Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🖂 🖬 💆 in

Enacted FY16 funding levels are used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The president's FY17 budget request for the Department of Commerce (DOC) totals \$12.1 billion (18.4 percent increase over FY16 enacted), with \$9.7 billion in discretionary (5.2 percent increase) and \$2.3 billion mandatory funds (150.5 percent increase). Much of the increase in discretionary funding would be allocated for preparations for the 2020 Decennial Census at the Bureau of the Census and for new weather satellites at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would also receive a boost, with \$1 billion in discretionary funding (5 percent increase), and \$2 billion in additional mandatory funding for the National Network of Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI) and for the construction of research facilities. Economic Development Administration (EDA) discretionary funding would fall to \$258.5 million (0.1 percent decrease), but would receive an extra \$50 million in mandatory funding for a new Lab-to-Market competitive grant program. EDA's Regional Innovation Strategies program would see its funding increased to \$20 million (33.3 percent increase).

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Proposed discretionary funding for NIST totals \$1 billion (5 percent increase), along with \$2 billion in mandatory funds (new funding). The new mandatory funds would support the NNMI (\$1.9 billion) and the construction of new research facilities (\$100 million). NIST promotes U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness through laboratory research and outreach to industry, particularly manufacturers. Under the requested budget, NIST is to play the central role in DOC's innovation strategy, through the expansion of the NNMI and the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP).

NIST **Industrial Technology Services** would receive \$189 million (21.9 percent increase) in discretionary funds in FY17 to support NIST MEP and the NNMI. **MEP**, the NIST-supported, federal-state-industry partnership that provides U.S. manufacturers with access to technologies, resources and industry experts, would be allocated \$142 million (9.5 percent increase). The additional funds would be used to complete the final round of the multi-year competition of MEP centers, maintain current centers, and provide funding for

additional performance-based awards to high-performing centers. A minimum of \$121 million is to be used for direct funding of centers. NIST will work in FY17 to reduce variation in funding across the network and devote more funds to very small (1-19 employees), rural and startup firms.

The budget would provide \$47 million (87.6 percent increase) in discretionary funds to **NNMI**, along with the \$1.9 billion (new funds) in mandatory funding. Within the discretionary funds, \$42 million would support Commerce's Manufacturing Innovation institute slated for launch in FY16 and the launch of two new institutes through the Department of Commerce in FY17. The remaining \$5 million would be used to coordinate the national network of institutes. The mandatory funding would be used to launch an additional 27 institutes over the next 10 years, bringing the total to 45.

NIST's **Scientific and Technical Research and Services** supports NIST laboratory programs, which would receive \$730.5 million (5.9 percent increase) in FY17. NIST laboratory initiatives for the year include research and development investments in measurement science for future computing technologies and applications, ensuring a world-class neutron research facility, advanced communications, advanced sensing for manufacturing bio-manufacturing and the Lab-to-Market initiative. Funding for **NIST Lab-to-Market** is proposed at \$8 million.

Another \$95 million (20.2 percent decrease) in discretionary funds is proposed for **Construction of Research Facilities**. This, however, is accompanied by \$100 million in mandatory funding.

Economic Development Administration (EDA)

The president is proposing \$258.5 million (1 percent decrease) for EDA in FY17, of which \$215 million (3.2 percent decrease) would be devoted to Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP). Though EDAP funding would be marginally decreased, support for salaries and expenses would be increased to \$43.5 million (11.4 percent increase) to bolster efforts to help communities and regions make use of federal economic development resources. This includes the coordination of several cross-agency efforts including the Partnership for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization Plus (POWER+) plan to aid communities impacted by the restructuring of the coal economy, and the Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership, which focuses federal economic development aid on communities with strong strategies to strengthen manufacturing and supply chains.

EDA's **Regional Innovation Strategies** (RIS) program would receive a boost to \$20 million (33.3 percent increase) in FY17. The increase would support the fourth annual RIS competition, which supports efforts to promote and strengthen regional innovation clusters and to foster innovation-based regional economies. In addition, EDA would expand on new programs it is developing in FY16, including a broadening of the RIS program through additional competitions to fund novel efforts that support innovation clusters and facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technologies from federal labs to private industry.

Other EDAP appropriations include (funding comparisons to FY17 base level):

- Public Works \$85 million (15 percent decrease)
- Economic Adjustment Assistance \$50 million (4.3 percent increase)
- Partnership Planning \$35 million (9.4 percent increase)
- Technical Assistance \$12 million (14.3 percent increase)
- Trade Adjustment Assistance \$10 million (23.1 percent decrease)
- Research and Evaluation \$3 million (100 percent increase)

No funding is provided for **Sec. 26 Innovative Manufacturing Loan Guarantees**. EDA will fund its first loan guarantees under this program in FY17 using previously appropriated

funds.

The new **EDA Lab-to-Market** program would receive \$50 million in mandatory funds to accelerate technology transfer from federal labs. Investment would take the form of competitive grants to incentivize regional collaborations between labs, academia and regional economic development organizations.

Other DOC Agencies

The **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** (NOAA) would be appropriated \$5.8 billion (1.3 percent increase) in discretionary funds in FY17 under the president's request. Of that amount, \$2.3 billion would invest in next-generation weather and environmental satellites. NOAA's R&D functions under Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), including laboratories, programs, cooperative institutes and 33 sea grant institutions, would receive \$519.8 million.

The **U.S. Patent and Trademark Office** (USPTO) would receive \$3.2 billion (level funding) in discretionary appropriations, drawn from USPTO fees. The program is instructed to further implement the recommendations of the president's Patent Task Force, and participate in the Computer Science for All initiative by launching a national network of teacher training institutes to improve CS professional development.

The budget includes \$521.4 million (7.9 percent increase) for the **International Trade Administration**. This funding includes \$20 million (100 percent increase) to expand the **SelectUSA** program, which recruits foreign businesses to invest and create jobs in the

U.S.

The **Bureau of Economic Analysis** would receive \$110.7 million (level funding), and is instructed to begin work on a Regional Economic Dashboard featuring GDP by county and other data.

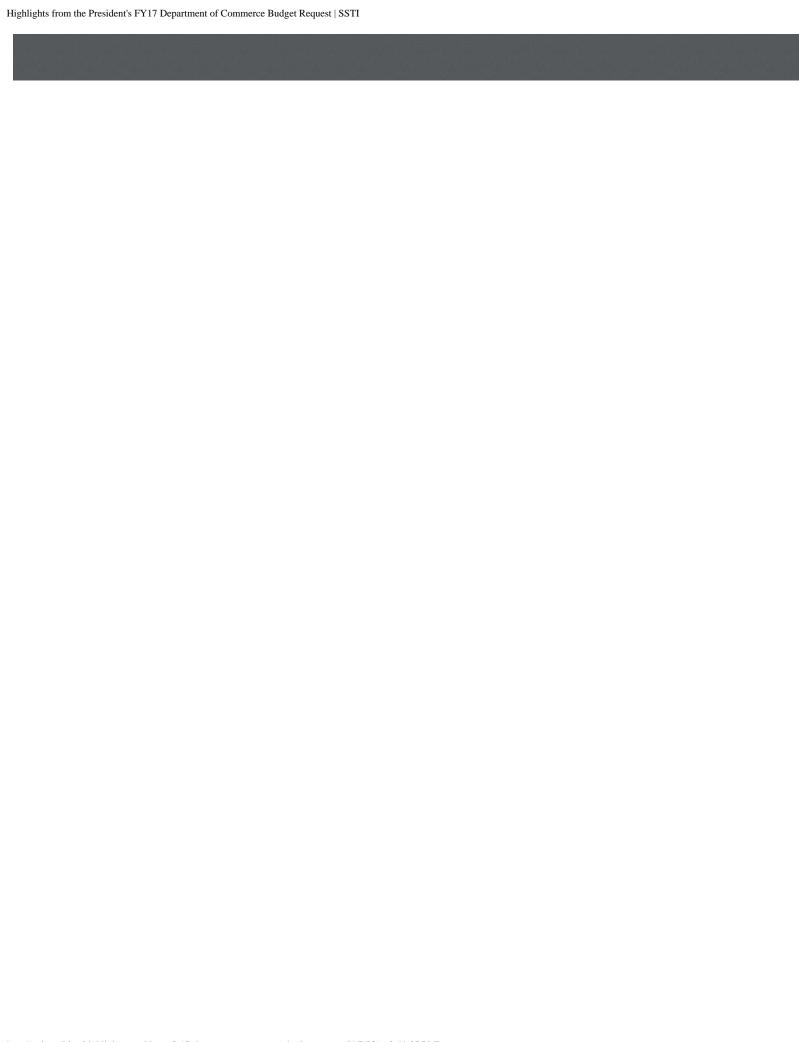
The **National Telecommunications and Information Administration** (NTIA) would be allocated \$50.8 million in discretionary funds in FY17. NTIA broadband funding would be reduced, but funding for the BroadbandUSA initiative to expand community access to high-speed Internet would increase to \$9.8 million from a base level of \$5.7 million.

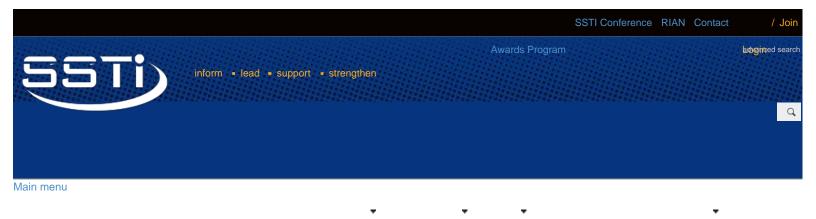
Funding for the **Minority Business Development Agency** (MBDA) would total \$35.6 million (11.3 percent increase) in discretionary funds.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Defense Budget Request

February 11, 2016







Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted.

The FY17 budget request for the Department of Defense (DOD) would provide \$523.9 billion (0.4 percent increase) in discretionary base funding. The budget is intended to make strategic investments in areas identified as priorities, such as developing new operational concepts, adjusting to strategic changes, pioneering and dominating technology frontiers, reforming the defense enterprise, building the force of the future, and providing resources to the U.S. military force and their families.

The FY17 budget request would provide \$6.7 billion to support defensive and offensive cyberspace operations, capabilities, and cyber strategy that will strengthen national cyber defenses and increase options available in case of a cyber-attack. The budget also includes \$1.8 million for space launch and would allocate \$108 million to implement the Joint Interagency Combined Space Operations Center, which is intended to better align joint operations in space across the U.S. government.

In the FY17 budget proposal, the DOD is pursuing new technology development, operational concepts, and organizational constructs in several areas:

- \$137 million to support DOD manufacturing innovation institutes, including one focused on flexible hybrid electronics;
- \$112.1 billion to develop and procure the equipment, technology and capabilities for full-spectrum conflicts in the future;
- \$71.8 billion for DOD's research and development accounts;
- \$45 million for the Defense Innovation Unit-Experimental (DIUx) program; and,
- \$40 million for a pilot program with In-Q-Tel, a nonprofit venture capital firm the pilot program will leverage a venture capital model to help find innovative solutions for some of DOD's most challenging problems.

DOD Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) would receive a total \$71.4 billion (2.4 percent increase) in FY17. This includes \$12.5 billion for Science and Technology (4.1 percent decrease), which is comprised of Basic Research, Applied Research and Advanced Technology Development. DOD Basic Research would receive \$2.1 billion (9 percent decrease), Applied Research \$4.8 billion (3.6 percent decrease) and Advanced Technology Development \$5.6 billion (1.9 percent decrease).

FY17 budget request for DOD RDT&E by military branch (in millions of dollars, change from FY16 enacted)

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense-
Basic Research	429	543	500	630
	(-8.6%)	(-23.7%)	(-5.7%)	(-1.75
Applied Research	908	861	1,260	1,78
	(-17%)	(-10.8%)	(+1.6%)	(+5.3°
Advanced Technology	930	737	725	3,19
Development	(-17.5%)	(+5.9%)	(+2.2%)	(+1.1
Advanced Component Development and Prototypes	550	4,663	2,848	6,92
	(+8.8%)	(-7.2%)	(+82.4%)	(-3.9°
System Development and Demonstration	2,265	6,026	4,076	628
	(+8.6%)	(+27.5%)	(+5.1%)	(+20.5
Management Support	1,136	854	1,246	898
	(+6.1%)	(-4.0%)	(+6.2%)	(-15.0
Operational System Development	1,297	3,593	17,457	4,25
	(+7.1%)	(-0.9%)	(+8.7%)	(-3.5°
Total	7,515	17,276	28,112	18,30
	(-0.6%)	(-4.6%)	(+11.6%)	(-3.5°

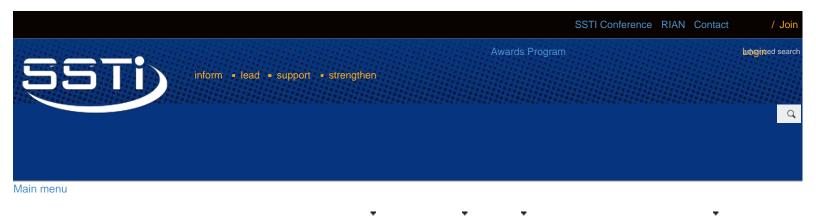
Funding levels for select DOD research agencies in the FY17 budget include:

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) \$3 billion (3.7 percent increase);
- Chemical and Biological Defense Programs \$885 million (9.6 percent decrease);
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency \$461.3 million (5.6 percent decrease);
- Defense Information Systems Agency \$251.9 million (20.1 percent increase);
 and,
- Defense Logistics Agency \$188.2 million (12.1 percent decrease).

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Education Budget Request

February 12, 2016



Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons, unless otherwise noted.

The president's FY17 proposed budget would allocate \$69.4 billion in discretionary funding (1.6 percent increase) for the Department of Education. Priority areas addressed in the budget proposal include increasing equity and excellence in education, providing additional support for teachers and school leaders, and expanding access, affordability, and completion in higher education.

To support high-quality early learning, the president's proposed budget includes \$1.3 billion in mandatory funding to launch the 10-year, \$75 billion Preschool for All program, which guarantees universal preschool access to every 4-year-old from low- and moderateincome families and creates incentives for states to serve additional children from middleclass families. The most notable of the president's proposed funds for higher education are around the America's College Promise Initiative, which would allocate \$1.3 billion in FY17 to support 2 years of community college free for responsible students.

Under Elementary and Secondary Education, the proposed budget would reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) through the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA), which would eliminate many of the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act and reauthorize the ESEA. In total, \$24 billion in discretionary funding would go toward ESEA programming, a decrease of 0.4 percent. Notable programs funded under the reauthorized ESEA include:

- \$10 million to establish a STEM Master Teacher Corps, helping states create leadership pathways for excellent STEM educators to improve STEM teaching and learning;
- \$80 million for **Next Generation High Schools**, seeking to transform the high school experience by focusing on improved readiness for postsecondary education and careers in STEM fields, particularly for student groups that have historically been underrepresented in these fields;
- \$2 billion in mandatory funding for the Computer Science for All program, providing \$4 billion over three years to stimulate and advance comprehensive state efforts to offer computer science, STEM, and other rigorous coursework to

all students;

- \$100 million in discretionary spending as a companion to the Computer Science for All program, helping to jumpstart improved access to computer science and related STEM coursework in districts;
- \$180 million (50 percent increase) for the Education Innovation and Research Program, supporting innovative and proven approaches that address persistent educational challenges; and,
- \$1 billion in one-time mandatory funding for the RESPECT: Best Job in the
 World Initiative, supporting a nationwide effort to dramatically change the ability
 of high-needs schools to attract and retain talented teachers by awarding
 competitive grants to state educational agencies;

The budget would allocate \$31 billion (9.5 percent increase) for **Pell Grants**, with \$22.5 billion in the form of discretionary funding (no change from FY16). This amount includes \$1.3 billion in FY17 for **Pell for Accelerated Completion** grants which allow full-time students an opportunity to earn a third semester of Pell Grants in an academic year, and \$689 million for an increase in Pell Grants for students taking at least 15 credits in a semester. Additional funds for new higher education programs under the president's proposed budget include:

- \$125 million for the Teacher and Principal Pathways program, designed to help institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations carry out the work of teacher and principal preparation;
- \$100 million in discretionary funding for the First in the World program, providing
 competitive awards to support the development, validation, and scaling up of
 innovative, promising, and evidence-based strategies to improve postsecondary
 completion rates for high-need students;
- \$30 million for the HBCU and MSI Innovation for Completion Fund, a new
 competitive grant program that seeks to foster innovative, evidence-based,
 student-centered strategies and interventions that increase the number of lowincome students and students of color completing degree programs;

Additionally, \$900 million (no change from FY16 enacted) would be allocated for **Federal TRIO Programs**, supporting college preparation and completion activities. Of this amount, up to \$20 million would be used to support a new **TRIO Demonstration Initiative**, an opportunity for existing grantees to compete for increased funding to implement and evaluate additional evidence-based college access and success strategies.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Education Bu	dget Request SSTI	







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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Energy Budget Request

February 11, 2016



Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted.

In FY17, the president is \$32.5 billion (9.8 percent increase) for the **Department of Energy** (DOE), with \$12.9 billion (27.7 percent increase) to be used to support science, energy and related programming. Of the \$7.7 billion in FY17 proposed across 12 government agencies for Mission Innovation investments, \$5.9 billion, or 76 percent, would go to DOE. Examples of DOE Mission Innovation projects that would receive funding under the proposed budget include:

- \$215 million for crosscutting innovation initiatives, including \$110 million for Regional Energy Innovation Partnerships that support regionally focused clean energy R&D initiatives, and activities that develop energy innovation ecosystems;
- \$261 million for advanced clean energy manufacturing R&D projects and facilities, including funding for two new National Network for Manufacturing Innovation Institutes (NNMI);
- \$880 million to support sustainable transportation technologies that increase the affordability and convenience of advanced vehicles and domestic renewable fuels:
- \$500 million to increase the use and reduce the costs of clean renewable power from solar, wind, water, and geothermal sources;
- \$1.8 billion in basic clean energy research to support fundamental research on energy production, conversion, storage, and use;
- \$804 million for programs and infrastructure supporting advanced nuclear energy technologies:
- \$177 million to support grid modernization, resiliency, and integration of clean energy into the grid; and,
- \$564 million in research focused predominantly on development and deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies.

The DOE Office of Science (SC), the largest federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, would receive \$5.7 billion (6.1 percent increase) in the proposed budget. That total includes \$100 million in new mandatory funding for University Grants, made available through a competitive, merit-based review of proposals in key mission areas such as advanced scientific computing research, basic energy sciences, biological and environmental research, fusion energy sciences, high energy physics, and Nuclear Physics. Notable programs that would receive funding from the Office of Science in the proposed budget include:

- \$1.9 billion (4.7 percent increase) for Basic Energy Services, providing the foundation for new energy technologies and the support for five new Energy Frontier Research Centers (EFRCs), expanded efforts around materials research and subsurface science;
- \$818 million (2.9 percent increase) for High Energy Physics, implementing the
 activities and projects based on the May 2014 High Energy Physics Advisory
 Panel Strategic Plan;
- \$661.9 million (8.7 percent increase) for Biological and Environmental
 Research to gain a better understanding of complex biological, climatic and
 environmental systems, including continued funding for three Bioenergy Research
 Centers and \$10 million for a new initiative focused on microbiome research;
- \$635.7 million (3 percent increase) for research on Nuclear Physics, including support for the continued construction of the Facilitate for Rare Isotope Beams;
- \$663.2 million (6.8 percent increase) for Advanced Scientific Computing
 Research, including \$190 million across three Office of Science programs to
 accelerate the development of capable exascale computing systems in support of
 the president's National Strategic Computing Initiative, and \$9 million for the
 president's BRAIN Initiative in close coordination with the National Institutes of
 Health; and,
- \$398.2 million (9.1 percent decrease) for Fusion Energy Sciences to understand
 the behavior of matter at high temperatures and densities, including funding for
 the U.S. contribution to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor
 project.

The Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) would receive \$500 million (71.8 percent increase) under the proposed FY17 budget. ARPA-E catalyzes transformational energy technologies to enhance the United States' economic, environmental, and energy security. Of this amount, \$350 million (20.3 percent increase) would go to the Mission Innovation pledge. The total also includes \$150 million in mandatory funding which would go towards the ARPA-E proposal seeking \$1.9 billion in mandatory funding over five years to reliably increase the program's transformational clean energy technology R&D.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) would receive \$4.2 billion (104.6 percent increase) under the proposed budget, working with innovators and businesses to research, develop, demonstrate, and support the deployment (RDD&D) of cutting-edge clean technologies around sustainable transportation, renewable power, and energy efficiency. Of this amount, \$1.3 billion in mandatory funding would be used for **21st Century Clean Transportation Plan** investments, including \$500 million in mandatory funding to support the scale up of clean transportation R&D through initiatives that accelerate cutting the costs of battery technologies, advance the next generation of low carbon biofuels, and investigate the energy implications of connected vehicles.

The remaining \$2.9 billion (39.8 percent increase) in discretionary funding would go toward EERE programs such as:

 \$852.9 million (34.1 percent increase) for sustainable transportation, including \$486.5 (51.1 percent increase) for vehicle technologies, \$278.9 million (24 percent increase) for bioenergy technologies, and \$105.5 million (4.5 percent increase) for hydrogen and fuel cell technologies.

- \$620.6 million (29.8 percent increase) for **renewable energy**, including \$285.1 million (18 percent increase) for **solar energy**, \$156 million (63.4 percent increase) for **wind energy**, \$80 million (14 percent increase) for **water power**, and \$99.5 million (40.1 percent increase) for **geothermal technologies**;
- \$919 million (27.5 percent increase) for energy efficiency, including \$261 million (14.2 percent increase) for advanced manufacturing, \$43 million (59.3 percent increase) for the Federal Energy Management Program, \$289 million (44.1 percent increase) for building technologies, and \$326 million (23 percent increase) for weatherization and intergovernmental programs;

The budget would provide \$10 million (41.2 percent decrease) for the **Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee** program, which encourages early commercial use of new or significantly improved technologies in energy projects around advanced fossil energy, renewable energy and efficient energy, and advanced nuclear energy.

Fossil Energy Research and Development (FER&D) would receive \$600 million (5.1 percent decrease) under the proposed budget to advance technologies related to the reliable, efficient, affordable, and environmentally sound use of fossil fuels. Of this amount, \$240 million would come from deobligated Clean Coal Power Initiative projects that have not yet reached financial closure with the plan of repurposing these funds to support the FY17 R&D portfolio. Areas of emphasis for FER&D include:

- \$170.3 million (30 percent increase) for carbon capture research;
- \$90.9 million (14.3 percent decrease) on carbon storage research;
- \$37.8 million (46.9 percent decrease) on advanced energy systems research;
- \$59.4 million (17.1 percent increase) on **crosscutting research and analysis**; and,
- \$76.1 million (17.3 percent decrease) for research and operations at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Health and Human Services Budget Request

February 12, 2016 S F S In







Enacted FY16 funding levels are used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The administration's FY17 budget request for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is \$82.8 billion in discretionary spending, reflecting a 0.8 percent decrease from FY16 enacted funding levels. Discretionary spending accounts for only 7.5 percent of the total proposed HHS budget. Mandatory spending for programs like Medicare, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program account for the balance. Total FY17 budget authority for HHS would be \$1.2 trillion (3 percent increase over FY16 enacted).

The Budget provides \$680 million to NIH for the Vice President's Cancer Moonshot Program to expand clinical trials for health disparity populations, pursue new vaccine technology, and fund exceptional opportunities in cancer research. These investments are intended to drive scientific advances that aim to understand the causes of cancer, discover new prevention strategies, improve early detection and diagnosis, and cultivate effective treatments. The majority of the funding will go to the NIH to support efforts across all of its institutes and other entities. In addition to the \$680 million for NIH, the FDA would receive \$75 million to develop the regulatory pathways for these new technologies, ensure quality systems for trials, and facilitate the sharing of important data across government, academia, and industry.

The FY17 budget proposal includes \$877 million, an increase of \$43 million (5.2 percent increase), across multiple agencies, to continue expanding the nation's ability to fight antibiotic resistance, aligning with the administration's National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria.

HHS would receive \$915 million in total or CDC and the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) activities, which is \$2 million above FY16. The funding is intended to support life-saving preparedness and response activities aimed at addressing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, as well as other disasters, outbreaks, and epidemics.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

In FY17, NIH would receive \$33.1 billion, an increase of \$825 million (0.02 increase). In FY17, NIH will focus on the following priority themes:

- Foundation for Discoveries: Basic Research;
- The Promise of Precision Medicine:
- Applying Big Data and Technology to Improve Health; and,
- Stewardship to Inspire Public Trust.

Cutting across those themes, the budget request for NIH includes \$680 million in FY17 for the National Cancer Moonshot to make broad advances across a range of exciting opportunities to prevent, diagnose, and treat cancer. In addition, the budget proposal includes \$195 million for NIH's contribution to the multiagency BRAIN Initiative, an increase of \$45 million (30 percent) for FY17. The budget proposal also calls for \$100 million for the multiagency Precision Medicine Initiative to support several related activities: informatics; building a biorepository; enrolling and consenting participants; staffing; genome analysis; and, core phenotyping. To support research in the area of Alzheimer's disease, NIH will contribute \$68 million over the five years to the Accelerating Medicines Partnership (AMP) program to evaluate biomarkers and validate biological targets related to the disease.

This funding would support a total of 36,440 research project grants, including 9,946 new and competing awards (7.5 percent decrease) with 1,886 new SBIR/STTR awards (9.7 percent increase). Approximately 11 percent of the budget would support intramural programs consisting of basic and clinical research activities with the majority of NIH's available funding used to support the extramural research community including universities, medical schools, hospitals and other research facilities. The total request for the 24 institutes of NIH and the Office of the Director breaks down as follows:

	FY17 Request (\$ millions)	Percent Change (From FY16 Enacted)
National Cancer Institute (NCI)	5,894	13
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	4,716	0.02
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHILBI)	3113	_
National Institute of General Medicine Studies (NIGMS)	2,512	_
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)	1,966	_
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	1,695	_
Office of the Director (NIH)	1,716	9.2

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	1,518	_
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	1,338	_
National Institute of Aging (NIA)	1,598	_
National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA)	1,050	_
National Institute of Environmental Health and Sciences (NIEHS) (see note)	770	_
National Eye Institute (NEI)	707	_
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)	685	_
National Institute for Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)	542	_
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	513	_
National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	467	_
National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	423	_
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)	413	_
National Library of Medicine (NLM)	395	_
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)	344	_
National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)	281	_
National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)	145	_
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)	129	_
John E. Fogerty International Center (FIC)	70	_

Note: NIEHS' total request of \$742 million includes appropriations allocated to HHS, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Labor.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

The FY17 total program level proposal for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is \$470 million, an increase of \$41 million (9.6 percent) from FY16 enacted. Under the proposed budget AHRQ would provide 363.7 million (8.9 percent increase to support extramural research support in the form of grants, cooperative agreements and research contracts to improve the quality, safety, efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare. The primary research areas of funding for AHRQ include:

- \$106 million (13.5 percent increase) for Patient-Centered Health Research;
- \$113.5 million (26.9 percent increase) for Health Services Research, Data and Dissemination
- \$76 million (2.3 percent increase) for General Patient Safety Research;
- \$22.9 million (6.4 percent increase) for Health Information Technology Research; and.
- \$11.6 million (no change) for Prevention/Care Management Research.

Specific areas of interest for proposed funding includes \$34 million (8.7 percent decrease) to support research related to Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs); \$7.0 million (32.7 percent increase) for AHRQ's Patient Safety Organization (PSO) program; and, \$35 million (10.3 percent increase) to support research related to Patient Safety Risks and Harms.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The FY17 budget request of \$7 billion (2.3 percent decrease) for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) includes several initiatives to support basic and applied research in areas of interest to the CDC including:

- \$788.7 million for Domestic HIV/AIDs Prevention and Research;
- \$10 million for gun violence prevention research on the causes and prevention of gun violence, focusing on those questions with the greatest potential public health impact;
- \$286 million (15.8 percent decrease for Occupation Safety and Health including \$90.5 million (21.6 percent decrease) for the National Occupation Research Agenda and \$61.3 million (no change) for mining research focused on occupational safety and health; and,
- \$9 million (no change) for Injury Control Research Centers.

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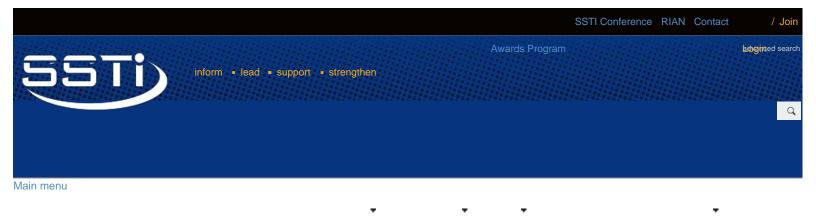
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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Homeland Security Budget Request

February 11, 2016 S F S In







Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The administration's FY17 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is \$40.6 billion (0.9 percent decrease) in non-disaster, net discretionary funding, excluding disaster-relief funding. The proposed budget would include \$471.1 million to support the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), commonly referred to as EINSTEIN, to continue to combat intrusions, enhance information sharing, and deploy analytical capabilities to secure the Federal civilian information technology enterprise. DHS also

would commit \$274.8 million for the Continuous Diagnostic and Mitigation program to provide hardware, software, and services design to support activities that strengthen the operation security of federal networks.

In the president's budget, funding for the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) would receive \$758.7 million (3.6 percent decrease) for research and development activities and would target opportunities in cybersecurity and the detection of nuclear, chemical, biological, and explosive threats. The S&T Directorate works with state and local partners to support research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) and provides technology solutions to improve mission effectiveness. Proposed funding for S&T initiatives includes:

- Laboratory Facilities \$133.9 million (6.8 percent increase);
- Research, Development and Innovation \$469.9 million (5.4 percent decrease); and.
- University Programs \$33 million (20.7 percent decrease).

S&T Directorate initiatives highlighted in the FY17 budget proposals include:

- \$103.9 million for Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment Acquisition includes funding to procure and deploy human portable and large-scale radiation detection systems to DHS operational component end-users.
- \$94.9 million for R&D on Biological and Chemical Capability for the BioWatch program including S&T funding to test and identify technology enhancements to

- the existing operational system.
- \$64.8 million for Transformational Research and Development that would address gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and Technical Nuclear Forensics (TNF).
- \$60.1 million for the Apex program to support substantial gains in cargo and passenger screening, border security, network security, flood resilience, biodetection, and emergency response;
- \$18 million for the **Apex Engines program** to fund cross-cutting, multi-use technologies and functions to all Apex programs and to S&T needs at large;
- \$20 million for Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), Non-Traditional Aviation
 Technologies (NTAT) and Autonomous Systems (AS) research projects that
 would lead to sensors and mitigation systems that will provide DHS operating
 Components and law enforcement with an easily deployable, efficient, and
 capable system to protect people and critical infrastructure while protecting our
 civil liberties and privacy;
- \$5.8 million for the People Screening and Port of the Future project to develop technologies and solutions to prevent the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit.

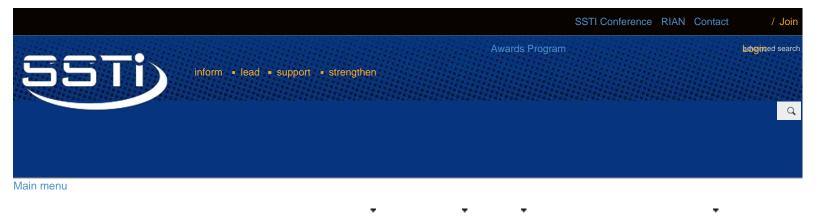
In addition to S&T funding to support R&D, several other entities within DHS would receive funding to support R&D activities including:

- U.S. Coast Guard via Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E)
 Activities \$18.3 million (1.6 percent increase);
- Transportation Security Administration \$5 million (no change);
- National Protection and Programs Directorate \$4.5 million (27 percent decrease); and,
- U.S. Secret Service 2.5 million (900 percent increase).

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Housing and Urban Development Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🖂 🗗 💆 in







Estimated FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The president's FY17 budget request for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is \$48.9 billion, a 4 percent increase. Priority funding items within HUD include rental housing assistance, ending homelessness, supporting tribal communities, and improving mobility for low-income families.

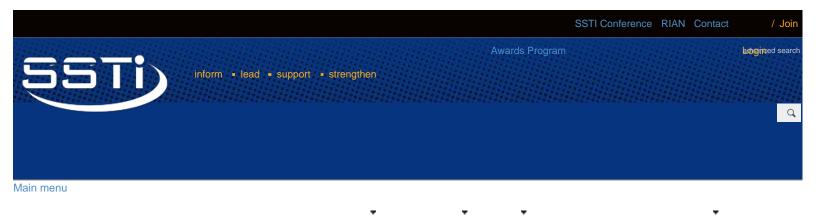
The Community Development Fund, which includes the Community Development Block Program, would receive \$6.8 billion (5 percent decrease). Of this amount, \$2.8 billion (20 percent decrease) would go to community development formula grants that assist state and local governments in addressing community and economic development activities.

The president's proposed budget would invest \$200 million (45 percent increase) in the Choice Neighborhoods program to create six new Choice Neighborhoods dedicated to improving the educational and life outcomes of residents of distressed communities. The Jobs-Plus program, which seeks to improve employment outcomes for HUD-assisted households including Native American households, would receive \$35 million (133 percent increase) under the proposed budget. The president's proposed budget would also allocate \$5 million for the ConnectHome Initiative, an initiative that seeks to eliminate the digital divide for students and families in HUD-assisted housing by accelerating broadband adoption.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of the Interior Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🔀 🖬 🗾 🛅

Enacted FY16 funding levels are used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The president's FY17 budget request for the Department of the Interior (DOI) would provide \$13.4 billion (0.5percent increase) in discretionary funding. DOI's primary research agency, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) would receive \$1.2 billion (10.1 percent increase). With the proposed funding levels, DOI would participate in cross-agency initiatives related to Arctic research, water infrastructure, clean energy, climate change and economic realignment for coal communities.

USGS collaborates with federal, state and tribal partners to conduct research and provide scientific data concerning natural hazards and environmental issues, including water, land, geological and biological resources. Almost all of USGS's funding is devoted to its Surveys, Investigations and Research activities. Research programs include:

- Water Resources \$228 million (8.2 percent increase)
- Ecosystems \$173.9 million (8.6 percent increase)
- Climate and Land Use Change \$171.4 million (22.5 percent increase)
- Natural Hazards \$149.7 million (7.7 percent increase)
- Core Science Systems \$118.4 million (6.1 percent increase)
- Facilities \$117.3 million (16.8 percent increase)
- Science Support \$110.6 million (4.7 percent increase)
- Energy and Minerals Resources and Environmental Health \$99.5 million (5.3 percent increase)

Water programs would receive a particularly large boost, associated with DOI's WaterSMART initiative. This funding is part of the administration's cross-agency water innovation effort, involving investments at USDA, NSF and DOES, as well as DOI. WaterSMART funding totals \$98.6 million, spanning USGS research programs in Ecosystems, Environments, Climate and Land Use Change, Core Science Systems and Water Resources, as well as multiple programs within the Bureau of Reclamation.

The DOI request includes \$97.3 million (3.3 percent increase) for renewable energy initiatives in multiple agencies.

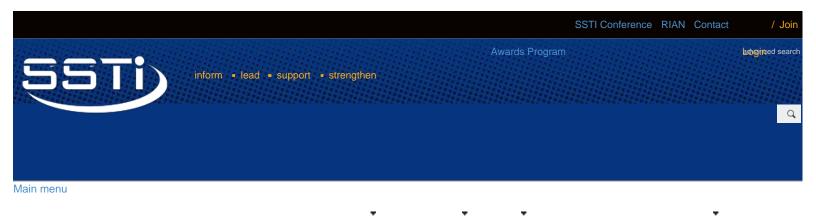
DOI would participate in the cross-agency effort to assist communities impacted by changes in the coal economy. As part of the **POWER+** initiative, the budget includes \$1 billion to states and tribes, administered by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement to help reclaim mine land sites and polluted water to promote redevelopment.

DOI's FY17 request includes a proposal for a 10-year, \$2 billion (mandatory) **Coastal Climate Resilience** program. Funds would be used to provide resources to at-risk coastal states, local governments and communities to prepare for and adapt to climate change. A portion will be set aside specifically for Alaskan communities.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Justice Budget Request

February 11, 2016







Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The Department of Justice (DOJ) would receive \$29 billion in FY17 discretionary funding under the president's budget request, a 1 percent increase.

For the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the budget request for FY17 totals \$4.2 billion (14.7 percent decreases with \$154 million for Research, Evaluation, and Statistics activities. The appropriation for Research, Evaluation, and Statistics activities includes programs that provide grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for research, development and evaluation; development and dissemination of quality statistical and scientific information; and, nationwide support for law enforcement agencies. Of this amount, \$48 million (33.3 percent increase) is requested for research, development and evaluation efforts under the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which serves as the R&D agency of DOJ. Key funding areas included in the FY17 budget proposal for NIJ:

- \$5 million for development of an improved means to conduct Digital Forensics of Large-Scale Computer Systems and Network;
- \$3 million for Social Science Research on Indigent Defense; and,
- \$2.7 million is for Civil Legal Aid Research.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics would receive \$58 million (41.5 percent increase) including \$6 million in new funding to support the National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS).

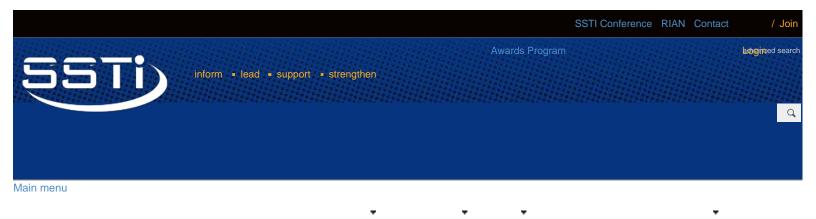
The administration's budget includes a request for \$10 million to establish the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NSC-X) to collect and report nationwide incident-based crime statistics. OJP also would be appropriated \$6 million (50 percent increase) for research in Forensic Sciences including \$3 million that would be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for measurement science and standards research activities.

The FY17 budget request also includes \$4 million in new funding for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Labor Budget Request

February 12, 2016







Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The president's FY17 budget proposal would provide \$12.8 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Labor (DOL), a 4.9 percent increase from FY16. Priority items supported in the budget are apprenticeships, career navigation tools, and additional reforms recommended in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

Under the proposed FY17 budget, WIOA Formula Grants to states and localities providing training and employment services would be funded at \$2.8 billion (5 percent increase), the first time since the law's enactment that these grants would be funded at their full authorized level.

The Employment Training Administration (ETA), which provides employment assistance, labor market information, job training, and income support through a variety of programs would receive \$9.5 billion in discretionary funds, a 3.5 percent increase. Within this amount, the ETA would receive \$3.5 billion (5.7 percent increase) in funding for training and employment services through a variety of programs, including:

- \$90 million (no change from FY16 enacted) for **Apprenticeship Grants**. supporting innovative, job-driven approaches that result in the growth of Registered Apprenticeship programs that train workers with 21st century skills that meet employer and industry workforce needs;
- \$84.5 million (no change from FY16 enacted) to support the YouthBuild Program, providing at-risk high school dropouts ages 16-24 with education and occupational skills training;
- \$842.4 million (3.3 percent increase) for Adult Employment and Training Activities, helping to prepare lower-skilled adult workers for good jobs through formula grants to states;
- \$902.1 million (3.3 percent increase) for Youth Activities, serving both in-school and out-of-school youth between the ages of 14 and 24 years, helping them to obtain skills and education needed to succeed in the knowledge-based economy;
- \$40 million for the Workforce Data Quality Initiative, providing competitive grants to states to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data

- systems that integrate education and workforce data in order to track the employment and educational outcomes of WIOA program participants; and,
- \$1.3 billion (7.4 percent increase) for Dislocated Workers Employment and
 Training Activities, serving as a primary vehicle to help workers who have lost
 their jobs gain new skills and find work in growing sectors;

Under the proposed budget, the Job Corps program would receive \$1.8 billion (3.9 percent increase) in FY17. The nation's largest career technical training and education program for youth, this program helps prepare young people for jobs in high-demand occupations with good wage potential.

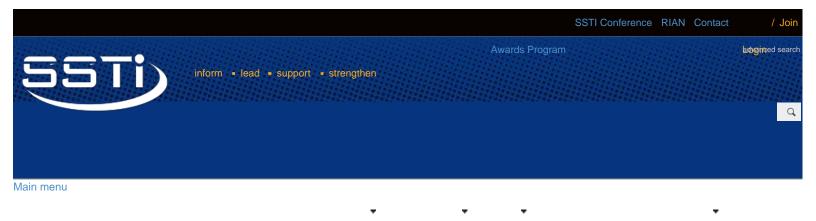
The budget includes \$12.5 million in new funding for several mandatory **Job-Driven Training Proposals**, initiatives that combine strong employer engagement with high-quality training to create pathways for workers in high-growth occupations. These programs include:

- \$2 billion for the Apprenticeship Training Fund, comprised of: \$1.3 billion in
 flexible funding to states for strategies that increase employer participation in the
 apprenticeship model; \$500 million for an innovation fund that rewards
 partnerships between states, cities, regions, nonprofits, employers, unions,
 intermediaries, and training providers to assist employers in expanding
 apprenticeship; and, \$200 million to support the development and expansion of
 youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeship programs;
- \$3 billion over five years in mandatory funding for the American Talent Compact, for training efforts that feature strong industry partnerships and focus on indemand sectors;
- \$2 billion over five years for Career Navigators and the WIOA Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund, which would provide: \$1.5 billion over five years to launch a Career Navigators program that would proactively reach out to individuals who have exhausted unemployment insurance, dropped out of the labor force, and are only able to find part-time work; and, \$500 million over five years for the Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund that focuses on reducing the costs and increasing the quality of integrated state labor data systems, establishing a Center of Excellence for data science and development services; and,
- \$5.5 billion over four years for the Opening Doors for Youth Program, committed to expanding skills for opportunity youth those who are out-of-school and at-risk. Within this amount, \$1.5 billion would support summer job opportunities linked to career information and training opportunities, and another \$2 billion would go toward investing in first jobs for opportunity youth, providing up to a year of paid work. An additional \$2 billion would be used to launch Connecting for Opportunities, a grant program that seeks to transform communities that have been particularly impacted with high rates of youth disengagement and unemployment.

Using National Reserve Funds, the DOL provides grants to states that have recently experienced a significant dislocation event such as a mass layoff or plant closing, supplementing job training formula grants to expand the capacity of states and local communities to provide reemployment services and job training. The FY17 budget request includes \$230.9 million for the National Reserve Account, a 4.5 percent increase. As part of his plan to invest in coal communities, the president's proposed FY17 budget would provide \$20 million of the requested amount to specifically support workers dislocated from the coal economy.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of Transportation Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🖂 🗗 💆 in



Enacted FY16 funding is used for the Department of Transportation comparisons, unless otherwise noted.

The president's FY17 budget request for the Department of Transportation (DOT) totals \$98.1 billion (35.5 percent increase), including a vision to build a clean transportation system for the 21st century. Notable investments in research and development from the Department of Transportation include:

- \$418 million (0.7 percent increase) for the Federal Highway Administration's
 Research, Technology and Education program, including a highway R&D
 program, a technology and innovation deployment program, an intelligent
 transportation systems program, and a training and education activities program;
- \$1 billion (2 percent increase) for the Next Generation Air Transportation System, or NextGen, program within the Federal Aviation Administration, including \$63 million (11.3 percent decrease) for Research Engineering and Development;
- \$167.5 million (0.9 percent increase) for the Federal Aviation Administration's
 Research, Engineering and Development activities to support work in both
 NextGen and research areas such as environmental and safety concerns,
 unmanned aircraft, advanced materials, and weather;
- \$53.5 million (36.8 percent increase) for the Federal Railroad Administration's Railroad Research & Development activities, with a primary focus on safety; and.
- \$17 million (100 percent increase) for the Office of the Secretary's Transportation
 Planning, Research & Development activities such as reducing infrastructure
 permitting and review timelines and emissions-reducing maritime-related projects
 with benefits exceeding costs.

Over the next 10 years, the president's budget proposes investing \$320 billion to support the 21st Century Clean Transportation Plan. The FY17 budget includes \$7.5 billion for new funding to the Federal Highway Administration to support the 21st Century Clean Transportation Plan through a series of new, multi-modal programs that reflect America's

changing and increasingly regional demographics. Of this total, \$2 billion would go to modernizing the nation's freight system, and \$5.5 billion would be directed to regional governments and metropolitan planning organizations through the following new programs:

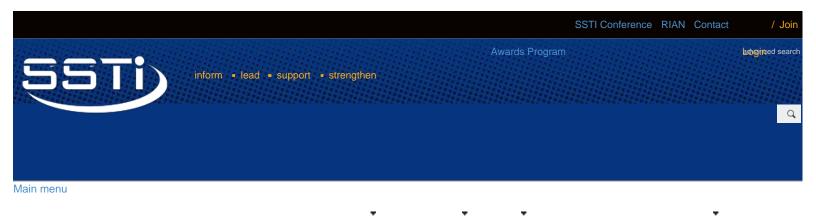
- 21st Century Regions Grant Program, to implement regional-scale transportation and land use strategies;
- Climate-Smart Performance Formula Funds Program, rewarding states that use federal infrastructure funds to cut carbon pollution and include energy efficiency;
- Clean Communities Grant Program, to expand multimodal transportation choices in cities and towns; and,
- Resilient Transportation Grant Program, to encourage local and state governments to propose specific projects addressing climate change impacts on transportation systems.

Other administrations within the DOT that would receive funding for the 21st Century Clean Transportation Plan include:

- \$150 million to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) for multimodal safety investments, with \$125 million going toward expanding FMCSA's direct safety programs and \$25 million to expand support for state and local agency partners.
- \$200 million to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to accelerate
 the development and adoption of autonomous vehicles by funding large-scale
 deployment pilots to test connected vehicle systems in designated corridors;
- \$525 million to the Federal Transit Administration for Rapid-Growth Area Transit Program, providing communities with fast-growing populations access to federal funds for bus rapid transit;
- \$5.9 billion to the Federal Transit Administration for Transit Formula Grants, supporting transit capital investment, state of good repair, and bus and railcar purchases and maintenance; and,
- \$3.7 billion to the Federal Railroad Administration to expand the Rail Service Improvement Program.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Department of the Treasury Budget Request

February 11, 2016







Enacted FY16 funding levels are used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. Proposed FY17 funding for the Department of the Treasury totals \$13.3 billion (5.3 percent increase) in discretionary funds, with an additional \$2.3 billion for international assistance programs. Much of the increase in funding is attributable to a major investment in cybersecurity under a new \$109.8 million initiative. The Treasury request also includes \$250 million toward the U.S. pledge to the Green Climate Fund, which would be combined with another \$500 million through the Department of State.

Treasury's proposal includes a new authorization of \$1.5 billion for a second round of the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI). The initiative strengthens state programs that support lending to small businesses and small manufacturers. The \$1.5 billion would be awarded in two allocations: \$1 billion on a competitive basis to states best able to target local market needs, promote inclusion, attract private capital for startup and scale-up businesses, strengthen regional entrepreneurial ecosystems and evaluate results. The remaining \$500 million would be awarded by formula, based on economic factors such as job losses and the pace of economic recovery.

Most of Treasury's support for economic opportunity is funded through the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, which would receive \$245.9 million (5.3 percent increase) under the proposed budget. Within that funding, the CDFI Program would receive \$153.4 million (no change). The CDFI program uses federal resources to build the capacity of CDFIs to serve low-income and underserved communities lacking access to affordable financial products and services. These awards may be used to further economic development projects. The program also provides technical assistance awards.

The New Market Tax Credit (NMTC) Program attracts private sector capital into lowincome communities by awarding tax credit authority in competitive rounds to Community Development Entities. No direct appropriation would be made for the program, but in December 2015 Congress extended the authorization of the program for \$3.5 billion per year in qualifying investments, and permitted the NMTC to offset the Alternative Minimum Tax liability. Similarly, no direct appropriations would be made for the CDFI Bond program, but Treasury proposes to extend the program through FY17 and to reduce the minimum

bond issue size from \$100 million to \$25 million.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 Environmental Protection Agency Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🖂 🗗 💆 in







Enacted FY16 funding is used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. The president's FY17 budget request of \$8.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reflects a 1.6 percent increase from the FY16 enacted budget. The main priority goals identified by the agency are to: reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and trucks; advance resilience in the nation's water infrastructure; clean up contaminated sites to enhance the livability and economic vitality of communities; assess and reduce risks posed by chemicals; and, strengthen environmental protection through business process improvements.

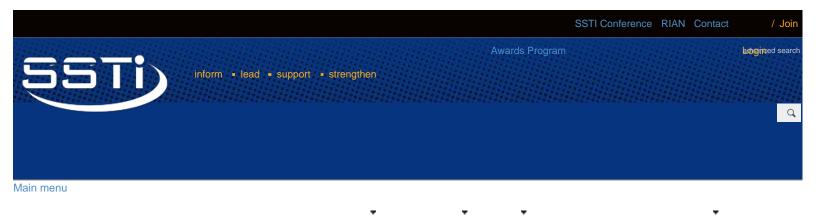
Science and Technology programs under the EPA would receive \$754.2 million, an increase of 2.7 percent. Areas of EPA research that would receive funding under the proposed budget include:

- \$101.2 million (10 percent increase) for air, climate, and energy research;
- \$106.3 million (1.1 percent decrease) for safe and sustainable water resource research;
- \$134 million (4 percent decrease) for research on sustainable communities; and,
- \$134.2 million (5.7 percent increase) for chemical safety and sustainability research:

For the Climate Infrastructure Fund, a part of the president's 21st Century Clean Transportation Plan, the EPA would receive \$300 million of mandatory funding in FY17 to accelerate the transition to cleaner vehicle fleets, focusing on school bus upgrades that improve children's health. The Climate Infrastructure Fund would provide \$1.7 billion over the course of 10 years. The Climate Protection Program, which includes the ENERGY STAR program, the president's Interagency Methane Strategy, and the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) to reduce the use and emissions of hydrofluorocarbons in key sectors, would receive \$115.9 million (12 percent increase) in FY17 under the proposed budget.

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Highlights from the President's FY17 NASA **Budget Request**

February 12, 2016

FY16 enacted funding is used for NASA comparisons, unless otherwise noted. Under the president's FY17 budget request, NASA would receive \$19 billion (1.6 percent decrease). For a number of programs, FY16 comparisons are unavailable because NASA's FY16 operation plan has not been finalized. Priority items in the NASA budget include the development of technologies that make future space programs more affordable and capable, continued support for the Webb Telescope, and developments to catalyze growth in the American commercial space industry.

The proposed budget would allocate \$5.6 billion (0.2 percent increase) for NASA's Science Mission Directorate, which supports research science, invests in advanced technologies, supports over 90 space missions, and maintains partnerships with a dozen other federal agencies and 60 other nations. Funding would include:

- \$2.0 billion for Earth Science, including a plan to continue the 43-year Landsat record of global land-imaging measurements;
- \$1.5 billion for Planetary Science, keeping the Mars 2020 rover on track and supporting the next selection for the New Frontiers program, including formulation of a mission to Jupiter's moon Europa;
- \$781.5 million for Astrophysics, which provides continued support for the Hubble Space Telescope, the Explorers Program, and the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST);
- \$698.7 million for **Heliophysics**, supporting the launches of two Explorer missions this decade, in addition to research to improve space weather modeling; and,

Science Mission Directorate funding would also provide \$569 million (8.2 percent decrease) for the James Webb Space Telescope, allowing it to maintain its plans for a 2018 launch.

The president's proposed FY17 budget would provide \$790.4 million (23.5 percent increase) in funding for Aeronautics Research, supported in part by mandatory funding including funding from the 21st Century Clean Transportation Plan. Programs receiving funding for Aeronautics Research include:

- \$159.4 million for **Airspace Operations and Safety Program**, working to develop and explore fundamental concepts, algorithms, and technologies that increase throughput and efficiency of the National Airspace System;
- \$298.6 million for Advanced Air Vehicles Program, developing tools, technologies, and concepts that enable new generations of civil aircraft that are safer, more energy efficient, and have a smaller environmental footprint;
- \$210 million for the **Integrated Aviation Systems Program**, focusing on experimental flight research by focusing on integrated systems; and,
- \$122.3 million for the **Transformative Aeronautics Concepts** Program, cultivating multi-disciplinary research to create new technologies around aviation.

NASA's **Human Exploration Operations** budget would be \$8.4 billion (7.1 percent decrease) under the president's proposed FY17 budget, which includes \$3.3 billion (17.2 percent decrease) for exploration and \$5.1 billion for space operations. Within the Human Exploration Operations budget, \$477.3 million (36.4 percent increase) would go toward exploration research and development in two areas. **Advanced Exploration Systems**, which focuses on developing exploration technologies applicable to multiple missions and destinations, would receive \$324.1 million, while the **Human Research Program**, which researches the effects of spaceflights on humans, would receive \$153.3 million. Within the AES funding stream, the Asteroid Redirect Robotic Mission would receive \$66.7 million to focus on asteroid redirection research. Programs funded through the \$5.1 billion going toward **Space Operations** include \$1.4 billion for the **International Space Station**, \$2.8 billion for **space transportation**, and \$887.4 million for **Space and Flight Support.**

A total of \$826.7 million in the budget would go toward **Space Technology**, a 20.4 percent increase. Within Space Technology, three programs would receive funding:

- \$34.3 million for Agency Technology and Innovation, providing strategy and leadership to support technology transfer and technology commercializing activities:
- \$213 million for **SBIR and SSTR**, to support early stage research performed by small businesses through competitively awarded contracts; and,
- \$579.4 million for Space Technology Research and Development, developing and demonstrating near-term and far-reaching technological solutions and enhancements.

Education programming under NASA would receive \$100.1 million in the budget, a 13 percent decrease. The Aerospace Research and Career Development program would receive \$33 million, comprised of \$24 million (40 percent decrease) for the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, and \$9 million (50 percent decrease) for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR). STEM Education and Accountability programming makes up the remaining \$67.1 million in proposed education funding, including \$30 million for Minority University Research Education Projects and \$37.1 million for STEM Education and Accountability Projects.

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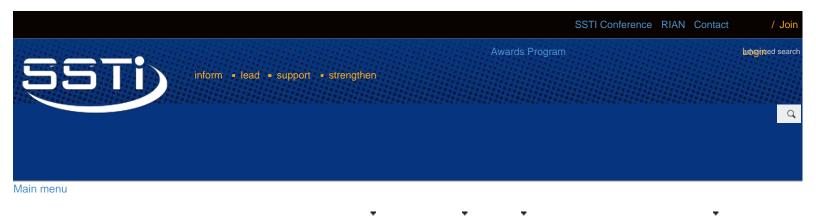
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Highlights from the President's FY17 National Science Foundation Budget Request

February 12, 2016 🖂 🗗 🗾 in





Estimated FY16 funding levels are used for NSF comparisons, unless otherwise noted.

The president's FY17 budget proposal for the National Science Foundation (NSF) would provide \$7.6 billion (1.2 percent increase) in discretionary funding in addition to \$400 million in new mandatory funding. Of that amount, \$6.1 billion (0.8 percent increase) would be designated for research and related activities, \$193.1 million (3.6 percent decrease) for R&D facilities and equipment, and \$898.9 million (2.1 percent increase) for education and training. The president's budget proposes 11 priority goals to:

- Support the Long-Term Development of a Clean Energy Economy;
- Advance Our Understanding of the Brain;
- Increase Resilience to Disasters:
- Address Challenges in Sustaining the Food, Energy, and Water System;
- Advance Cutting-Edge Manufacturing;
- · Accelerate the Commercialization of University Research;
- Provide Leading-Edge Capabilities and Infrastructure for Research and Education;
- Develop a Highly Talented Workforce through All Phases of Education;
- · Advance Innovation and Enables Tomorrow's Discoveries;
- Provide Opportunities for Science and Engineering Graduate Students; and,
- Improve the Ways that Scientists, Mathematicians, and Engineers Involve the Public.

Nearly 90 percent of NSF funding is awarded through a merit-review process that includes distribution of grants and cooperative agreements. Key initiatives included in the proposal are:

- \$257.1 million (0.3 percent increase) for Cyber-Enabled Materials, Manufacturing and Smart Systems (CEMMSS). Through CEMMSS, NSF also invests in Advanced Manufacturing to advance cutting-edge manufacturing;
- \$52.5 million (29.8 percent decrease) for Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability (SEES);
- \$100.1 million (24.4 percent decrease) for Cyberinfrastructure Framework For 21st

Century Science, Engineering And Education (CIF21);

- \$16 million (3 percent decrease) for the Inclusion across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science (NSF ICLUDES) to increase the preparation, participation, advancement, and contributions of all scientists and engineering students;
- \$33.2 million in new funding for the National Strategic Computing Initiative (NSCI) to focus efforts on advancing the nation's computational infrastructure for science and engineering research;
- \$43.2 million (4.9 percent increase) for Risk and Resilience Research Projects that
 work toward improving predictability and risk assessment and increasing
 resilience in order to reduce the impact of extreme events on U.S. life, society,
 and economy;
- \$149.8 million (15.4 percent increase) for Secure and Trustworthy Cyberspace (SaTC);
- \$29.8 million (4.8 percent decrease) for Research at the Interface of Biological, Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering (BioMaPS);
- \$62.2 million (27.7 percent increase) or Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy, and Water Systems (INFEWS) program to fund R&D projects to understand, model, design, and manage the interconnected food-energy-water (FEW) systems;
- \$141.6 million (3.6 percent decrease) for the Understanding the Brain (UtB) investments in collaborative fundamental science, in innovative enabling technologies, and in workforce development to accelerate discovery and revolutionize the understanding of the brain including \$74.2 million (1 percent increase) for cognitive science and neuroscience research including NSF's contribution to the BRAIN initiative; and,
- \$30 million (no change) for NSF Innovation Corps (I-Corps).

As a result of the Paris climate negotiations to launch Mission Innovation, the budget for NSF includes \$512.22 million (37.9 percent increase) for investments in Clean Energy R&D. Through this initiative, the U.S. and 19 other countries have committed to doubling their governmental clean energy research and development investment over five years. NSF's clean energy portfolio supports research and education in innovative renewable and alternative energy sources for electricity (solar, wind, wave, geothermal) and fuels (chemical and biofuels). NSF funding also addresses the collection, conversion, storage, and distribution of energy from diverse power sources, including smart grids; the science and engineering of energy materials; and energy use and efficiency, including for computing systems. Other initiatives that cross several entities include:

- Faculty Early Career Development (CAREER) \$229.6 million (1.4 percent increase) to support exceptionally promising college and university junior faculty who are committed to the integration of research and education and who are most likely to become the leaders in their respective fields;
- Homeland Security Activities \$459.3 million (4.6 percent increase); and,
- Advanced Manufacturing Activities \$176 million.

The budget provides several allocations for NSF contributions to several multiagency initiatives including:

- \$1.3 billion (4.9 percent increase) for Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) to support large-scale networking, cybersecurity, high-confidence software and systems, human-computer interactions and software productivity;
- \$414.9 million (0.1 percent decrease) for the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI); and,

\$347.6 million (2.6 percent increase) for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP).

NSF Centers Programs

The president's budget request for NSF includes \$229.3 million (1.1 percent increase) for center programs, which are the principal means by which NSF fosters interdisciplinary research. Many NSF centers receive additional support from research-based state TBED strategies. NSF programs include:

- Engineering Research Centers (ERCs) \$61 million (8.0 percent increase) to fund partnerships working toward the development of next-generation advances in engineered systems;
- Materials Research Science & Engineering Centers (MRSECs) \$56 million (no change) to support centers that support materials research and education efforts at academic institutions across the country;
- Science & Technology Centers (STCs) \$60.1 million (0.2 percent increase) to advance interdisciplinary discovery and innovation in both science and engineering through funding for research, education, knowledge transfer and workforce development efforts;
- Centers for Chemical Innovation (CCIs) \$29.5 million (5.0 percent increase) to support long-term "big questions" in basic chemical research;
- Centers for Analysis & Synthesis \$16 million (14.0 percent decrease) toward
 the development of new tools and standards for the management of biological
 information and to support data analysis capabilities across the country; and,
- Nanoscale Science & Engineering Centers (NSEs) 6.7 million (13.0 percent decrease) toward research to advance the development of ultra-small technology in electronics, materials, medicine, environmental science and other fields.

NSF Directorates, Offices and Commission

NSF is organized into several directorates, offices and a commission. FY17 funding for these entities (both discretionary and mandatory) would include:

Directorate, Office or Commission	FY17 RequestPercent Change (\$ millions) (From FY16 estimated)	
Mathematical & Physical Sciences	1,436	6.5%
Geosciences	1,399	6.1%
Engineering	1,003	9.4%
Computer & Information Sciences & Engineering	945	6.3%
Biological Sciences	791	6.2%

Integrative Activities	460	2.9%
Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences	289	6.1%
International Science and Engineering	52	6%
Arctic Research Commission	1	_

The administration FY17 request for research and related activities within NSF directorates and offices would total \$6.4 billion (6.5 percent increase). Selected programs from NSF directorates and offices include:

- Industrial Innovation and Partnerships (IIP) \$268.9 million (12.1 percent increase) within the Engineering Directorate to support the commercialization and technology transfer efforts of institutions of higher education. Programs of interest within the IPP budget request include Partnership for Innovation program, Industry/University Cooperative Research Centers (I/UCRC) program, and Accelerating Innovation Research (AIR) program. The IPP administers the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs that would receive \$213.3 million (13.1 percent increase);
- Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) \$170.7 million (6.7 percent increase) within the Office of International and Integrative Activities to promote the development of eligible states' S&T resources through partnerships involving universities, industry, government and federal R&D enterprise;
- Emerging Frontiers (EF) \$157.4 million (49.1 percent increase) within the Biological Sciences Directorate to provide funding to identify, incubate and support infrastructure and research areas that transcend scientific disciplines and/or advance the conceptual foundations of biology; and,
- Emerging Frontiers and Multidisciplinary Activities (EFMA) \$58.4 million (7.2 percent increase) also administered by the Engineering Directorate to help NSF focus on emerging areas in a timely manner. EFMA recommends, prioritizes and funds interdisciplinary topics at the frontiers of engineering research and education.

In line with the administration's commitment to support science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education efforts, the FY17 budget would help to establish NSF as the lead agency for the administration of federal STEM education funding, particularly graduate and undergraduate education. The administration's budget also would task NSF with supporting research that would strengthen the foundation of STEM education. Centered in the Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR), some key initiatives include:

- \$332.5 million (0.1 percent increase) for Graduate Research Fellowships (GRF) including \$7 million for a new initiative to support innovation in graduate education by providing awards to universities to explore novel ideas in student training;
- 92.5 million (6.3 percent increase) for Improving Undergraduate STEM Education (IUSE), an initiative for a more extensive coordination of NSF's undergraduate STEM education investments;
- \$82.7 million (no change) would be contributed by NSF for Discovery Research K-

- 12 (DR K-12), a partnership between NSF and the Department of Education to support evidenced-based solutions for improved K-126 mathematics education and knowledge building;
- \$75.6 million (0.2 percent increase) for Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) to support enhanced research experiences for students in their first two years of college; and,
- \$58.6 million (8.3 percent increase) for NSF Research Traineeships (NRT) to support effectual innovation and design of graduate programs within specific disciplines.

To broaden participation in STEM, the budget proposes \$212.8 million (2.7 percent increase) to support several initiatives that will increase the number of women, minorities and other underrepresented groups in STEM via investments in education. These initiatives include \$14.1 million (5.4 percent decrease) for the Increasing the Participation and Advancement of Women in Academic Science and Engineering Careers (ADVANCE) program that would fund transformative efforts to address the system barriers of women's full participation in academic STEM.

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FY 2017 Budget Overview

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

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Department of Energy

Department of Health and Human

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Department of the Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Department of Transportation

Department of the Treasury

Environmental Protection Agency

NASA

National Science Foundation

Regional Commissions

Small Business Administration

Highlights from the President's FY17 Regional Commissions Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🖂 🗗 🗾 🛅



The president's FY17 budget proposal includes requests for four regional commissions, which work to develop the economies of economically distressed regions.

- Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) \$120 million to provide development and technical assistance to 420 counties in 13 states. ARC's base areadevelopment activities, which support economic development across Appalachia, would receive \$70 million including funding for the the 73 multi-county Local Development Districts (LDDs) to promotes diverse and sustainable economic growth. In FY17, ARC would receive \$50 million in new funding to implement a competitive grant program, as part of the Partnership for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization Plus (POWER+) Plan, for communities severely impacted by the declining use of coal to develop economic diversification activities in emerging opportunity sectors.
- Delta Regional Authority (DRA) \$15.9 million to build and sustain strong economies in 252 counties and parishes in eight states. The FY17 budget would support multi-state planning, small business development with an emphasis in entrepreneurship, and workforce development as well as basic and transportation infrastructure projects.
- Denali Commission \$15 million to improve health, safety and economic strength in the rural areas of Alaska. Under the proposed budget, the commission would continue to coordinate cost-share infrastructure projects, with a 50 percent matching requirement on funded projects. Grants to distressed communities would have a 20 percent matching requirement. In 2015, President Obama announced the Denali Commission would serve as the lead for federal, state, and tribal resources to develop and implement both short and long-term solutions to address the impacts of climate change such as coastal erosion, flooding, and permafrost degradation. To support these efforts, the FY17 budget proposes language that would allow the agency to waive the non-federal cost-share for grants and, when necessary, to use Denali grant funds to meet the non-federal cost share match requirement of other federal agencies.
- Northern Border Regional Commission \$5 million to support the federal-state

partnership addressing economic distress in a 36-county region in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

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Regional Commissions

Small Business Administration

Highlights from the President's FY17 Small Business Administration Budget Request

February 11, 2016 🖂 🖬 💆 in







Enacted FY16 funding levels are used for comparisons unless otherwise noted. Small Business Administration (SBA) funding in the president's FY17 budget request totals \$719 million (1 percent increase), excluding Stafford Act Disaster Funding. Within that total, \$230.6 million (level funding) is provided for counseling and technical assistance for entrepreneurs. Another \$152.7 million (level funding) is provided for SBA's loan programs. In FY16, the agency's 504 loan guarantee program became zero subsidy, eliminating a larger portion of the appropriation for SBA's business loan programs, but not impacting programmatic activities in FY17.

SBA would administer \$46 billion through its now-zero subsidy loan programs. Credit programs include:

- Section 7(a) Guaranty \$27 billion in lending authority (1.9 percent increase)
- Section 504 CDC Guaranty \$7.5 billion in lending authority (no change)
- Section 504 Loan Refinancing \$7.5 billion in lending authority (no change)
- SBIC Debentures \$4 billion (no change)

SBA also provides direct business loans through the Microloan Direct Program, which would receive a \$4.3 million subsidy (30.3 percent increase) to support \$44 million in loans (25.7 percent increase).

SBA administers a range of entrepreneurship development programs, offering mentoring, advising, outreach to underserved communities and support for nonprofit lending. Funding for SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs includes:

- Small Business Development Centers \$115 million (1.7 percent decrease)
- Microloan Technical Assistance \$31 million (24 percent increase)
- Women's Business Centers \$ 16.7 million (1.8 percent decrease)
- State Trade & Export Promotion \$15 million (16.7 percent decrease)
- Veterans Outreach \$12.3 million (no change)
- SCORE \$10.3 million (1.9 percent decrease)
- Entrepreneurship Education \$10 million (no change)

Regional Innovation Clusters - \$6 million (no change)

- **Growth Accelerators** \$5 million (400 percent increase)
- HUBZone Program \$3 million (no change)
- 7(j) Technical Assistance Program \$2.8 million (no change)
- Native American Outreach \$2 million (no change)
- National Women's Business Council \$1.5 million (no change)

No funding is provided for PRIME Technical Assistance.

The \$4 million increase for SBA's Growth Accelerators program would support additional outreach efforts. Funding for the Regional Innovation Clusters program would cover program evaluations for the initiative's efforts to bring small businesses and entrepreneurs together with venture capitalists, university and regional industry leaders.

The budget request includes a legislative proposal for the **Scale-Up Manufacturing Investment Company** (SUMIC) with \$1.3 billion in mandatory subsidy budget authority. The initiative would invest \$5 billion in federal funds over five years, along with a matching amount of private funds, to bridge the financing gap for small, advanced manufacturing startups. No subsidy outlays are assumed in FY17, but, if authorized, they would begin in FY18.

SBA coordinates **Small Business Innovation Research** (SBIR) and **Small Business Technology Transfer Research** (STTR) programs throughout the federal government. Under the proposed budget, SBA's costs for this effort (including administrative direct, indirect and overhead costs) would total \$10.5 million (2 percent increase) in FY17. SBA will seek reauthorization for SBIR/STTR in FY17.

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