

## Exploration of S.1801 Community Partnership to End Homelessness Act of 2005 (The Reed Bill)

*Hosted by the Regional Steering Committee on Housing and Homelessness (RSC)*

### RELEVANT FEDERAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

AUTHORIZATION LAW	FEDERAL AGENCY REGULATIONS	APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE	NOTICE OF FUNDING AVAILABILITY (NOFA)
<p><b>Description:</b> An authorization law establishes, continues, or modifies an agency or program for a fixed or indefinite period of time. The law may describe duties and functions of the agency or program, organizational structure, responsibilities of the agency or program officials, and authorizes appropriations. An authorizing law is required before appropriations measures are passed for the agency or program.</p> <p><b>Enactment Process:</b> Authorizing laws start as proposed bills, which must go through the legislative process in both houses of Congress and be signed by the President before becoming law. Once a bill becomes law, it is given a public law number and is then codified in the United States Code. [For more detailed description, see attached flow chart.]</p> <p><b>Relevant Application:</b> <i>The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987</i></p>	<p><b>Description:</b> The relevant federal regulatory agency is charged with creating and enforcing regulations to implement the enacted authorizing law. These regulations carry the full force of law.</p> <p><b>Enactment Process:</b> Governed by the Administrative Procedures Act, agencies must publish notice of all proposed new regulations and amendments in the Federal Register at least 30 days before they take effect. Agencies must indicate how interested parties will be able to comment, offer amendments, and object to proposed regulations. After receiving and considering comments, the agency may modify the rules before making them final. Once a regulation takes effect, it is printed in the Federal Register again and is entered into the Code of Federal Regulations.</p> <p><b>Relevant Application:</b> <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Regulations</i></p>	<p><b>Description:</b> Some authorized agencies and programs are funded through the annual appropriations process, also known as discretionary spending. Appropriations measures provide the budget authority for such agencies and programs. Congress is not required to fund an authorized agency or program.</p> <p><b>Enactment Process:</b> Congress first passes a budget resolution for each fiscal year, running from Oct. 1 through Sep. 30. Once the budget resolution is passed, budget allocations are made to appropriations subcommittees, who propose appropriation bills. The appropriation bills must go through the same legislative process as authorizing laws in order to be enacted. [For more detailed description, see attached flow chart.]</p> <p><b>Relevant Application:</b> <i>Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, The District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006</i></p>	<p><b>Description:</b> Published in the Federal Register, these notices are the means by which federal regulatory agencies announce and distribute available funding. The notices describe the application and selection process and amounts available. They list the policies and requirements for the programs, including grant purpose, eligible applicants, acceptable activities, and factors used in evaluating applications.</p> <p><b>Enactment Process:</b> Federal regulatory agencies create the notices of funding availability. In this process, the agencies are guided by and bound to the laws (authorizing and appropriations) and regulations already enacted with respect to the available funding.</p> <p><b>Relevant Application:</b> <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development's Annual SuperNOFA</i></p>