

**SUMMARY  
FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

**Washington, D.C.** – The fiscal year 2019 Senate Financial Services and General Government bill provides \$23.423 billion in discretionary funding, which is the same level as fiscal year 2018, and \$164 million less than the President’s budget request.

The FSGG agreement invests in a wide range of critical programs including the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the Judiciary, and more than two dozen independent federal agencies including the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Market users, financial investors, and the U.S. economy as a whole rely on vigilant oversight by our financial regulatory agencies.

The agreement includes a well-deserved 1.9 percent pay increase for federal civilian employees. The Administration did not propose a cost-of-living increase for federal workers for fiscal year 2019.

And the agreement rejects the Administration’s request to cut funding for anti-drug programs and the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund.

**Key Points & Highlights**

The agreement provides funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and more than two dozen independent federal agencies.

- **COLA** The agreement includes a 1.9 percent cost-of-living adjustment for federal civilian employees.
  
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)**  
The bill includes \$11.303 billion for the IRS. This is an increase of \$90 million for IRS operations over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This increase represents a step in the right direction; the IRS have been cut by \$1 billion since fiscal year 2010. This increase will allow the IRS to begin to improve its customer services activities and address the agency’s aging IT infrastructure. As important, additional resources will allow the IRS to make progress on reducing the “tax gap,” which is the difference between taxes owed and taxes actually collected, which is estimated at almost \$500 billion annually.

The agreement includes \$77 million for implementation of the new tax law. The fiscal year 2018 bill included \$320 million for this purpose, for a total of \$397 million for implementation of the tax law over two years, the amount requested by the Administration.

- **Treasury Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund**  
 The agreement provides \$250 million for the CDFI Fund to promote economic and community development in low-income communities, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$236 million more than the President’s budget request. These funds support a variety of projects in low-income communities from proposals that bring grocery stores to communities with no healthy food alternatives to investments in low-income housing.
- **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**  
 The bill includes a total of approximately \$417 million for anti-drug programs, which is \$1 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$388 million more than the President’s budget request. The agreement rejects the President’s proposed move of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs from ONDCP to other agencies. The HIDTA Program is funded at \$280 million, the same level as last year. The DFC program is funded at \$100 million, a \$1 million increase over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.
- **Federal Judiciary**  
 The agreement includes \$7.253 billion in discretionary funding for the U.S. Courts, which is \$142 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$29 million more than the President’s budget request. The Defender Services account is funded at a level of \$1.150 billion, \$72 million more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This funding will help ensure that citizens will be able to rely on a federal court system that guarantees the rights of all Americans, ensures the right to a defense, and secures public safety, using probation officers to supervise offenders living in our communities.
- **District of Columbia (DC)**  
 The agreement recommends \$726 million in special federal payments for over a dozen distinct purposes relating to the District of Columbia. This is \$4 million more than fiscal year 2018. In addition to the special federal payments, the agreement approves the District’s annual local operating budget.
- **Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)**  
 The agreement recommends \$268 million for the CFTC, \$19 million over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$14 million below the President’s budget request. The CFTC has seen level funding over the last four years while their responsibilities overseeing the futures, options and swaps markets have increased.
- **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)**  
 The agreement funds CPSC at \$127 million, an increase of \$1 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4 million more than the President’s budget request. The CPSC is the independent regulatory agency responsible for protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products.
- **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**  
 The agreement provides \$334 million for the FCC, an increase of \$12 million over the 2018 enacted level, and the same as the President’s budget request. The FCC addresses the

opportunities and challenges associated with rapidly evolving communications technology and promotes broadband services in underserved areas, in particular, rural communities.

The agreement also provides \$130 million to fund the administrative costs of conducting spectrum auctions. Funds appropriated for the FCC are derived from offsetting collections.

- **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)**

The agreement provides \$309 million for the FTC, an increase of \$3 million over the 2018 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request. Funds appropriated for the FTC are partially offset by various fee receipts. FTC administers a variety of federal antitrust and consumer protection laws.

- **General Services Administration (GSA)**

The agreement provides funding for the Federal Buildings Fund at a level of \$9.285 billion, which is \$211 million more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$847 million less than the President's budget request. The Federal Buildings Fund provides for construction of outdated facilities, repair of federal facilities, lease payments, and building services.

- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**

The agreement includes \$1.658 billion for SEC operating costs. The Committee also provides \$37 million for lease renewal costs for the New York regional office. Funds appropriated for the SEC are fully offset with transaction fee receipts.

- **Small Business Administration (SBA)**

To ensure that small businesses have access to financial resources and critical technical assistance, the agreement includes \$715 million for the SBA. The agreement includes \$247.7 million for entrepreneurial development grants, \$55 million more than the president's request. It also provides \$131 million for Small Business Development Centers, \$18.5 million for Women's Business Centers, and \$11.7 million for the SCORE program. These programs offer personal training, assistance, and mentorship to small business owners and entrepreneurs. SBA's business loan program will have new authority to guarantee \$30 billion in 7(a) loans, which expand access to capital for small business owners. SBA will continue to provide critical assistance to business owners, homeowners, and nonprofits that are rebuilding local communities in the wake of devastating natural disasters.

## Riders

The agreement does not include new harmful policy riders included in the House agreement including:

- Repeal of the Johnson amendment, a provision of the tax code that prohibits non-profit organizations, including churches, from endorsing or opposing political candidates.
- Repeal of campaign finance requirements for prior approval for trade association PACs.
- Provision prohibiting coverage of abortion services for women with private health insurance coverage in the multistate plans (MSP) created by the Affordable Care Act.
- Repeal of the DC Death with Dignity legislation.

- Repeal of the DC Individual Mandate legislation.
- Various financial services provisions included in Title IX of the House FSGG bill.