

SUMMARY
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2019 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies agreement provides a total discretionary funding level of \$23.042 billion, which is \$32 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$193 million below the Senate enacted bill. The agreement does not contain poison pill riders.

Key Points & Highlights – The agriculture bill funds the activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration. The funding in this agreement impacts the lives of every American, every day. Important resources are included to assist farmers and ranchers, provide food safety nets both at home and abroad, and make rural America more prosperous. The Food and Drug Administration is provided ample resources to ensure the safety of the food and drug supply. The agreement also rejects the draconian cuts proposed in the President’s budget.

Key USDA programs are described below:

Agricultural Research

Total funding for agriculture research is \$3.417 billion, which is \$388 million more than fiscal year 2018.

- **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**: Total funding for ARS, USDA’s premiere in house research agency, is \$1.684 billion, of which \$1.303 billion is for salaries and expenses and \$381 million is for buildings and facilities. The bill does not allow for the termination of research programs or the closure of laboratories.
- **National Institute of Food and Agriculture**: Total funding for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture is \$1.471 billion, which is \$64 million more than fiscal year 2018. Included in this funding is \$415 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, \$315 million for Smith-Lever, \$37 million for the Sustainable Agriculture and Research Education Program, \$8 million for the Food Safety Outreach Program, and \$2 million for a pilot program to address the high suicide rates among farmers.

Agricultural Marketing Service

- The Agricultural Marketing Service includes \$1.5 million for marketing activities relating to the dairy industry and a \$2 million increase for the National Organic Program. At a time when the organics industry is growing at an extremely rapid pace and imports of organic foods are increasing significantly, this funding will assist with oversight and enforcement to ensure the organic seal keeps pace with consumer expectations.

Farm Service Agency

- Farm Operating and Farm Ownership loans are essential for farmers and ranchers to be successful. Total funding for farm loans is sufficient to meet expected demand.
- Within the Farm Service Agency, \$20 million is provided for the hiring of new employees to fill vacancies at county offices as well the hiring of new loan officers.

Rural Development

Funding and program levels for Rural Development are all generally maintained at fiscal year 2018 levels.

- Housing Programs: This agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate single family and multi-family housing direct loans. These programs offer homeownership opportunities and affordable rental housing for very low and low income rural households. The agreement provides \$1 billion in single family housing direct loans and \$40 million in multi-family housing direct loans. Rural housing needs, however, continue to significantly outweigh the assistance provided in this bill. Rental Assistance (rent subsidies for low and very low income rural households), is funded at \$1.331 billion. This amount is sufficient to fund all expiring fiscal year 2018 contracts.
- Water and Waste Disposal Programs: The agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate grant programs that enable remote rural communities to obtain clean water and sanitary waste disposal systems. Water and Waste Disposal grants are funded at \$400 million.
- Rural Business Programs: The agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate loan and grant programs that promote rural business development and income growth. Over \$1 billion in rural business development loans and grants are provided.
- Community Facilities Direct Loans: Community Facilities loans and grants are provided to assist small rural communities with equipment, construction and repair of essential community facilities, such as health and safety services, hospitals, libraries, child and elder care facilities, etc. The direct community facilities loan level remains at \$2.8 billion. These loans are available at very low interest rates to rural communities.
- Broadband Pilot: As a result of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement's infrastructure initiative, \$550 million is provided for the recently announced ReConnect Program. Without access to high-speed internet services, rural producers and businesses are crippled in their ability to compete, and their communities are being left further and further behind. Broadband access is critical to try to level the playing field. This funding will create – and maintain – good jobs in rural America.

Nutrition

The nutrition programs funded in this agreement are an important safety net for some of the most vulnerable Americans.

- Child Nutrition Programs: Total funding for Child Nutrition Programs is \$23.140 billion. Included in this funding is \$30 million for school equipment grants and \$28 million for Summer EBT.
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): The WIC programs plays an important role in ensuring healthy pregnancies and the healthy growth of children. Sufficient funding is provided to meet expected participation. The funding level also provides an increase of \$5 million for grants to help remotely connect breastfeeding mothers with lactation consultants and registered dieticians.
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP): The agreement provides \$79.6 million for TEFAP storage and distribution.

International Food Aid

The agreement rejects the President's budget proposal to eliminate important international food aid programs. America has a long standing tradition of providing urgent food aid to those in need worldwide, which increases security at home. There are many humanitarian crises currently unfolding around the world and these important programs will save lives.

- PL 480 Title II: The agreement provides \$1.716 billion for PL 480 Title II.
- McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program: The McGovern-Dole program is funded at \$210 million. Included in this funding is \$15 million for local and regional procurement. This program, which provides food to children in school in developing countries, is often the only reason those children, especially girls, keep attending class.

Food and Drug Administration

The agreement includes \$3.068 billion for the Food and Drug Administration. Within this amount is \$210 million for medical product safety and \$13.8 million for food safety activities.

The FDA has a significant responsibility to consider the public health impact of opioid misuse, abuse, diversion and overdose death. Building on funding provided last year, the agreement includes an additional \$47 million for regulatory science, enforcement, and innovation activities to address the ongoing opioid crises.

Poison Pill Riders

Controversial poison pill riders were not included in the agreement. Tobacco riders included in the House bill were not agreed to. Finally, the agreement continues the prohibition on horse slaughter.

###

SUMMARY
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS AGREEMENT

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2019 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Agreement provides a total of \$64.1 billion in discretionary funding, \$4.5 billion more than fiscal year 2018 and \$1.56 billion less than the President’s request.

The CJS agreement invests in a wide range of critical programs that affect the lives of all Americans. The agreement provides \$30.9 billion, \$638 million more than fiscal year 2018, and \$2.1 billion more than the President’s request, for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to keep America safe from criminals and terrorists. The Department of Commerce receives \$11.4 billion to warn Americans about severe weather, promote American businesses and exports, create cybersecurity standards, protect American ideas, foster economic development, enable sustainable management of ocean resources, and conduct the 2020 Census. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is funded at \$21.5 billion to explore the solar system and protect our planet.

Key Points & Highlights

Opioid Crisis. The agreement provides a total of \$468 million to help combat heroin, fentanyl, and the illegal distribution and use of opioids. The agreement rejects the Administration’s plan to eliminate the anti-heroin task force program within the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office, instead providing \$32 million, the same amount as the fiscal year 2018 level. The largest part of this funding is \$347 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants, an increase of \$17 million above the fiscal year 2018 funding level. Communities cannot solely enforce their way out of this epidemic, so the agreement strongly supports comprehensive prevention and treatment programs within DOJ as well as dedicated funding for programs to help youth impacted by the opioid crisis. In addition, the agreement contains \$850,000 for the State Justice Institute to assist state courts in handling cases of children and families impacted by opioids.

Law Enforcement. Federal law enforcement agencies within the DOJ including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and Bureau of Prisons are funded at a total of \$21.8 billion, \$445 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$694 million more than the President’s request. The Byrne-JAG program is funded at \$423.5 million, an increase of \$8 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$21.5 million more than the President’s request. COPS Hiring is funded at \$228.5 million that will place approximately 1,000 more police officers on the streets of our communities, an increase of \$3 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$129.5 million more than the President’s request. The agreement rejects the proposal included in the President’s request to move High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area grants from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the DEA.

Addressing Violence Against Women. The agreement contains \$497.5 million, the highest funding level ever, for grants provided by the Office on Violence Against Women. Funding is provided for multiple competitive and formula grant programs that support training for police officers and prosecutors, state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, rape prevention programs, lethality assessment and homicide reduction initiatives, domestic violence hotlines, and women's shelters and transitional housing support services. The agreement provides \$48 million to support the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, which supports multi-disciplinary community response teams tasked with developing and implementing comprehensive reform regarding sexual assault, including reducing the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies.

Census Bureau. The agreement provides \$3.8 billion for the Census Bureau, an increase of \$1 billion above the fiscal year 2018 amount and \$21 million above the President's Request. Fiscal year 2019 is a critical year for the 2020 Census, as field operations startup and partnerships and local relationships are built to get the word out in order to ensure an accurate count and maximize self-response. These efforts are particularly important as the administration added a controversial and untested citizenship question. The amount provided in the agreement, along with nearly \$1 billion provided in fiscal year 2018 that is expected to remain available in 2019, is intended to keep the 2020 Census on track and to increase community outreach and communication efforts, including the hiring of partnership specialists and opening of area offices and questionnaire assistance centers.

NOAA Research and Grants. The agreement rejects the President's request to cut funding for climate, weather, and oceans research by 41 percent, and instead funds the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) research at \$525 million. Additionally, the agreement again rejects the President's proposal to eliminate successful NOAA programs like Sea Grant, the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS), Coastal Zone Management (CZM) grants, and the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund. The Sea Grant program is funded at \$68 million, \$3 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, which yields more than \$600 million in economic activity and supports 7,000 jobs and 1,300 American businesses. NERRS is funded at \$27 million, \$2 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. CZM grants are funded at \$75.5 million, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level, and the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund is funded at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$30 million. Our coasts and Great Lakes contribute about \$350 billion to the economy annually and these State-Federal partnerships support sustainable economic development and environmental restoration.

Weather Satellites. The agreement provides \$878 million to continue construction of NOAA's three new Polar Weather Satellites. Polar satellites provide 85 percent of the data used to forecast the weather, and are a vital component of Americans' personal, property, and economic security. One-third of U.S. GDP is affected by climate and weather, including farmers trying to protect livestock and crops, cities relying on energy from wind turbines and solar panels, and air travelers trying to get home safely and on time. Last year, the United States experienced 16 separate weather and climate disasters that cost more than \$1 billion dollars each, tying the single year record. These storms would have cost far more and posed even greater threats to human

safety without sufficient warning. The agreement also provides \$408 billion for NOAA's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite's (GOES).

NOAA Ships. The agreement provides \$75 million to complete a second NOAA survey vessel. NOAA currently has 16 ships in its aging fleet, but that number will dwindle to 8 vessels by 2028. The Committee has recently funded one additional vessel, but to maintain its current oceanographic capacity, NOAA needs to build not one but *eight* additional vessels in the next several years, as construction takes eight to ten years per ship. These vessels enable NOAA to map the ocean floor, support weather forecasts, conduct oceanographic and climate research, and improve ecosystem and fisheries management.

Economic Development Administration. The agreement again rejects the administration's request to eliminate the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and instead provides \$304 million for EDA, including \$107 million for Public Works grants, \$37 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and \$23.5 million for the Regional Innovation Program. EDA awards infrastructure and planning grants to all 50 states. The fiscal year 2019 funding level will leverage an additional \$4 billion in local and private investment and support nearly 20,000 American jobs.

National Institute of Standards and Technology. The agreement provides a total of \$985.5 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a cut of \$213 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$356 million above the request. Funding for NIST measurement labs and research remains at \$725 million, the same as the fiscal year 2018 level. The agreement also provides \$15 million for the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes (Manufacturing USA), and rejects the administration's proposal to terminate the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, instead funding the program at \$140 million. For every one dollar of federal investment, MEP generates \$17.9 in new sales growth for manufacturers and \$27 in new investment. This translates into \$2.3 billion in new sales annually. The decreased funding to NIST is within the facilities budget, since the fiscal year 2018 omnibus provided full funding for the renovation of the Radiation Physics Building in Gaithersburg.

NASA. The agreement provides \$21.5 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$764 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The agreement supports a space program balanced among aeronautics, science, technology development, and human space flight. NASA Science is funded at \$6.9 billion, which is \$684 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. The agreement continues funding for the Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope (\$312.2 million), Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, and Ocean Ecosystem (\$161 million), Climate Absolute Radiance and Refractivity Observatory-Pathfinder (\$18 million), Deep Space Climate Observatory (\$1.7 million), Orbiting Carbon Observatory-3 (\$5.1 million), and Carbon Monitoring System (\$10 million).

Aeronautics is supported at \$725 million, an increase of \$40 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, to ensure continued U.S. leadership in aviation. For human space flight, the agreement contains full support for commercial cargo and crew to support the International Space Station and for new vehicles that will take humans beyond low Earth orbit, the Space Launch System

(\$2.15 billion) and Orion (\$1.35 billion). The agreement contains full funding for Exploration Ground Systems (\$592.8 million) including \$48 million to continue construction of a second mobile launch platform and associated upper stage. Building on 30 years of NASA expertise in repairing satellites in space, the agreement includes \$180 million for the Restore-L satellite servicing mission. The proposal to cancel key NASA Education programs is rejected, and these programs continue to be funded in the agreement – Space Grant (\$44 million), the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (\$21 million), and the Minority University Research and Education Project (\$33 million). The Education program is renamed “Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement.”

In June 2018, NASA announced that the James Webb Space Telescope would exceed its cost cap by nearly \$803 million and its launch would be delayed to March 2021. A total of \$304 million, the same as the budget request, is provided for the Webb telescope. The agreement also adjusts Webb’s cost cap and includes measures to ensure that, should Webb exceed the cap again, the telescope will be cancelled or its scope will be reduced to fit into the cap.

National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at \$8.1 billion, \$308 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding includes \$6.5 billion for NSF’s research and research facilities, an increase of \$186 million or 3 percent above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$369 million more than the President’s request. NSF’s education and training programs to build tomorrow’s innovation workforce are funded at \$910 million, an increase of \$8 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding level will support approximately 575 additional research and education grants and 6,500 more scientists, technicians, teachers, and students, compared fiscal year 2018.

Legal Services Corporation (LSC). The agreement provides \$415 million for LSC, which is \$5 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level, rejecting the Administration’s request to eliminate LSC. LSC is the largest funder of civil legal aid in the country, and its grantees served nearly 1.8 million people in 2016, helping them with family law, domestic violence, housing, fraud, and other legal problems.

Marine Mammal Commission (MMC). Funded at \$3.5 million, a nearly \$85,000 or 2.5 percent increase above fiscal year 2018 and the first increase in three years. The agreement rejects the elimination of MMC, an independent government agency chartered under the Marine Mammal Protection Act to provide science-based oversight of actions affecting marine mammals.

Medical Marijuana. The agreement again contains language preventing the Justice Department from interfering with states that have medical marijuana laws, ensuring that the prescribing and dispensing of medical marijuana in those states is both legal and regulated. Patients and doctors in states that have approved medical marijuana need to know that they are safe from arrest and prosecution by the federal government.

No new harmful policy riders. The agreement does not include new harmful policy riders included in the House agreement, including four temporary gun riders that would have been made permanent and one that would have affected ATF’s ability to monitor multiple gun sales

on the Southwest Border; a provision to strengthen States' rights that could have had major impacts on civil rights litigation; restrictions on the Department of Justice's ability to determine legal settlements; or a restriction on trademark approvals.

###

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.

SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS AGREEMENT

Washington, D.C. –

The fiscal year 2019 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Agreement provides \$49.411 billion in net discretionary appropriations. An additional \$12 billion is provided for major disaster response and recovery activities and \$165 million for Overseas Contingency Operations of the Coast Guard for a total discretionary level of \$61.576 billion.

Key Points and Highlights

The agreement funds a diverse set of programs that protect the American public from threats by land, sea, air, and cyber. The agreement also makes significant investments to ensure that State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial governments are prepared for all risks. Funding for civilian and military pay increases is included for all DHS components.

The agreement provides a balanced approach to securing the southern border, including much needed scanning technology at our land ports of entry, border security sensor technologies for use between ports of entry, air and marine surveillance assets, additional Customs Officers, maintenance and improvements for ports of entry and Border Patrol facilities, and funding to address humanitarian concerns.

The agreement also provides funding for the other important components of the Department, restoring many of the programs the President proposed to either eliminate or reduce to pay for a costly and unjustified border wall.

Customs and Border Protection. The agreement provides \$14.959 billion for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), \$942 million more than fiscal year 2018. The agreement funds a total of 600 new CBP officers (CBPOs) for deployment to our air and land ports and encourages the use of available fees to hire an additional 600 CBPOs for a total of 1,200 new positions. In addition, \$20 million is provided for retention and relocation incentives for existing border patrol agents, especially in remote locations.

The agreement funds reliable and proven border security solutions, including:

- \$100 million for border security technology between the ports on our southern and northern borders such as mobile surveillance capability and innovative towers.
- \$564 million for non-intrusive inspection equipment at our land ports of entry to scan inbound cars, trucks, and cargo for narcotics and other contraband.
- \$414.7 million to address humanitarian concerns at the border, including medical care, more efficient transportation, and holding facility requirements with better conditions and services for migrants.

- \$112.6 million for aircraft and sensor systems, including \$86 million for 3 additional multi-role enforcement aircraft.
- \$14.5 million for integrated coastal interceptor vessels for patrolling our maritime borders.
- \$76.9 million for countering opioids with detection equipment and staffing at international mail facilities.

The agreement includes \$1.375 billion for approximately 55 miles of pedestrian and levee fencing in the Rio Grande Valley, compared to the \$5.7 billion sought by the President. The agreement prevents construction of a concrete wall by requiring designs to be consistent with those currently deployed along the southern border, such as bollard fencing. The agreement also includes prohibitions on building any barriers in the following environmentally and historically sensitive areas in the Rio Grande Valley:

- Santa Ana Wildlife Refuge;
- Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park;
- La Lomita Historical Park;
- National Butterfly Center;
- Vista del Mar Ranch tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Refuge

The agreement also requires consultation with the following communities in Texas before any construction of fencing can take place within the city limits: Roma, Rio Grande City, Escobares, La Grulla, and Salineno.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The agreement provides \$7.587 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), \$511 million more than fiscal year 2018, and \$703 million less than the fiscal year 2019 request. Funds ensure compliance with U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. Funds support investigations into stopping human trafficking and smuggling, as well as efforts to prevent child sex tourism through funding of International Megan’s Law. The agreement also includes \$44 million to counter the trafficking of opioids.

The agreement rejects the President’s request to increase the number of detention beds to 52,000. The amount provided in the agreement is intended to bring the current detention bed level of over 49,000 down to 40,520 by the end of the fiscal year. The agreement also rejects the President’s request to hire 2,000 new deportation officers.

The agreement includes \$274.6 million for Alternatives to Detention (ATD), \$87.4 million more than fiscal year 2018, including \$28 million for increased participation to 100,000, \$30.5 million for Family Case Management Program, and \$40 million for additional staffing dedicated to management of ATD cases.

New measures placed on ICE in the agreement include:

- A requirement of weekly reports to Congress and the public on the average daily detained population;
- Denies the use of any funds to detain or remove from the U.S., a sponsor or potential sponsor of an unaccompanied alien child based on information shared with DHS by Health and Human Services – with certain exceptions regarding the safety of the child;
- Prohibits the use of restraints on pregnant women while being held in detention; and
- Requires monthly public disclosures on all family separation incidents.

Transportation Security Administration. The agreement provides \$8.090 billion in total discretionary spending, \$204 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$364 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. The total is partially offset by \$2.670 billion in air passenger security fees for a net discretionary total of \$4.930 billion. Funds support the screening of over 2 million daily passengers at over 450 airports nationwide. The agreement funds 1,144 additional front line screener personnel to keep pace with increasing passenger volume; funds 50 additional canine teams for passenger screening; fully restores \$46 million for the Law Enforcement Reimbursement program, which was proposed for elimination in the President’s request; restores \$77 million to continue staffing airport exit lanes, rejecting the Administration’s proposal to shift the burden to airports; provides \$56 million for 31 TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, which were proposed for elimination in the President’s request; provides \$91.5 million for 202 computed tomography (CT) scanners for use at passenger checkpoints; and provides \$40 million more than the request to continue reimbursing airports for in-line baggage screening systems built after 9/11. A new provision is included authorizing a three-year pilot program through which TSA could enter into reimbursable agreements with up to eight TSA-regulated entities for screening services provided by Transportation Security Officers at locations other than primary passenger terminal screening areas.

Coast Guard. The agreement provides \$12.016 billion, \$92 million less than fiscal year 2018 and \$578 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. When mandatory funding and Overseas Contingency Funding is excluded, the discretionary total is \$10.111 billion. For new assets and infrastructure, the agreement provides \$2.248 billion, \$341.5 million more than the request. Investments include \$675 million to award a construction contract for the first heavy polar icebreaker in over 40 years; \$400 million for the second Offshore Patrol Cutter and long lead time materials for the third; \$340 million for procurement of six Fast Response Cutters; and \$255 million for shore facility construction. For Coast Guard operations, the agreement provides \$7.808 billion, including \$15 million for 250 additional military personnel to augment the Coast Guard’s ability to carry out its 11 statutory missions. Additionally, \$2 million more than the request is provided to increase the childcare subsidy for Coast Guard military families.

United States Secret Service. The agreement provides \$2.248 billion, \$242 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$97 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. A large portion of the funding is for protective operations regarding the First Family, other protectees, and associated facilities. The agreement includes additional funds above the request to perform deferred maintenance on the White House Complex and enhancements to protect the President and Vice President against explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. An increase of \$24 million is for initial training and preparation for the 2020 Presidential campaign. Included in the agreement is \$8.4 million to support investigations of missing and exploited children.

Cybersecurity. The agreement provides a total of \$1.037 billion for cybersecurity operations and procurements, \$48 million less than fiscal year 2018 enacted and \$88 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. This investment will help guard against the over 35,000 cybersecurity incidents experienced by federal agencies annually and the more than 53,000 incidents in the private sector. The total provides \$272 million for readiness and response activities related to potential attacks on critical infrastructure and government systems. The agreement includes \$718 million for intrusion detection, diagnostics, and mitigation related to civilian federal networks. Also included is \$18.5 million for cybersecurity education to train future cyber personnel. Finally, there is \$33 million to identify vulnerabilities in elections systems.

FEMA Federal Assistance. The agreement includes \$3.344 billion for grants and training to State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial entities, \$50 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$699 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. Programs are funded as follows:

- \$525 million for State Homeland Security Grants, of which \$90 million is for Operation Stonegarden and \$10 million is for nonprofit security;
- \$640 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative, of which \$50 million is for nonprofit security;
- \$100 million for Public Transportation Security, of which \$10 million is for Amtrak and \$2 million is for Bus Security;
- \$100 million for Port Security;
- \$700 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants;
- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants;
- \$262.5 million for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis;
- \$250 million for Predisaster Mitigation Grants;
- \$120 million for Emergency Food and Shelter Grants;
- \$10 million for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants;
- \$10 million for Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams; and
- \$276 million for training, including \$44 million for the U.S. Fire Administration.

Disaster Relief. The agreement provides \$12.558 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund, \$12 billion of which is provided pursuant to the Budget Control Act disaster relief cap adjustment.

Science and Technology. The agreement provides \$820 million for Science and Technology, which is \$21 million less than fiscal year 2018 and \$237 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. The agreement fully restores funding for two laboratories proposed for elimination in the President's request, the Chemical Security Analysis Center and the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory. The agreement includes \$40.5 million, the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$18.7 million more than the request for the University Centers of Excellence Program.

DHS Headquarters Consolidation. The agreement provides \$120 million associated with the construction of the DHS headquarters consolidation on the St. Elizabeths campus.

###

SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2019 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill provides a total discretionary funding level of \$35.552 billion, which is \$300 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$7.276 billion more than the President’s request.

The bill soundly rejects the broad, damaging cuts proposed by the Trump Administration to conservation, environmental protection, and cultural programs and provides critical increases to key tribal, land management and infrastructure priorities. In addition, the bill does not contain poison pill riders and rejects more than 25 new policy riders contained in the House bill that weakened the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and other major environmental laws.

Key Points & Highlights

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).— The bill provides \$8.849 billion for the EPA, \$25 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$2.658 billion more than the President’s budget request. The bill rejects the Administration’s proposals to cut research by 45 percent, grants by 48 percent, and enforcement of environmental and public health laws by 25 percent. It also rejects the request to fund large scale buyouts of 3,500 agency scientists and health experts, which would have cut roughly 17 percent of the EPA’s total workforce.

The bill maintains funding for the State Revolving Funds at the fiscal year 2018 level, including \$1.164 billion for Drinking Water and \$1.694 billion for Clean Water. The Water Infrastructure Financing Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan program is increased to support lending of \$7.3 billion, \$600 million more than fiscal year 2018. The bill provides \$25 million for lead contamination testing at schools and child care centers, \$25 million for lead reduction projects in rural areas, and \$15 million for water projects in communities working to improve compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, which is \$15 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level for these three programs combined.

The bill also makes targeted funding increases for programs with longstanding track records improving public health and the environment, including Brownfields grants (\$87 million provided), Diesel Emissions Reduction Act grants (\$87 million provided), and rural water technical assistance and training (\$15 million provided).

National Park Service (NPS).—The bill provides \$3.223 billion for the NPS, \$20.5 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$521 million more than the President’s budget request. National Heritage Areas funding is continued at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$20.3 million and the Historic Preservation Fund is funded at \$102.7 million, \$5.7 million more than fiscal year 2018. Within that amount, the bill provides \$49.7 million for State Historical Preservation Offices, \$14.5 million for Civil Rights site preservation grants, \$8 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, \$13 million for Save America’s Treasures grants,

and \$5 million for historic revitalization grants. The bill also provides \$364.7 million to address construction and deferred maintenance needs at national parks, an increase of \$5 million above the fiscal year 2018 level.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).—The bill fully funds payments to counties through the PILT program, which are estimated at a total of \$500 million.

Wildland Firefighting.—The bill provides \$2.05 billion for fire suppression at the Forest Service and Department of the Interior, an amount that covers the 10-year rolling average of actual firefighting expenditures plus an additional \$500 million for the Forest Service in case suppression costs exceed the 10-year average, as they have in recent years.

Tribal Programs.—The bill provides \$5.804 billion for the Indian Health Service, \$267 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$380 million more than the President’s budget request. The agreement provides \$4.103 billion for health care services, an increase of \$151 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. Within that amount, the bill fully funds staffing needs for newly constructed health care facilities and includes \$10 million in new funds for grants to tribes to address opioid and substance abuse prevention, treatment and recovery efforts. Contract support costs are fully funded at an estimated level of \$822 million, an increase of \$104 million above fiscal year 2018. The agreement also funds health facilities construction and maintenance at \$878.8 million.

Programs provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) are funded at \$3.081 billion, an increase of \$17.5 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. The agreement provides \$358.7 million for BIA and BIE construction and maintenance programs, including \$238.3 million for education construction requirements.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).—The bill provides \$435 million, an increase of \$10 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, for Federal land acquisition and conservation grants provided through the LWCF. The President’s Budget proposed a negative total for LWCF, in the amount of -\$12.9 million, due to rescissions of \$46 million from previously appropriated funding. LWCF is critical for improving recreational access to our federal lands, protecting iconic landscapes, delivering grants to states and local governments to create and protect urban parks and open spaces, and providing farmers and ranchers with easements to allow them to continue to steward their private lands in the face of development pressures.

Cultural Programs.—The agreement provides \$155 million each to the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, an increase of \$2 million more for each endowment than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, rejecting the Administration’s proposal to terminate these programs. The bill provides \$1.043 billion for the Smithsonian Institution, the same level as fiscal year 2018. Funding for the National Gallery of Art is increased by 1 percent, for a total of \$168.4 million, and funding for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts increases by 2 percent, for a total of \$41.3 million, above the fiscal year 2018 levels.

Poison Pill Rider Outcomes

The agreement eliminates more than 25 new poison pill riders contained in the 215th Congress House bill, including dropping the following provisions:

- Language to delists wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes region;
- Language to repeal the Obama Administration’s Waters of the United States rule;
- Language to exempt major California water conveyance and storage projects from further environmental review;
- Language to address royalties from oil and gas development of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge;
- Language to prevent Clean Water Act permitting for agricultural nutrients;
- Language to restrict a number of Endangered Species Act actions, including blocking listing of the lesser prairie chicken; and
- Language to block enforcement of Obama-era methane standards.

#####

SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The fiscal year 2019 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill provides \$54.22 billion in discretionary budget authority to project U.S. leadership and protect a wide array of U.S. security, humanitarian, and economic interests around the world. Of this amount, \$8 billion is for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to support operations and programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and other countries in conflict, as well as countries in political transition (including in Europe and Eurasia, the Middle East, and Africa) and to respond to humanitarian crises (e.g. Syria, South Sudan and Yemen). The bill totals \$200 million above the fiscal year 2018 level.

The bill reflects a bipartisan recognition that diplomacy and development are indispensable components of U.S. foreign policy and necessary to effectively project U.S. leadership, promote U.S. ideals, and safeguard U.S. national interests. In doing so, the bill rejects the arbitrary and dangerous cuts proposed by the Trump Administration, thereby providing continuity and predictability for Federal agencies, including to support U.S. foreign and civil service personnel and the programs they implement. Millions of Americans travel, work, study, and serve abroad every year, and they rely on the many services provided by U.S. diplomats posted overseas.

Key Points & Highlights – In order to protect and promote U.S. national interests, the bill provides funding for operations and programs at or close to the fiscal year 2018 enacted levels.

The State Department operates U.S. embassies and consulates and conducts diplomacy around the world. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operates missions in over 100 countries to combat infectious diseases and promote global health security, provide life-saving humanitarian assistance, strengthen democratic institutions, and expand economic opportunities for local populations to alleviate poverty and build stronger U.S. partners. The activities undertaken by the State Department and USAID and the myriad other agencies funded in the bill directly contribute to U.S. national security.

- The bill requires the State Department and USAID to continue restoring positions eliminated in the first year of the Trump Administration and provides the funding necessary to do so. Now more than ever we need to ensure that our foreign and civil service personnel have adequate resources to carry out their responsibilities.
- The bill conditions any steps to redesign or reorganize Federal agencies on detailed implementation plans and consultation with Congress to ensure that such efforts enhance effectiveness and efficiencies.

The bill rejects the Trump Administration's repudiation of multilateralism by providing the funds necessary to pay the full U.S. share of assessments to the United Nations (UN) and other international organizations (except for the UN Human Rights Council, from which the Trump Administration withdrew), and includes \$339 million for voluntary contributions to various UN agencies and international organizations which the White House had proposed to drastically cut.

However, for the third fiscal year in a row the bill does not fix the statutory cap on U.S. contributions for UN peacekeeping, which the Trump Administration has pledged not to exceed even if provided with the necessary resources and authority, resulting in arrears estimated at more than \$750 million through fiscal year 2019. Such arrears damage U.S. credibility and negatively impact UN peacekeeping missions.

Reforms and Reducing Government Waste

The bill continues certain conditions and reforms included in prior years, and includes new reforms, to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance, and requirements to reduce waste and corruption and improve oversight, including:

- Continues a requirement of public posting of certain reports to increase transparency.
- Continues a provision requiring improvements to State Department financial management systems to improve tracking of U.S. foreign assistance, and provides additional funds to modernize the State Department's antiquated information technology systems.
- Funding above the fiscal year 2018 levels for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Inspectors General (IG), and directs implementation of certain IG and Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations.
- Continues limitations on the use of funds for conferences.
- Withholds funding for representational expenses until the Secretary of State testifies before the Committees on Appropriations on the fiscal year 2020 budget request.
- Continues conditions on 15 percent of U.S. funding for certain international organizations based on transparency and effective whistleblower policies, as well as each organization's efforts to effectively implement policies limiting first class and business travel.
- Requires a report on implementation of cost-matching with non-U.S. Government funds for certain programs.
- Requires U.S. executive directors of the international financial institutions to require progress by borrowing countries against fraud and corruption, and a provision requiring the identification of networks of corruption involving senior officials in countries that receive appropriated funds.
- Continues an existing provision prohibiting the taxation of U.S. foreign assistance.
- Includes \$50 million for the USAID "Local Works" program that provides small grants to small entities that have not traditionally received USAID funding, for the purpose of strengthening locally-led development.

- Continues a provision to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian aid through the collection of feedback data from beneficiaries.
- Continues provisions designed to improve the quality, transparency, and oversight of lending by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
- Includes provisions that ensure congressional oversight of decisions to reorganize, reduce, or terminate offices within foreign assistance agencies or overseas missions.
- Continues a provision requiring notification when U.S. assistance is diverted or destroyed.

Strengthening Congressional Oversight

The bill contains many of the same conditions on assistance for countries, contributions to international organizations, and other operations and programs as the fiscal year 2018 enacted bill. However, the bill includes expanded requirements for agencies (especially State and USAID) seeking to reduce the size of, consolidate, eliminate, or expand bureaus and offices, to ensure meaningful congressional oversight of such reforms and funding.

The bill also contains a new prohibition on assistance for Saudi Arabia under the International Military Education and Training account, the only account from which appropriated funds were previously made available for Saudi Arabia in the bill. The prohibition ends taxpayer-subsidized military education and training for Saudi Arabia, and was included in response to the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi and the ongoing Saudi-led bombardment of Yemen.

Strengthening Embassy Security

The safety of our diplomats, consular officers, and aid workers is paramount. This bill provides a total of \$6.1 billion for embassy security, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.

Bolstering Global Health

HIV/AIDS, Ebola, Zika, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases are a constant reminder of the threats to the millions of Americans who travel, live, study, and serve overseas, as well as here at home. Hundreds of millions of people in the poorest countries, especially children, die or suffer from debilitating diseases that can be prevented or treated. The bill maintains or increases funding for these life-saving global health programs.

- **HIV/AIDS.** A total of \$6.05 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, including \$4.37 billion for Department of State programs in support of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) which is \$50 million above the fiscal year 2018 level; \$1.35 billion for a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund; and \$330 million for USAID’s HIV/AIDS programs.
- **Polio.** \$59 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, for polio prevention programs to build local capacity to identify and monitor outbreaks and plan for and implement immunization programs.

- Family Planning/Reproductive Health. \$575 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, for bilateral family planning assistance that improves and expands access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and other related health care. (See “Key Deficiencies” below for information on UNFPA and the Mexico City Policy).
- Maternal and Child Health. \$835 million, which is \$5.5 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, including \$290 million for the Gavi Alliance. These funds save thousands of lives in countries where easily preventable diseases, like measles, continue to claim the lives of hundreds of thousands of children each year.
- Nutrition. \$145 million, which is \$20 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. Malnutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under five by undermining their health and development.
- Malaria. \$755 million to combat malaria, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.
- Tuberculosis. \$302 million to combat tuberculosis (TB), which is \$41 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. Multi-drug resistance presents increasing threats in countries where TB is prevalent.
- Global Health Security. \$100 million to accelerate capabilities of target countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious diseases.
- Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). \$102.5 million for NTDs, which is \$2.5 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more tropical diseases, which disproportionately afflict poor and rural populations.

Combating Poverty and Promoting Democracy

The agreement provides a total of \$7.7 billion for economic growth and development programs, including for agriculture and food security, basic and higher education, democracy and governance, biodiversity protection, water and sanitation, microenterprise, and women’s leadership programs.

- Education Programs. \$800 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, for basic education programs to improve the quality of and access to equitable education; \$235 million, also equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, for higher education programs including \$15 million for new partnerships between U.S. and foreign institutions.
- Water and Sanitation Programs. \$435 million, including \$195 million for programs in Africa, which is \$35 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improve water resource management, and mitigate conflicts that arise from water scarcity.

- Microenterprise Programs. \$265 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, to combat poverty by helping microenterprises (including smallholder farmers) access market opportunities and increase incomes.
- Democracy Programs. \$2.4 billion to support good governance; freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion; human rights; media; and the rule of law, which is \$91 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. These programs help strengthen governance by enabling greater citizen access to information and political participation, and provide alternatives to radicalization.
- Biodiversity Programs. \$285 million, which is \$16 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, for USAID biodiversity conservation programs that protect forests, marine ecosystems, and wildlife, and to help reduce pollution and other negative economic and environmental impacts, and increase clean energy access and efficiency.
- Global Women's Issues. \$215 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, to continue programs to support women and girls, including \$50 million to increase leadership opportunities for women and girls, \$150 million to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, \$15 million for programs to assist women and girls who are victims of extremism, and additional funds for programs to combat violence against Afghan women and girls and to increase the participation of women in law enforcement and the judiciary in South and Central Asia.

Supporting Key Allies

The bill provides substantial funding for key allies, including:

- Israel. \$3.3 billion for military aid, which is equal to the Memorandum Of Understanding.
- Jordan. Not less than \$1.525 billion in economic and military aid, in addition to humanitarian aid for Syrian and Iraqi refugees in Jordan, which is \$250 million more than the current MOU and equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.
- Tunisia. \$191.4 million, which is \$26 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, to expand economic growth, strengthen security services, support civil society, and strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law.
- Countering Russian Influence Fund. \$200 million, which is \$75 million below the fiscal year 2018 level due to the availability of prior year resources and in addition to bilateral assistance, to counter Russian influence and aggression by promoting good governance, energy independence, and economic stability in countries under pressure from Russia, and ensuring our allies can protect their territorial integrity.
- Central America. \$527.6 million to continue support for the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, focused on addressing the causes of migration of undocumented Central Americans to the U.S., which is \$88 million below the fiscal year 2018 level. 50 percent of

the funds made available for the central governments in the Northern Triangle are subject to conditions related to migration, human rights, and corruption.

- Colombia. \$418 million to support ongoing programs and implementation of the peace agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC, which is \$27 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. Portions of the funds are subject to conditions related to counter-narcotics and human rights.
- Special Immigrant Visas. The bill provides authorization and funding for an additional 4,000 Special Immigrant Visas for Afghans, and their families, whose lives are threatened as a result of the work they performed in support of the United States in Afghanistan, subject to certain conditions.

Combating Crime and Corruption

The bill provides \$129 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, including to sustain efforts to combat human trafficking; counter wildlife trafficking and poaching which threatens endangered species and are a source of funding for criminal organizations; professionalize police; and strengthen independent judiciaries.

- Programs to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Modern Slavery. \$106 million to work with nongovernmental organizations, partner governments and others to prevent human trafficking including \$25 million to combat modern slavery, prosecute traffickers and provide necessary services for victims, which is \$2 million above the fiscal year 2018 level.
- Counter Wildlife Trafficking. \$91 million to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremist Organizations

The bill makes funds available to stem the flow of foreign fighters seeking to join extremist groups, as well as combat violent extremist organizations by addressing the underlying causes of radicalization, which includes countering extremist propaganda, strengthening the capacity of foreign governments to address the grievances of citizens, holding individuals who have committed terrorist acts accountable, and assisting women and girls who have been victims of extremism.

The bill does not specify amounts for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which must be notified to Congress, but includes conditions on assistance for Afghanistan related to progress on democracy and human rights, anti-corruption, women's rights, and the sustainability and transparency of aid programs; and for Pakistan related to counterterrorism cooperation.

The bill maintains human rights conditions on a portion of aid for the security forces of several countries, including the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Mexico, to help build professional security forces that respect the rights of civilians, and requires the Secretary of State to submit certain reports on actions by such forces to help improve congressional oversight.

The bill includes \$250 million for assistance for areas liberated or at risk from, or under the control of, violent extremist organizations in the Middle East and Africa, including for stabilization assistance for vulnerable ethnic and religious minority communities affected by conflict.

Responding to Humanitarian Crises

The bill provides funding above the fiscal year 2018 level to respond to humanitarian crises in Syria, Iraq, central Africa, South Sudan and elsewhere.

- **Refugees.** \$3.43 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance, which is \$73 above the fiscal year 2018 level. The bill also directs that the funds shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration, which is consistent with the management of funds in prior years.
- **International Disaster Assistance.** \$4.38 billion for International Disaster Assistance, primarily to assist persons internally displaced due to conflict and natural disasters, which is \$100 million above the fiscal year 2018 level.

Promoting U.S. Exports

In response to increasing economic competition from China and other countries as well as expanding U.S. trade with developing countries, the bill provides funding equal to the fiscal year 2018 levels to promote exports of U.S. goods and services for the Export-Import Bank and the Trade and Development Agency.

Private Sector Investment

The bill provides funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) at the fiscal year 2018 level and authority for limited transition expenses to prepare for the transition of OPIC to the new U.S. Development Finance Corporation.

The bill also includes a new provision providing extended availability for up to \$50 million for USAID to work with private sector partners to achieve international development objectives.

Other Key Programs

The bill provides:

- **Educational and Cultural Exchanges.** \$700.9 million for Educational and Cultural Exchanges, which is \$55 million above the fiscal year 2018 level (in part due to a shift of funds into this account for the Fulbright Program that were previously included under a different account). \$271.5 million is provided for the Fulbright Program to build understanding and promote American values, including by providing grants administered by American organizations that bring international students to the U.S.

- International Fisheries Commissions. \$50.6 million for the International Fisheries Commissions to directly benefit the livelihoods of Americans through the management of commercial and recreational fisheries that generate billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs, which is \$4 million above the fiscal year 2018 level.
- Peace Corps. \$410.5 million for the Peace Corps, which is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level to support additional requirements of the Peace Corps Inspector General.
- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). \$905 million for the MCC, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level. The MCC supports economic growth programs that create jobs in countries that meet key anti-corruption and poverty reduction criteria.
- Global Internet Freedom. Not less than \$60.5 million for programs to promote Internet freedom in countries whose governments restrict freedom of expression. Efforts include countering repressive Internet-related laws and regulations and enhancing digital security for activists, which is \$5 million above the fiscal year 2018 level.
- International Organizations and Programs. \$339 million for voluntary contributions to UN agencies, including UNICEF and the UN Development Program, which fund development and security programs consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level, but it will be reduced by \$32.5 million due to the President's determination regarding United Nation's Population Fund (UNFPA) (see below under "Key Deficiencies").
- Inter-America Foundation (IAF) and U.S. African Development Foundation (USDAF). \$22.5 million for the IAF, and an additional \$10 million from Development Assistance to the IAF for technical assistance in support of the U.S. Strategy for Central America; and \$30 million for the USADF. Both are equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.
- John S. McCain Scholars Program. \$1.6 million for three scholarship and fellowship programs to instill national security leaders of the United States and foreign governments with the leadership qualities necessary to preserve the principles and alliances indispensable to an international order based on the rule of law, human rights, and democracy.

Key Deficiencies

While the bill includes funding for many programs with strong bipartisan support, funding for several key programs was prohibited, significantly reduced, or not included in the bill, primarily due to opposition from the House Republican leadership, including:

- Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. As in fiscal year 2018, the bill caps funding for U.S. peacekeeping assessments at 25 percent, failing to ensure the necessary resources are available for the U.S. to meet its assessed obligation of 28.4 percent for UN peacekeeping.

- Export Import Bank. The bill does not include authority for the Board of Directors of the ExIm Bank to approve applications for U.S. exports exceeding \$10 million without a quorum of three directors. Thus, a backlog of roughly 40 transactions, which could support 240,000 jobs and is valued at \$40 billion, will not be acted on until Congress confirms additional Board members.
- Green Climate Fund. As in fiscal year 2018, no funding is provided for a U.S. contribution to the Green Climate Fund.
- Family Planning. The agreement does not codify the Mexico City policy as proposed by the House, but does nothing to counter President Trump's executive order that re-imposed and expanded the policy. Funding for USAID family planning programs is continued at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$575 million. In addition, \$32.5 million is included for United Nation's Population Fund (UNFPA) (the fiscal year 2018 level), but because of President Trump's determination that prohibits U.S. support for UNFPA, those funds will be transferred to USAID, bringing USAID's total funding for family planning/reproductive health to \$607.5 million which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.

SUMMARY
**CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2019 TRANSPORTATION,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

WASHINGTON, D.C. (FEBRUARY 13, 2019) –

The conference agreement for the fiscal year 2019 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) Appropriations bill provides a total of \$71.079 billion in discretionary budget authority—\$779 million more than fiscal year 2018 enacted, \$721 million less than the fiscal year 2019 House bill, \$338 million less than the fiscal year 2019 Senate bill, and \$23.083 billion more than the President’s budget request. Additional resources are provided to prevent and end homelessness among veterans, youth, and victims of domestic violence, as well as to maintain existing rental housing assistance for nearly 5 million low-income households nationwide. The agreement also directs investments to improve the safety and efficiency of our transportation networks, which serve as the backbone of our economy and meet the everyday needs of America’s businesses, commuters, and families.

Bipartisan Budget Agreement

The Bipartisan Budget Act calls for at least \$10 billion per year in investments in America’s infrastructure. The THUD conference agreement meets that standard with a total of \$10.71 billion in new budgetary resources for infrastructure as compared to fiscal year 2017, of which \$8.96 billion is for transportation-related activities and \$1.75 billion is for housing and community development activities. The most notable infrastructure investments to meet the standard set forth in the budget agreement include: \$900 million for TIGER, \$3.25 billion for Federal Highways to improve roads and bridges, \$1.94 billion for Amtrak, \$660 million for rail infrastructure and safety grants, \$2.55 billion for transit construction grants, \$292.7 million for port infrastructure grants, \$1.25 billion for HOME, \$3.3 billion for CDBG, \$91 million for the construction of housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities, and \$304 million for lead-based paint hazard remediation.

Key Points & Highlights

The THUD conference agreement provides funding for the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and other related agencies. These agencies manage many of the programs that build and maintain our nation’s transportation network and support housing and economic development in our communities.

The agreement rejects the President’s proposed \$10.14 billion cut to DOT discretionary programs and instead provides \$26.5 billion of direct investment at a time when the demand to fix our aging infrastructure is at an all-time high. The agreement also disagrees with the President’s plan to change the longstanding, collaborative Federal-State partnership for transit and passenger rail projects, which would result in states and local jurisdictions paying more or facing the elimination of critical mobility options for millions of commuters. Instead, the

agreement responds with sustained, robust funding for Amtrak and the Federal Transit Administration, as well as \$660 million for rail infrastructure and safety grants.

For HUD programs, the agreement provides nearly \$49.4 billion in programmatic funding and opposes the Administration's proposed \$11.3 billion cut. The agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate rental assistance for hundreds of thousands of households through attrition, as well as the proposed administrative reforms to HUD's rental assistance programs that would increase rent burdens on already financially-strapped tenants. Furthermore, the agreement restores critical housing production and economic development programs, which were proposed for elimination in the President's budget request. This includes sustained investments in the HOME and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs, which give local governments the resources that they need to improve their communities, support businesses, create jobs, and ensure the availability of decent, affordable housing.

Department of Transportation

- **TIGER/BUILD**: The agreement rejects the Administration's proposal to eliminate the popular TIGER/BUILD program and instead includes \$900 million, \$400 million more than fiscal year 2017, \$600 million less than fiscal year 2018, and \$150 million more than the fiscal year 2019 House bill. The TIGER program allows for communities to make transformative investments in their surface transportation infrastructure that address congestion, improve safety, create jobs, and expand economic opportunities nationwide. This increased investment will help up to 60 more communities across the country make the necessary transportation investments to remain competitive in the global economy and will also create 11,700 additional jobs.
- **Airport Improvement Program (AIP)**: The agreement provides an additional \$500 million in general fund resources for AIP grants for airport safety, construction, and noise mitigation, for a total of \$3.85 billion. The level of general fund appropriations is \$500 million more than fiscal year 2017, \$500 million less than fiscal year 2018, and consistent with the fiscal year 2019 House bill. As a result of the Bipartisan Budget Act, a cumulative total of \$8.2 billion in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 resources will be provided for our nation's airports - \$1.5 billion above the authorized level - to meet critical capacity expansion and safety demands, while also generating an estimated 19,500 new jobs.
- **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)**: The agreement includes \$3.25 billion in general fund appropriations and \$46 billion in obligation limitation for a total of \$49.26 billion for FHWA activities. This level of funding is nearly \$1.8 billion more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$3.4 billion more than the budget request. The proposed general fund increase to the FAST Act authorized level includes: \$2.729 billion in FHWA formula funds, \$21 million for Puerto Rico and the territories, \$25 million for nationally significant federal lands and tribal projects, and \$475 million for a risk-based bridge repair and replacement program, generating an estimated 42,250 jobs.
- **Transit**: The agreement includes a total of \$13.414 billion for transit-related activities, of which \$2.55 billion is for Capital Investment Grants, rejecting the President's proposal to

eliminate the program and including strong language to move projects through the pipeline to construction, \$150 million is for WMATA, and \$700 million is for a general fund increase above the level authorized in the FAST Act. This level of funding is \$66 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$2.295 billion above the President's budget request. This increase in resources will assist transit agencies with purchasing buses and rail cars, building maintenance facilities, and addressing a \$90 billion transit state-of-good-repair backlog across the country.

- **Rail Funding:** Overall, the agreement provides \$2.87 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), which is \$217.5 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$1.87 billion above the President's budget request. The robust levels for rail safety and infrastructure grants reject the President's proposal to eliminate these programs, and deadlines were established for grant awards in order to ensure timely expenditure of funds.
 - **Positive Train Control:** The agreement includes \$10 million for oversight of PTC implementation at FRA.
 - **Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Grants:** The agreement includes \$255 million for CRISI grants, along with a 25 percent rural set-aside. Eligible projects include: deployment of railroad safety technology, such as PTC, and capital projects, including stations or platforms, rail line relocation or improvement, highway-railway grade crossing improvement projects, and planning and environmental work.
 - **Federal-State Partnership for State-of-Good-Repair (SOGR):** The agreement includes \$400 million for SOGR, along with a 25 percent rural set-aside. This funding level is \$150 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. These grants support capital investment and maintenance projects on Amtrak State-supported routes.
 - **Amtrak:** The agreement includes \$1.94 billion for Amtrak, of which \$650 million is for the Northeast Corridor. The agreement includes \$50 million for safety technology on State-supported routes where PTC is not required.
- **Maritime Administration:** The agreement meets the national security demands of the Maritime Security Program, providing \$300 million for fiscal year 2019, as authorized. Other notable funding increases include: \$292 million for port infrastructure development grants, \$300 million to fully fund the replacement of the second of six state maritime academy training school ships, \$20 million for the Small Shipyards grant program, and \$7 million for the Marine Highways grant program.

Department of Housing and Urban Development & Related Agencies

- **Youth Homelessness:** The agreement includes \$80 million within the Continuum of Care program to address youth homelessness, as well as an additional \$2 million to assess the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness nationally. This level of funding will provide new grants to 25 communities, including eight with substantial rural populations, and builds upon the more than \$162 million in combined investments provided since fiscal year 2016. This funding will allow for Continuum of Care grantees to develop and evaluate new

housing and supportive service interventions for youth experiencing homelessness. The agreement also continues investments in the Family Unification Program by providing an additional \$20 million to support 2,500 new rental assistance vouchers for youth aging out of foster care.

- Victims and Survivors of Domestic Violence: In November 2016, HUD expanded housing protections beyond public housing and Section 8 to include all HUD-assisted housing programs and required communities to develop emergency transfer plans to assist victims and survivors of domestic violence, as required by the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. Building on past investments, including the \$50 million provided in fiscal year 2018, the agreement provides an additional \$50 million in new targeted funding to help communities facilitate emergency transfers for victims fleeing domestic and dating violence and experiencing homelessness. This level of funding will make grants available to nonprofits and local governments for rapid re-housing projects, supportive service projects, and coordinated entry activities through HUD's Continuum of Care program in order to assist more than 3,750 survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in fiscal year 2019.
- HUD-VASH Vouchers: The agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate new resources for this program and instead includes \$40 million to provide 5,100 new incremental rental vouchers for veterans experiencing homelessness. This level of funding is consistent with the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.
- Public Housing Capital Fund: The agreement rejects the President's request to eliminate this program and instead includes \$2.775 billion in order to enable public housing agencies to perform the annual routine maintenance and rehabilitation of the nation's 1.1 million public housing units. An additional \$25 million was included to further assist public housing agencies with performing environmental interventions for lead-based paint hazards in approximately 1,500 public housing units in order to meet HUD's new blood lead level standard. This increase to the lead set-aside builds upon the \$25 million provided in fiscal year 2017, where more than 80 public housing agencies identified unmet lead abatement and remediation needs.
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate the CDBG program and instead includes \$3.3 billion, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This level of funding is expected to leverage an additional \$11 billion in public and private investment and to create or preserve more than 16,000 jobs. The agreement also provides \$65 million for the Indian Community Development Block Grant program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.
- HOME: The agreement rejects the President's proposal to eliminate the HOME program, the only federal program dedicated solely to the construction of affordable housing, and instead includes \$1.250 billion. This formula program will help States and local governments to leverage an additional \$5 billion in public and private investment in order to produce and preserve approximately 33,500 affordable housing units, as well as to provide rental assistance to an additional 9,000 low-income households in fiscal year 2019. Furthermore, this investment will result in the creation and preservation of more than 22,000 jobs.

- Lead-Based Paint Hazard Remediation: The agreement provides \$279 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, which is \$134 million more than the President’s budget request and \$49 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding level includes up to \$170 million for Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grants and \$64 million for the Lead Safe Communities demonstration program, which is intended to reduce the per unit cost of lead-based paint remediation. This total funding level will support lead-based paint hazard reductions in over 17,150 units, providing safer homes for nearly 60,900 low-income families and individuals, including more than 15,850 children under the age of six. An additional \$45 million is also provided to address other health hazards, including radon and mold, in low-income housing.
- Housing for the Elderly: The agreement provides \$678 million for the Section 202 Housing for the Elderly program, which is \$77 million more than the President’s budget request and consistent with fiscal year 2018. This funding will meet the renewal needs of the program, as well as provide \$51 million to produce over 370 new units of housing for the elderly. Additionally, the agreement includes \$10 million for new grants to modify or repair the homes of low-income seniors in order to enable that population to age in place more successfully.
- Housing for Persons with Disabilities: The agreement provides \$184.2 million for the Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities program, which is \$44.2 million above the President’s budget request and \$45.4 million below the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding will meet the renewal needs of the program, as well as provide \$30.155 million to produce over 890 new units of housing for persons with disabilities.
- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH): USICH, the only federal agency responsible for preventing and ending homelessness, is funded at \$3.6 million, equal to fiscal year 2018 and nearly \$3 million greater than the President’s budget request, which proposed to completely eliminate the agency. The agreement also extends the operating authority for USICH from October 1, 2020, to October 1, 2028.

Poison Pill Riders Killed During Conference

The agreement does not include poison pill riders that would effectively end construction on popular California high-speed rail projects or that would unfairly undermine maritime labor rights to fair compensation for work performed.

California High-Speed Rail: Riders in the fiscal year 2019 House bill would have prohibited FRA from conducting oversight of the California High-Speed Rail project or reimbursing California for its incurred costs on that project. These riders would have also prevented the Surface Transportation Board from approving state environmental compliance with regard to that project. These provisions would have placed the federal government in violation of its grant agreement with the California Department of Transportation and effectively killed the project, which is already well under construction.

Maritime Penalty Wages: A rider in the fiscal year 2019 House bill would have severely limited the ability of seamen to recover damages after their employer refused or neglected to pay their

wages without sufficient cause. This provision not only would have placed a cap on damages in individual lawsuits, but also undermined seamen's ability to bring class action suits.

###