

**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 bill provides \$23.235 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$225 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. This bill passed unanimously out of the full committee on May 16, 2018. The bill passed the Senate floor with a strong bipartisan vote of 92 to 6.

**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.

**Assisting Rural America**

**Housing Programs:** Single family and multi-family housing direct loans offer homeownership opportunities and affordable rental housing for very low and low income rural households. The bill provides \$1.1 billion in single family housing direct loans and \$40 million in multi-family housing direct loans.

**Water and Waste Disposal Programs:** The bill strengthens grant programs that enable remote rural communities to obtain clean water and sanitary waste disposal systems. Over \$2.2 billion in loans and grants are provided, which will assist over 4.2 million rural residents.

**Rural Business Programs:** The bill 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 direct loans (that can be used to finance any essential community facility, including libraries, hospitals, health care centers, adult and child day care facilities, etc.) are increased by \$200 million, from \$2.8 billion to \$3 billion.

**International Food Aid**

The bill, again, rejects the 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. Currently, there are humanitarian crises around the world and these important programs will save lives.

- P.L. 480 Title II: Although the President's budget again proposed to take aim at the most vulnerable people in the world, this bill rejects that proposal and maintains funding for P.L. 480 at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$1.716 billion.
- McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program: The McGovern-Dole program is funded at \$210 million which is \$2.6 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. Included in this funding is \$15 million for local and regional procurement. This program, which provides food to children in schools in developing countries, is often the only reason those children, especially girls, keep coming. The President's budget proposed to end this program.

### **Food and Drug Administration**

The bill includes \$2.971 billion for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which is \$159 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. Included in this funding are the following increases: \$5 million to fully fund the Oncology Center of Excellence; \$37 million to modernize the generic drug review process; \$20 million for investment and innovation for rare diseases; \$7.2 million for Food Safety Modernization Act cooperative agreements; \$2.8 million for food import safety; \$5 million to address food safety outbreaks.

### **Bipartisan Budget Agreement**

Broadband: As a result of the Bipartisan Budget Act's infrastructure initiative, \$600 million in budget authority was provided for a combination loan/grant broadband pilot program in fiscal year 2018. 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 leveling the playing field. This funding will create – and maintain – good jobs in rural America. This bill provides an additional \$425 million for that program.

Opioids: The FDA has a significant responsibility to consider the public health impact of opioid misuse, abuse, diversion and overdose death. The bill includes \$59 million for FDA to continue its increased activities, begun in fiscal year 2018, in response to this crisis. This includes funding to enhance FDA's presence at international mail facilities to work to curb the importation of illicit fentanyl, which is a major contributing factor to the opioid crisis; better identify and target firms and organizations importing illicit drugs, including fentanyl, into the U.S.; maintain increased staffing to inspect packages and the number of packages being inspected; maintain enhanced criminal investigation resources; and to maintain increased staff and equipment to efficiently screen imported products.

Poison Pill Riders – Controversial poison pill riders are not included in the bill.

Tobacco: The bill does not include any tobacco riders. These harmful riders would have weakened FDA's oversight of tobacco products including e-cigarettes and cigars.

Cell Based Meat: The bill does not include language regarding cell based meat. With USDA and FDA currently working together to establish joint jurisdiction, language giving sole authority to USDA is not necessary at this time.

Horse Slaughter: The bill continues the prohibition on horse slaughter.

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

**Washington, D.C.** – The fiscal year 2019 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Bill provides a total of \$63.8 billion in discretionary funding, \$4.3 billion more than fiscal year 2018, and \$1.8 billion less than the President’s request. The bill is virtually identical to the fiscal year 2019 CJS bill that was reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee on June 14, 2018 on a bipartisan vote of 30-1.

The CJS bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that affect the lives of all Americans. The bill provides \$30.7 billion, \$403 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$2.7 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 \$11.6 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 \$21.3 billion to explore the solar system and protect our planet.

**Key Points & Highlights**

**Opioid Crisis.** This bill provides a total of \$482.5 million in grant funding to help combat heroin, fentanyl, and the illegal distribution and use of opioids. The bill 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 \$360 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants, an increase of \$30 million above the fiscal year 2018 funding level.

**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 \$21.2 billion, \$275 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$526 million more than the President’s request. The Byrne-JAG program is funded at \$445 million, an increase of \$29.5 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$43 million more than the President’s request. COPS Hiring is funded at \$235 million, which will place approximately 1,000 more police officers on the streets of our communities, an increase of \$9.5 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$136 million more than the President’s request. The bill rejects the President’s proposal to move High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area grants from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the DEA.

**Addressing Violence Against Women.** The bill 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 bill again provides \$50 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 bill provides \$3.8 billion for the Census Bureau, an increase of \$1 billion above the fiscal year 2018 enacted amount and \$21 million above the fiscal year 2019 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 bill, 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.

**NOAA Research and Grants.** The bill rejects the administration'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 \$508 million. Additionally, the bill again rejects the 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 \$71 million, \$6 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 \$27.5 million, \$2.5 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. CZM grants are funded at \$80 million, \$5 million 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.** This bill provides \$928 million to continue construction of NOAA's three new Polar Weather Satellites, an increase of \$50 million above the request. 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 at least 12 separate weather and climate disasters that cost more than \$1 billion dollars each. These storms would have cost far more and posed even greater threats to human safety without sufficient warning. The bill also provides \$408 billion for NOAA's GOES weather satellites.

**NOAA Ships.** The bill 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 bill again rejects the administration's request to eliminate the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and instead provides \$305.5 million for EDA, including \$117.5 million for Public Works grants, \$37 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and \$25 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 bill provides a total of \$1.04 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a cut of \$161 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$408 million above the request. Funding for NIST measurement labs and research remains at \$725 million, the same as the fiscal year 2018 level. The bill 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 \$27.0 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.** This bill provides \$21.3 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$587 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill supports a space program balanced among aeronautics, science, technology development, and human space flight. NASA Science is funded at \$6.4 billion, which is \$179 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. The bill increases NASA Earth Science to \$1.93 billion, an increase of \$10 million and rejects the 7 percent cut proposed by the President's budget.

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 bill 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 bill contains full funding for Exploration Ground Systems (\$540 million) plus \$255 million to complete a second mobile launch platform and associated upper stage. Building on 30 years of NASA expertise in repairing satellites in space, the bill 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 bill – 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) Opportunities.”

**National Science Foundation.** The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at \$8.1 billion, \$301 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding includes \$6.56 billion for NSF's research and research facilities, an increase of \$222 million above the fiscal year 2018

level and \$405 million more than the President's request. NSF's education and training programs to build tomorrow's innovation workforce are funded at \$915 million, an increase of \$13 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding level will support approximately 715 additional research and education grants and 8,300 more scientists, technicians, teachers, and students, compared to fiscal year 2018.

**Legal Services Corporation (LSC).** The bill provides \$410 million for LSC, which is the same as fiscal year 2018, 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).** The bill provides \$4.2 million for the MMC, a nearly \$800,000 or 22 percent increase above fiscal year 2018 and the first increase in three years. The bill 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.** This bill 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.

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**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 \$23.688 billion to related agencies, which is \$265 million more than fiscal year 2018, and \$180 million more than the President’s budget request. The bill was previously unanimously reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee and passed the Senate floor 92-6 in the 115<sup>th</sup> Congress.

**Key Points & Highlights**

The bill 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.

- **Cost-Of-Living-Adjustment (COLA)**  
The bill includes a 1.9 percent cost-of-living adjustment for federal civilian employees. This would override the President’s recent announcement, which denied a COLA to over 2.1 million federal workers.
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)**  
The bill includes \$11.263 billion for the IRS. This is an increase of \$75 million for IRS operations over the fiscal year 2018 level. This increase represents a step in the right direction; the IRS has been cut by \$1 billion since fiscal year 2010. The bill also 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 bill 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.
- **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**  
The bill includes a total of approximately \$416 million for anti-drug programs, which is \$400,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$386 million more than the President’s budget request. The Senate bill 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 \$99 million, the same level as fiscal year 2018.
- **Federal Judiciary**  
The bill includes \$7.251 billion in discretionary funding for the U.S. Courts, which is \$140 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$27 million more than the President’s budget



request. The Defender Services account is funded at a level of \$1.141 billion, \$62 million more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

- **District of Columbia (DC)**

The bill recommends \$703 million in special federal payments for over a dozen distinct purposes relating to the District of Columbia. This is \$18 million less than fiscal year 2018. In addition to the special federal payments, the bill approves the District's annual local operating budget.

- **Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)**

The bill recommends \$281.5 million for the CFTC, \$32.5 million over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as 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 bill funds CPSC at \$126 million, the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$3 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 bill provides \$333 million for the FCC, an increase of \$11 million over the 2018 enacted level, and the same as the President's budget request. The bill 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 bill 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.

- **General Services Administration (GSA)**

The bill provides funding for the Federal Buildings Fund at a level of \$9.633 billion, which is \$560 million more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$498 million less than the President's budget request. Funding for GSA includes money for the Department of Transportation to exercise its option to purchase its Headquarters Building more than paying for itself in reduced future rental costs (\$767.9 million), to continue the Homeland Security consolidation at St. Elizabeth's (\$100 million), and for the Calexico West Land Port of Entry in California strengthening the Southern border (\$175.9 million). The bills also fully fund the President's budget request for Major Repairs and Alterations (\$424.7 million) and Basic Repairs and Alterations (\$373.6 million).

- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**  
The bill includes \$1.658 billion for SEC operating costs. The bill 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)**  
The bill includes \$699 million for the SBA. Within this amount, the bill funds SCORE at \$11.5 million, and Small Business Development Centers at \$130 million, which matches the funding these programs received in fiscal year 2018. The bill also increases the cap on SBA's 7a loan program to \$30 billion, \$1 billion above the current level.

The following poison pill riders included in the original fiscal year 2019 House FSGG were not included in the fiscal year 2019 Senate FSGG bill.

- Repeal of the Johnson amendment
- 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.

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**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 \$35.9 billion, which is \$600 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$6 billion more than the President’s request. The bill eliminates a number of partisan policy riders as detailed below.

**Key Points & Highlights**

***Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).***—The bill provides \$8.824 billion for the EPA, the same level as fiscal year 2018 and \$2.632 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 regulatory and enforcement programs by 25 percent.

The bill maintains funding for the State Revolving Funds at the fiscal year 2018 level, including \$1.164 billion for safe Drinking Water and \$1.694 billion for Clean Water. The Water Infrastructure Financing Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan program continues at \$63 million, which will support lending of \$6 billion. The bill provides \$25 million for lead contamination testing at schools and child care centers, \$30 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 \$20 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level for these three programs combined.

***National Park Service (NPS).***—The bill provides \$3.219 billion for the NPS, \$17.4 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$516.6 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 \$91.9 million, \$5 million less than fiscal year 2018. Funding for State Historical Preservation Offices also continues at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$48.9 million. Civil Rights grants continue at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$13 million and grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities are increased to \$8 million, \$3 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 \$2.454 billion for fire suppression at the Forest Service and Department of the Interior, an amount which covers the 10-year rolling average of actual firefighting expenditures plus an additional amount that may be required, based on predictions by the agencies’ forecasting models. This amount is \$508 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level.

***Tribal Programs.***—The bill provides \$5.772 billion for the Indian Health Service, \$234 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$347 million more than the President’s budget request. Programs

provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education are funded at \$3.077 billion, an increase of \$13 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level.

***Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).***—The bill provides \$425 million, the same level as fiscal year 2018, for Federal land acquisition and conservation grants provided through the LWCF. The President’s Budget proposed a reduction in funding 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.

***Other Land Management Agencies.***—The bill provides \$1.34 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an increase of \$11 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$320 million above the President’s budget request. The bill also provides \$1.57 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$19.7 million below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$349 million above the President’s budget request. The U.S. Geological Survey is funded at \$1.15 billion, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$289 million above the President’s budget request. Funding for the non-fire programs within the U.S. Forest Service is \$3.07 billion, an increase of \$15 million above than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$851 million above the President’s budget request.

***Cultural Programs.***—The bill 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 and \$85.9 million above the President’s budget request. Funding for the National Gallery of Art is increased by 1 percent, for a total of \$167.2 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 bill eliminates more than 25 new poison pill riders contained in the original fiscal year 2019 House Interior appropriations bill, including the following provisions:

- Language to delist 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
- Language to block enforcement of Obama-era methane standards ###

**SUMMARY**  
**SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,**  
**AND RELATED PROGRAMS**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

**Washington, D.C.** – The bill is identical to the bill reported unanimously – with the support of Senators McConnell, Shelby, and Graham – by the Senate Appropriations Committee on June 21, 2018. It provides \$54.418 billion in discretionary budget authority, including \$8 billion in OCO. The allocation is \$12.2 billion above the President’s request, and \$400 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

**Key Points & Highlights** – In order to protect and promote U.S. national interests, the bill provides funding at or close to the fiscal year 2018 enacted levels. In doing so, the bill rejects the arbitrary and dangerous cuts proposed by the President, therefore providing continuity and predictability for Federal agencies funded by the act, 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.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) works 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, USAID and the myriad other agencies funded in the bill directly contribute to U.S. national security and economic growth.

- The bill requires that the State Department and USAID restart hiring to pre-Trump Administration levels, 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 to ensure that such efforts do not undermine effectiveness.

The bill maintains U.S. global leadership by providing the funds necessary to pay the full U.S. share of assessments to international organizations, including for the United Nations (UN), and includes \$359 million for voluntary contributions to various UN agencies and international organizations. 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 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.

Other highlights include:

- **Humanitarian Aid for Refugees and Disaster Victims:** The bill provides \$7.8 billion, which is \$173 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$1.5 billion above the President's request for food, water, shelter, and other services for displaced persons around the world. There are more refugees fleeing man-made and natural disasters today than at any time since World War II. Not only are there many protracted humanitarian crises on multiple continents, host country economies are under increasing strain. These funds help millions of people survive and provide host communities with much needed support.
- **Global Health:** The bill provides a total of \$8.8 billion for programs to protect global health, which is \$102 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$2.1 billion above the President's request. Funding is increased for nutrition programs and to combat tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and, for the first time in four years, to combat HIV/AIDS which is funded at \$50 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill also provides \$100 million to combat pandemic threats and strengthen global health security, including \$27.45 million from unobligated prior year Ebola balances. The bill transfers all remaining unobligated Ebola balances into the Emergency Reserve Fund to respond to emerging health threats that pose risks to human health and U.S. national interests.
  - **Family Planning:** The bill includes a provision, added by amendment during the Senate Committee with Democratic and Republican votes, which reverses the Mexico City Policy, provides \$37.5 million for the UN Population Fund, and increases funding for USAID family planning programs. Total funding in the bill for international family planning is \$632.5 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 Senate level and \$25 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.
- **Water and Sanitation Programs:** The bill provides \$435 million, including \$195 million for sub-Saharan Africa, which is \$35 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$129 million above the President's request.
- **Climate Change:** The bill does not provide funding for the Green Climate Fund and several other climate-change related funds and programs, but continues funding for USAID environment programs, such as to protect tropical forests and endangered species, at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill includes \$10 million, added by amendment during the Senate Committee markup, for a U.S. contribution to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is \$3.5 million above the President's request.
- **Embassy Security:** The bill provides \$5.67 billion for embassy security, which is \$378 million above the President's request (excluding the President's proposed rescission of funds appropriated in fiscal year 2017 for Diplomatic Security, which the bill rejects), to meet the full cost of the State Department's share for overseas capital security and to protect U.S. diplomats and development personnel abroad.

- **Multilateral Assistance:** The bill restores \$30 million for the International Fund for Agricultural Development which the Trump Administration proposed to eliminate, provides \$136.6 million for the Global Environment Facility which is \$68 million above the President's request, and provides \$1.35 billion, the amount requested, for the World Bank and other international financial institutions. These institutions have bipartisan support and help leverage funds from other donors to advance shared development goals, resulting in greater value for U.S. taxpayers. The bill provides an additional \$1.5 million for the World Bank Inspection Panel and \$500,000 for the Office of the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman at the International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
- **International Commissions:** The bill provides \$141 million, which is \$4 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$24 million above the President's request, for international commissions that manage transboundary resources, wastewater treatment, and other international challenges that directly impact the economies of U.S. communities near the northern and southern borders, as well those reliant on international fisheries.
- **Millennium Challenge Corporation:** The bill provides \$905 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$105 million above the President's request.
- **U.S. Institute of Peace:** The bill provides \$37.8 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$17.8 million above the President's request.
- **Educational and Cultural Exchanges:** The bill provides \$690.6 million for international exchanges, which is \$44 million above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$531 million above the President's request, including increases for the Fulbright and Benjamin Gilman programs, and the Young Leaders initiatives. The bill includes funding for a new John McCain scholarship program for the children of American military families with financial need, and funding to provide opportunities for students at military academies abroad and foreign faculty in national security fields to study and work in the United States.
- **Democracy Programs:** The bill includes \$2.4 billion, which is \$92 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, for programs to promote effective and accountable government institutions, promote human rights and democratic political processes, and build the civic engagement capacity of local communities, all which help advance U.S. interests by fostering stability.
- **Central America:** The bill provides \$515 million for the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, which is \$100 million below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$80 million above the President's request, with conditions on human rights and governance similar to fiscal year 2018. Combined with prior year funding, these funds will advance U.S. interests in promoting stability and reducing migration by combating

poverty, corruption, drug trafficking, and gang violence, and improving education and economic opportunities in Central America.

- **Protection of Civil Society Activists and Journalists:** The bill provides \$15 million to protect and support civil society activists, human rights defenders, and journalists who are threatened and attacked in foreign countries, which is \$5 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.
- **Inter-American Foundation and U.S. African Development Foundation:** The bill rejects the consolidation of these agencies into USAID as proposed in the President's request. These agencies effectively contribute to U.S. national interests abroad and proposals to eliminate or consolidate them have not been justified.
- **U.S. Partners and Allies:** The bill provides \$3.3 billion for military assistance for Israel consistent with the new 10-year Memorandum of Understanding; increases assistance for Georgia and Ukraine; and provides assistance equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and above the President's request for Jordan, Colombia, Tunisia, Indonesia, and other U.S. partners and allies.
  - **Special Immigrant Visas for Afghans:** The bill includes a Sense of the Senate provision, added by amendment during the Senate Committee markup, expressing support for Special Immigrant Visas for Afghan allies who face threats due to their employment by the U.S. government, and the prioritization of visa applicants.
- **Countering Russian Influence Fund:** The bill includes \$300 million for the Countering Russian Influence Fund, which is \$50 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, to improve governance, facilitate economic development, and provide security assistance to countries threatened by Russian influence and aggression.
- **Indo-Pacific Strategy:** The bill includes \$160 million in additional funding for the Indo-Pacific region to provide development, economic, and security assistance to expand U.S. partnerships and counter Chinese pressure in the region.
- **Relief and Recovery Fund:** The bill includes \$250 million for the Relief and Recovery Fund to build on investments made in fiscal year 2018 to assist communities recently liberated or under threat from violent extremist organizations, including ISIS, in the Middle East and Africa.
- **Conditions on Certain Sales to Turkey:** The bill includes a provision from the fiscal year 2018 Omnibus, added by amendment during the Senate Committee markup that conditions sales of defense articles or services to the Turkish Presidential Protection Directorate (TPPD) on accountability for the members of the TPPD indicted for attacking peaceful protests in Washington, D.C. in 2017. The bill also includes a provision that conditions the sale of F-35 aircraft to Turkey on Turkey refraining from purchasing or accepting the delivery of Russian-made surface to air missiles. ###



**SUMMARY**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2019 TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

**WASHINGTON** – The fiscal year 2019 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) Appropriations bill provides a total of \$71.417 billion in discretionary budget authority – \$1.117 billion more than fiscal year 2018 and \$23.421 billion more than the 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 bill 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. The bill was unanimously reported out of the Senate Appropriations Committee and passed the Senate by a vote of 92-6 as part of the Second Minibus (H.R. 6147).

**Key Points & Highlights**

The THUD Appropriations bill 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 bill rejects the President’s proposed \$10.5 billion cut to DOT discretionary programs and instead provides \$26 billion of direct investment at a time when the demand to fix our aging infrastructure is at an all-time high. The bill rejects the President’s plan to change the longstanding, collaborative Federal-State partnership for transit and passenger rail projects that would result in states and local jurisdictions paying more or facing the elimination of critical mobility options for millions of commuters. Instead, the bill responds with sustained funding for Amtrak and the Federal Transit Administration, as well as \$565 million for rail infrastructure and safety grants.

For HUD programs, the bill provides \$49 billion in programmatic funding and rejects the Administration’s proposed \$12.7 billion cut. The bill also 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-burdened tenants. Furthermore, the bill 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 program and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, which give local governments the resources they need to develop their communities, support businesses, create jobs, and ensure the availability of decent, affordable housing.

For overall infrastructure-related investments at both DOT and HUD, the bill includes a total of \$10.88 billion in new budgetary resources as compared to fiscal year 2017, creating an estimated 140,000 jobs. The investments in transportation will allow for the development of transformative projects throughout the country across all modes of transportation, as well as make significant

strides to address the deferred maintenance backlog in our airport, highway, rail, and transit systems. The investments in housing will fund HUD's community development, housing construction, and rehabilitation programs in fiscal year 2019, to include the repair and restoration of physically-distressed housing and neighborhoods, new affordable housing development, and improvements to the physical conditions of our nation's housing stock. These combined investments will leverage approximately \$17 billion in public and private funding.

### **Department of Transportation**

- **Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)**: The bill includes \$1 billion for the popular TIGER program. The bill rejects the President's proposal to eliminate funding for this program. 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 would help up to 60 more communities across the country make the necessary transportation investments to remain competitive in the global economy and would also create 13,000 additional jobs.
- **Airport Improvement Program (AIP)**: The bill provides an additional \$750 million in general fund resources for the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) AIP grants for airport safety, construction, and noise mitigation, for a total funding level of \$4.1 billion. This level of general fund appropriations is \$250 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$750 million more than the President's request. According to the FAA's latest *National Plan of Integrated Airport System*, which was released in late September 2016, airports will need \$32.5 billion for AIP-eligible projects between fiscal years 2017 and 2021 – or \$6.5 billion annually. That is nearly twice the authorized level of \$3.35 billion that airports have received in annual AIP funding in recent years. As a result of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement, fiscal year 2018 and the fiscal year 2019 resources would provide a cumulative total of \$8.45 billion in budgetary resources for our nation's airports - \$1.75 billion above the authorized level - to meet critical capacity expansion and safety demands while generating an estimated 22,750 new jobs.
- **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)**: The bill includes \$3.3 billion in general fund appropriations and \$46 billion in obligation limitation for a total of \$49.3 billion for FHWA activities. This level of funding is \$1.8 billion above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$3.5 billion above the budget request. The proposed general fund increase to the FAST Act authorized level includes \$2.4 billion in FHWA formula funds, \$90 million for railway-highway grade crossing safety, and \$800 million for bridge repair and replacement, generating an estimated 42,900 jobs. The \$800 million formula bridge program will provide grants to states and the District of Columbia based on the percentage of bridges in poor condition. Funding must be used for bridge projects in areas with a population of less than 200,000, unless those areas do not exist or the state does not have bridge projects in those areas.

- Transit: The bill includes a total of \$13.514 billion for transit-related activities, of which \$2.55 billion is for Capital Investment Grants, \$150 million is for Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and \$800 million is from general fund increases to FAST Act formula programs. This level of funding is \$33 million above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$2.4 billion above the budget request. Within the \$800 million increase to formula programs, \$362 million is for State-of-Good-Repair formula grants, \$400 million is for Bus and Bus Facilities grants, and \$30 million is for High Density State Apportionments. 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: The bill provides \$2.769 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), which is \$323 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$1.76 billion above the budget request. Overall, the appropriations for rail safety and infrastructure grants are consistent with the authorized level of funding. The bill also sets deadlines for grant awards in order to ensure timely expenditure of funds.
  - Positive Train Control (PTC): The bill provides \$10 million for oversight of PTC implementation at FRA.
  - Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Grants: The bill provides \$255 million for CRISI grants along with a 25 percent rural set-aside. This funding level is \$255 million above the President's budget request. CRISI can be used for a broad number of eligible activities that address safety and infrastructure needs. 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 bill includes \$300 million for SOGR along with a 25 percent rural set-aside. This funding level is \$50 million above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$300 million above the President's budget request. These grants support capital investment and maintenance projects on Amtrak State-supported routes.
  - Restoration and Enhancement Grants: The bill provides \$10 million for Restoration and Enhancement Grants. This level of funding is \$10 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$10 million above the President's budget request. These grants support operating assistance for new or improved passenger rail service.
  - Amtrak: The bill includes \$1.94 billion for Amtrak, of which \$650 million is for the Northeast Corridor, consistent with fiscal year 2018. The bill includes \$50 million for safety technology on State-supported routes where PTC is not required.
- Maritime Administration: The bill meets the national security demands of the Maritime Security Program, providing \$300 million for fiscal year 2019, as authorized. Other notable

funding increases include: \$18 million for capital improvements and maintenance activities at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, \$300 million to fully fund the replacement of the second of six state maritime academy training school ships, \$20 million for the Small Shipyard grant program, and \$7 million for the Marine Highways grant program. An additional \$8 million is also provided for state maritime academy ship sharing agreements in order to help with the operating and logistics needs of transporting students between academies to ensure that students are able to perform their required sea time for Coast Guard licensure.

### **Department of Housing and Urban Development & Related Agencies**

- **Youth Homelessness**: The bill includes \$80 million in 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 builds on the more than \$85 million in combined investments provided since fiscal year 2016. This funding will allow Continuum of Care grantees to develop and evaluate new housing and supportive service interventions for youth experiencing homelessness. The bill also continues to waive third-party documentation requirements for youth in order to rapidly connect those experiencing homelessness to HUD housing and supportive services. Additionally, the bill 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 in fiscal year 2018, the bill provides \$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 bill rejects the President's proposal to eliminate new resources for this program and 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 bill 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. This level of funding is \$25 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. This increase in funding includes \$25 million to allow PHAs to perform 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

on the \$25 million provided in fiscal year 2017, where more than 80 PHAs have identified unmet needs.

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The bill rejects the President's proposal to eliminate the CDBG program and includes \$3.3 billion, consistent with the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill also provides \$65 million for the Indian CDBG program, consistent with the fiscal year 2018 level.
- HOME: The bill 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 \$1.362 billion, consistent with fiscal year 2018 enacted. This formula program will help States and local governments to leverage an additional \$5.2 billion in public and private investment in order to produce and preserve approximately 35,000 affordable housing units, as well as to provide rental assistance to an additional 10,500 low-income households in fiscal year 2019. Additionally, this investment will result in the creation and preservation of nearly 24,000 jobs.
- Choice Neighborhoods Initiative: The bill rejects the President's proposal to eliminate Choice Neighborhoods and includes \$100 million for neighborhood transformation grants. This level of funding is \$50 million below the fiscal year 2018 level. Choice Neighborhoods is a critical resource for community-led transformation and a key tool for State and local governments to improve local infrastructure by redeveloping severely-distressed HUD-assisted housing.
- Lead-Based Paint Hazard Remediation: The bill provides \$260 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, which is \$115 million more than the budget request and \$30 million more than fiscal year 2018. This funding level includes up to \$170 million for Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grants, no less than \$95 million of which is reserved for those communities with the highest lead-based paint abatement needs. The bill also provides \$45 million for the Lead Safe Communities Demonstration program, which will examine the effectiveness of intensive multi-year investments in lead-based paint remediation activities in five low-income communities. This heightened funding is intended to reduce the per unit cost of lead-based paint remediation by creating greater economies of scale and lowering grantees' administrative expenses. This total funding level will support lead-based paint hazard reductions in up to 15,600 units, providing safer homes for over 55,600 low-income families and individuals, including more than 14,450 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 bill 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 bill 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.

- Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity (SHOP): The bill provides a total of \$54 million for the SHOP, Section 4, Rural Capacity Building, and Veterans Home Rehabilitation and Modification Pilot programs, consistent with fiscal year 2018. The bill rejects the President's request to eliminate these programs. These programs offer homeownership opportunities for low-income families through "sweat equity," provide technical assistance to improve the capacity of local organizations to carry out community development and affordable housing activities, and repair or modify the homes of low-income and disabled veterans to make them more accessible. The \$4 million provided for the Veterans Home Rehabilitation and Modification Pilot program will repair or modify the homes of over 260 low-income and disabled veterans.
- NeighborWorks America: The bill provides \$147 million for NeighborWorks, \$7 million more than fiscal year 2018, and rejects the President's proposal to terminate operations over a two year period. This funding will support NeighborWorks' network of nearly 250 local and regional community development organizations, which provided housing and counseling services to over 455,000 families and individuals and created or maintained 43,600 jobs in fiscal year 2017.
- U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH): USICH, the only federal agency responsible for preventing and ending homelessness, is funded at \$3.6 million, consistent with fiscal year 2018 and more than \$3.1 million greater than the President's budget request, which proposed to completely eliminate the agency. Established under the Reagan Administration as part of the landmark McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, then expanded as part of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009, USICH has worked across the federal government and private sector to coordinate homeless assistance nationally.

### **Poison Pill Riders Not Included From the House Republican Bill**

The bill 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. These riders are not included in this bill.
- 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. These riders are not included in this bill.

###