

Title I – Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Agricultural Programs — \$3.005 billion. Payments for crop and livestock losses due to hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activities, tornados, floods, snowstorms, or wildfires during 2018 and 2019.

Emergency Forest Restoration Program — \$480 million. Assistance to owners of private forests to restore disaster-damaged forests.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations — \$125 million. Financial and technical assistance to states and local sponsors to protect and restore watersheds up to 250,000 acres.

Emergency Conservation Program — \$500 million. Provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters.

Rural Community Facilities Program — \$150 million. Grants for facilities to provide health care, education, public safety, and public services to rural communities.

Nutrition Assistance Program for Puerto Rico — \$600 million. Additional funding to continue disaster nutrition benefits in Puerto Rico during its recovery from Hurricane Maria.

Nutrition Assistance Program for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) — \$25.2 million. Additional funding for nutrition benefits in CNMI following typhoons in September and October.

Nutrition Assistance for America Samoa — \$5 million for disaster nutrition assistance for American Samoa.

Study of Puerto Rico disaster nutrition assistance — \$5 million for a study of the disaster nutrition assistance provided to the Commonwealth in 2017.

In addition —

- Provide trade mitigation assistance through the Market Facilitation Program to producers who derive at least 75 percent of their adjusted gross income from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities.

Title II – Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance programs — \$600 million. Flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas affected by major disasters in 2018 and 2019.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Operations, Research, and Facilities (NOAA ORF) Repair — \$3 million. Repair and replacement of observing assets, property, and equipment in areas affected by recent hurricanes, typhoons, and wildfires.

NOAA ORF Marine Debris Efforts — \$11 million. Marine debris assessment and removal in areas affected by recent hurricanes, typhoons, and wildfires.

NOAA ORF Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Services — \$31.57 million. Services in areas affected by recent hurricanes, typhoons, and wildfires.

NOAA ORF Weather Forecasting Improvements — \$25 million. Helping the National Weather Service improve its future forecasting and prediction of hurricane intensity, floods, and wildfires.

NOAA ORF Title IX Fund Grants — \$50 million. Competitive grants to help enhance coastal resilience, through such means as restoration of coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, and barrier islands. These efforts are necessary to help minimize the impacts on coastal communities of storms, rising sea levels, and other extreme events.

NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction — \$25 million. Improvements to operational and research weather supercomputing infrastructure and satellite ground services in support of the National Weather Service's forecasting and prediction of hurricanes, floods, and wildfires.

NOAA Fisheries Disaster Assistance — \$150 million. Mitigates the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those caused by recent hurricanes and typhoons.

U.S. Marshals Service — \$1.336 billion. Repairs to facilities damaged by recent hurricanes and typhoons.

Federal Prison Buildings and Facilities — \$28.4 billion. Repairs to facilities damaged by recent hurricanes and typhoons.

Legal Services Corporation — \$15 billion. Legal assistance in areas affected by recent hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tornadoes, and floods.

Title III – Defense

Marine Corps, Operation and Maintenance — \$200 billion. Addresses the effects of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on bases in each of the affected states.

Air Force, Operation and Maintenance — \$400 billion. Addresses the effects of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on bases in each of the affected states.

In addition —

- Protects Defense funds from being used for the construction of a border wall.

Title IV - Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

Army Corps of Engineers, Investigations – \$35 billion. Study potential projects to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes.

Army Corps of Engineers, Construction – \$740 billion. Accelerate construction of flood and storm damage reduction projects to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes. Within this amount, up to \$25 billion is for continuing authorities' projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage.

Within this amount, \$45 million is to initiate authorized Corps ecosystem restoration projects that have incidental flood risk management benefits in certain areas.

Army Corps of Engineers, Damage Repairs to Corps Projects — \$1.993 billion. Repair damages to Corps projects (\$575 million for Mississippi Rivers and Tributaries; \$908 million for Operations and Maintenance; and \$510 million for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies)

Department of Interior, Central Utah Project — \$350,000. Address damages from wildfires.

Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation — \$17 million. Carry out fire remediation activities and for firefighting costs.

Department of Energy — \$15.5 million. Technical assistance related to electric grids in areas impacted by hurricanes and typhoons.

Title V – Homeland Security

Coast Guard, Operations and Support — \$48.977 million. Immediate response costs related to the storms and to return Coast Guard operations to a pre-hurricane status by rebuilding, repairing, or replacing infrastructure, aids to navigation, mission assets, and other property that was either damaged or destroyed during these storms, as well as determining the extent to which environmental remediation will be required at or on Coast Guard units as a result of hurricane damage. Covers related costs such as site assessments, surveys, dredging, design work, and project oversight.

Coast Guard, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements — \$476.755 million. Construction, recapitalization, or rebuilding of facilities, piers, and other infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the storms, and to improve the resiliency of these assets against future storm damage. \$307,000,000 is for resiliency projects.

Coast Guard, Environmental Compliance and Restoration — \$2 million. Site assessments to

In addition –

- Makes the Federal cost share 100% for FEMA Public Assistance for specified disasters.
- Allows FEMA to waive the prior-condition limitation for Public Assistance (PA) awards for specified disasters. This language was included for other disasters in a previous supplemental. Normally, FEMA Public Assistance grant amounts cannot exceed the federal share of what is required to restore public facilities to their pre-disaster condition.
- Provides for the eligibility of rural hospitals damaged in 2015 for assistance from FEMA to allow for the replacement of the damaged facility in a manner that is resilient based on current codes.
- Provides for the eligibility of certain types of water facilities damaged in 2015 disasters for FEMA assistance if they are the primary water source for communities.

Title VI – Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction - \$82.4 million. Repair and restoration of facilities, roads, bridges and assets associated with Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, flooding associated with Hawaii mudslides, and 2018 earthquakes. Within this amount, \$50 million is for coastal resiliency grants.

National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund - \$50 million. Historic preservation grants to fund the repair of historic sites and properties damaged by Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu.

National Park Service, Construction - \$78 million. Repair and replacement of assets in the National Park system that were damaged by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and 2018 wildfires.

U.S. Geological Survey - \$98.5 million. Equipment and facility repair and replacement; debris and hazardous waste removal; and data collection in areas affected by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, 2018 wildfires and volcanic eruptions, and damage from the Alaska earthquake. Within this amount, \$72.3 million is for the repair and replacement of equipment and facilities damaged in 2018 disasters.

Office of Insular Affairs - \$2 million. Financial management technical assistance related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu.

Inspector General - \$1 million. Oversight of the use of supplemental funds by the Department of the Interior.

EPA, Science & Technology Account - \$600,000. Prepare public water systems to handle disasters in the future for training and incident response exercises.

EPA, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program - \$1.5 million. Assess underground storage tanks affected by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and 2018 earthquakes.

EPA, State and Tribal Assistance Grants - \$62.5 million. Assess post-disaster water quality conditions, replace damaged and destroyed monitoring equipment, and for states to inspect and clean up hazardous waste facilities impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and 2018 wildfires and earthquakes. Within this amount, \$56 million is for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for debris disposal and to construct and repair solid waste infrastructure.

EPA, State Revolving Funds - \$849.4 million. Resiliency funding to bring drinking and waste water systems to a state of resiliency against future storms. Funding for states impacted by Hurricanes Florence, Michael, Harvey, Irma, and Maria, as well as Typhoon Yutu, and 2018 wildfires and earthquakes. Within this amount, \$74.6 million is for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

U.S. Forest Service, Repayment for Fire Borrowing - \$720.271 million. Repay non-fire accounts for fiscal year 2018 wildland fire activities.

U.S. Forest Service (non-fire) - \$134 million. Forest Inventory Analysis, State and Private Forestry, the National Forest System, including Hazardous Fuels, and Capital Improvement and Maintenance activities.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences - \$1 million. Worker Training Program to address debris management and mold remediation that result for hurricane and flooding events and provide personal protective equipment and informational materials to affected residents and communities.

Title VII – Labor, HHS, Education

Dislocated Worker National Reserve – \$50 million. Help with clean-up and serve individuals who are temporarily or permanently laid off as a consequence of disasters and self-employed individuals who become unemployed or underemployed, among others.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services – \$30 million. Support behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, helplines, and other related activities for individuals affected by recent natural disasters.

Social Services Block Grant – \$250 million. Support a range of social services activities, including counseling services, case management services, and health services, and for costs of renovating, repairing, and construction of health care facilities, child care centers, and other social services facilities.

Head Start – \$60 million. Rebuild and reopen Head Start centers whose services have been disrupted.

Education Recovery – \$165 million. Meet the educational needs of students in areas affected by disasters by restarting school operations, providing temporary assistance for schools receiving displaced students, providing education services for homeless children and youth and delivering mental health services and supports to students and staff, among other activities.

In addition —

- Provides \$68 million to support health services in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa through their Medicaid programs, including by waiving the local matching requirement for the remainder of fiscal year 2019.
- Requires the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education to provide a detailed spend plan to the Appropriations Committees.
- Allows funds provided for the under-utilized Defraying the Cost of Enrolling Displaced Students program to be shifted to the over-subscribed Emergency Assistance to Institutions of Higher Education program to further assist Puerto Rico. The section also helps kick start school facility repairs in Puerto Rico.

Title VIII—Legislative Branch

Government Accountability Office (GAO) — \$10 million. Oversight of disaster relief spending.

Title IX – Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps — \$115 million. Planning and design for construction projects related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Marine Corps Installations

in North Carolina (New River, Cherry Point and Lejeune). The Marine Corps is planning consolidation efforts of facilities as a result of the damage from the Hurricanes.

Military Construction, Air Force — \$700 million. Planning and design and construction related to the consequences of Hurricane Michael in Florida (Tyndall AFB). Planning and design for relocation of the F-22 mission, beddown of F-35s and construction of facilities as necessary for the rebuilding of the base.

Military Construction, Army National Guard — \$42.4 million. Necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael. The funding is to rebuild an Army Readiness Center and Operations facility.

Veterans Health Administration, Medical Facilities— \$3 million. Repairs damage sustained during Hurricanes Florence and Michael at VA facilities in Georgia and South Carolina.

In addition —

- Protects Military Construction funds from being used for the construction of a border wall.

Title X – Transportation, Housing and Urban Development

Federal Transit Administration, Emergency Relief — \$10.542 million. Provides funding to rebuild transit systems and reimburse unanticipated costs related to natural disasters.

Federal Aviation Administration, Operations — up to \$18 million. Allows FAA to use prior year, unexpended emergency funds to support operational costs associated with air traffic control facilities affected by natural disasters.

Federal Highway Administration, Emergency Relief — \$1.65 billion. Reimburses states and territories for damage from natural disasters to roads and bridges in the National Highway System.

Community Development Block Grants-Disaster Recovery — \$2.21 billion. Helps communities rebuild housing, businesses, and public infrastructure in the most impacted and distressed areas affected by major natural disasters. When combined with \$1.68 billion of CDBG-DR funding in the FAA reauthorization, there will be a total of \$3.89 billion in resources for 2018 and 2019 disasters, of which more than \$1 billion is available for resiliency and mitigation activities.

Title XI – General Provisions

Technical budgetary provisions.

In addition —

- Requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to publish information on the eligible recipients of emergency funding provided in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. Prohibits additional delays in the provision of aid to eligible recipients.