

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT
DIVISION-BY-DIVISION SUMMARY

Division A — Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies division provides \$23.042 billion in discretionary funding, \$32 million above the FY2018 enacted level. In addition, it provides the latest estimates for mandatory programs required by law.

Bill Highlights:

Agricultural Research – \$3.16 billion, an increase of \$404 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$878 million above the President’s budget request, to support agricultural research conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture. This amount includes an additional investment of \$381 million in ARS buildings and facilities to ensure researchers have the facilities needed to maintain a safe, stable, and abundant food supply.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – \$1.014 billion, an increase of \$29 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$272 million above the budget request.

Natural Resources Conservation Service – \$819 million, a decrease of \$55 million below the FY2018 enacted level and an increase of \$150 million above the President’s budget request, for conservation operations to help farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners conserve and protect their land. The bill also includes \$160 million for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program and the Watershed Rehabilitation Program to support needed investments in rural communities, equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$160 million above the President’s budget request.

Farm Service Agency (FSA) – \$1.711 billion for business operations and for FSA’s various farm, conservation, and emergency loan programs that are important to the nation’s farmers and ranchers. This level is \$84 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$220 million above the budget request. It prohibits the closure

of FSA county offices and provides resources for information technology (IT) improvements and personnel across county offices.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) – \$1.049 billion, which is \$7.5 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$17 million above the President’s budget request.

Rural Development – \$3.64 billion for Rural Development, including \$625 million in funding dedicated for infrastructure investments in Rural America. This total is \$1.84 billion above the President’s budget request.

- Water & Electric Infrastructure – \$1.45 billion for rural water and waste program loans, \$200 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$250 million above the President’s budget request; \$475 million for water and waste grants, which is \$425 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$475 million above the President’s budget request. The bill also provides \$6.94 billion for rural electric and telephone infrastructure loans, which is equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$750 million above the President’s budget request.
- Rural Broadband – \$550 million for the rural broadband loan and grant pilot program, which is \$50 million below the FY2018 enacted level but rejects the President’s proposed elimination of the program.
- Rural Housing Loans and Rental Assistance – \$24 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing guaranteed loan program, equal to the FY2018 enacted level and the President’s budget request. It includes \$1 billion for the direct loan program, which provides low-income rural families with home loan assistance. In addition, \$1.331 billion is provided for rental assistance, which enables the renewal of all rental assistance contracts.

Food and Nutrition Programs – The bill provides discretionary funding, as well as mandatory funding required by law, for food and nutrition programs within the USDA. This includes funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the Child Nutrition programs.

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – \$6.075 billion in discretionary funding for WIC, which is \$100 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$325 million above the President’s budget request.
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – \$73.477 billion in mandatory spending, which will fully fund the program in 2019.
- Child Nutrition Programs – \$23.141 billion in mandatory funding, which will fully fund the program in 2019.

International Programs

- Food for Peace — \$1.716 billion, which is equal to the FY2018 enacted level and rejects the President’s proposed elimination of the program.
- McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program — \$210.255 million, an increase of \$2.6 million above the FY2018 enacted level and rejects the President’s proposed elimination of the program.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – \$3.08 billion in discretionary funding for the FDA, an increase of \$269 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$103 million below the President’s budget request. Overall, total FDA funding, including user fee revenues, is \$5.67 billion, which is \$468 million above the FY2018 enacted level.

Outcome of Policy Provisions:

The bill includes a prohibition of funding to inspect facilities for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The bill **does not include** language relating to premium cigars and e-cigarettes.

Division B – Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies division provides \$71.8 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding, \$5.8 billion above the President's budget request and \$389.1 million above the FY2018 enacted level. The discretionary funding in the bill totals \$71.5 billion, \$409.1 million above the FY 2018 enacted level.

Bill Highlights:

U.S. Department of Commerce – \$11.4 billion in overall discretionary funding for the Department of Commerce, an increase of \$276.6 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$1.6 billion above the President's budget request.

- International Trade Administration (ITA) – \$495 million, equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$43.9 million above the President's budget request.
- Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) – \$118.1 million, an increase of \$4.6 million above FY 2018.
- Economic Development Administration (EDA) – \$304 million, an increase of \$2.5 million above the FY2018 enacted level. The total includes \$117.5 million for EDA's Public Works program, which supports brick-and-mortar projects in distressed communities across the nation, and \$23.5 million for the Regional Innovation Program to help create jobs by establishing and expanding region-focused innovative technology business endeavors. The President had proposed completely eliminating EDA.
- Census Bureau – \$3.82 billion, an increase of more than \$1 billion above FY2018 and \$20.9 million above the President's budget request, to enable the Bureau to effectively prepare for a thorough, accurate, and cost-effective 2020 Decennial Census.
- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) — \$3.37 billion, equal to the President's budget request.

- Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program — \$140 million, equal to the FY2018 enacted level. The President had proposed completely eliminating this program.
- NOAA Climate Research — \$159 million, an increase of \$1 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$60.4 million above the President’s budget request.
- National Weather Service — \$1 billion for operating expenses, an increase of \$6.6 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$85.5 million above the President’s budget request. In addition, this bill fully funds efforts to procure future weather satellites, which are essential to accurate weather forecasting.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) – \$30.9 billion overall for the Department of Justice, which is more than \$638 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$2.1 billion above the President’s budget request.

- United States Attorneys – \$ 2.2 billion, an increase of \$75 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$107 million above the President’s budget request.
- United States Marshals Service – \$2.93 billion, an increase of \$25 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$104 million above the President’s budget request.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation – \$9.6 billion, an increase of \$177 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$653 million above the President’s budget request.
- Drug Enforcement Administration – \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$77 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$80 million above the President’s budget request.
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) – \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$23 million above the FY2018 enacted level and the same as the President’s budget request.

- Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement – \$3.02 billion is provided. This includes: \$423.5 million for Byrne JAG; \$303.5 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program; \$178 million to address sexual assault kit and other DNA evidence backlogs; \$87.5 million for Second Chance Act programs; \$347 million for grant programs to address the opioid crisis; \$100 million for the STOP School Violence Act; \$497.5 million for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs; and \$75 million for grants to improve the NICS firearms background check system.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$21.5 billion is provided, an increase of \$763.9 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$1.6 billion above the President’s budget request.

- \$1.93 billion for Earth Science, an increase of \$10 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$146.8 million above the President’s budget request, to enable better scientific information about the Earth and its changing climate. The President had proposed a 7.1 percent cut to Earth Science.
- \$725 million for Aeronautics research, an increase of \$40 million above FY 2018 and \$91.1 million above the President’s budget request, to continue efforts to make passenger air travel safer, more fuel efficient, less noisy, and more environmentally sustainable.
- \$110 million for NASA’s STEM education efforts, an increase of \$10 million above FY 2018, to enable NASA to inspire young people to pursue future careers in science. This amount includes funding increases for the Space Grant program, Minority University Research and Education Project, and Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR). The President had proposed eliminating funding for all of these.

National Science Foundation (NSF) — \$8.1 billion, an increase of \$307.6 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$603 million above the President’s budget request.

- NSF Research and Related Activities —\$6.5 billion, an increase of \$186 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$369 million above the President’s budget request.

- NSF Scientific Infrastructure — \$296 million, an increase of \$113 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$201 million above the President’s budget request.

Legal Services Corporation — \$415 million, \$5 million above the FY2018 enacted level. The President had proposed completely eliminating this program, which helps provide legal assistance to underserved communities.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission — \$379.5 million, the same as the FY2018 enacted level and \$15.7 million above the President’s budget request.

International Trade Commission (ITC) — \$95 million, \$1.3 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$7.4 million above the President’s budget request, to enable ITC to investigate unfair trade practices that harm American companies.

Crime Victims Fund — \$3.35 billion for victims and for victim services, including a Tribal set-aside of nearly \$168 million for programs to assist Native American victims of crime.

Outcome of Policy Provisions:

The bill:

- Continues the following as annual riders rather than making them permanent law as proposed in the House bill:
 - Preventing the federal government from prohibiting imports of curios and relics firearms;
 - Preventing the federal government from issuing regulations relating to the export of certain firearms parts and accessories to Canada;
 - Preventing the federal government from issuing regulations characterizing certain shotguns as “non-sporting” due to military-style features; and
 - Prohibiting federal agents from facilitating the transfer of an operable firearm to any individual associated with a drug cartel (“Fast and Furious” provision).

- Continues the following policy riders related to firearms on a one-year basis:
 - Prohibiting transferring functions of ATF to other agencies; and
 - Prohibiting funding to implement the Arms Trade Treaty, absent ratification by the Senate.

The bill **does not include**:

- House rider preventing the Department of Justice from requiring Federal firearms licensees to report on the sales of multiple long guns to the same person.
- House rider meddling in foreign policy by prohibiting funding related to trademarks connected to a business or assets that were confiscated in Cuba.
- House rider prohibiting the Department of Justice from concluding a settlement that includes payment to a third party – which would have potentially impacted a number of cases including those involving mortgage fraud and environmental pollution.

Division C – Financial Services and General Government

The Financial Services and General Government division provides \$23.81 billion in discretionary funding, \$387 million more than the FY 2018 enacted level and \$303 million above the President’s budget request.

Bill Highlights:

Department of the Treasury — \$12.6 billion overall for the Treasury Department.

- Departmental Offices — \$214.6 million, an increase of \$12.8 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and the President’s budget request. This boost in resources will enable Treasury to cover implementation costs associated with the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) — \$11.3 billion, which is an increase of \$75 million above the FY 2018 enacted level for base operations and \$127 million more than the President’s budget request (not including program integrity). The bill includes \$77 million designated for implementation of FY 2017 tax legislation. In addition, the bill provides increases above FY 2018 enacted levels for Operations Support (+\$90 million) and Business Systems Modernization (+\$40 million).
- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI) — \$250 million, which is equal to the FY 2018 enacted level and a rejection of the \$236 million cut proposed in the President’s budget request. Within this amount, funding for the Bank Enterprise Award program is maintained at the FY 2018 enacted level of \$25 million and Healthy Food Financing is continued at \$22 million. Additionally, funding in this bill continues to support Native American initiatives and individuals with disabilities.
- Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) — \$159 million, an increase of \$17.2 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.

Executive Office of the President (EXOP) — \$739 million, an increase of \$13.3 million above the FY 2018 enacted level.

- Within this amount, funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy is \$417 million, which is \$1.2 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$387 million above the President's budget request. The bill maintains funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program at the FY 2018 enacted level (\$280 million) and expands the Drug-Free Communities program (\$100 million, \$1 million above the FY 2018 enacted level).

The Judiciary — \$7.25 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$142 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$28.7 million more than the requested amount.

- Federal Defender Services — \$1.15 billion, an increase of \$71.7 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$9 million more than the requested amount.

District of Columbia (DC) — \$726 million for special payments to DC, an increase of \$4.2 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$67.2 million above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the bill rejects the President's proposal to eliminate the Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) Program. Instead, the bill maintains DC TAG funding at \$40 million, equal to the FY 2018 enacted.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) — \$268 million, an increase of \$19 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$18 million more than the President's budget request.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) — \$127 million, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$3.6 million above the President's budget request.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) — \$339 million, an increase of \$17 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$5.9 million above the President's budget request.

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) — \$309.7 million, an increase of \$3.4 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.

General Services Administration (GSA) — Authority to spend \$9.85 billion from the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF). This is a \$773 million increase above the FY 2018 enacted level and is \$284 million below the President’s budget request.

- Within the total for FBF, \$1.5 billion is designated for full funding of high priority construction projects including the Department of Transportation Lease Purchase Option (\$767.9 million) and the Homeland Security Headquarters consolidation at St. Elizabeth’s (\$229 million). The bill also provides full funding for two Land Ports of Entry: the Calexico West Land Port of Entry (\$276 million) and the San Luis Land Port of Entry (\$248 million). The Land Ports of Entry investments are designed to meet the latest security requirements, improve border security, and increase capacity for vehicular traffic.
- The FBF funding level also supports a total of \$663 million for Repairs and Alterations, including \$356 million for Basic Repairs, an increase of \$44 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$17 million below the President’s budget request.
- The bill includes \$25 million for the Technology Modernization Fund, authorized by the Modernizing Government Technology Act of 2017.

Office of Government Ethics (OGE) – \$17 million, a modest increase over both the President’s budget request and the FY 2018 enacted level.

Securities and Exchanges Commission (SEC) — \$1.67 billion, an increase of \$22.9 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$16.6 million above the President’s budget request. The bill also includes \$37 million to cover relocation costs for the New York Regional Office.

Small Business Administration (SBA) — \$715 million, which is \$14.5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$36.4 million above the President’s budget request. The cap on SBA’s 7a loan program increases to \$30 billion, which is \$1 billion more than the current level.

- This amount includes \$247.7 million for Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP), which is \$55 million more than the President's budget request.
- Many EDP grants are above the FY 2018 enacted level, such as Small Business Development Centers, Women's Business Centers, SCORE, and Veterans Outreach.

United States Postal Service Inspector General — \$250 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$15.4 million above the President's budget request.

Outcome of Policy Issues:

The bill overrides President Trump's pay freeze for federal employees and provides a 1.9 percent pay raise for calendar year 2019.

The bill preserves 6-day post office delivery.

The bill **does not include** the following policy riders:

- Provisions from the Republican bill that would have rolled back consumer financial protections.
- Provisions from the Republican bill that would have limited access to women's health care.
- Provisions from the Republican bill that would have further prohibited the District of Columbia from using its own funds to adopt and implement local laws.
- New language from the Republican bill that would have weakened campaign finance laws.

Division D – Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies division provides \$35.6 billion in discretionary funding, \$7.3 billion above the President’s budget request and \$300 million above the FY2018 enacted level.

Bill Highlights:

Department of the Interior (DOI) — \$13 billion overall for the Interior Department, including full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program.

- Bureau of Land Management — \$1.31 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$14 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$323 million above the President’s budget request.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service — \$1.58 billion, which is \$17 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$352 million above the President’s budget request.
- National Park Service — \$3.22 billion, an increase of \$20 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$521 million above the President’s budget request.
- U.S. Geological Survey — \$1.16 billion, which is \$12 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$301 million above the President’s budget request.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education — \$3.08 billion, an increase of \$17 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$667 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, Contract Support Costs are fully funded.

Land and Water Conservation Fund — \$435 million, which is \$10 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$435 million above the President’s budget request.

Environmental Protection Agency — \$8.8 billion (Title II: \$8.1 billion and Title IV: \$791 million), which is \$17 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$2.66 billion above the President’s budget request.

- Clean Water State Revolving Fund — \$1.7 billion (Title II: \$1.4 billion, Title IV: \$300 million), which is equal to the 2018 enacted level and \$300 million above the President’s budget request.
- Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund — \$1.2 billion, which is equal to the 2018 enacted level and \$300 million above the President’s budget request.
- Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Grants — \$68 million (Title II: \$10 million, Title IV: \$58 million), which is \$5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level and \$48 million above the President’s budget request.

U.S. Forest Service (FS), non-fire — \$3.08 billion, an increase of \$28 million above than the 2018 enacted level and \$864 million above the President’s budget request.

Wildland Fire Management — \$3.95 billion (\$941 million DOI; \$3.0 billion FS) to fight wildland fire. This amount provides fire suppression funding at the 10-year average and an additional \$500 million.

Indian Health Service — \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$266 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$380 million above the President’s budget request. The bill fully funds Contract Support Costs.

Smithsonian Institution — \$1.04 billion, equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$86 million above the President’s budget request.

National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities (NEA/NEH) — \$155 million for both NEA and NEH. This is a \$2 million increase above the FY2018 enacted levels for each endowment and rejects the President’s budget proposal to eliminate the Agencies.

Outcome of Policy Provisions:

The bill includes the following new policy provisions:

- Sec. 115, a provision retitling the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as the Indiana Dunes National Park;
- Sec. 118, a provision designating the Peter B. Webster III memorial area;
- Sec. 119, a provision requiring the Department of the Interior to make funds appropriated in the Act available for obligation and expenditure within 60 days.

The bill includes the following policy riders that were previously enacted:

- Requiring EPA to treat air emissions from forest biomass as carbon neutral.
- Prohibiting EPA from requiring Clean Water Act permits for certain agricultural practices.
- Prohibiting funding for the Fish and Wildlife Service to write or issue a proposed rule to list the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act (does not include Bi-State population).
- Prohibiting funding to regulate lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act or any other law.

The bill **does not include** the following policy riders:

- Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to reissue final rules to delist wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes region that were overturned by a federal court and exempts those reissued rules from judicial review.
- Prohibiting funds to treat any gray wolves, (including the Mexican wolf) range-wide in the lower 48 contiguous States and D.C. as endangered or threatened species.
- Prohibiting listing of Trestles Historic District, San Diego County, California, on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Repealing the existing Waters of the United States Rule.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to issue any regulation under the Solid Waste Disposal Act that applies to an animal feeding operation.

- Prohibiting funds to limit access to Federal land for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting.
- Requiring the Secretary of Interior to make vacant grazing allotments and waiving section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act.
- Exempting the California WaterFix project from judicial review under state or federal law, including claims arising under the ESA, NEPA, Clean Water Act, California Endangered Species Act, and California Environmental Quality Act.
- Exempting water projects operated by the California Department of Water Resources, and all projects authorized under section 2 of the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act from judicial review.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to set aside forest land for marbled murrelet.
- Prohibiting funds to transplant or introduce grizzly bears into the North Cascades Ecosystem.
- Prohibiting the use of funds for water rights related to permit acquisition.

Division E – State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

The State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs division provides \$54.2 billion in discretionary funding, including \$8 billion in OCO funding. This is \$11.9 billion above the President’s request, and \$200 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Bill Highlights:

U.S. Department of State (DOS) – \$5.1 billion for State Department Operations, which is \$114 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$662 million above the President’s budget request, and \$6.1 billion for Embassy and Diplomatic Security, which is the same as the FY2018 enacted level and \$716 million above the President’s budget request.

Security Assistance – \$9.15 billion, which is \$128 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$1.85 billion above the President’s budget request.

Education and Cultural Exchanges – \$701 million, which is \$55 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$542 million above the President’s budget request.

Contributions to International Organizations – \$1.36 billion for assessed contributions to international organizations, which is \$107 million less than the FY2018 enacted level and \$265 million above the President’s budget request.

Contributions to International Peacekeeping – \$1.55 billion, which is \$169 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$355 million above the President’s budget request.

President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) - \$5.7 billion, which is \$50 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$945 million above the President’s budget request. This includes \$1.35 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) – \$1.37 billion in total funding for the operating expenses of USAID, which is \$25 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$258 million above the President’s budget request.

- Global Health Programs — \$3.1 billion, which is \$97 million above the 2018 enacted level and \$1.2 billion above the President’s budget request. Includes \$575 million for family planning programs, \$302 million to fight tuberculosis, \$145 million for nutrition programs, \$755 million to combat malaria, and \$290 million for GAVI.
- Development Assistance — \$3 billion for Development Assistance, which is the same as the FY2018 enacted level.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) – \$3.7 billion in total funding for Economic Support Funds, which is \$251 million less than the FY2018 enacted level.

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Assistance – \$7.8 billion, which is \$173 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$1.46 billion above the President’s budget request.

- International Disaster Assistance (IDA) — \$4.4 billion, which is \$100 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$828 million above the President’s budget request.
- Refugee Assistance — \$3.4 billion, which is \$73 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$632 million above the President’s budget request.

Multilateral Assistance - \$1.86 billion to meet U.S. commitments to multilateral organizations and international financial institutions, which is equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$440 million above the President’s budget request.

Peace Corps – \$410 million, \$500,000 above the FY2018 enacted level and \$14 million above the President’s budget request.

Millennium Challenge Corporation – \$905 million, which is equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$105 million above the President’s budget request.

Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) – \$808 million, which is \$210,000 above the FY2018 enacted level and \$144 million above the President’s budget request.

Does not eliminate The Asia Foundation, the U.S. African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency as proposed in the President's budget request.

Support for U.S. allies and partners, including: *(amounts are included in account totals above)*

- \$3.3 billion for Israel, fully meeting U.S. commitments under the new Memorandum of Understanding.
- \$1.5 billion for Jordan.
- \$445.7 million for Ukraine.
- \$275 million for the Countering Russian Influence Fund (CRIF), \$25 million over the FY2018 enacted level.

Outcome of Policy Provisions:

- Does not include the expanded Global Gag Rule, which prohibits organizations that provide abortion services or refer/counsel patients on the topic from receiving federal funding. Also does not include the prohibition on funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- Does not include a prohibition on funds for the Green Climate Fund.
- Caps international peacekeeping funds at a percentage agreed to in 1994.
- Prohibits International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds to Saudi Arabia.
- Overrides OPIC, Ex-Im Bank, and World Bank prohibitions on financing coal-fired and other power generation plants.
- Prohibits funds to implement the UN Arms Trade Treaty.
- Allows an additional 4,000 Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs) for Afghans who assisted in combat operations.

Division F – Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

It provides \$71.1 billion in discretionary funding, \$23.1 billion above the President's budget request and \$1 billion above the FY2018 enacted level. The total includes more than \$17 billion in funding for new infrastructure projects in addition to \$59 billion for infrastructure from dedicated fuel and aviation taxes.

Bill Highlights:

Department of Transportation (DOT)—\$86.5 billion overall for DOT, including \$9 billion for new transportation infrastructure.

- National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER or BUILD)—\$900 million, a decrease of \$600 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$900 million above the President's budget request. The funding will be allocated 50 percent to urban areas and 50 percent to rural areas.
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)—\$17.5 billion, which is \$549 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$1.3 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Airport Improvement Program grants receive an additional \$500 million to accelerate infrastructure investments at airports.
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)—\$49.3 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion above the FY2018 enacted level and \$3.5 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Highway Infrastructure Programs are funded at \$3.3 billion for highway and bridge rehabilitation and construction as well as safety improvements at railroad grade crossings.
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)—\$667 million, which is \$178 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$1 million above the President's budget request.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)—\$966 million, an increase of \$19 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$52 million

above the President's budget request.

- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)—\$2.9 billion, which is \$218 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$1.9 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Amtrak is funded at \$1.9 billion, equal to FY2018 enacted level, and \$670 million is provided for rail infrastructure improvements. The Magnetic Levitation Program is funded at \$10 million.
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA)—\$13.4 billion, a reduction of \$67 million below the FY2018 enacted level and \$2.3 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Capital Investment Grants are funded at \$2.6 billion, sufficient to fund all signed Full Funding Grant Agreements and continue work on projects in the development pipeline. Transit Infrastructure Grants are funded at \$700 million to improve and modernize transit infrastructure.
- Maritime Administration (MARAD)—\$1.1 billion, which is \$136 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$419 million above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the Maritime Security Program is funded at \$300 million, funding is provided for the construction of a new schoolship, and \$293 million is provided for port infrastructure development.
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)—\$275 million, which is \$3 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$21 million above the President's budget request.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) — \$44.2 billion for HUD, including \$8 billion for new housing and public infrastructure.

- Public and Indian Housing (PIH) — \$31 billion, an increase of \$716.6 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$6.4 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance is funded at \$20.3 billion, adequate to renew all existing vouchers. The Public Housing Capital Fund is funded at \$2.8 billion and the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative is funded at \$150 million-both programs will

revitalize our nation's public housing stock. A mobility voucher demonstration program is funded at \$25 million.

- Community Planning and Development (CPD) — \$7.7 billion, an increase of \$29 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$5 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, Homeless Assistance Grants are funded at \$2.6 billion, Community Development Block Grants are funded at \$3.4 billion, the HOME program is funded at \$1.3 billion, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS is funded at \$393 million.
- Housing Programs — \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$173 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$726 million above the President's budget request. Within this amount, \$61 million is for the renovation and construction of housing units for the elderly and \$30 million is for new housing units for persons with disabilities. Project-Based Rental Assistance is fully-funded at \$11.7 billion.
- Policy Development and Research (PD&R) — \$96 million, an increase of \$7 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$11 million above the President's budget request.
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity — \$65.3 million, equal to the FY2018 enacted level and \$3 million above the President's budget request.
- Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes — \$279 million, an increase of \$49 million above the FY2018 enacted level and \$134 million above the President's budget request.

Outcome of Policy Provisions

- The bill directs PHMSA to complete a rulemaking to expand comprehensive oil spill response plan requirements to rail carriers to better protect the safety of our communities and the environment.
- Section 131 would exempt transporters of livestock from complying with regulations requiring the use of electronic logging devices.

- Section 232 prohibits HUD from directing a grantee to undertake a zoning law change as part of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule.
- Section 421 modifies title 23 to amend federal truck weight exemptions in the State of Kentucky.
- Section 422 modifies title 23 to amend federal truck weight exemptions for commercial motor vehicles powered either by natural gas or electric battery.
- Section 423 exempts truck length restrictions for the transportation of sugar beets on specific routes in the State of Oregon.

The bill **does not include** provisions on:

- High speed rail in California,
- Trade policy related to transit manufacturers,
- Meal and rest breaks for interstate truckers, or
- Penalty wages for mariners.

Division G – Other Matters

Title I – Technical corrections

- Sec. 101 — Senate Legislative Branch technical change
- Sec. 102 — House Legislative Branch transfer language
- Sec. 103 — Military Construction technical fix
- Sec. 104 — Traditional furlough language (back pay for federal workers)
- Sec. 105 — State reimbursement for shutdown expenses
- Sec. 106 — Career and Technical Education institutional eligibility fix

Title II – Extension of Authorities

- Sec. 201 — NFIP extension until September 30, 2019
- Sec. 202 — PRIA extension until March 1, 2019
- Sec. 203 — TANF Program Extensions through 2020
- Sec. 204 — Measuring and Understanding Outcomes (TANF)
- Sec. 205 — Technical Corrections to Data Exchange Standards to improve
Program Coordination (TANF)
- Sec. 206 — UI Technical Corrections

Title III – Medicaid Extenders

- Secs. 301 to 304 — Medicaid extenders
- Sec. 305 — The budgetary effects of Medicaid extenders (and everything else in Division G) shall not be entered on the scorecard. Also includes specific Senate Paygo language

Title IV – Paygo Language

- Sec. 401 — Sets the PAYGO scorecard to zero