



FY 2019 Appropriations Update: Analysis of FY 2019 Minibus Package for CJS, AG, DHS, and Interior Appropriations

Lewis-Burke Associates LLC – February 26, 2019

On February 14, after months of negotiations and the longest government shutdown in history, Congress passed a compromise \$333 billion, seven-bill fiscal year (FY) 2019 appropriations “minibus” package. This is the third and final minibus passed by Congress for FY 2019, just one day shy of the expiration of a stop-gap measure that averted another government shutdown for major research agencies such as the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). President Trump signed the bill into law on February 15.

The final FY 2019 minibus package accounts for 25 percent of discretionary spending and reflects the House-Senate agreement struck last December on FY 2019 funding prior to the shutdown, save for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) border wall funding. The final funding package passed with largely bipartisan support with the House voting 300 to 138 in favor and passing the Senate by 83-16.

The conclusion of FY 2019 appropriations will now pave the way for the FY 2020 process. However, congressional consideration of the FY 2020 appropriations has already been delayed by the prolonged negotiations over FY 2019 funding and the Administration postponing the release of the President’s annual budget request to Congress until mid-March. Although this is a political document expressing the Administration’s “wish list” and will generally be disregarded by both sides of the aisle, the delay has impacted the Appropriations Committees’ ability to schedule budget hearings with federal agency officials and evaluate the Administration’s priorities. Further complicating the FY 2020 process is that under the current law, Congress only suspended the automatic sequestration cuts and raised discretionary spending levels only for FY 2018 and FY 2019. Congress will need to reach another two-year budget agreement that raises discretionary spending caps to avoid a \$126 billion fiscal cliff for FY 2020.

In the meantime, federal research agencies impacted by the partial government shutdown that are wrestling with prolonged effects and delays, will now have an abbreviated timeline to obligate FY 2019 funding before the end of the fiscal year in September.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

NASA received \$21.5 billion in the FY 2019 minibus, which is \$763 million or 3.7 percent above FY 2018.

The conference package supported NASA missions across the Science Mission Directorate (SMD). The minibus provides funding for all major Earth science missions including NISAR, PACE, CLARREO

Pathfinder, OCO-3, and DSCOVR and continued funding for other major astrophysics and planetary missions proposed for termination by the Administration such as Europa Lander and WFIRST.

Funding to continue keystone and new initiatives is also provided. This includes support for the Mars Exploration Program's 2020 rover helicopter demonstration, an all-time high topline for the Heliophysics Division, and \$10 million for the House-driven "technosignatures" activities. The minibus re-iterates bicameral support for the Administration's Lunar Discovery and Exploration program and provides \$218 million, as requested, for those activities in SMD. This program supports the Administration's broader agenda to leverage commercial capabilities in support of a pivot to human exploration of the lunar environment. SMD will use this funding to provide scientific support for this campaign.

The minibus rejects the Administration's proposed elimination of the Space Technology Mission Directorate (STMD) and instead provided a \$167 million of 14.2 percent increase above FY 2018. The FY 2019 package provided \$180 million for RESTORE-L, \$20 million for STMD's Flight Opportunities program, and additional funding and emphasis is directed to additive manufacturing, solar electric propulsion, nanomaterials, advanced communications, and nuclear thermal propulsion.

Within NASA's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate, Congress provided \$35 million for hypersonics research in line with the House proposal. Specifically, this funding would "support extramural fundamental research to solve remaining challenges such as propulsion, advanced materials, thermal management, and entry, descent, and landing." Congress envisions NASA leveraging university expertise to address these challenges.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

NSF is funded at \$8.075 billion in the minibus, an increase of \$308 million or 4.0 percent over the FY 2018 enacted level. This amount is equal to the Senate proposed amount, \$106 million below the House proposal, and \$600 million over the President's request.

The Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account, which funds all of NSF's research directorates, is funded at \$6.52 billion, an increase of 2.9 percent or \$186 million over the FY 2018 level. The conference report adopts the Senate's proposal to fund Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization within the Major Research Equipment Facilities and Construction (MREFC) account rather than R&RA (as the Administration requested), which in practice frees up an additional \$104 million in the R&RA account for other programs. The report reiterates both House and Senate report language related to support for existing NSF research infrastructure. Additionally, \$175.69 million is provided for the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR), which is \$1 million less than the House proposed level, \$5 million above the Senate proposed level, and \$16 million above the President's request. The minibus directs NSF to spend at least the FY 2018 level for I-Corps.

The minibus provides \$295.7 million for the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account (MREFC), \$113 million above the FY 2018 level, above both the House and Senate proposed levels, and \$201 million over the President's request. As mentioned above, this amount includes \$103.7 million for AIMS as well as \$127 million for continued construction of three Regional Class Research Vessels, \$98 million above the President's request; \$16 million for the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope as requested; and \$49 million for the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope as requested. A total of \$1 million is also provided for enhanced oversight of MREFC projects.

The minibus provided \$910 million for the Education and Human Resources (EHR) account, \$8 million above the FY 2018 level. The explanatory statement increases funding for Hispanic Serving Institutions to \$40 million, \$10 million above the FY 2018 level and \$35 million more than requested. The minibus also maintains funding for other broadening participation undergraduate programs, provides the requested level of \$66 million for Advanced Technological Education, and provides \$64.5 million for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program as proposed by the House.

In addition to items specified in the explanatory statement, House and Senate committee report language that is not addressed carries forward, including items related to plant genome research, Windows on the Universe, cybersecurity research, ocean exploration, marine seismic research, USArray monitoring stations, neuroscience, computer science education, math institutes, sustainable chemistry, astronomy, and supercomputing planning.

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The bill provides \$23.04 billion in topline discretionary funding for USDA, a \$32 million increase from the FY 2018 enacted level.

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) received \$1.47 billion, a 4.5 percent increase from FY 2018. This includes \$415 million, a \$15 million increase, for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). With respect to the relocation of NIFA and the Economic Research Service (ERS) outside of DC, the conference explanatory statement expresses concerns and directs USDA to submit costs and an analysis of the research benefits of relocation in the FY 2020 budget request. The proposed transfer of ERS to the Office of the Chief Economist is “delayed indefinitely” citing the “insufficient information and justification relating to the reorganization and relocation.”

Regarding the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the bill rejects the President’s request for termination, redirection or closure of research programs or facilities. The minibus provided \$1.684 billion to the ARS, a \$341.1 million or 25.4 percent increase. Funding increases are directed to several research topics, including human nutrition. Additionally, the conference explanatory statement directs a \$2 million increase to expand research on resilient dryland farming. The bill also provides \$10.6 million for transfer costs associated with relocating the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) from Plum Island to its new home in Manhattan, Kansas, as well as \$42 million for stand-up activities. This funding supports the transition of responsibility for NBAF from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to USDA.

Department of Commerce (DOC)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) received \$985 million in the final FY 2019 spending package. This is 17.8 percent below what they received in FY 2018. The decrease in funding is a result of a cut to NIST’s research facility construction account which provides funds for intermural labs.

The spending bill maintains support for multiple NIST priorities including cybersecurity and privacy, advanced manufacturing, and quantum information sciences. The bill maintains \$140 million of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership and \$15 million for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA received a topline cut of 8.2 percent compared to the FY 2018 level, but the bulk of this \$484.7 million decrease is from the Procurement account. The Operations, Research, and Facilities account received a \$60.6 million increase compared to the FY 2018 level.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) is funded at \$525 million, a \$17.5 million increase above the FY 2018 enacted level. The FY 2019 minibus provides flat funding of \$60 million for OAR's Competitive Climate Research program, although the House bill had proposed the program for elimination. Ocean Exploration and Research (OER) received \$42 million, an increase of \$5.5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level, but \$6 million less than the House mark.

The National Ocean Service (NOS) Coastal Science and Assessment Competitive External Research account received a \$5 million increase directed to research on harmful algal blooms in marine and freshwater. The conference explanatory statement directs NOAA to address the backlog in hydrographic surveys, as well as charting of the Arctic, and prioritize "waters impacted by disasters." The FY 2019 minibus provides \$1.5 million directed to the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) regional ocean partnerships to "enhance their capacity for sharing and integration" of data. The bill provides \$5.5 million directed to the National Oceanographic Research Partnership Program, an interagency research collaborative.

The conference explanatory statement explicitly rejects report language from both the House and Senate bills that would direct NOAA Fisheries to collaborate with other agencies and local communities on studying the impacts of offshore wind energy development on marine mammals and fish.

The FY 2019 minibus provides the National Mesonet Program \$19 million and adopted Senate report language that prioritized the program and directed the continuation and expansion through a competitive weather data procurement.

The Space Weather Follow-on received a total of \$27 million, a significant increase compared to the FY 2018 enacted level of \$8.5 million. The conference explanatory statement directs continued development and construction of two compact coronagraphs. The bill maintains separate funding for the PAC account Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and Polar Weather Follow-on (PFO), rejecting the budget request proposal to combine the accounts.

Economic Development Administration (EDA)

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) received \$304 million in the final FY 2019 minibus, which is \$2.5 million above the FY 2018 enacted level. This allocation represents predominantly flat funding and runs counter to the President's FY 2019 budget request, which once again proposed eliminating the agency outright. The final FY 2019 funding package provides \$2.5 million more than the

House bill, but \$1.5 million below the Senate mark. The bill also provides continued support for assistance to drive economic revitalization in coal communities.

The bill enhances funding for the Regional Innovation Program (RIP) by \$2.5 million over the FY 2018 enacted level. RIP is a popular initiative that has provided support for universities and research institutes to develop and scale-up commercialization centers through i6 Challenge grants and to cultivate funding campaigns for promising startups through Cluster Grants for Seed Capital Funds. This increase in funding for RIP follows a \$4 million increase in last year's omnibus and is indicative of continued congressional support for the program over the years. The Senate Appropriations Committee's report further directed EDA to prioritize RIP funding for high-tech business incubators at universities, including collaborations between universities and federal labs. The Senate also emphasized the importance of geographic diversity and investing in rural areas. The House Appropriations Committee's report encouraged EDA to leverage RIP funding to promote the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on advanced wood products.

The FY 2019 minibus provides \$37 million for the Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) program. EAA awards provide support for the planning and implementation of regional economic development strategies. The bill also provides flat funding of \$117.5 million for the Public Works program, which provides funding for the construction of new infrastructure aimed at helping communities compete in the 21st Century global economy. This represents an increase of \$17.5 million above the FY 2017 enacted level. Both EAA and Public Works commonly support university-driven projects that demonstrate the capacity to stimulate regional economic development and competitiveness.

Additionally, the House and Senate reports directed EDA to report to Congress on its work to develop best practices for assisting communities affected by nuclear plant closures.

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) received \$49.4 billion in the FY 2019 minibus, which is \$1.7 billion above the FY 2018 enacted level. This funding increase is due in part to the continuation of enhanced border security and immigration enforcement investments supported by Republicans, as well as disaster relief. While significant, the bill's investments in border fencing and enforcement would be well below the amounts requested by the President in his annual budget request. Still, a sizable amount of funding was also set aside for agencies like Customs and Border Protection, including \$100 million for border security technology. To offset these investments, Congress cut funding for the research and development (R&D) of security technologies and methods within other agency functions.

Most notably, the minibus provides \$820 million for Science and Technology (S&T), which is \$21 million less than FY 2018 enacted and \$237 million more than the FY 2019 request. The package also sustains \$40.5 million in funding for the Office of University Programs (OUP) to maintain 10 DHS Centers of Excellence (COEs). The agreement adopts House language, directing DHS to report within 90 days on the process for determining how funding is allocated to each COE and their metrics to track center performance, as well as S&T's plans to ensure emeritus Centers "remain as critical assets serving the national interest."

The FY 2019 minibus directs DHS to prioritize investments for research on widescale issues like cybersecurity and infrastructure protection. Of note, the minibus provides \$3 million for the

establishment of a cyber testbed described in the House appropriations bill. According to the House report, the testbed will “evaluate technologies, analytic tools, and propose cyber solutions to mitigate cyber threats across the utility sector and develop a platform for sharing information related to testbed activities, with a goal of developing cost-efficient and operationally effective sensor technologies to support small utility companies.”¹ Moreover, the bill provides specific funding amounts for R&D related to the following topics:

- \$31.7 million for Cargo and Port-of-Entry Security
- \$12.9 million for Air Based Technologies
- \$16.7 million for Port and Coastal Surveillance
- \$8.5 million for Opioids/Fentanyl
- \$12.3 million for Detection Canine
- \$7 million for Soft Target and Crowded Places
- \$18.7 million for Explosives Threat Assessment
- \$13 million for Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)
- \$4 million for Enabling UAS
- \$7.3 million for Software Assurance
- \$6.2 million for Cyber Physical Systems
- \$16 million for First Responder Technologies

Finally, the minibus formally recognizes S&T as the central component for DHS R&D and rejects a proposal in the President’s FY 2019 budget request to move cybersecurity research from S&T to the new Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the component responsible for cyber operations at DHS.

Department of Interior (DOI)

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

The FY 2019 minibus bill provides \$1.161 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), which is \$12.1 million or 1.1 percent above FY 2018 enacted level. The topline USGS funding level in the minibus is almost \$7 million lower than the House FY 2019 appropriations bill, but \$12 million above the Senate version. Congress rejected President Trump’s proposed budget that would have drastically cut the agency by 25 percent compared to the FY 2018 enacted level. The minibus provides increases to all mission areas except for Natural Hazards and Ecosystems, which were reduced by 7.9 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

The minibus funds the Natural Hazards account at \$166 million, a \$34 million or 7.9 percent decrease compared to FY 2018 due to cuts to the Volcano Hazards program. Specifically, the bill provides \$16.1 million for continued development of the ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning System, an increase of \$3.2 million over the last fiscal year. Additionally, \$5 million is provided for capital costs for the warning system’s buildout. The Advanced National Seismic System received \$5 million for infrastructure and \$1.2 million for staffing needs. The minibus provides \$2 million for the Earthscope USArray. The

¹ <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP00/20180725/108623/HMKP-115-AP00-20180725-SD004.pdf>.

minibus also includes funding for the Central and Eastern U.S. Seismic Network and other regional seismic networks.

The minibus provides \$158 million for Land Resources, a 3.7 percent increase from FY 2018. Prior to FY 2018, this account was titled Climate and Land Use Change. Continuing support from both the House and Senate bills, the minibus protects existing funding for the eight Climate Adaptation Science Centers that were proposed for a 48 percent cut in the FY 2019 budget request. The bill additionally provides full funding of \$32 million for the Landsat-9 satellite.

The bill ignores the Administration's continued proposed elimination of the Water Resources Research Institutes and funds this program at the FY 2018 enacted level of \$6.5 million.

Within the Ecosystems mission area, the Cooperative Research Units received funding of \$18.4 million including an increase of \$1 million to address vacancies. As included in the Senate report, a portion of this funding is encouraged to support moose population research. \$500,000 is included for "research transferred from curation activities," which refers to the Biological Survey Unit.

Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health received the largest increase of 7.8 percent for a total of \$112 million. The new Three-Dimensional mapping and Economic Empowerment Program (3DEEP) for assessment of domestic critical mineral resources received \$9.6 million.

In Core Science Systems, the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program is flat funded relative to FY 2018 at \$24 million. The 3D Elevation Program received an increase of \$1.5 million.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

The US Department of Justice (DOJ) received a \$30.9 billion for FY 2019, an increase of nearly \$638 million above the FY 2018 enacted level. While DOJ is funded at a 2.1 percent increase over the current enacted levels, funding for key research accounts is decreased. For instance, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), DOJ's primary external research program that leverages university partnerships with the goal of strengthening science and enhancing justice, is cut by 11.9 percent. Funding from these offices is expected to be redistributed to initiatives that provide more direct support for local governments and law enforcement agencies, such as *Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA)* programs to combat the opioid epidemic and *Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act* programs to support safety upgrades for K-12 schools. Both CARA and STOP accounts saw major funding increases in FY 2019.

The minibus bill identifies very few specific research priorities, with limited set-asides listed for research to combat domestic radicalization and develop best practices for school safety. Also, the final FY 2019 conference package included the \$3 million from the Senate FY 2019 appropriations bill to support the development of a National Center for Restorative Justice. According to the Senate bill report, the Center would establish a degree program or a summer institute aimed at developing the next generation of justice leaders through enhancing individuals' understanding of the justice system and restorative approaches. The Center is also directed to support research focused on how to best provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to substance abuse treatment and higher education. Both the House and Senate FY 2019 bill reports listed several topics for research

projects across the agency, which could appear in FY 2019 solicitations, including studies on campus-based sexual assault and cybercrime prevention with a heightened emphasis on juvenile victims.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The minibus provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with \$8.06 billion, flat relative to both FY 2018 and the Senate bill and \$100 million (1.3 percent) above the House bill. The FY 2019 minibus is also \$1.87 billion (30.5 percent) above the budget request. Consistent with the FY 2018 omnibus, the explanatory report includes language that bars the Administration from implementing any of the large-scale restructuring activities it proposed in its budget request. Specifically, the FY 2019 final package prohibits both the reshaping of the agency's workforce and the closure of regional offices such as the National Center for Environmental Research (NCER), which administers much of EPA's external research funding.

The EPA Science and Technology account (S&T) received \$706.5 million, the same as the FY 2018 enacted level, but \$257.5 million, or 57.4 percent, above the request. This amount includes a \$15.5 million transfer from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account to support ongoing relevant research. Given the flat funding, there will not be major reapportionment of money between various S&T programs in FY 2019.

Consistent with the FY 2018 omnibus, the FY 2019 minibus explicitly includes funding for the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, though the amount is unspecified. STAR is EPA's primary mechanism for funding external research, but the program has received declining budgets since 2002. The Administration has proposed eliminating STAR in the FY 2018 and FY 2019 budget requests.

The minibus provides \$5 million to support water quality and availability research by nonprofit organizations through National Priorities grants, \$900,000 more than in FY 2018. These grants are independent of STAR, and preference is generally given to research proposals that include a national scope and a 25 percent match. The report language directs EPA to "strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research."

The FY 2019 minibus maintains support for several initiatives from the FY 2018 omnibus, including a mandate for EPA to coordinate with other federal agencies on research activities aimed at using Enhanced Aquifer Recharge (EAR) to augment drinking water sources and mitigate seasonal water scarcity. The minibus also encourages the National Center for Computational Toxicology (NCCT) to expand its collaboration with the external research community on advances in human biology-based chemical risk assessment. The Directors of NCCT, the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, the National Toxicology Program, and the National Center for Environmental Assessment are also directed to seek community input, via requests for information and public workshops, on the development of a strategic plan for alternative methods and integrated testing. Additionally, the minibus includes direction, originally contained within the House report, to EPA to support a Water Security Test Bed for pursuing research aimed at mitigating threats to drinking water sources and infrastructure.

Finally, the minibus adopts Senate report language encouraging EPA to provide funding for research grants related to harmful algal blooms (HABs). Research activities will focus specifically on evaluating existing mitigation methods, scaling up emerging technologies, and developing best practices for addressing HABs in both urban and rural communities. The minibus also specifically provides an

additional \$5 million to study the health impacts of exposure to both HABs and cyanobacteria toxins, as well as “to develop methods to monitor, characterize, and predict blooms for early action.” This allocation was not included in the initial Senate mark.

National Endowments for the Humanities and Arts (NEA and NEH)

The FY 2019 minibus provides both the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) \$155 million each, an increase of roughly \$2 million compared to FY 18 levels, respectively. The \$155 million for each agency is consistent with both the House and Senate FY 2019 bills. Once again Congress rebuffed the Administration’s proposed elimination of NEA and NEH.

Regarding NEH, the joint explanatory statement encourages expansion of programming with tribes, as well as veteran populations. The FY 2019 minibus conference report also includes new language encouraging both agencies to expand grant making to support rural and underserved areas. Similar to recent years, Congress also recommends that NEA focus on expanding its successful “Creative Forces: Military healing Arts Network” program in order to “assist service members and their families in their recovery, reintegration, and transition to civilian life.”

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(In thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018
NASA, total	20,736,140	21,545,740	21,323,400	21,500,000	763,860 (3.7%)
Science	6,221,500	6,680,600	6,400,300	6,905,700	684,200 (11.0%)
Earth Science	1,921,000	1,900,000	1,931,000	1,931,000	10,000 (0.5%)
Planetary Science	2,227,900	2,758,500	2,201,500	2,758,500	530,600 (23.8%)
Astrophysics	850,400	1,029,000	1,243,200	1,191,600	341,200 (40.1%)
James Webb Space Telescope	533,700	304,600	304,600	304,600	229,100 (42.9%)
Heliophysics	688,500	688,500	720,000	720,000	31,500 (4.6%)
Education and Public Outreach (EPO) ²	44,000	44,000	45,000	45,000	1,000 (2.3%)
Aeronautics	685,000	715,000	725,000	725,000	40,000 (5.8%)
Space Technology	760,000	--³	932,800	926,900	166,900 (22.0%)

² In keeping with Senate direction and the Administration’s request, funding for SMD-wide EPO activities is administered by the Astrophysics Division and included within the Division’s budget.

³ The House agreed to the Administration’s request to re-organize STMD and Exploration programs, and therefore did not provide funding for STMD.

Exploration	4,790,000	5,083,900	5,338,700	5,050,800	260,800 (5.4%)
Space Operations	4,751,500	4,624,700	4,639,100	4,639,100	112,400 (2.4%)
STEM Engagement⁴	100,000	90,000	110,000	110,000	10,000 (10.0%)
Aerospace Research & Career Dev.	58,000	58,000	65,000	65,000	7,000 (12.1%)
Space Grant	40,000	40,000	44,000	44,000	4,000 (10.0%)
EPSCoR	18,000	18,000	21,000	21,000	3,000 (16.7%)
Minority University Research and Education Project	32,000	32,000	33,000	33,000	1,000 (3.1%)
Safety, Security, & Mission Services	2,826,900	2,850,000	2,750,000	2,755,000	71,900 (2.5%)
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	562,240	562,240	388,200	348,200	214,040 (38.1%)
Office of Inspector General	39,000	39,300	39,300	39,300	300 (0.8%)

National Science Foundation

(In millions of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 18 Enacted
NSF, total	7,767.36	8,174.89	8,068.67	8,075.00	307.64 (4.0%)
Research & Related Activities	6,334.48	6,651.5	6,556.18	6,520.00	185.52 (2.9%)
Education & Human Resources	902.00	902.00	915.00	910.00	8.00 (0.9%)
MREFC	182.80	268.04	249.25	295.74	112.94 (61.8%)
Agency Operations and Award Management	328.51	333.63	328.51	329.54	1.03 (0.3%)
NSB	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	--
Office of Inspector General	15.20	15.35	15.35	15.35	0.15 (1.0%)

⁴ The FY 2019 minibus renamed the NASA Education program to "Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement."

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
(In thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Omnibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
Agricultural Research Service	1,343,366	1,394,666	1,300,966	1,684,466	341,100 (25.4%)
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,407,797	1,458,518	1,423,227	1,471,341	63,544 (4.5%)
AFRI	400,000	415,000	405,000	415,000	15,000 (3.8%)
Hatch Act	243,701	259,000	243,701	259,000	15,299 (6.3%)
Smith-Lever Act 3(b) and 3(c)	300,000	315,000	300,000	315,000	15,000 (5.0%)
McIntire-Stennis	33,961	36,000	36,000	36,000	2,039 (6.0%)
Hispanic Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities Endowment Fund	9,219	9,219	9,219	9,219	--
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	1,056,844	1,049,344	1,049,344	1,049,344	7,500 (0.7%)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	981,893	998,353	1,003,668	1,011,136	29,243 (3.0%)
FDA, Discretionary	2,800,078	3,107,789	2,595,078	3,068,678	268,600 (9.6%)

National Institute of Standards and Technology
(In thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Omnibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
NIST, total	1,198,500	985,000	1,037,500	985,500	213,000 (17.8%)
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	724,500	720,000	724,500	724,500	--
Industrial Technology Services	155,000	145,000	155,000	155,000	--

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	--
Manufacturing USA	15,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	--

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(In thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Omnibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
NOAA, total	5,909,364	5,158,616	5,482,954	5,424,695	484,669 (8.2%)
Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF)	3,536,331	3,473,654**	3,599,126	3,596,997	60,666 (1.7%)
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)	507,519	462,339	508,256	525,060	17,541 (3.5%)
Climate Research	158,000	98,643	160,000	159,000	1,000 (0.6%)
Competitive Climate Research	60,000	--	60,000	60,000	--
Weather and Air Chemistry	131,516	131,516	115,622	135,380	3,864 (2.9%)
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	205,823	220,000	220,500	218,500	12,677 (6.2%)
National Sea Grant College Program	65,000	68,500	71,000	68,000	3,000 (4.6%)
Ocean Exploration Research (OER)	36,500	48,000	35,000	42,000	5,500 (15.1%)
National Weather Service (NWS)	1,014,119	1,015,000	1,019,219	1,020,719	6,600 (0.7%)
National Ocean Service (NOS)	561,187	552,679	583,900	581,567	20,380 (3.6%)
Coastal Science and Assessment: Competitive Research	13,000	20,000	18,000	18,000	5,000 (38.5%)
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services: Coastal	75,000	75,000	110,000	75,500	500 (0.7%)

Management Grants					
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	882,957	875,260	924,889	908,832	25,875 (2.9%)
Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC)	2,303,684	1,607,613	1,806,749	1,768,349	535,335 (23.2%)
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	1,859,699	1,414,713	1,500,542	1,457,181	402,518 (21.6%)

**Note that these figures do not reflect transfers or funds derived from recovery of prior year obligations.

Economic Development Administration

(In thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
EDA, total	301,500	301,500	305,500	304,000	2,500 (0.8%)
Economic Development Assistance Programs	262,500	262,500	266,500	265,000	2,500 (0.9%)
Public Works	117,500	117,500	117,500	117,500	--
Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	--
Regional Innovation Program	21,000	21,000	25,000	23,500	2,500 (11.9%)
Partnership Planning	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	--
Technical Assistance Program	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	--
Research and Evaluation	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	--
Salaries and Expenses	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	--

Department of Homeland Security

(In thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
DHS, total	47,723,000	51,435,000	48,334,000	49,411,000	1,688,000 (3.4%)
Science and Technology Directorate	840,943	802,159	813,116	819,785	21,158 (2.5%)
University Programs	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,500	--

U.S. Geological Survey

(in thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
USGS, total	1,148,457	1,167,291	1,148,457	1,160,596	12,139 (1.1%)
Natural Hazards	178,613	170,108	157,253	166,258	12,355 (7.9%)
Earthquake Hazards	83,403	83,403	74,003	83,403	--
Global Seismographic Network	6,653	6,653	6,653	6,653	--
Ecosystems	157,732	157,748	158,232	156,882	850 (0.5%)
Land Resources	152,499	158,299	158,299	158,299	5,800 (3.7%)
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	25,335	25,335	25,335	25,335	--
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health	102,838	106,900	113,638	111,736	8,898 (7.8%)
Water Resources	217,554	231,123	220,054	226,308	8,754 (4.0%)
Water Resources Research Act	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	--
Core Science Systems	116,302	119,102	118,062	117,902	1,600 (1.4%)
Science Support	102,828	103,628	102,828	102,828	--
Facilities	120,091	120,383	120,091	120,383	292 (0.2%)

Department of Justice (DOJ)
(In thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
DOJ, total	30,296,264	31,101,251	30,698,764	30,934,388	638,124 (2.1%)
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	90,000	94,000	90,000	80,000	10,000 (11.1%)
National Institute of Justice	42,000	44,000	42,000	37,000	5,000 (11.9%)
Juvenile Justice Programs	282,500	199,000	297,000	287,000	4,500 (1.6%)
Community Oriented Policing Services	275,500	N/A	310,000	303,500	28,000 (9.6%)
Office on Violence Against Women	492,000	493,000	497,500	497,500	5,500 (1.1%)

Environmental Protection Agency
(in thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
EPA, total	8,058,488	7,958,400	8,058,400	8,058,488	--
Science and Technology	706,473	643,763	706,473	706,473	--

**National Endowment for the Humanities &
National Endowment for the Arts**
(in thousands of \$)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 House	FY 2019 Senate	FY 2019 Minibus	FY 2019 Minibus vs. FY 2018 Enacted
NEH, total	152,848	155,000	155,000	155,000	2,152 (1.4%)
Research Programs	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,500	500 (3.3%)
Education Programs	12,750	12,750	12,750	12,250	500 (3.9%)
Federal/State Partnerships	47,200	48,730	48,730	48,000	800 (1.7%)
NEA, total	152,849	155,000	155,000	155,000	2,151

					(1.4%)
Grants	72,419	72,419	72,419	73,710	1,291 (1.8%)
State and Regional Partnerships	48,280	50,431	50,431	49,140	860 (1.8%)

Sources and Additional Information:

- The FY 2019 minibus explanatory statement is available at <https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20190211/116hrpt9-JointExplanatoryStatement.pdf>.