



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

February 12, 2018

The Honorable Paul D. Ryan
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. ~~Speaker:~~ *Paul*

Earlier today, the President transmitted his 2019 Budget request to the Congress. The Budget lays out a bold vision for ensuring that the Federal Government spends precious taxpayer dollars only on worthwhile policies. The fiscal year (FY) 2019 Budget is built on the principle that the Federal Government is a steward of taxpayer dollars, not an owner, and prioritizes effective programs and fiscal responsibility. The FY 2019 Budget request is in line with the total spending caps for FY 2019 that were set in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA) prior to the recent enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA), but reallocates funds from non-defense to defense to pay for the Administration's National Security and National Defense Strategies. The Administration strongly believes that we need to continue to restrain non-defense spending in light of the Nation's long-term fiscal challenges. Under pre-BBA levels, deficits would have reached nearly \$1 trillion in FY 2019—the first time since the Great Recession—and debt held by the public will rise to above \$27 trillion by 2028.

After we finalized the FY 2019 Budget, the Congress reached a bipartisan agreement, as reflected in the BBA, to significantly raise the defense and non-defense discretionary spending caps in FY 2018 and FY 2019, and the President has signed these new caps into law. In light of the BBA, we are modifying the FY 2019 Budget request to account for these new cap levels. As reflected in the FY 2019 Budget, the Administration strongly supports the overall defense spending levels included in the bipartisan cap deal. However, given the current fiscal situation, the Administration is not proposing a Budget at the new non-defense caps. The Administration does not believe these non-defense spending levels comport with its vision for the proper role and size of the Federal Government. However, we believe it is prudent to lay out the Administration's roadmap for how to account for these higher non-defense spending levels in a responsible manner. This addendum includes additional funding for a limited set of Administration priorities, but notably, it also proposes to use higher spending caps as an opportunity to fix some long-time budget gimmicks that the Congress has used to circumvent the spending caps and add billions to the Nation's deficits.

The Administration's recommendations for additional non-defense discretionary (NDD) spending—which would supplement the spending levels included in the FY 2019 Budget—are described in further detail below.

Defense Spending

The Administration strongly supports a defense discretionary spending level of \$716 billion in FY 2019, which is consistent with the FY 2019 Budget request. In accordance with the BBA, this addendum shifts \$20 billion of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding to the base budget. This change results in a revised FY 2019 national defense discretionary base budget level of \$647 billion and a revised OCO level of \$69 billion. In FY 2020 and the outyears, the Administration proposes returning to OCO's original purpose by shifting certain costs funded in OCO to the base budget where they belong.

Non-Defense Spending

In this addendum, the Administration proposes \$540 billion in NDD spending, \$75 billion above the current FY 2019 Budget, \$10 billion above the pre-BBA NDD spending cap of approximately \$530 billion set in the 2019 Sequestration Preview Report, and \$57 billion below the new cap. We believe that this level responsibly accounts for the cap deal while taking into account the current fiscal situation. Spending at the levels included in the cap deal would add an additional \$680 billion to the Nation's deficit over ten years above the FY 2019 Budget.

Increases in Administration Priorities

The FY 2019 Budget constrains NDD spending in light of the Nation's long-term fiscal constraints and the need to right-size the Federal Government. As most American families know, limited resources require tough decisions—the FY 2019 Budget includes many difficult but necessary reductions to meet the overall statutory spending caps that were in law. At higher cap levels, however, funding would be restored for activities that the Administration supports but could not accommodate at the lower cap levels. In many cases, these funding increases would be paired with management and structural changes to make these programs more effective and efficient. Key additional investments beyond those in the FY 2019 Budget include:

- **Opioids and Mental Health:** An additional \$10 billion in discretionary funding to address the opioid epidemic and serious mental illness. Deaths from drug overdoses have almost doubled in the last 10 years, and a major driver of this crisis is opioids addiction. This funding would support efforts to prevent opioid abuse, and help those who abuse opioids get access to overdose reversal drugs, treatment, and recovery support services. This funding would also provide services to seriously mentally ill individuals.
- **National Institutes of Health (NIH):** \$9.2 billion to return funding for NIH to the FY 2017 enacted level of \$33 billion.
- **Job Training:** An additional \$1.5 billion for workforce development grants at the Department of Labor, returning the Department's main training and employment State formula grants to their FY 2017 level enacted and demonstrating the Administration's effort to leverage the workforce development system to match and train workers with open jobs supporting training for additional youth and dislocated workers. Together with the additional flexibilities proposed by the Administration, these resources would enable

States and localities to provide training and employment services that are tailored to meet the workforce needs of their job-seekers and employers.

- **Education:** \$1.7 billion for Impact Aid, Federal Work Study, and TRIO programs at the Department of Education to reverse large funding reductions, and additional funding for the proposed Opportunity Grants to significantly expand the reach of public and private school choice and allow more students to go to schools that best meet their needs.
- **Housing:** \$1.7 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to hold harmless elderly and disabled households in HUD-assisted housing as rent reform proposals are implemented, and maintain current services levels of housing vouchers.
- **National Aeronautics and Space Administration:** \$300 million to fund innovative exploration-related programs and address needs in other parts of the agency.

Buying Out Gimmicks and Moving Mandatory Funding Under the Caps

The higher discretionary caps reached in the cap deal provide an opportunity to eliminate longstanding budget gimmicks and to bring more Federal spending under these caps. Notably, the discretionary spending caps are circumvented annually by the Congress through the use of changes in mandatory programs, or CHIMPs, that generate no net outlay savings, but are used to offset real increases in discretionary spending. While there are programmatic reasons for some CHIMPs, most of them are accounting gimmicks—they push the availability of funding from one year to the next, or rescind money from a program that no one actually expected would be spent. As part of this addendum, the Administration proposes to use \$17.7 billion within the new NDD spending caps to eliminate the use of CHIMPs from appropriations bills, except for a handful of small CHIMPs that are not gimmicks. The Administration also recommends changing budget scoring rules to eliminate the use of CHIMPs as a scoring gimmick. This elimination of CHIMPs includes a series of reforms to the Crime Victims Fund—by far the largest CHIMP—that would cap receipts going into the fund and provide more certainty on how the funds are used going forward. In addition, the Administration's addendum would complete the effort begun in the FY 2018 President's Budget to phase out OCO funding at the Department of State (State) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). State and USAID were first appropriated OCO funding in FY 2012 to support temporary and extraordinary needs related to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Since that time, State's OCO funding has been greatly expanded to fund enduring, anticipated costs that properly belong in State's base budget.

This addendum also proposes to move mandatory funding for the Department of Health and Human Services—including \$5.8 billion in base funding and \$5 billion requested for opioids in the FY 2019 Budget—to the NDD caps. The activities supported with these mandatory funds are used for similar or identical purposes as other discretionary funding. Moving this funding to the NDD caps would allow the Congress and the Administration to determine the appropriate amount of funding each year, and weigh funding for these programs against other competing priorities within the NDD caps.

Thank you for your consideration of these requests, additional details for which are included in the attachment to this letter. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to ensure that this new spending deal helps us to return to a regular order budget and appropriations process for FY 2019.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mick" above "OMB".

Mick Mulvaney
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to:

The Honorable Michael R. Pence
The Honorable Paul D. Ryan
The Honorable Mitch McConnell
The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
The Honorable Steve Womack
The Honorable John Yarmuth
The Honorable Rodney P. Frelinghuysen
The Honorable Nita M. Lowey
The Honorable Mike Enzi
The Honorable Bernie Sanders
The Honorable Thad Cochran
The Honorable Patrick Leahy

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Subcommittee: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration,
and Related Agencies

Additional Amount: \$192,000,000

The addendum would restore the proposed FY 2019 cancellation of \$192 million for the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Building and Facilities account. This would allow the highest priority (existing) research labs, which have already received appropriations, to complete their modernization plans.

Agency:	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Subcommittee:	Defense
Additional Base Amount:	\$20,000,000,000
OCO Amount:	-\$20,000,000,000
Additional Amount (net):	\$0

The addendum would shift \$20 billion from the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for the Department of Defense (DOD) to the base budget. This change results in a revised FY 2019 DOD base budget level of \$617 billion and a revised OCO level of \$69 billion. The addendum does not change the overall level requested for DOD in the FY 2019 Budget.

The Administration will transmit a table that reflects the proposed adjustments at a later date.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Subcommittee: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Additional Amount: \$3,325,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$525 million to the Impact Aid account for Basic Support Payments. The additional funds would restore funding for this program to the FY 2017 enacted level to continue support for over 1,000 districts with a Federal presence.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$400 million to the Higher Education account for the Federal TRIO programs to restore funding to the 2017 enacted level. The additional funds would help support continuation awards and allow for an orderly transition to restructuring the TRIO programs into a new State formula grant. The restructured program would allow States to meet the needs of disadvantaged students as they complete high school and succeed in post-secondary education or training.

In addition, this addendum would provide an additional \$500 million to the Innovation and Improvement account for the new Opportunity Grants program, for a total FY 2019 investment of \$1 billion, to support public and private school choice. The additional funds would allow more families to choose the school that best meets the needs of their children.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$300 million to the Student Financial Assistance account for a reformed Federal Work-Study program. This funding would expand the reach of the program from approximately 130,000 to 333,000 students.

In addition, the addendum would eliminate the cancellation of \$1.6 billion of unobligated balances in the Pell Grant program. Projected costs of the program remain the same; all eligible students would continue to receive the full grant award for which they are eligible.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Subcommittee: Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies
Additional Amount: \$1,533,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$1.533 billion for the Department of Energy.
Of this amount:

The addendum would provide \$1.213 billion to the Science account for fundamental scientific research. This includes the physical sciences as well as biological and environmental studies in support of securing America's energy future, increasing access to premier scientific user facilities for the community, and targeted investments in other projects, including ITER.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$200 million to the Fossil Energy Research and Development account for research and development (R&D) of clean coal technologies. The additional funds would support competitively awarded cooperative agreements between industry and National Laboratories focused on innovative early-stage R&D to improve the reliability, availability, efficiency, and environmental performance of advanced fossil-based power systems.

The addendum would also provide an additional \$120 million to the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account for R&D of sustainable transportation, renewable energy, and energy efficiency technologies. The additional funds would support competitively awarded cooperative agreements between industry and National Laboratories for early-stage R&D focused on innovative technologies to achieve a more reliable, resilient, and secure electricity delivery system integrated with energy storage, renewable generation, smart buildings, and electric vehicles.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Subcommittee: Multiple Committees
Additional Amount: \$15,811,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$5 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to address the opioid epidemic and serious mental illness. This funding would support efforts to prevent opioid abuse, and help those who abuse opioids get access to overdose reversal drugs, treatment, and recovery support services. These funds would also address serious mental illness, including establishing a new grant program for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics that provide services to seriously mentally ill individuals. This \$5 billion is in addition to the \$5 billion in mandatory funding proposed in the FY 2019 Budget for opioids that would be shifted to discretionary funding, as noted in the new HHS item below. Combined, these proposals would provide a total of \$10 billion in additional discretionary funds for FY 2019 for opioids and mental health. These funds would have a no-year term of availability. These funds would be appropriated to a new account in HHS in the Office of the Secretary, which would have transfer authority to allow resources to be shifted to accounts in several HHS Operating Divisions, including but not limited to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$500 million to the Food and Drug Administration's Salaries and Expenses Account to strengthen medical product safety, development, and access. The additional funds would support regulatory improvements to advance manufacturing innovation to lower costs for American manufacturers, invest in regulatory science and streamlining to accelerate development of generics, and stimulate and speed development for medical products in general and for rare diseases.

Further, the addendum would provide an additional \$200 million to the Indian Health Service (IHS) for services, facilities, and contract support costs. Of this total, \$100 million would be provided to the Indian Health Services account and \$75 million would be provided to the Indian Health Facilities account. The addendum would increase the estimate for contract support costs by \$25 million, for a total estimate of \$822 million. The additional funds would allow IHS to maintain current services at the FY 2017 enacted level.

The addendum would also provide an additional \$309 million to CDC's CDC-wide Activities and Program Support account for infectious disease and other priority public health activities. The additional funds would provide \$50 million for HIV prevention and surveillance in States, \$109 million to support grants through the Public Health Emergency Preparedness program, \$100 million to address chronic diseases through the America's Health Block Grant, and \$50 million to support centralized business services across CDC to offset the proposed shift of the Strategic National Stockpile from CDC.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$10 million to the CDC's Buildings and Facilities Account to support repairs and improvements to CDC-owned facilities.

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The additional funds would support CDC's ability to perform preventive maintenance and restore assets (e.g., laboratory upgrades, structural repairs, roof replacements) to keep facilities fully-functional.

The addendum would also provide an additional \$200 million to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' (CMS) Program Management account. The additional funds would enhance services and support for the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$9.167 billion to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for restoring the agency topline to the 2017 enacted level. The \$9.2 billion would be appropriated to the Office of the Director with transfer authority that would authorize the NIH Director to allocate these resources across NIH Institutes and Centers.

Further, the addendum would provide an additional \$75 million to the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund account for increased support for public health preparedness. The additional funds would support hospital preparedness (+\$27 million) and pandemic influenza preparedness (+ \$48 million).

The addendum would provide an additional \$350 million to the Refugee and Entrant Assistance account in order to increase base funding for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program. The additional funding would be used to meet potential increased demand for the program in the near-term, while also reflecting the successful deterrence of UAC migration to the United States from the Administration's border enforcement efforts.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Subcommittee: Multiple Committees
Additional Amount: \$11,194,000,000

The addendum would shift \$5 billion in mandatory funding, proposed in the FY 2019 Budget for HHS to address the opioid epidemic, to discretionary funding. Combined with the proposal noted in the HHS item above for an additional \$5 billion in discretionary funding, this proposal would result in a total of \$10 billion in discretionary funding for FY 2019 for opioids and mental health. These funds would have a no-year term of availability. These funds would be appropriated to a new account in HHS in the Office of the Secretary, which would have transfer authority to allow resources to be shifted to accounts in several HHS Operating Divisions, including but not limited to SAMSHA and CDC.

In addition, the addendum would shift \$5.748 billion in mandatory funding, proposed in the FY 2019 Budget for the following HHS health programs, to discretionary funding:

- Health Centers: \$3.6 billion for the Primary Health Care account in the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).
- Prevention and Public Health Fund: \$800 million for the CDC-wide Activities and Program Support account in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program: \$400 million for the Maternal and Child Health account in HRSA.
- National Health Service Corps: \$310 million for the Health Workforce account in HRSA.
- Special Diabetes Program for NIH: \$150 million for the National Institutes of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases account in NIH.
- Special Diabetes Program for the Indian Health Service (IHS): \$150 million for the Indian Health Services account in IHS.
- Health Profession Opportunity Grants: \$85 million for the Social Services Block Grant account in the Administration for Children and Families (ACF).
- Personal Responsibility Education Program: \$75 million for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) account in ACF.
- Abstinence Education: \$75 million for the PSSF account in ACF.
- Teaching Health Centers Graduate Medical Education: \$60 million for the Health Workforce account in HRSA.
- State Health Insurance Assistance Program: \$13 million for the CMS Program Management account.
- Area Agencies on Aging: \$7.5 million for the Aging and Disability Services account in the Administration for Community Living (ACL).
- National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment: \$12 million for the Aging and Disability Services account in ACL.

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- Aging and Disability Resource Centers: \$5 million for the Aging and Disability Services account in ACL.
- Family to Family Health Information Centers: \$5 million for the Maternal and Child Health account in HRSA.

The addendum would also shift an additional \$277 million in the Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant account from mandatory funding, as proposed in the FY 2019 Budget, to discretionary funding. In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$169 million in discretionary funding for this account, for a total funding level of \$3.006 billion, which is \$150 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level. The addendum modifies the mandatory proposal included in the FY 2019 Budget for the Child Care Entitlement to States to only account for the impact of the Social Services Block Grant and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program changes on mandatory Federal child care spending. The revised mandatory proposal included in the FY 2019 Budget reflects increased outlays of \$2.22 billion over ten years, while also leveraging approximately \$1.8 billion in additional States support for child care.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Subcommittee: Homeland Security
Additional Amount: \$1,491,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$522 million to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Federal Assistance account. This funding would support a new, competitive, all-hazards preparedness grant program that would require grantees to measure results in reducing preparedness capability gaps and would also require robust evaluation.

The addendum also would provide an additional \$720 million to the U.S. Coast Guard's (USCG) Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account to begin construction on the first Heavy Polar Icebreaker in a planned recapitalization of Coast Guard's polar icebreaker fleet. USCG's original FY 2019 request reflects an incremental funding request for the first Icebreaker; this funding would provide the full construction cost up front, in line with procurement best practices.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$249 million to the U.S. Immigration and Custom Enforcement's (ICE) Operations and Support account for the costs of an additional 5,000 adult detention beds. With this additional funding, the FY 2019 Budget would support a total of 52,000 ICE detention beds.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Subcommittee: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Additional Amount: \$2,000,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$1 billion to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to avoid rent increases on elderly and disabled families receiving rental assistance. Funding would be provided across Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (i.e., Housing Choice Vouchers), Project-Based Rental Assistance, Housing for the Elderly, and Housing for Persons with Disabilities accounts. With this funding, HUD would be able to design a policy across its rental assistance programs that would protect more vulnerable households from having their portion of rent increased, which was assumed in the Budget.

The addendum would also provide an additional \$700 million for the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance account to restore funding for an estimated 200,000 housing vouchers. This would reverse the Budget policy of not reissuing vouchers to families on the waitlist when households depart the program through normal turnover, and instead maintain the current services level of 2.2 million total vouchers.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$300 million for the Public Housing Operating Fund account to assist Public Housing Authorities that could potentially face insolvency.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Subcommittee: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
Additional Amount: \$339,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$271 million to the National Park Service (NPS) for the Operation of the National Park System account that covers expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered under the National Park System. The additional funds would support visitor services, park protection, resources stewardship, and facility operations and maintenance in the 417 units NPS administers.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$68 million for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) account. These funds would retain total PILT funding for FY 2019 at the FY 2017 enacted level. PILT funds are used by local governments to meet various needs, including schools, roads, and other local administrative services.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Subcommittee: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
Offsets Removed: \$12,491,000,000

The addendum would eliminate the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) change in a mandatory program (CHIMP) and the associated discretionary offset. Going forward, eliminating the CVF CHIMP requires a modification of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. First, the Administration would propose to establish a \$2.3 billion annual funding level for the CVF; providing a definite funding level would eliminate the need to consider an annual CHIMP. To ensure long-term financial solvency, current balances would remain in the CVF to act as a reserve in the event that receipts in any year are insufficient to cover authorized program costs. Second, the Administration would propose to cap receipts into the fund at \$2.5 billion—receipts received in any year in excess of this amount would be deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury. This would ensure that the Fund does not continue to grow beyond the level necessary to ensure that the authorized level can be supported for the foreseeable future. Third, the Administration would propose to include funding for programs authorized under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in the CVF. This approach is consistent with recent appropriations. These programs would also benefit from increased certainty. The FY 2019 Budget proposed to fund VAWA and other Department of Justice (DOJ) victim related programs through a transfer from the CVF; this addendum would fund VAWA programs through a mandatory appropriation from the CVF and the other DOJ grant programs through direct discretionary appropriations.

Discretionary savings achieved through this proposal would be reallocated to partially restore cancellations included in the FY 2019 Budget for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Construction account (\$250 million) and the Working Capital Fund (\$76 million). Further, an additional \$10 million would be provided to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Second Chance Act Program to support efforts by state, local, and tribal corrections and public safety agencies to implement and improve prisoner re-entry programs with the goal of reducing recidivism and increasing public safety. An additional \$70 million would be provided to the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program to support state and local criminal justice systems through flexible, multi-purpose formula grants that support law enforcement, prosecution, drug treatment and enforcement, and corrections. Finally, an additional \$70 million would be provided to tackle violent crime through the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Program.

This proposal would remove a total of \$12.5 billion in offsets from the FY 2019 Budget's non-Defense discretionary request. This is in addition to offsets removed as a result of the broader CHIMP reform discussed separately under the "Various" agency heading in this package.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Subcommittee: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Additional Amount: \$1,456,000,000

The addendum would provide additional resources to the Department of Labor's Training and Employment Services account for workforce development funding. The addendum would provide an additional \$1.336 billion for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, and Employment Service formula grants. The additional funding would restore the programs to their FY 2017 enacted levels. Together with the additional flexibilities proposed by the Administration, these resources would enable States and localities to provide training and employment services that are tailored to meet the workforce needs of their job-seekers and employers.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$120 million for two WIOA national programs: YouthBuild and the Dislocated Worker National Reserve. The additional funding would restore the programs to FY 2017 enacted levels, allowing the Department to distribute additional grants to train and serve disadvantaged youth and workers affected by natural disasters and mass layoffs.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Subcommittee: State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Additional Amount: \$1,500,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$1 billion to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) International Disaster Assistance account for humanitarian assistance. This proposal would also allow funding to be transferred and merged between the Department of State's Migration and Refugee Assistance account and USAID's International Disaster Assistance account as needed to respond to evolving humanitarian needs.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$100 million to the Contributions to International Organizations account. This funding would support a U.S. assessment rate of 20 percent for the estimated United Nations (UN) regular budget for FY 2019, supporting critical UN activities that are important to the United States such as drug control, crime and terrorism prevention, and trade promotion. The increase would recognize the UN's recent efforts to begin to reduce its budget while continuing to set the expectation for fairer burden sharing among members.

Further, the addendum would provide an additional \$400 million in the Department of State's Global Health Programs account for the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). With this additional funding, a total of \$3.85 billion would be provided for PEPFAR, a level consistent with the FY 2018 Budget and fully funding the Administration's Strategy for Accelerating HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control.

Agency:	DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
Subcommittee:	State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Additional Base Amount:	\$12,318,532,000
OCO Amount:	-\$12,318,532,000
Remaining OCO:	-\$301,200,000
Additional Amount (net):	\$0

The addendum would shift \$12.319 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for the Department of State and USAID to the base budget. The FY 2019 net request of \$12.017 billion includes \$12.319 billion in new FY 2019 funding offset by a proposed cancellation of \$301 million in prior year OCO balances. Since the proposed cancellation of OCO funding cannot be used as an offset against base funding, the addendum would shift the full \$12.319 billion from OCO to base.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Subcommittee: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Additional Amount: \$300,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$300 million to the Maritime Administration's Operations and Training account for the School Ship Replacement Program. The additional funds would support the one-time procurement and retrofitting of two used cargo ships to replace aging training ships provided to the State Maritime Academies. Specifically, this funding would be used to replace the TS *Empire State*, currently assigned to the State University of New York Maritime College, and TS *Kennedy*, currently assigned to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. These resources would reflect the maximum Federal commitment; any additional resources necessary for two replacement training ships would be achieved through a cost-share.

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Subcommittee: Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies
Additional Amount: \$2,400,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$1.9 billion to the Veterans Choice Fund account to replace previously anticipated mandatory carryover balances with FY 2019 discretionary funding. The additional funds would ensure a smooth transition from the Veterans Choice Program to the successor Veterans Coordinated Access & Rewarding Experiences (Veteran CARE) program. This change would effectively transition VA Medical Care to relying solely on discretionary funding one year earlier than presumed in the FY 2019 Budget.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$500 million to increase funding for VA's Medical Services account due to delayed enactment of the Veteran CARE program, which was originally anticipated to start at the beginning of FY 2019. The additional funds would provide resources during the transition period to the new program.

Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Subcommittee: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
Additional Amount: \$724,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$327 million to the Hazardous Substance Superfund account largely for the Superfund Remedial program. The additional funding would advance the cleanup and reuse of contaminated sites on the National Priorities List.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$397 million to the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF). The additional funds would largely support investment in wastewater and storm water infrastructure.

Agency: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION

Subcommittee: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

Additional Amount: \$300,000,000

The addendum would provide additional resources to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), of which \$235 million would augment the Administration's Exploration Campaign and \$65 million of which would address other agency priorities. Of these amounts:

The addendum would provide an additional \$115 million for NASA's LEO and Spaceflight Operations account. Of this increase, \$75 million would accelerate the transition from the communications satellite infrastructure operated by NASA towards greater reliance on commercial services and partnerships. The remaining \$40 million would increase funding for the Commercial Cargo program.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$90 million to the Exploration Research and Technology account for innovative exploration-related technologies to bolster the new exploration initiative.

The addendum would also provide an additional \$30 million to the Science account for planetary science. The additional funds would support lunar science research and technology development of future power systems for solar system exploration.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$40 million to the Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation account for facility construction and demolition.

In addition, the addendum would provide an additional \$25 million to the Aeronautics account for basic research and partnerships with industry that enhance the competitiveness of the Nation's airplane manufacturing sector.

Agency: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Subcommittee: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
Additional Amount: \$2,204,000,000

The addendum would provide an additional \$2.204 billion to the National Science Foundation (NSF) to advance basic scientific research and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education, to upgrade U.S. research facilities, including those in Antarctica, and to fund two new cross-disciplinary research activities. Funding would be provided across various NSF accounts for these purposes.

Agency: VARIOUS
Subcommittee: Multiple Committees
Offsets Removed: \$5,237,000,000

The addendum would include an authorizing law proposal to amend current scorekeeping laws so that a provision in an appropriations Act which changes a mandatory program (CHIMP) would not be scored as an offset to discretionary spending if the outlay savings from the CHIMP nets to zero over 10 years. The authorizing law proposal would use a similar definition of these CHIMPs as included in section 4102(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for FY 2018 (H. Con. Res. 71), which sets a limitation on CHIMPs with no outlay savings through a Senate point of order. Excluding the Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, which is discussed separately under the Department of Justice heading in this package, this proposal would remove \$4.2 billion in scored CHIMP offsets currently included in the FY 2019 Budget.

In addition, the addendum would strike from the Budget's proposed appropriations language the permanent cancellations of unobligated balances from the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Department of the Treasury's Treasury Forfeiture Fund. The addendum instead would include these permanent cancellations as mandatory proposals. This proposal would remove \$1.1 billion in CHIMP offsets from the FY 2019 Budget and shift the outlay savings to the mandatory side of the Budget.

Combined, these proposals would remove a total of \$5.2 billion in offsets from the FY 2019 Budget's non-defense discretionary request.