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TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019

JUNE 7, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3023]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 3023) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts of new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2019

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$71,417,000,000
Amount of 2018 appropriations	100,128,589,000
Amount of 2019 budget estimate	47,995,897,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2018 appropriations	– 28,711,589,000
2019 budget estimate	+ 23,421,103,000

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OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies appropriations bill provides funding for a wide array of Federal programs, mostly in the Departments of Transportation [DOT] and Housing and Urban Development [HUD]. The programs and activities supported by this bill include significant responsibilities entrusted to the Federal Government and its partners to protect human health and safety, support a vibrant economy, and achieve policy objectives strongly supported by the American people. These programs include investments in road, transit, rail, maritime, pipeline, aviation and airport infrastructure; the operation of the Nation's air traffic control system; resources to support community and economic development activities; and housing assistance for those in need, including the homeless, elderly, and disabled. The bill also provides funding for the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association to continue their traditional roles of providing access to affordable homeownership in the United States.

This bill makes possible the operation of the interstate highway system, as well as the world's safest, most complex air transportation system. This bill also includes funding for competitive grants to communities to support transformative transportation infrastructure projects of national or regional importance. It ensures safe and sanitary housing for nearly 5 million low and extremely low-income families and individuals, over half of whom are elderly and/or disabled. It provides funding that is leading to the gradual elimination of homelessness among veterans, youth, victims of domestic violence, individuals and families.

The bill, as reported, provides the proper balance of transportation, housing, and community development programs and activities. It is consistent with the subcommittee's allocation for fiscal year 2019. All accounts in the bill have been closely examined to ensure that a sufficient level of funding is provided to carry out the programs and activities of DOT, HUD, and related agencies. Details on each of the accounts and the Committee's justifications for the funding levels are included in the report.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2019, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, with respect to appropriations contained in the accompanying bill, the terms "program, project, and activity" [PPA] shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is contained in appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations), accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, or accompanying conference reports and joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference. This definition shall apply to all programs for which new budget (obligational) authority is provided, as well as to discretionary grants and discretionary grant allocations made through either bill or report language.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee includes a provision (section 405) establishing the authority by which funding available to the agencies funded by this act may be reprogrammed for other purposes. The provision specifically requires the advanced approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of any proposal to reprogram funds that:

- creates a new program;
- eliminates a program, project, or activity [PPA];
- increases funds or personnel for any PPA for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
- proposes to redirect funds that were directed in such reports for a specific activity to a different purpose;
- augments an existing PPA in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less;
- reduces an existing PPA by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or
- creates, reorganizes, or restructures offices different from the congressional budget justifications or the table at the end of the Committee report, whichever is more detailed.

The Committee retains the requirement that each agency submit an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after enactment of this act to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities provided in this act. Specifically, each agency should provide a table for each appropriation with columns displaying the prior year enacted level; budget request; adjustments made by Congress; adjustments for rescissions, if appropriate; and the fiscal year enacted level. The table shall delineate the appropriation and prior year enacted level both by object class and by PPA, as well as identify balances available for use under section 406 of the bill. The report must also identify items of special congressional interest.

The Committee expects the agencies and bureaus to submit reprogramming requests in a timely manner and to provide a thorough explanation of the proposed reallocations, including a detailed justification of increases and reductions and the specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year. Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 30.

The Committee expects each agency to manage its programs and activities within the amounts appropriated by Congress. The Committee reminds agencies that reprogramming requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. Further, the Committee notes that when a Department or agency submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the request to reprogram funds unapproved.

The Committee would also like to clarify that this section applies to the Department of Transportation's Working Capital Fund, and that no funds may be obligated from such funds to augment programs, projects or activities for which appropriations have been specifically rejected by the Congress, or to increase funds or personnel for any PPA above the amounts appropriated by this act.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Budget justifications are the primary tool used by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by the Office of Management and Budget [OMB]. In fact, OMB Circular A-11, part 6 specifically states that the "agency should consult with your congressional committees beforehand to ensure their awareness of your plans to modify the format of agency budget documents." The Committee expects that all agencies funded under this act will heed this directive. The Committee expects all of the budget justifications to provide the data needed to make appropriate and meaningful funding decisions.

While the Committee values the inclusion of performance data and presentations, it is important to ensure vital budget information that the Committee needs is not lost. Therefore, the Committee directs that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2020 budget request by agencies funded under this act contain the customary level of detailed data and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests at the level of detail contained in the funding table included at the end of the report. Among other items, agencies shall provide a detailed discussion of proposed new initiatives, proposed changes in the agency's financial plan from prior year enactment, and detailed data on all programs and comprehensive information on any office or agency restructurings. At a minimum, each agency must also provide adequate justification for funding and staffing changes for each individual office and materials that compare programs, projects, and activities that are proposed for fiscal year 2020 to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The Committee is aware that the analytical materials required for review by the Committee are unique to each agency in this act. Therefore, the Committee expects that each agency will coordinate with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in advance on its planned presentation for its budget justification materials in support of the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

The Committee directs each agency to include within its budget justification a report on all efforts made to address the duplication identified by the annual GAO reports along with legal barriers preventing the agency's ability to further reduce duplication and legislative recommendations, if applicable.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The Committee remains concerned about the use of guidance documents, or interpretive rules, to impose new requirements on regulated entities even though such documents are not legally binding.

The Supreme Court has recognized there can be a fine line between what should be issued as a regulation for purposes of notice and comment rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act and what can be issued as guidance. The Supreme Court has also recognized that Federal agencies may sometimes issue guidance to circumvent the notice and comment rulemaking process. Legal scholars and multiple members of Congress have also expressed concern about the use of guidance to avoid rulemaking. Finally, the GAO found that if an agency periodically reviews its guidance it can significantly reduce unnecessary guidance. For example, after a sub-agency in the Department of Labor reviewed its guidance to determine if it was relevant and current, the sub-agency was able to reduce its guidance by 85 percent. GAO also found that the dissemination of guidance to the public can be improved.

The Committee recommends the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development clearly label in a plain, and prominent, manner that the agency's guidance documents are not legally binding and may not be relied upon by the agency as grounds for agency action. The Committee also recommends a thorough explanation on an agency's guidance document about why the agency believes it is appropriate to issue guidance about a matter instead of proposing a regulation and what specific statutory provisions or regulation(s) the guidance is interpreting. The Committee further recommends this guidance be updated every 2 years, with input solicited from the public, to determine if it is duplicative, outdated, ineffective, insufficient, or excessively burdensome and needs to be modified, streamlined, or repealed. All guidance documents should be in one place on agency websites as well as on the relevant sub-agency web page. This guidance should be easily accessible for the public to comment on and should be sent to the Office of Management and Budget to determine if it is significant.

TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENT

The Committee is aware that agencies funded in this act use resources for advertising purposes. The Committee directs the agencies in this act to state within the text, audio, or video used for new advertising purposes, including advertising/posting on the Internet, that the advertisements are printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The agencies may exempt any such advertisements from this requirement if it creates an adverse impact on safety or impedes the ability of these agencies to carry out their statutory authority.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

The Committee urges the Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to affirmatively determine, justified in writing made available on a publically accessible website, that research grants or agreements promote the progress of science in the United States or will advance a national security or economic interest.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] was established by the Housing and Urban Development Act (Public Law 89–174), effective November 9, 1965. This Department is the principal Federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the Nation’s housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improving and developing communities.

Rural Areas.—The Committee urges the Secretary to enhance its efforts to provide decent, affordable housing and to promote economic development for rural Americans. When designing programs and making funding decisions, the Secretary shall take into consideration the unique conditions, challenges, and scale of rural areas.

Appropriations Attorneys.—During consideration of the fiscal year 2003 appropriations legislation, it became apparent to the Committee that both the Committee and the Department would be best served if the attorneys responsible for appropriations matters were housed in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer [OCFO]. Since that time, the Committee has routinely received prompt, accurate, and reliable information from the OCFO on various appropriations law matters. For fiscal year 2019, the Committee continues to fund appropriations attorneys in the OCFO and directs HUD to refer all appropriations law issues to such attorneys within the OCFO.

Reprogramming and Congressional Notification.—The Committee reiterates that the Department must secure the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for the reprogramming of funds between programs, projects, and activities within each account. Unless otherwise identified in the bill or report, the most detailed allocation of funds presented in the budget justifications is approved, with any deviation from such approved allocation subject to the normal reprogramming requirements. Except as specifically provided otherwise, it is the intent of the Committee that all carryover funds in the various accounts, including recaptures and de-obligations, are subject to the normal reprogramming requirements outlined under section 405. No change may be made to any program, project, or activity if it is construed to be new policy or a change in policy, without prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Committee notes its concern about the lack of awareness of section 405 among program offices, and directs the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to develop and issue guidance to program offices on their obligations under this authority. The Committee also directs HUD to include a separate delineation of any reprogramming of funds re-

quiring approval in the operating plan required by section 405 of this act. Finally, the Committee shall be notified regarding reorganizations of offices, programs or activities prior to the implementation of such reorganizations. The Department is directed to submit, in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, current and accurate organizational charts for each office within the Department as part of the fiscal year 2020 congressional justifications. The Committee further directs the Department to submit any staff realignments or restructuring to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations 30 days prior to their implementation.

Assisting Victims and Survivors of Domestic Violence.—The Committee directs the Department to identify steps it has taken to improve emergency transfers for HUD-assisted residents fleeing domestic violence, statutory and regulatory barriers to assisting victims of domestic violence that are seeking emergency transfers from one HUD-assisted unit or project to another HUD-assisted unit or project, and effective models for facilitating emergency transfers across HUD’s rental and homeless assistance programs, and to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Appropriations, 2018	\$14,708,000
Budget estimate, 2019	15,583,000
Committee recommendation	14,898,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Executive Offices account provides the salaries and expenses funding to support the Department’s senior leadership and other key functions, including the immediate offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Public Affairs, Adjudicatory Services, the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,898,000 for this account, which is \$190,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$685,000 less than the budget request. The Secretary is directed to submit a spend plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that outlines how budgetary resources will be distributed among the seven offices funded under this heading.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES

Appropriations, 2018	\$518,303,000
Budget estimate, 2019	507,372,000
Committee recommendation	556,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Administrative Support Offices [ASO] account is the backbone of HUD’s operations, and consists of several offices that aim

to work seamlessly to provide the leadership and support services to ensure the Department performs its core mission and is compliant with all legal, operational, and financial guidelines. This account funds the salaries and expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity, the Office of Field Policy and Management, the Office of Business Transformation, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of Administration, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$556,000,000 for this account, which is \$37,697,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$48,628,000 more than the budget request.

Funds are made available as follows:

	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$76,600,000
Office of the General Counsel	98,000,000
Office of Administration	213,300,000
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	40,200,000
Office of Field Policy and Management	54,000,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	20,000,000
Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity	3,600,000
Office of Business Transformation	4,300,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer	46,000,000

Hiring and Separation Report.—The Committee directs HUD’s Office of the Chief Financial Officer and the Office of the Human Capital Officer to submit quarterly reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on hiring and separations by program office. This report shall include position titles, location, associated FTE, and include the Office of the Inspector General and Government National Mortgage Association.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer.—The Committee recommendation includes \$76,600,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Of the amount provided, \$25,000,000 is for the financial transformation initiative to strengthen HUD’s fiscal capabilities and controls. In November 2017, the Office of Inspector General released its annual audit of HUD’s 2016 and 2017 financial statements where they identified nine material weaknesses and six significant deficiencies. In addition, financial policies, procedures, and documentation are in need of updating, and in some cases require initial development. These funds will begin the process of addressing these substantial deficiencies, strengthening financial controls, and improving governance at HUD. The Committee also includes language directing HUD to submit an expenditure plan for approval prior to obligating more than 10 percent of the funds provided for this initiative and expects HUD engage in frequent and transparent communication with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations regarding this initiative.

Office of Administration.—The Committee recommendation includes \$213,300,000 for the Office of Administration. Of the amount provided, up to \$7,500,000 may be used to fully fund the

second phase of HUD’s initiative to consolidate four headquarters satellite offices into the Robert C. Weaver Federal Building.

Office of Disaster and Emergency Management.—As part of the National Disaster Recovery Framework, HUD fulfills the Housing Recovery Support Function, which requires the Department to coordinate recovery and preparedness activities with Federal, State and local partners and to facilitate the delivery of Federal funding to implement sustainable and resilient housing solutions for disaster-affected areas. To facilitate this work, HUD established an Office of Disaster and Emergency Management, which is designed to comprehensively address disaster preparedness, response, and recovery management, including issues related to housing, economic development, infrastructure, community planning, and capacity building. However, very little has been done to fully operationalize this office. As such, the Committee directs HUD to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on its efforts to operationalize this office within 30 days of enactment of this act, in order to improve the overall Departmental response to emergencies and disasters, including preparedness and mitigation from future disasters.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.—The Committee directs HUD to prioritize the hiring of staff for this office, and directs HUD to inform the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding how it is implementing the Committee’s hiring direction.

Office of Field Policy and Management [OFPM].—The Committee continues to include language directing HUD to continue supporting the existing Promise Zone designations for the length of their agreements. To realize the full potential of these designations, the Committee directs OFPM to work with designees to ensure the provision of any OMB-requested data for an effective evaluation of the initiative.

PROGRAM OFFICES SALARIES AND EXPENSES

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

Appropriations, 2018	\$216,633,000
Budget estimate, 2019	209,473,000
Committee recommendation	222,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides salary and benefits funding to support staff in headquarters and in 43 field offices in the Office of Public and Indian Housing [PIH]. PIH is charged with ensuring the availability of safe, decent, and affordable housing, creating opportunities for residents’ self-sufficiency and economic independence, and assuring the fiscal integrity of all public housing agencies. The Office ensures that safe, decent and affordable housing is available to Native American families, creates economic opportunities for tribes and Indian housing residents, assists tribes in the formulation of plans and strategies for community development, and assures fiscal integrity in the operation of its programs. The Office also administers programs authorized in the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 [NAHASDA], which pro-

vides housing assistance to Native Americans and Native Hawaiians. PIH also manages the Housing Choice Voucher program, in which tenant-based vouchers increase affordable housing choices for low-income families. Tenant-based vouchers enable families to lease safe, decent, and affordable privately owned rental housing.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$222,000,000 for this account, which is \$12,527,000 more than the budget request and \$5,367,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of the amounts provided, no less than \$200,000 is for travel related to the provision of training, technical assistance, oversight and management of Indian housing.

Moving-to-Work.—The Committee recognizes HUD’s need to establish an effective evaluation, research, and program design for the Moving-to-Work demonstration, which was expanded in fiscal year 2016. However, the Committee is concerned that the Department has not yet implemented the expansion and directs the Department to issue an implementing notice for the first Moving to Work expansion cohort not later than 60 days after enactment of this act.

Regulatory Relief.—The Administration’s budget includes requests for waiver authority related to statutory and regulatory requirements of the public housing and tenant-based voucher programs. The Committee is supportive of efforts to streamline program requirements, while also ensuring appropriate oversight of these programs. However, waivers only result in temporary administrative relief and are tailored to reflect the specific needs of an individual PHA. While waivers are a useful tool, if used as a replacement for a comprehensive regulatory review, they only create complicated ad hoc regulatory structures without eliminating unnecessary program-wide requirements. Rather than include broad waiver authority, the Committee has included language directing HUD to establish a regulatory advisory committee for the purpose of undertaking a comprehensive review of public housing and tenant-based voucher regulations and to report back on these efforts to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Additionally, the Committee remains concerned about the growing demand placed on small- and medium-sized PHAs, and agencies that only administer a section 8 or section 9 program, and continues to urge HUD to eliminate excessive paperwork and administrative requirements and develop opportunities that achieve new efficiencies in management and operations for small- and medium-sized PHAs.

Oversight of Public Housing Agency Receiverships.—The Committee believes that effective management and oversight of PHAs that are under HUD receivership requires technical and programmatic expertise and directs that the Office of Receivership Oversight [ORO] shall be the lead office for managing and overseeing all public housing agencies under administrative receivership. The Committee supports that, where necessary, ORO’s lead role may be supported by other germane offices that are critical to the management and oversight of section 8 and 9 programs, includ-

ing the Office of Field Policy and Management, and the Office of General Counsel.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$107,554,000
Budget estimate, 2019	105,906,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides salary and benefits funding for Community Planning and Development [CPD] staff in headquarters and in 43 field offices. CPD’s mission is to support successful urban, suburban and rural communities by promoting integrated approaches to community and economic development. CPD programs also assist in the expansion of opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals and families in moving towards home ownership. The Assistant Secretary for CPD administers formula and competitive grant programs, as well as guaranteed loan programs that help communities plan and finance their growth and development. These programs also help communities increase their capacity to govern and provide shelter and services for homeless persons and other persons with special needs, including person with HIV/AIDS.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$110,000,000 for the staffing within this office, which is \$4,094,000 more than the budget request and \$2,446,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Committee directs HUD to prioritize the hiring and backfilling of staff to support grant monitoring, as well as the closeout of open audits and backlog of open grantees in Region I.

New Housing in High Cost Metropolitan Areas.—The Committee is concerned that a combination of income concentration and housing supply constraints in high-productivity metropolitan areas has created entry limits harmful to geographic and economic mobility. Upward price pressure on rents resulting from such conditions imposes a greater financial burden on Federal taxpayers through rental assistance programs that respond to market rents. The Committee directs the Department to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, identifying metropolitan areas where such conditions are most prevalent and recommending best practices for localities and states to help encourage the production of new housing stock in high-cost metropolitan areas.

HOUSING

Appropriations, 2018	\$383,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	359,448,000
Committee recommendation	390,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides salary and benefits funding to support staff in headquarters and in 52 field locations in the Office of Hous-

ing. The Office of Housing is responsible for implementing programs to assist projects for occupancy by very low- and moderate-income households, to provide capital grants to nonprofit sponsors for the development of housing for the elderly and disabled, and to conduct several regulatory functions. The Office also administers Federal Housing Administration [FHA] programs. FHA administers HUD's mortgage and loan insurance programs, which facilitate the financing of new construction, rehabilitation or the purchase of existing dwelling units. The Office also provides services to maintain and preserve homeownership, especially for underserved populations. This assistance allows lenders to make lower cost financing available to more borrowers for home and home improvement loans, and apartment, hospital, and nursing home loans. FHA provides a vital link in addressing America's homeownership and affordable housing needs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$390,000,000 for staffing in the Office of Housing, which is \$30,552,000 more than the budget request and \$7,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Rental Assistance Demonstration.—To ensure appropriate oversight and processing of public housing, and other assisted-housing properties, conversion to Section 8 rental assistance, and improvements to tenant engagement and relocation efforts, the Committee directs the Department to ensure the Office of Recapitalization is funded at no less than \$12,500,000. The Committee further directs the Department to prioritize the hiring of asset management staff in field offices. The Department is directed to inform the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding how it is implementing the Committee's hiring direction.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2018	\$24,065,000
Budget estimate, 2019	25,366,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides salary and benefits funding to support staff in headquarters and in 10 field locations in the Office of Policy Development and Research [PD&R]. PD&R supports the Department's efforts to help create cohesive, economically healthy communities. PD&R is responsible for maintaining current information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs, as well as conducting research on priority housing and community development issues. The office provides reliable and objective data and analysis to help inform policy decisions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for this account, which is \$634,000 more than the budget request and \$1,935,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Com-

mittee recommendation is sufficient to support existing staffing levels, as well as the establishment of an Office of Innovation.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Appropriations, 2018	\$69,808,000
Budget estimate, 2019	71,312,000
Committee recommendation	71,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides salary and benefits funding to support staff in headquarters and in all regional offices in the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity [FHEO]. FHEO is responsible for investigating, resolving, and prosecuting complaints of housing discrimination, as well as conducting education and outreach activities to increase awareness of the requirements of the Fair Housing Act. The Office also develops and interprets fair housing policy, processes complaints, performs compliance reviews, and provides oversight and technical assistance to local housing authorities and community development agencies regarding section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,500,000, which is \$188,000 more than the budget request and \$1,692,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES

Appropriations, 2018	\$7,600,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,540,000
Committee recommendation	7,800,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides salary and benefits funding to support the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes [OLHCHH] headquarters staff. OLHCHH administers and manages the lead-based paint and healthy homes activities of the Department, and is directly responsible for the administration of the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction program. The office also develops lead-based paint regulations, guidelines, and policies applicable to HUD programs, designs lead-based paint and healthy homes training programs, administers lead-hazard control and healthy homes grant programs, and implements the lead and healthy homes research program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,800,000 for this account, which is \$260,000 more than the budget request and \$200,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
 (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Working Capital Fund [WCF] promotes economy, efficiency, and accountability. Amounts transferred to the Fund are for Federal shared services used by offices and agencies of the Department, and are derived from centralized Salaries and Expenses accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides the Secretary with the authority to transfer amounts provided in this title for salaries and expenses, except those for the Office of Inspector General, to this account for the purpose of funding centralized activities. The Department is required to centralize and fund from this account any shared service agreements executed between HUD and another Federal agency. For fiscal year 2019, the Department is permitted to centralize and fund from this account: financial management, procurement, travel, relocation, human resources, printing, records management, space renovation, furniture, and supply services. The Committee does not expand the authority to include the proposed management data initiative. The Committee expects that, prior to exercising discretion to centrally fund an activity, the Secretary shall have established transparent and reliable unit cost accounting for the offices and agencies of the Department that use the activity and shall have adequately trained staff within each affected office and agency on resource planning and accounting processes associated with the centralization of funds to this account.

Prior to exercising its authority to transfer funds for activities beyond what is required for shared service agreements, the Committee expects HUD to establish a clear execution plan for centralizing the additional activities and to properly vet that plan with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to transferring such funds into the WCF. Financial management, procurement, travel, and relocation costs for services provided to the Office of the Inspector General are covered by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

HUD shall include in its annual operating plan a detailed outline of its plans for transferring budgetary resources to the WCF in fiscal year 2019.

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING
 TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$22,015,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	20,549,749,000
Committee recommendation	22,780,987,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for the Section 8 tenant-based [voucher] program. Section 8 tenant-based housing assistance is one of the principle appropriations for Federal housing assistance,

serving approximately 2.2 million families. The program also funds incremental vouchers for tenants who live in properties where the owner has decided to leave the Section 8 program. The program also provides for the replacement of units lost from the assisted housing inventory through its tenant protection vouchers. Under these programs, eligible low-income individuals and families pay 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent, and the Federal Government is responsible for the remainder of the rent, up to the fair market rent or some other payment standard. This account also provides funding for administrative fees for public housing agencies [PHAs], mainstream vouchers, Housing and Urban Development Veterans Supportive Housing [HUD-VASH] programs, and other incremental vouchers for vulnerable populations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,780,987,000 for fiscal year 2019, including \$4,000,000,000 as an advance appropriation to be made available on October 1, 2019. This amount is \$2,231,238,000 more than the budget request and \$765,987,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Contract Renewals.—The Committee recommends \$20,520,000,000 for the renewal costs of Section 8 vouchers, which is \$1,771,251,000 more than the budget request and \$920,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Section 8 rental assistance program is a critical tool that enables more than 2 million low-income individuals and families to access safe, stable, and affordable housing in the private market. In recognition of the Section 8 program's central role in ensuring housing for vulnerable Americans, the Committee recommendation and existing reserves will provide sufficient resources to ensure that no current voucher holders are put at risk of losing their housing assistance. It also supports the first time renewal of incremental vouchers that were funded in prior years, including HUD-VASH vouchers. The Committee will continue to monitor leasing data to make sure residents are protected.

Set-Aside for Special Circumstances.—The Committee is concerned that the funding set-aside to allow for adjustments to renewal funding allocations is insufficient to ensure that all eligible categories are addressed; particularly renewal adjustments for HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing [HUD-VASH] vouchers. Therefore, the Committee recommendation increases this set-aside from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and directs the Department to ensure all special circumstances are considered in its allocations to PHAs.

Tenant Protection Vouchers.—The Committee recommendation includes \$85,000,000 for tenant protection vouchers. These vouchers are provided to public housing residents whose buildings have health or safety issues, or whose projects are being demolished. However, the largest share of these vouchers is provided to tenants living in properties with expiring HUD assistance who may face rent increases if their owners opt out of HUD programs. In these instances, the vouchers ensure continued affordability of tenants' housing.

The Committee is concerned that PHAs may not be meeting the tenant relocation requirements set forth in 24 CFR 970.21 for developments undergoing section 18 disposition actions. As such, the Committee reminds the Department that 24 CFR 970.21(b) prohibits the disposition of a building until all tenants residing in the building are relocated to decent, safe, and sanitary housing. The Committee also notes that 24 CFR 970.21(d)(2) establishes a relocation timetable, which requires that tenants be notified monthly of a relocation schedule, and 24 CFR 970.21(e)(1)(iii) establishes that PHAs are responsible for providing each household displaced by section 18 actions comparable housing. The Committee directs HUD to issue clarifying guidance to PHAs on the statutory and regulatory requirements regarding the period of availability for tenant protection vouchers, as well as PHA's obligations under 24 CFR 970.21 and urges HUD to take appropriate action to ensure residents who need decent, safe, and sanitary housing do not face additional barriers.

Administrative Fees.—The Committee recommends \$1,956,987,000 for administrative fees. The Committee notes that these funds are critical to the execution and success of the voucher program. These funds are used for a diverse range of activities and critical functions such as: property inspections; case management, including tenant screening, income recertification, and emergency transfers; landlord outreach; issuing new vouchers upon program turnover; and assisting tenants in locating housing.

The Committee is concerned that where there is a significant fluctuation in local rental market conditions, HUD's published fair market rents do not reflect the increased need in rental subsidy and the associated operating costs. As a result, some PHAs are conducting independent market surveys to more accurately reflect local market conditions for HUD's review and consideration. However, some rental market surveys can be costly and an unviable option for PHAs that lack the expertise and capacity. This is particularly true for smaller PHAs in markets where the local fair market rents are outpacing HUD's annual determination of FMRs. The Committee notes that where there are opportunities to partner with universities or other entities to conduct rent surveys, in some areas of the country, this partnership is limited to one university for an entire coastal region. While the Committee recognizes that such surveys are an eligible administrative expense under the Housing Choice Voucher program, it remains concerned about reimbursement being a viable option for PHAs. As such, the Office of Housing Choice Vouchers is directed to work with the Office of Policy Development and Research to identify the statutory, regulatory and cost barriers PHAs face in conducting and receiving reimbursements for rent surveys, as well as solutions to address delays in HUD's annual calculation of FMRs for rental markets that are rapidly increasing in value, and to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Section 811 Mainstream Vouchers.—The Committee recommendation includes \$154,000,000 to continue the rental assistance and administrative costs of this program.

Tribal-VASH.—The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the renewal of rental assistance and associated administrative costs for Tribal HUD–VASH to serve Native American veterans that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness living on or near a reservation or other Indian areas. The Committee supports the intent behind this demonstration, but is concerned that this program is underutilized. The Committee notes that this under-subscription is not a reflection of a lack of need for these critical housing resources on or near tribal lands. However, it does raise concerns with program design and implementation and if this approach can satisfactorily address capacity challenges and the needs of all tribal areas. The Committee encourages HUD to use its existing reallocation authority where necessary to ensure these funds can be utilized to the greatest extent possible. The Committee directs HUD to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act on the status of the demonstration, challenges of using a Section 8 model, and possible alternative approaches to addressing the needs of homeless veterans living on tribal lands including the use of NAHASDA programs. The Committee further directs HUD to issue clarifying guidance on how Tribal VASH can be paired and/or leveraged with other program and funding sources in order to improve the utilization of this assistance.

HUD–VASH.—The Committee again rejects the budget proposal to prematurely end funding for new VASH vouchers and includes \$40,000,000 for this purpose. These vouchers have been critical to reducing veterans’ homelessness by 46 percent since 2010.

It is vital that all funds directed to this program are accounted for and used efficiently. As such, the Committee directs HUD to make public the basis for the need for additional HUD–VASH funding and reasons for unused funds, which should also include an evaluation the effectiveness of the program and distribution of resources. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to use existing authority to recapture HUD–VASH voucher assistance from PHAs that voluntarily declare that they no longer have a need for that assistance, and reallocate it to PHAs with an identified need. The Committee directs HUD to expedite this process, ensuring that communities that have successfully ended veterans’ homelessness enable other communities to assist this population. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize, as part of this reallocation, PHAs that project-base a portion of their HUD–VASH vouchers.

Family Unification Program [FUP].—The Committee includes \$20,000,000 for new FUP vouchers. The Committee directs HUD to prioritize the award of these new vouchers to PHAs that will target them to youth and PHAs that have partnered with their local public child welfare agency to provide youth referrals for these vouchers. The Committee also continues language permitting the Secretary to recapture voucher assistance from PHAs that no longer have a need for that assistance, and reallocate to it to PHAs with an identified need.

HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND
 (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)
 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Until fiscal year 2005, the Housing Certificate Fund provided funding for both the project-based and tenant-based components of the Section 8 program. Project-based rental assistance and tenant-based rental assistance are now separately funded accounts. The Housing Certificate Fund retains balances from previous years' appropriations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has included language that will allow unobligated balances from specific accounts to be used to renew or amend project-based rental assistance contracts.

PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,750,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	
Committee recommendation	2,775,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for modernization and capital needs of PHAs (except Tribally Designated Housing Entities), including management improvements, resident relocation, and homeownership activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,775,000,000 for the Public Housing Capital Fund, which is \$2,775,000,000 more than the budget request and \$25,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Of the amount made available under this account, up to \$35,000,000 is for supportive services for residents of public housing under the Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency [ROSS] program, and \$15,000,000 is for the Jobs-Plus demonstration. The Committee also recommends up to \$14,000,000 to support the ongoing financial and physical assessment activities performed by the Real Estate Assessment Center [REAC] and up to \$1,000,000 for the cost of administrative and judicial receiverships.

Safety and Security in Public Housing.—The Committee directs at least \$5,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 recommended for emergency capital needs be used for safety and security measures in public housing. The Committee has included this specific set-aside because there are PHAs facing safety and security issues that rely on these funds to protect their tenants. The Committee believes that the level of funding recommended will support both repairs from disasters and safety and security improvements. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to fund eligible safety and security projects with a portion of these funds as quickly as possible. The Committee continues language clarifying that unused funds from the emergency set-aside shall be used to address safety and

security needs of PHAs and the residents who live in these properties.

Quality Assurance of Physical Inspections.—The Committee remains concerned about the physical quality of some HUD-subsidized properties across the country, including incidences of unaddressed or untimely responses to health-related hazards in HUD-assisted housing. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations 30 days after enactment of this act, a report identifying how funds provided for the Real Estate Assessment Center, including any carryover balances, will be utilized during fiscal year 2019. The Committee also directs the Department to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this act a report on Real Estate Assessment Center [REAC] inspections of all HUD assisted and or insured properties. This report shall include: the percentage of all inspected properties that received a REAC-inspected score of less than 65 since calendar year 2013; the number of properties in which the most recent REAC-inspected score represented a decline relative to the previous REAC score; a list of the 10 metropolitan statistical areas with the lowest average REAC-inspected scores for all inspected properties; and a list of the 10 States with the lowest average REAC-inspected scores for all inspected properties. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the House and Senate authorizing committees on enforcement actions, including civil monetary penalties, that HUD can take to ensure PHAs and landlords maintain the physical quality of HUD-assisted units.

The Committee continues to support efforts to quickly issue tenant-protection vouchers to ensure affected residents are expeditiously securing housing that meets HUD's decent, safe and sanitary standards. The Committee reiterates that failure to maintain the physical condition of HUD-assisted properties results in a loss of critical affordable housing and tenant protection vouchers are of questionable value to families that encounter a lack of affordable housing in their communities. As such, the Committee directs HUD to remind public housing agencies of the importance of working in coordination with state housing finance agencies and regional stakeholders to identify opportunities for the preservation and expansion of local affordable housing, particularly in areas where there is a known low vacancy or where the PHA is pursuing a Section 18 demolition or disposition action.

Lead-Based Paint.—In fiscal year 2017 the Committee provided \$25,000,000 to help PHAs address lead-based paint hazards in public housing units, to ensure the physical condition of units meet the criteria set forth in HUD's amended blood lead level standards. This funding will be competitively awarded to PHAs for lead inspections, risk assessments, interim controls and abatements, and will provide greater protections for children under the age of 6 living in public housing. Based on the demand identified through the fiscal year 2017 competition, there is still a demand to address lead-based paint hazards in public housing. As a result, the Committee directs \$25,000,000 from the funds provided to continue making improvements to the public housing stock. The Committee continues to expect the Department to work with PHAs to ensure

that the initiative reflects the unique needs of the industry and strongly encourages HUD to work with PHAs, their maintenance staff, and tenants to help ensure potential lead-based paint risks are identified and addressed expeditiously.

Emergency Call Systems.—In 2014, HUD’s Office of Multifamily Housing [OMFH] issued guidance for emergency call systems in elderly properties. This guidance was issued because owners, sponsors, and stakeholder groups had reported inconsistent guidance on which types of emergency call systems are required for elderly Multifamily properties, with reports that HUD staff had specifically instructed properties to maintain pull-cord technology in elderly properties rather than replacing this outdated technology with wireless or electronic emergency call systems. While HUD’s OMFH issued this guidance in 2014, PIH has not issued similar guidance for public housing properties. The Committee is concerned that this inconsistency is creating unnecessary confusion for PHAs and stakeholders. Therefore, the Committee directs PIH to issue clarifying guidance regarding emergency call systems in PHA managed multifamily properties within 90 of enactment of this act and to update related REAC inspection protocols if so warranted. The Department is directed to inform the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this act on actions it has taken in this regard.

Public Housing Receiverships.—The Committee is concerned that HUD may be establishing deadlines to transition PHAs out of receivership prior to the successful relocation of every household that is subject to an involuntary relocation as a result of health and safety conditions. As such, the Committee directs HUD to ensure that, prior to a PHA exiting receivership, there is a plan in place to ensure tenants that are adversely affected by involuntary relocations are able to secure decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department to report quarterly during fiscal year 2019 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the status of public housing agencies under receivership, including factors that informed the receivership such as physical and financial scores, deficiencies with internal controls, and other information demonstrating why HUD believes PHAs are unable to effectively oversee their business operations. This report shall also include an identification of funding resources and technical assistance provided to the PHA for the purpose of transitioning out of receivership, and future steps HUD will take to address deficiencies in an effort to return the respective PHAs to local control.

Public Housing Disposition.—The Committee notes that while it is important for HUD to undertake due diligence when reviewing applications for public housing dispositions under section 18 of the 1937 Housing Act, the HUD review process can be unduly burdensome and lengthy. Such is likely the case for those applications where a PHA is partnering with their State Housing Finance Agency. The Committee directs HUD to review its procedures and identify areas where streamlined review processes may be appropriate in order to reduce the time it takes to issue a final determination on applications, including any statutory, regulatory, and capacity

barriers, and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Mobility and Relocation Specialists.—The Committee is aware of reports that HUD is not providing sufficient oversight of and continued access to mobility and relocation specialists for public housing residents who are required to involuntarily relocate from their current public housing unit, as a result of health and safety conditions or the demolition or disposition of a public housing unit. The Committee directs HUD to take appropriate action to ensure public housing residents being relocated have access to mobility and relocation specialists until their relocation to suitable replacement housing is complete.

ConnectHome.—The ConnectHome initiative provides a platform for collaboration among local governments, PHAs, Internet service providers, philanthropic foundations, nonprofit organizations and other relevant stakeholders to work together to produce local solutions for narrowing the digital divide in communities across the Nation served by HUD. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to partner with these entities to help identify ways residents living in public housing can connect to broadband infrastructure through technical assistance and digital literacy training, and to work with its partners to take steps to expand the number of participating communities.

PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$4,550,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,279,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,756,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for the payment of operating subsidies to approximately 3,100 PHAs (except tribally designated housing entities) with a total of approximately 1.2 million units under management in order to augment rent payments by residents in order to provide sufficient revenues to meet reasonable operating costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,756,000,000 for the public housing operating fund, which is \$1,477,000,000 more than the budget request and \$206,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS INITIATIVE

Appropriations, 2018	\$150,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Choice Neighborhoods initiative provides competitive grants to transform impoverished neighborhoods into functioning, sustainable, mixed-income neighborhoods with co-location of appropriate services, schools, public assets, transportation options, and access to jobs or job training. Choice Neighborhoods grants fund the pres-

ervation, rehabilitation, and transformation of public and HUD-assisted housing, as well as their neighborhoods. Grantees include PHAs, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations. For-profit developers may also apply in partnership with another eligible grantee. Grant funds can be used for resident and community services, community development and affordable housing activities in surrounding communities. Grantees undertake comprehensive local planning with input from residents and the community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative. This amount is \$50,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$100,000,000 more than the budget request. Of the total amount provided, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be awarded to projects where PHAs are the lead applicant, and no more than \$5,000,000 may be used for planning, including planning and action, grants. The Committee continues to direct the Secretary to give priority consideration to grantees that have been previously awarded planning grants when making implementation grant awards. The Committee also directs HUD, when evaluating applicants for Choice Neighborhoods Initiative implementation grants, to take into account the capital needs of public housing properties that previously received funding through the HOPE VI program, but were not the target development of the HOPE VI project. Choice Neighborhoods projects must continue to meet the definition of “severely distressed.”

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Appropriations, 2018	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	75,000,000
Committee recommendation	80,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Family Self-Sufficiency [FSS] program provides funding to help Housing Choice Voucher, project-based Section 8, and Public Housing residents achieve self-sufficiency and economic independence. The FSS program is designed to provide service coordination through community partnerships that link residents with employment assistance, job training, child care, transportation, financial literacy, and other supportive services. The funding will be allocated through one competition to eligible PHAs to support service coordinators who will serve both public housing and vouchers residents.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000,000 for the FSS program in fiscal year 2019. This amount is \$5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, and \$5,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee strongly supports the FSS program, which helps provide public housing and Section 8 residents with the tools to improve their lives and achieve self-sufficiency. The Committee notes the passage of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act of 2018, which will strengthen the FSS pro-

gram by consolidating duplicative programs, broadening supportive services, and giving local entities flexibility to pursue innovative approaches. The Committee notes that this act prioritizes the renewal of all existing coordinators, subject to performance standards, and encourages the participation of new coordinators once the renewal need is met. As the program expands, the Committee expects HUD to continue to hold webinars and trainings, and to share best-practices for PHAs and property owners currently operating and seeking to implement a new FSS program. Further, the Committee strongly encourages the Department to continue work with PHAs and property owners, including those converting existing FSS programs through the Rental Assistance Demonstration, to ensure they comply with reporting and other program requirements.

Easing Barriers to Participation.—In order to facilitate increased participation by target families, the Committee seeks to reduce barriers to participation that can arise from understaffed FSS programs or delays in family enrollment. For the purposes of the NOFA for this program, the Committee directs HUD to use PIC data from the 12-month period immediately preceding the issuance of the NOFA when calculating the number of new or additional FSS coordinators for which a PHA is eligible to apply. The Committee further directs that for new families enrolling in the FSS program in 2019, the income and rent amounts to be used in the “Program Contract of Participation” shall be taken from the amounts on the last reexamination or interim determination before the family’s initial participation in the FSS program.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$755,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	600,000,000
Committee recommendation	755,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account funds the Indian Housing Block Grant Program, as authorized under title I of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 [NAHASDA]. This program provides a funding allocation on a formula basis to Indian Tribes and their tribally designated housing entities to help address the housing needs within their communities. Under this block grant, Indian Tribes use performance measures and benchmarks that are consistent with the national goals of the program, but can base these measures on the needs and priorities established in their own Indian housing plan.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$755,000,000 for the Indian Housing Block Grant [IHBG] and Title VI Loan Guarantee programs, of which \$646,000,000 is for IHBG formula grants, \$100,000,000 is for IHBG competitive grants, \$7,000,000 is for technical assistance, and \$2,000,000 is for credit subsidy to support a Title VI guaranteed loan level not to exceed \$17,761,989. The recommended level of funding is the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2018 and \$155,000,000 more than the budget request.

Competitive Grants.—IHBG is a vital resource for Tribal governments to address the dire housing conditions in Indian country, and access to affordable housing remains in a critical State for many Tribes across the country. Native Americans living in Tribal areas are nearly twice as likely to live in poverty compared to the rest of the Nation. As a result, the housing challenges on Tribal lands are daunting. According to the American Housing Survey data for 2013, 16 percent of homes on American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land are overcrowded, compared to 2 percent of households nationwide. In addition to being overcrowded, 34 percent of Native American housing units suffer from one or more physical problems compared with only 7 percent for U.S. households, on average. To assist Tribes with these daunting housing challenges, the Committee recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for competitive grants in addition to the formula funding.

Coordinated Environmental Reviews for Tribal Housing and Related Infrastructure.—In fiscal year 2015, the Committee directed HUD to collaborate with the Council on Environmental Quality and affected Federal agencies, including the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency, to develop a coordinated environmental review process to simplify Tribal housing development and its related infrastructure needs. The Committee expects HUD to continue to update the Committee on the status and progress of these ongoing efforts.

Technical Assistance.—Limited capacity hinders the ability of many Tribes to effectively address their housing needs. The Committee recommendation includes \$7,000,000 for technical assistance needs in Indian country to support the IHBG program, as well as other HUD programs, in order to meet the needs of Native American families and Indian country. The Committee expects HUD to use the technical assistance funding provided to aid Tribes with capacity challenges, especially Tribes receiving small grant awards. The funding should be used for training, contract expertise, and other services necessary to improve data collection, increase leveraging, and address other needs identified by Tribes. The Committee also expects that these technical assistance funds will be provided to organizations with experience in providing technical assistance that reflects the unique needs and culture of Native Americans.

Title VI Credit Subsidy Model.—The Title VI Loan Guarantee program enables Tribes to leverage their block grant funds and encourages private lenders to finance Tribal housing development activities. While this program provides critical financing to address housing needs on Tribal lands, the program has suffered from an outdated credit subsidy model. The Committee is pleased to learn that HUD and OMB have undertaken an effort to improve the model and more accurately reflect the cost to the Government of this program. These corrections will likely result in the ability to do more lending at the same appropriation level. The Committee strongly encourages HUD to continue these efforts and hopes they will be reflected in the fiscal year 2020 request.

INDIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

	Program account	Limitation on guaranteed loans
Appropriations, 2018	\$1,000,000	\$270,270,270
Budget estimate, 2019		
Committee recommendation	1,440,000	553,846,154

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides access to private financing for Indian families, Indian Tribes, and their tribally designated housing entities that otherwise could not acquire housing financing because of the unique status of Indian trust land. HUD continues to be the largest single source of financing for housing in Tribal communities. This program makes it possible to promote sustainable reservation communities by providing access to financing for higher income Native Americans to achieve homeownership within their Native communities. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account includes the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees authorized under this program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,440,000 in program subsidies to support a loan level of \$553,846,154. This subsidy amount is \$440,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted subsidy level and \$1,440,000 more than the budget request.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANT

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Hawaiian Homelands Homeownership Act of 2000 created the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program to provide grants to the State of Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands [DHHL] for housing and housing-related assistance, in order to develop, maintain, and operate affordable housing for eligible low-income Native Hawaiian families. As one of the United States' indigenous people, Native Hawaiian people have a unique relationship with the Federal Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$2,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee is extremely disappointed at DHHL's repeated failure to meet acceptable performance targets for the expenditure of federally appropriated funds, and its failure to adjust program delivery models to meet the housing needs of low-income Native Hawaiians. While the underlying state constitutional mandate to return Native Hawaiians to the Hawaiian homelands is and should always be the mission of the organization, that does not in any way

preclude DHHL from developing affordable, multi-family rental housing for the estimated 34,100 low-income Native Hawaiians who cannot afford traditional or sweat equity homeownership opportunities. This type of residential density will also allow for more efficient use of infrastructure such as roads, sewer and water lines. Further, DHHL is encouraged to also address the rehabilitation of unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions of low-income Kapuna housing on Hawaiian homelands for which there is also great need.

The Committee directs HUD to ensure that the funds provided are administered to maximize the provision of affordable housing through the construction of high density, multi-family affordable housing and rental units, as well as housing counseling services and the rehabilitation of housing on Native Hawaiian home lands that do not meet safe and sanitary housing building standards.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

Appropriations, 2018	\$375,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	330,000,000
Committee recommendation	375,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS [HOPWA] program provides States and localities with resources and incentives to devise long-term, comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing and supportive service needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

By statute, 90 percent of formula-appropriated funds are distributed to qualifying States and metropolitan areas on the basis of the number of living HIV and living AIDS cases, as well as poverty and local housing cost factors. The remaining 10 percent of funds are awarded through a national competition, with priority given to the renewal of funding for expiring agreements consistent with appropriations act requirements.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$375,000,000 for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS [HOPWA] program. This level of funding is \$45,000,000 more than the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee continues to include language requiring HUD to allocate these funds in a manner that preserves existing HOPWA programs, to the extent that those programs are determined to be meeting the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,365,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,365,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,365,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the Department is authorized to award block

grants to units of general local government and States for the funding of local community development programs. A wide range of physical, economic, and social development activities are eligible with spending priorities determined at the local level, but the law enumerates general objectives which the block grants are designed to fulfill, including adequate housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Grant recipients are required to use at least 70 percent of their block grant funds for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

Funds are distributed to eligible recipients for community development purposes utilizing the higher of two objective formulas, one of which gives somewhat greater weight to the age of housing stock. Of the funds appropriated, 70 percent are distributed to entitlement communities and 30 percent are distributed to nonentitlement communities after deducting designated amounts for insular areas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided \$3,365,000,000 for Community Development Block Grants [CDBG]. The recommended amount is \$3,365,000,000 above the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. CDBG funding provides States and entitlement communities with resources that allow them to undertake a wide range of community development activities, including public infrastructure improvements, housing rehabilitation and construction, job creation and retention, and public services that primarily benefit low and moderate income persons. The Committee strongly rejects the administration's proposal to eliminate this critical infrastructure program. Since 2005, CDBG has assisted nearly 1.5 million homeowners with services such as rehabilitation, downpayment assistance, and lead abatement; it has helped create or retain over 400,000 jobs; and has benefited over 45 million people through infrastructure improvements. Every dollar of CDBG Federal investment leverages nearly four additional dollars in non-CDBG funding. Urban and rural communities rely on this funding to serve their most vulnerable residents and where residents experience economic hardship. This program is vital to our nation's downtown and neighborhood revitalization efforts, and the Committee believes that every effort must be made to protect this essential funding mechanism. HUD's own fiscal year 2019 performance plan shows that eliminating CDBG as well as HOME ultimately reduces the number of housing units the Department expects to make healthy, physically safe and lead-safe by two-thirds. This essential resource for State and local governments lies at the heart of HUD's community development mission and eliminating it would have a real and significant negative impact on the lives of millions of low and moderate income Americans.

The flexibility associated with CDBG enables State and local governments to tailor solutions to effectively meet the unique needs of their communities. The Committee notes the importance of States and local grantees meeting the program's three national objectives, as they utilize the program's resources to address a wide range of community needs. As HUD works with communities to determine

eligible activities that meet the national objective of benefiting low- and moderate-income persons, the Committee encourages the Department to extend flexibility for rural communities under 1,000 residents to use alternate sources of data to establish Low-Moderate Income Survey Data [LMISD] when American Community Survey [ACS] data is considered by the CDBG applicant to be unreliable.

The Committee recommends \$65,000,000 for grants to Indian Tribes for essential economic and community development activities, which is \$65,000,000 above the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

To ensure the program remains flexible, but also accountable and transparent, the Committee recommendation continues provisions in bill language that prohibit any community from selling its CDBG award to another community and that any funding provided to a for-profit entity for an economic development project funded under this act undergo appropriate underwriting. The Committee has included these provisions to address concerns raised about how program dollars have been used and to mitigate risks associated with it.

Transitional Housing for Individuals Exiting Recovery.—The Committee recognizes the importance of stable transitional living environments for individuals in recovery from substance abuse disorder, including opioid addiction. As such, the Committee directs HUD to encourage community development block grant recipients to provide funding to organizations that offer transitional housing opportunities to those in recovery.

Assisting Communities Affected by Disasters.—The Committee provided a historically large appropriation of \$35,400,000,000 for rebuilding efforts in areas affected by 2017 disasters and for additional mitigation activities in communities affected by disasters occurring between 2015 and 2017. As of April 2018, HUD had informally announced the allocation and the recipients of this funding. The Committee notes, however, that because the Department has not yet published the allocations for the majority of this funding in the Federal Register, grantees cannot submit their Allocation Plans to HUD for review and resources cannot begin to flow to States and territories. Until allocations are published, hard-hit communities, including those affected by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, will be prevented from expeditiously distributing this critical long-term recovery funding. In order to facilitate the timely deployment of these resources, the Committee directs HUD to publish all allocations and implementing notices in the Federal Register no later than 30 days after the enactment of this act.

Additionally, the Department has been conditioning the allocation of disaster recovery funds on the use of important guidelines emphasizing durability and sustainability. These pragmatic standards have helped communities affected by disasters to recover quickly, build back stronger, and more effectively prepare for future natural hazard events. The Committee believes that this approach will be helpful in reducing the need for future repair and recovery spending and strongly encourages the Department not only to maintain these standards for disaster assistance, but to

work with communities to extend this approach to other Community Development Block Grant activities as well.

Procurement Standards for Disaster Grantees.— CDBG Disaster Recovery provides essential funding to States and localities recovering from natural disasters. In prior appropriations, Congress has directed HUD to provide thorough oversight of the auditing and procurement procedures implemented by grantees. In the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–2), and in subsequent disaster recovery appropriations in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, Congress specifically required HUD to certify that the procurement processes employed by each grantee meet a standard of proficiency. On March 5, 2013, HUD published Notice FR–5696–N–01 clarifying that a proficient standard is one that is equivalent to and in alignment with Federal procurement standards. The Committee continues to believe that as long as HUD provides consistent and rigorous oversight of the procurement processes employed by State and local recipients, an equivalent, though not identical procurement standard that upholds the principles of fair and open competition can prevent Federal dollars appropriated for disaster recovery from being spent irresponsibly. The Committee agrees that this approach provides maximum feasible deference to grantees, particularly States and U.S. territories, which is consistent with the CDBG program design. The Committee also notes its concern about the timeliness of disbursement of disaster relief funds once allocated to States and U.S. territories. The Committee expects HUD to balance the integrity of procurement standards with timely disbursement of resources and directs HUD to, as part of its oversight of procurement standards, ensure the timeliness of disbursements to subgrantees.

Partnerships Between Grantees and Project Resource Providers.— The Committee strongly supports communities that are facilitating partnerships between CDBG recipients and non-profit organizations that provide tools, equipment, or other resources to other non-profit or volunteer organizations assisting in the completion of community development, revitalization, or rehabilitation projects authorized under the CDBG program. The Committee directs HUD to provide clarifying guidance to CDBG recipients about how they can facilitate these partnerships and to issue a report by the end of fiscal year 2019 that identifies opportunities and challenges for Federal, State, and local governments to partner with nonprofit organizations to complete community development, revitalization, and rehabilitation projects.

Addressing Blight and Abandoned Properties.—Blight and abandoned properties have significant impacts on the health, safety, and economic viability of the communities in which they are located. When undertaken strategically, demolition of abandoned properties can alleviate these harmful effects. The Committee encourages the Department to work with its grantees to identify effective solutions to addressing blight and abandoned properties.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTEES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

	Program account	Limitation on guaranteed loans
Appropriations, 2018	\$300,000,000

	Program account	Limitation on guaranteed loans
Budget estimate, 2019
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to issue Federal loan guarantees of private market loans used by entitlement and non-entitlement communities to cover the costs of acquiring real property, rehabilitation of publicly owned real property, housing rehabilitation, and other economic development activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides a loan level guarantee of \$300,000,000 which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$300,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee requires HUD to collect fees to offset credit subsidy costs such that the program operates at a zero credit subsidy cost.

This program enables CDBG recipients to use their CDBG dollars to leverage financing for economic development projects, community facilities, and housing rehabilitation programs. Communities are allowed to borrow up to five times their most recent CDBG allocation.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,362,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	1,362,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, authorizes the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. This program provides assistance to States and local governments for the purpose of expanding the supply and affordability of housing to low-income and very low-income people. Eligible activities include tenant-based rental assistance, acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing, and housing construction. To participate in the HOME program, State and local governments must develop a comprehensive housing affordability strategy. There is a 25 percent matching requirement for participating jurisdictions, which can be reduced or eliminated if they are experiencing fiscal distress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,362,000,000 for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$1,362,000,000 more than the budget request.

Affordable Housing Needs.—HOME continues to play a crucial role in the creation of new affordable housing and is more critical than ever given the lack of affordable housing in communities across the country. This past year, the program’s ability to leverage

outside funding has far exceeded its historical average: while in the past, a dollar of HOME money has attracted an additional \$4.32, this rose to an average leveraged amount of \$5.67 during fiscal year 2017. For rental projects specifically, this amount was even higher, leveraging \$6.82 for every HOME dollar. The program’s impressive ability to attract private capital reflects the central importance it plays in facilitating public-private housing development partnerships. Given the Administration’s avowed interest in promoting cooperative efforts between the public and private sectors to address the affordable housing crisis, it is unclear how the elimination of HOME in the proposed budget helps to promote this objective. The Committee supports innovative projects that combine public and private capital, but recognizes that without a public commitment to programs like HOME, the private sector has little incentive to participate in public-private affordable housing partnerships.

Reconciling Income Guidelines for Disabled Veterans.—There are 3.9 million veterans with disabilities and 1.5 million veterans living in poverty in the United States. However, connecting veterans to affordable housing opportunities based on their disability and/or income status can be difficult. Many multifamily affordable housing developments are financed with a combination of HOME funds and the Department of the Treasury’s Low Income Housing Tax Credits [LIHTC]. However, the income guidelines for HUD’s HOME program and the LIHTC vary, and reconciling the two program’s requirements can be challenging. As such, the Committee urges the Department to work with the Department of Treasury to examine ways to better align HUD and LIHTC guidelines. The Committee encourages HUD to assess potential changes to the income determination used for LIHTC to ensure that disabled veterans are not excluded from projects.

SELF-HELP AND ASSISTED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2018	\$54,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	54,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program provides funding for several programs, including the Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program [SHOP], which assists low-income homebuyers who are willing to contribute “sweat equity” toward the construction of their houses. These funds increase nonprofit organizations’ ability to leverage funds from other sources. This account also includes funding for the Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Program, as well as assistance to rural communities, as authorized under sections 6301 through 6305 of Public Law 110–246. These programs assist in the development of the capacity of nonprofit organizations to carry out community development and affordable housing projects. This account also provides funding for the rehabilitation and modification of the homes of veterans, who are low-income or disabled, as authorized by section 1079 of Public Law 113–291.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$54,000,000 for the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$54,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee rejects the Administration’s proposal to eliminate this account. The Committee recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for SHOP, as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996; \$35,000,000 for capacity building, as authorized by section 4(a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993; \$5,000,000 to carry out capacity building activities in rural communities; and \$4,000,000 for a program to rehabilitate and modify housing for veterans, who are low-income or disabled. The Committee notes that funding for technical assistance is being provided under the Office of Policy Development and Research and directs that funds available for the Section 4 program be used solely for capacity building activities.

Funding for the Rural Capacity Building Program for Community Development and Affordable Housing is intended for truly national organizations. For the purposes of the National Rural Capacity Building Notification of Funding Availability [NOFA], the Committee directs HUD to define an eligible national organization as “a nonprofit entity, which has ongoing experience in rural housing, including experience working with rural housing organizations, local governments, and Indian tribes, as evidenced by past and continuing work in one or more States in eight or more of HUD’s Federal regions.”

Assistance for Low-Income and Disabled Veterans.—The Committee is pleased that HUD recently published a NOFA for the Veterans Housing Rehabilitation and Modification Pilot Program. This program will award grants to nonprofit organizations to rehabilitate and modify the primary residences of veterans to make them more accessible by installing supportive fixtures so that veterans can regain or maintain their independence. Over the past three fiscal years, the Committee has provided a total of \$13,700,000 for this program. It is essential that all of this funding be utilized to assist some of the 3.9 million veterans in the United States with a service-connected disability or the nearly 1.5 million veterans living in poverty. The Committee directs HUD to award funds provided for this program in fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018 within 60 days of enactment of this act. The Committee also directs HUD to award funds provided for this program for fiscal year 2019 within 180 days of enactment of this act.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,513,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,383,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,612,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Homeless Assistance Grants Program provides funding to break the cycle of homelessness and to move homeless persons and families to permanent housing. This is done by providing rental assistance, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent housing,

prevention, rapid re-housing, and supportive services to homeless persons and families or those at risk of homelessness. The emergency solutions grant program is a formula grant program, while the Continuum of Care and Rural Housing Stability Programs are competitive grants. Homeless assistance grants provide Federal support to the Nation's most vulnerable populations. These grants assist localities in addressing the housing and service needs of a wide variety of homeless populations while developing coordinated Continuum of Care [CoC] systems that ensure the support necessary to help those who are homeless attain housing and move toward self-sufficiency.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,612,000,000 for Homeless Assistance Grants in fiscal year 2019. This amount is \$229,000,000 above the budget request, and \$99,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Committee recommendation includes at least \$2,205,000,000 to support the Continuum of Care Program, including the renewal of existing projects, and the Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program. Based on the renewal burden, HUD may also support planning and other activities authorized by the HEARTH Act. The recommendation also includes at least \$270,000,000 for the emergency solutions grants program [ESG].

The Committee continues to support HUD's efforts to leverage existing housing resources, such as Section 8 and Family Unification Program vouchers, to serve people experiencing homelessness and supports replacing existing, underperforming projects with new projects.

The Committee is aware that while most States did not experience a significant change in the number of people experiencing homelessness between 2016 and 2017, some States and the District of Columbia experienced a significant increase in homeless populations, and in unsheltered homeless populations in particular. The Committee believes that HUD should continue to support the implementation of comprehensive and proven approaches to serving people experiencing homelessness in order to allow CoCs to meet their goals of preventing and ending homelessness, which in certain cases may include permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and transitional housing. Therefore, if funds remain available in this account after meeting renewal demands and funding ESG, HUD may use it for new projects, including transitional housing, provided that such projects are targeted to areas with the greatest need, as measured by data on homelessness.

Addressing the Needs of Victims and Survivors of Domestic Violence.—Victims and survivors of domestic violence and assault, particularly women and children, often flee unsafe circumstances and seek refuge through emergency shelter or transitional housing programs in order to avoid homelessness. The Committee recognizes the nexus between experiences of domestic violence and homelessness, as well as how access to housing and services can serve as an effective bridge between a person leaving an abusive and dangerous environment to finding stable housing. While permanent housing serves as a stable platform for preventing and ending cy-

cles of homelessness among survivors, and rapid rehousing has been shown to be an effective method for providing shorter term assistance, the Committee is also aware that in some communities well-designed transitional housing programs have also been effective in meeting the needs of this population. Although HUD does not penalize effective transitional housing projects that serve survivors of domestic violence through its CoC grant competition, the Committee is concerned that transitional housing and service providers and CoCs lack the information necessary to make informed funding recommendations that reflect the needs of survivors at the local level. Therefore, the Committee continues to direct the Department to issue clarifying guidance on how transitional housing can be an appropriate model and an eligible and effective use of funding through the CoC grant competition. The Committee also continues to direct the Department to coordinate with the Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women [OVW] on opportunities in communities where CoC program resources can be used with OVW's transitional housing grants to ensure that survivors of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking have access to safe and affordable housing and services. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to renew transitional housing projects for domestic violence survivors that have been shown to effectively address survivors' safety and client choice and to continue funding CoC projects serving domestic violence survivors that allow program participants to obtain permanent housing through tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services. The Committee recommendation also includes \$50,000,000 in competitive CoC grants for rapid re-housing projects and supportive service projects providing coordinated entry, and other critical activities in order to assist survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The Committee includes language requiring that such projects be eligible for renewal under the continuum of care program, subject to the same terms and conditions as other renewal applicants. The Committee expects HUD to work with Continuums of Care to ensure that such projects do not supplant projects eligible for renewal as part of the 2020 continuum of care grant competition.

Data on Youth Homelessness.—The Committee believes an accurate count is critical to understanding the scale of youth homelessness. While the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report [AHAR] provides Congress and the public with meaningful information on the progress in ending homelessness, other Federal agencies have youth-specific data that can help communities better understand the scope of youth homelessness and housing instability in their area. The Committee continues to direct HUD to incorporate additional Federal data on youth homelessness into the AHAR.

Comprehensive Interventions to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness.—The Committee recommendation includes \$80,000,000 to continue implementation of comprehensive approaches to serving homeless youth, of which up to \$5,000,000 shall be used to provide technical assistance to grantees. The Committee applauds HUD's decision to use a portion of its technical assistance funding to support the 100-Day Challenge Initiative, a program that helps communities accelerate efforts to prevent and end youth homelessness.

By offering local service providers the opportunity to come together to identify impediments and establish goals, the 100-Day Challenge leaves communities better prepared to confront youth homelessness in a comprehensive manner. The program also lays the groundwork for participants seeking to apply for a Youth Homelessness Demonstration Grant award.

Barriers to Permanent Housing for Homeless Youth.—Communities continue to update the Committee on barriers youth face to accessing stable, permanent housing, including a lack of landlord participation and flexible lease terms for youth independently entering the private rental housing market. The Committee is concerned that the CoC Interim Rule does not fully consider the needs of all homeless youth transitioning into permanent housing and directs the Department to identify and report to the House and Senate Committee on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act on the barriers homeless youth face in securing timely and suitable permanent housing.

Guidance Update.—The Committee continues to direct the Department to expedite its review of withdrawn guidance materials for homeless service providers to help them comply with non-discrimination protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender services recipients. The Committee reminds the Department that the deadline to complete this review is September 19, 2018, and expects the Department's full compliance in meeting this deadline.

Clarifying Eligibility and Documentation Requirements for Homeless Youth.—The Committee continues to include language that waives the requirement for youth 24 and under to provide third-party documentation to receive housing and supportive services within the Continuums of Care. The Committee strongly believes documentation requirements should not be a basis for denying access to necessary services. The Committee believes the Department shares the goal of effectively addressing youth homelessness and ensuring that no youth eligible go unserved where there is the local capacity to house and/or provide services. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to continue to clarify program requirements through guidance, notice and webcasts as appropriate.

Performance Partnership Pilot.—The Committee has continued language permitting HUD to partner with other Federal agencies in the Performance Partnership Pilot program, a cross-Federal agency initiative serving disconnected youth through innovative, cost-effective, and outcome-focused strategies. The Committee believes there is a critical role HUD can play in this pilot, especially as communities seek to address the housing and self-sufficiency needs of disconnected youth.

Annual Homeless Assessment Report [AHAR].—AHAR is the result of Congressional directives, beginning in 2001, that directed the Department to collect data on homelessness using the newly implemented Homeless Management Information System [HMIS]. HMIS data, information provided by Continuums of Care, and a point-in-time count of sheltered and unsheltered persons from one night in January of each year informs AHAR. The Committee is encouraged that HUD is sharing homeless data widely, and that Fed-

eral, State and local service providers use AHAR to determine needs and develop strategies to address homelessness.

The Committee believes HMIS can be used as a platform for information gathering in other Federal programs. Streamlining data to reflect the various Federal data sources will allow the Federal Government to better understand the scope and needs of homeless populations, to then inform a strategic alignment of Federal services. The Committee directs HUD to incorporate additional Federal data on homelessness into the AHAR. This information is important to ensure that communities develop and implement policies that respond to local needs. To support continued data collection and AHAR, the Committee has included \$7,000,000 to support AHAR data collection and analysis. The Department shall submit the AHAR report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by August 29, 2019. The Committee further hopes that HUD’s efforts to increase participation in the HMIS effort will lead to improved information about and understanding of the Nation’s homeless.

Renewal Costs.—The Committee directs HUD to continue to include 5-year projections of the costs of renewing existing projects as part of the fiscal year 2020 budget justification. This should include estimated costs of renewing permanent supportive housing.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$11,515,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	11,147,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,747,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance provides a rental subsidy to a private landlord that is tied to a specific housing unit, as opposed to a voucher, which allows a recipient to seek a unit, subject primarily to certain rent caps. Amounts in this account include funding for the renewal of and amendments to expiring Section 8 project-based contracts, including Section 8, moderate rehabilitation, and single room occupancy [SRO] housing. This account also provides funds for contract administrators.

The Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance [PBRA] program supports an estimated 17,400 contracts with private owners of multifamily housing. Through this program, HUD and private sector partners support the preservation of safe, stable and sanitary housing for more than 1.2 million low-income households. Without PBRA, many affordable housing projects would convert to market rates with large rent increases that current tenants would be unable to afford.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$11,747,000,000 for the annual renewal of project-based contracts, of which up to \$245,000,000 is for the cost of contract administrators. The recommended level of funding is \$232,000,000 above the

amount provided in fiscal year 2018 and is \$600,000,000 above the budget request. The funding recommendation provides sufficient resources to fully renew all existing affordable housing contracts.

Performance-Based Contract Administrators.—Performance-based contract administrators [PBCAs] are typically PHAs or State housing finance agencies. They are responsible for conducting on-site management reviews of assisted properties; adjusting contract rents; and reviewing, processing, and paying monthly vouchers submitted by owners, among other tasks. The Committee notes that PBCAs are integral to the Department’s efforts to be more effective and efficient in the oversight and monitoring of this program, reduce improper payments, protect tenants and ensure properties are well maintained. The Committee is concerned that proposals to reduce the scope of work performed by PBCAs, diminish the applicability of Federal law, or consolidate PBCAs into regional awards versus State-by-State will have a detrimental effect on the oversight of these HUD-assisted properties and the individuals and families that rely on this critical source of affordable housing.

Oversight of Property Owners.—The Committee places a priority on providing access to safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to those most in need. If owners fail to uphold these standards, HUD should hold them accountable. In recent years the Committee has strengthened a general provision requiring the Department to take specific steps to ensure that serious defects are quickly addressed. This provision requires the Secretary to take explicit actions if an owner fails to maintain its property, including imposing civil monetary penalties, working to secure a different owner for the property, or transferring the Section 8 contract to another property. The Committee notes that the Department has also taken several additional steps to improve its inspections process, including: closing a loophole that allowed condemned units to be excluded from inspection samples; permitting REAC to require owners to make repairs for individual deficiencies even when an overall property receives a passing score; requiring owners to adopt industry standards when making repairs; and training REAC inspectors to recognize industry standards when evaluating whether deficiencies have been corrected. The Committee urges HUD to consider using PBCAs to identify troubled properties early on, and directs HUD to assess the feasibility developing a process by which PBCAs conduct a survey of tenants living in properties under a housing assistance payment contract for the purpose of identifying persistent problems with either the physical condition or management of the property. The Committee directs HUD to inform the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this act on the results of that assessment.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Appropriations, 2018	\$678,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	601,000,000
Committee recommendation	678,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for housing for the elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959. Under this program, the Department provides capital grants to eligible entities for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of housing for seniors, as well as project-based rental assistance contracts [PRACs] to support the operational costs for such units. Tenants living in section 202 supportive housing units can access a variety of community-based services in order to continue living independently in their communities and age in place.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$678,000,000 for the Section 202 program. This amount is consistent with the level provided in fiscal year 2018 and \$77,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes \$527,000,000 in new appropriations, in addition to carryover balances and residual receipts, to fully fund all annual PRAC renewals and amendments, \$90,000,000 for service coordinators and the continuation of existing congregate service grants, and \$51,000,000 for the development of new housing for low-income seniors.

Aging in Place Home Modification Grants.—The Committee recommendation also includes \$10,000,000 for new grants in order to enable low-income seniors to remain in their homes through low-cost, high impact home modifications. The vast majority of seniors wish to remain in their homes and “age in place,” rather than move to nursing homes or other assisted care facilities. However, most residences lack the needed supportive features to make remaining in place a viable option. This problem is further exacerbated by the lack of financial stability in which most seniors find themselves. According to the Bipartisan Policy Center, over the next 20 years, nearly 40 percent of individuals over the age of 62 are projected to have financial assets of \$25,000 or less, and more than half of that population will have \$5,000 or less. This lack of financial resources makes it nearly impossible for low-income seniors to successfully age in place. Simple, low-cost home modifications can not only enable low-income seniors to age in place, but also result in significant savings to Medicare and Medicaid. In designing the Notice of Funding Availability for these grants, HUD is directed to take into account successful models of low-barrier, participant-led, holistic approaches to aging in place, including Johns Hopkins University’s Community Aging in Place—Advancing Better Living for Elders [CAPABLE] program and the Comfortably Home program of the Bath Housing Authority in Bath, Maine. The Committee further directs HUD to track the outcomes of seniors whose homes have been modified in order to better understand the effectiveness of this funding in reducing at-home falls, hospitalizations, and emergency response calls, as well as improving independence and tenure in home over time.

Integrated Wellness in Supportive Housing [IWISH] Demonstration.—In fiscal year 2014, the Committee directed HUD to develop a housing-with-services demonstration for low-income senior households. This demonstration will evaluate how those models reduce

unnecessary healthcare utilization, increase housing stability, and support aging in place. In developing this demonstration, the Department relied on the results from the Support and Services at Home [SASH] evaluation in Vermont, which indicated slowed growth in Medicare expenditures, in addition to other research initiatives carried out jointly between HUD and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Committee awaits the results of the Department’s analysis which will better inform models of housing-with-services offered to seniors. The Committee encourages the Department to include in the report whether future research and the expansion of such models could improve the provision of supportive services to seniors.

HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Appropriations, 2018	\$229,600,000
Budget estimate, 2019	140,000,000
Committee recommendation	154,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides funding for housing for persons with disabilities under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. Traditionally, the Section 811 program provided capital grants to eligible entities for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of housing for persons with disabilities, as well as project-based rental assistance contracts [PRACs] to support the operational costs for such units. Since fiscal year 2012, HUD has transitioned to providing project rental assistance to State housing finance agencies or other appropriate entities, which act in partnership with State health and human services agencies to provide supportive services, as authorized by the Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–374).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$154,000,000 for the Section 811 program. This level is \$14,000,000 more than the budget request and is \$75,600,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This level of funding, in addition to residual receipts, recaptures, and other unobligated balances, will support all PRAC renewals and amendments.

Discrimination against Individuals with Disabilities.—The Committee is extremely concerned with HUD’s recent findings of significant levels of adverse differential treatment towards individuals with mental illnesses and intellectual or developmental disabilities as they seek to live in community-based housing through the rental market. Equality of access to the rental housing market for individuals with disabilities is crucial to meeting the holdings of *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), and ensuring that those populations are not forced to remain in nursing homes and other institutional or segregated settings. The discrimination faced by individuals with disabilities is further confirmed by complaints based on disability making up the largest number of housing discrimination complaints filed with Federal, State, and local fair housing agen-

cies and with private fair housing groups. In 2014, disability complaints alone made up over 51 percent of the fair housing complaints filed with HUD, its partner State and local agencies, and private fair housing enforcement organizations.

The Committee directs HUD to develop educational materials for both individuals with disabilities and housing providers regarding fair housing rights and obligations, including appropriate policies and practices when dealing with individuals with mental illnesses, intellectual or developmental disabilities, or any other mental disability. These materials should also assist individuals with disabilities, who are leaving institutional or segregated settings, by informing them of their rights under Federal law, how to recognize potential discrimination, and what actions to take when faced with discrimination.

HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	45,000,000
Committee recommendation	45,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Housing Counseling Assistance Program provides comprehensive housing counseling services to eligible homeowners and tenants through grants to non-profit intermediaries, State government entities, and other local and national agencies. Eligible counseling activities include: pre- and post-purchase education, personal financial management, reverse mortgage product education, foreclosure prevention, mitigation, and rental counseling.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,000,000 for the Housing Counseling Assistance Program, which is equal to the budget request and \$10,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. These funds will help to provide individuals and families across the country with sound advice to make more informed housing decisions, improve their financial situation, and meet their homeownership goals over time. Specifically, it will support competitive counseling grants and training activities. The network of HUD-approved housing counseling organizations provides a wide variety of counseling services, including assistance with preventing foreclosure and homelessness. In addition, the administrative contract support funding includes resources for financial audits and technical assistance.

The Committee continues language requiring HUD to obligate counseling grants within 180 days of enactment of this act, as well as permitting HUD to publish multi-year NOFAs, contingent on annual appropriations. This should result in administrative savings for HUD and its grantees.

Eviction Counseling.—Nearly one million households in the United States were evicted in 2016. The Committee is concerned about the short- and long-term effects of these evictions on families and individuals. The Committee directs the Department to work with housing counselors to improve prevention efforts in order to

assist renters at risk of eviction and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act on their efforts to improve their processes, including the identification of any barriers to the collection of data on at-risk households, as well as to augment the services offered by housing counselors.

RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides amendment funding for housing assisted under the Rental Housing Assistance Program (Section 236) and the Rent Supplement Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for HUD-assisted, State-aided, noninsured rental housing projects, consistent with the budget request and \$9,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee recommendation includes a provision, which allows for the conversion of these projects to long-term Section 8 contracts at no additional cost. The Committee hopes that the conversion of these projects, through the Rental Assistance Demonstration, will lead to the eventual elimination of these outdated programs.

PAYMENT TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING FEES TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	12,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, as amended by the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000, authorizes the Secretary to establish Federal construction and safety standards for the construction, design, and performance of manufactured homes. All manufactured homes are required to meet these Federal standards, and fees are charged to producers to cover the costs of administering the Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 to support the manufactured housing standards programs, of which \$12,000,000 is expected to be derived from fees collected and deposited in the Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund [Trust Fund] account. No direct appropriation is provided. The total amount recommended is equal to the budget request and \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Total shipments of new manufactured homes in the United States have grown by nearly 14 percent in both 2016 and 2017. This increase in funding reflects that continued growth

in manufactured housing production and is necessary for the continued oversight and effective administration of this program.

The Committee recommendation directs that not less than \$3,600,000 is for payments to State Administrative Agency partners and not less than \$3,600,000 is for the monitoring of manufacturers' compliance with construction and safety standards by third-party inspection agencies.

The Committee continues language allowing for the Department to collect fees from program participants in the dispute resolution and installment programs, as mandated by the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000. These fees are to be deposited into the Trust Fund and may be used to support the manufactured housing standards programs, subject to the overall cap placed on this account.

Congressional Justifications.—The Committee notes with disappointment the lack of detail in the Office of Manufactured Housing Programs' [OMHP] fiscal year 2019 written budget justification. This document has traditionally provided the Committee with essential information to assist with determining OMHP's executable budget. The Committee directs OMHP to provide detailed Congressional justifications of its annual budget requests. These justifications shall include anticipated payments related, but not limited, to: State Administrative Agencies, Monitoring Manufacturer's Compliance with Construction and Safety Standards, Oversight of Model Installation Standards, Administration of the Dispute Resolution Program, Coordination of Activities of the Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee, and Meetings with Partners in the Federal Manufactured Housing Program.

Recreational Vehicle Definition.—The Committee notes that the Department is working towards updating its regulatory definition of a "recreational vehicle" and intends to complete its final rule-making process by the end of Spring 2019. The Committee expects the Department to finalize this rule within this timeframe and in accordance with the existing December 2014 recommendation of the Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee.

Resident-Owned Cooperative Models.—Two-thirds of new affordable housing produced in the United States is manufactured housing. This industry serves as an important tool in combatting rising home prices and the growing housing shortage. More than 2.9 million manufactured homes are located in mobile home parks, where residents own their homes, but often do not own the land on which their homes reside. This leaves homeowners vulnerable to land cost increases, arbitrary rule enforcement, and land conversion for other uses. It can also result in the eviction or closure of a community, which is very disruptive and can result in thousands of dollars in relocation costs. Resident-owned cooperative models provide a viable means for preserving this crucial source of affordable housing and protecting vulnerable residents from displacement. The Committee notes the recent growth of this cooperative model and encourages the further expansion of this model nationally as manufactured housing production continues to rise.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

	Limitation on direct loans	Limitation on guaranteed loans	Administrative contract expenses
Appropriations, 2018	\$5,000,000	\$400,000,000,000	\$130,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,000,000	400,000,000,000	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000	400,000,000,000	130,000,000

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

	Limitation on direct loans	Limitation on guaranteed loans
Appropriations, 2018	\$5,000,000	\$30,000,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,000,000	30,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000	30,000,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Housing Administration [FHA] fund covers the mortgage and loan insurance activity of HUD mortgage/loan insurance programs. These include the mutual mortgage insurance [MMI] fund, cooperative management housing insurance [CMHI] fund, general insurance [GI] fund, and the special risk insurance [SRI] fund. For presentation and accounting control purposes, these are divided into two sets of accounts based on shared characteristics. The unsubsidized insurance programs of the mutual mortgage insurance fund and the cooperative management housing insurance fund constitute one set; and the general risk insurance and special risk insurance funds make up the other.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has included the following amounts for the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program account: a limitation on guaranteed loans of \$400,000,000,000, a limitation on direct loans of \$1,000,000, and \$130,000,000 for administrative contract expenses. For the GI/SRI account, the Committee recommends \$30,000,000,000 as a limitation on guaranteed loans and a limitation on direct loans of \$1,000,000. The Committee does not include authority for HUD to charge a fee to provide additional funds for FHA's administrative costs as proposed in the budget request. However, the Committee supports the goal of improving FHA's system automation, risk management and quality control efforts and has included funding in the Information Technology Fund account for these purposes.

Home Equity Conversion Mortgages [HECM].—The Committee urges the Department to take appropriate actions to ensure transparency and improve the resolution of defaulted and foreclosed FHA Home Equity Conversion Mortgage loans which have been assigned to HUD in order to improve program performance and loss mitigation results for borrowers.

International Residential Code [IRC].—The Committee notes that HUD has not comprehensively updated its minimum property standards for FHA insured housing in over 20 years, but has accepted the IRC for new construction of one and two-family homes.

The IRC development process is consensus driven and includes relevant stakeholders at the State and local level to update the building code on a periodic basis. Currently, 49 States and the District of Columbia utilize some version of the IRC as their model building code for new one and two-family home construction. The Committee encourages HUD to undertake a review of its minimum property standards, including the IRC to determine if: (1) it would be redundant and a poor use of Federal resources to update its minimum property standards; (2) in light of the near universal adoption of some version of the IRC, if it is acceptable to be used to determine whether a property meets FHA's minimum property standards and therefore eligible for mortgage insurance; and (3) minimum property standards can be streamlined.

FHA Condominium Regulations.—The Committee notes that in October 2016, HUD published a proposed rule to implement the authorities included in the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 but has not yet issued a final rule. The Committee directs HUD to complete this regulatory process and include any essential safeguards to mitigate risk to the FHA Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund while also protecting borrowers.

HUD–Federal Financing Bank Risk Sharing.—In fiscal year 2014, HUD and the Federal Financing Bank [FFB] launched a risk sharing initiative in order to provide financing for multifamily mortgage loans insured by FHA under its Risk Sharing programs on an interim basis until September 30, 2020. Through this initiative, FFB provides Housing Finance Agencies [HFAs] with upfront financing for affordable multifamily housing developments, which FHA insures through the Multifamily Risk-Sharing Program under section 542 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1707). Since the Federal government takes an ownership interest in section 542 FHA-insured mortgages equal to 100 percent of principal and interest, FFB financing reduces the cost of funds for participating HFAs. As part of the HUD–FFB initiative, the Department of Treasury and HUD are expected to monitor the partnership over time to assess whether FFB financing is needed to support affordable housing given current market conditions, such as the cost of tax-exempt bonds. The Committee recognizes the existing unmet need for affordable housing and supports innovative and prudent approaches to accomplishing this goal. Therefore, HUD is directed to continue working with HFAs that have existing HUD–FFB risk sharing agreements in place. The Committee encourages HUD to make every effort to expedite the approval of projects in order to meet the total authorized level of projects as outlined in their agreements. The Committee further directs HUD to work with FFB and to seek input from HFAs and other stakeholders in order to assess the effectiveness of the initiative to determine whether it is meeting its intended goals and should be continued with or without improvements, and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, as well as the authorizing committees of jurisdictions on this evaluation within 180 days of enactment of this act. The Committee encourages HUD to continue to work with HFAs under the section 542 authority in order to spur affordable multifamily housing production.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
 GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES LOAN GUARANTEE
 PROGRAM ACCOUNT

	Limitation on guaranteed loans	Limitation on personnel, compensation and administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2018	\$500,000,000,000	\$27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	550,000,000,000	24,400,000
Committee recommendation	550,000,000,000	27,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Government National Mortgage Association [Ginnie Mae], through the mortgage-backed securities program, guarantees privately issued securities backed by pools of Government-guaranteed mortgages. Ginnie Mae is a wholly owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department. Its powers are prescribed generally by title III of the National Housing Act, as amended. Ginnie Mae is authorized by section 306(g) of the act to guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest on securities that are based on and backed by a trust, or pool, composed of mortgages that are guaranteed and insured by the FHA, the Rural Housing Service, or the Department of Veterans Affairs. Ginnie Mae's guarantee of mortgage-backed securities is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. This account also funds all salaries and benefits funding to support Ginnie Mae.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on new commitments on mortgage-backed securities of \$550,000,000,000. This level is the same as the budget request and \$50,000,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill allows Ginnie Mae to use \$27,000,000 for salaries and expenses. This is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$2,600,000 more than the budget request.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2018	\$89,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	85,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, as amended, directs the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to undertake programs of research, evaluation, and reports relating to the Department's mission and programs. These functions are carried out internally and through grants and contracts with industry, nonprofit research organizations, educational institutions, and through agreements with State and local governments and other Federal agencies. The research programs

seek ways to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and equity of HUD programs and to identify methods to achieve cost reductions. Additionally, this appropriation is used to support HUD evaluation and monitoring activities and to conduct housing surveys.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for research, technology, and community development activities in fiscal year 2019. This level is \$11,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$15,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for Core Research and Technology, including: market surveys; research support and dissemination; data acquisition; housing finance studies; research partnerships; and housing technology. In addition, the Committee includes \$50,000,000 for Department-wide technical assistance and critical research beyond the core studies. Of this amount, at least \$25,000,000 is for technical assistance [TA] across HUD programs. The Committee recommendation will continue to support market surveys, such as the American Housing Survey, that are integral to HUD's ability to understand its own programs and also help enhance public and private entities' knowledge of housing conditions in the United States.

Of the amount provided for critical research beyond the core studies, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for an Envision Center evaluation, \$2,000,000 for homeless youth research activities authorized under section 345 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and up to \$2,000,000 for use by the Office of Innovation for innovation awards.

The recommendation also includes continued funding for evaluations of the Moving-to-Work program and expansion; and on-going evaluations of rent reform, the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, long-term tracking of the Family Self-Sufficiency program, and energy performance contracting in public housing.

The recommendation also includes funding for the following new research and evaluations: Section 3 process evaluation, administrative data linkages to assess long-term outcomes of exit from assisted housing, energy efficiency in disaster reconstruction, a lead awareness module for the Current Population Survey, research addressing the housing needs of older Americans, and an assessment of utility savings from sub-metering conversions in public housing. HUD shall include details on its allocation of these resources in its operating plan.

Fair Market Rents [FMRs].—The Committee encourages HUD to identify and implement alternatives to locally funded rent surveys of areas affected by changing economic conditions and natural disasters. In fiscal year 2018, the Committee directed HUD to submit a report describing proposals to update the FMR formula to more accurately reflect the current housing market. The Committee believes that this report will be critical to identifying potential sources of challenges with aligning American Community Survey data, as well as inflation and trend factors. While the Committee recognizes that the results of the analysis may not result in actions that will inform the fiscal year 2019 FMR calculations, the findings will help inform a more accurate assessment of local market condi-

tions. The Committee continues to encourage the Department, to the extent practicable, to work with communities to use local rent survey data made available in the preceding year to inform the calculation of FMRs. The Committee continues to strongly encourage HUD to expedite the process for consideration of FMRs and exception payment standards that are requested by PHAs.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2018	\$65,300,000
Budget estimate, 2019	62,300,000
Committee recommendation	65,300,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The fair housing activities appropriation includes funding for both the Fair Housing Assistance Program [FHAP] and the Fair Housing Initiatives Program [FHIP].

The Fair Housing Assistance Program helps State and local agencies to implement title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended, which prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing and in the provision of brokerage services. The major objective of the program is to assure prompt and effective processing of title VIII complaints with appropriate remedies for complaints by State and local fair housing agencies.

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program is authorized by section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, and by section 905 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. This initiative is designed to alleviate housing discrimination by increasing support to public and private organizations for the purpose of eliminating or preventing discrimination in housing, and to enhance fair housing opportunities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,300,000 for the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity [OFHEO]. This amount is equal to the budget request and the 2018 enacted level. Of the amounts provided, \$23,500,000 is for FHAP, \$39,900,000 is for FHIP, and \$300,000 is for the creation, promotion, and dissemination of translated materials that support the assistance of persons with limited English proficiency. The Committee also provides \$1,600,000 for the National Fair Housing Training Academy [NFHTA], and encourages the Department to pursue ways to make the Academy self-sustaining. The Committee is concerned with the delay in the fiscal year 2018 NFHTA and directs HUD to move forward with this critical training expeditiously.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES

Appropriations, 2018	\$230,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	145,000,000
Committee recommendation	260,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 established the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, under which HUD is authorized to make grants to States, localities, and Native American Tribes in order to conduct lead-based paint hazard reduction and abatement activities in private, low-income housing. Lead poisoning is a significant environmental health hazard, particularly for young children and pregnant women, and can result in neurological damage, learning disabilities, and impaired growth. The Healthy Homes Initiative, authorized under sections 501 and 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701z-1 and 1701z-2), provides grants to remediate housing hazards that have been scientifically shown to negatively impact occupant health and safety.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$260,000,000 for lead-based paint hazard reduction and abatement activities for fiscal year 2019. This amount is \$115,000,000 above the President's budget request and \$30,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of the amount provided, \$45,000,000 is for the Healthy Homes Initiative, and \$45,000,000 is for the Lead-Safe Communities demonstration program. The overall funding level will support lead-based paint hazard reductions in up to 15,600 units, providing safer homes for over 55,600 low and very-low income families or individuals, including more than 14,450 children under the age of 6.

The Committee remains committed to protecting children in communities with the highest rates of childhood lead poisoning and the oldest housing stock. Lead-based paint is far more prevalent in older homes and in low-income housing in particular, where maintenance is less robust and paint surfaces are more likely to deteriorate, leading to a heightened risk of exposure from peeling paint. In order to target funding to those communities, the Committee directs HUD to award no less than \$95,000,000 of grants to remediate lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing to those jurisdictions with the highest lead-based paint abatement needs. The Committee notes that this set-aside is a minimum floor and encourages HUD to exceed this threshold when providing assistance to those communities where there is the highest risk.

Lead-Safe Communities.—Lead poisoning disproportionately affects the lives of children from economically-disadvantaged backgrounds and has lifelong, irreversible consequences that have been shown to severely inhibit healthy development and compromise learning. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children in at least 4 million U.S. households are exposed to high levels of lead. Exposure to lead-based paint hazards at a young age poses not only serious immediate health consequences, but may also permanently jeopardize potential for upward social mobility throughout adulthood. Children who are exposed to lead hazards are seven times more likely to drop out of school and six times more likely to end up in the juvenile justice system.

In an effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of intensive multi-year investments in lead-based paint remediation activities in low-income communities, the Committee provides \$45,000,000 for five-year grants in five communities. This funding will support projects to dramatically reduce the presence of lead-based paint hazards in neighborhoods with high rates of housing stock built before 1940, low-income families with young children, and high reported incidences of elevated blood lead levels in children under the age of 6 years old. The Committee believes that providing higher funding levels over an extended period in concentrated areas can dramatically reduce the cost of lead-based paint remediation activities by incentivizing greater economies of scale and lowering grantees' administrative expenses. Reducing the per-unit-cost for lead-based paint remediation would permit considerably more work to be performed and has the potential to transform communities whose school systems, law enforcement agencies, and public health providers currently struggle with the long-term secondary effects of childhood lead poisoning.

Grantee Coordination.—Funds received under the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program may be utilized to evaluate and address lead-based paint hazards in Section 8 voucher units. The Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes [OLHCHH] currently gives preference to grantees that work with public housing agencies to address lead-based paint hazards in Section 8 voucher units. The Committee commends HUD for emphasizing the need to address lead-based paint hazards in Section 8 voucher units when awarding these grants and urges HUD to continue to address these needs in HUD-assisted housing stock in the private market.

Coordination with Weatherization Assistance Program Grantees.—HUD's lead hazard control grant programs [LHC] serve many communities in areas of the country with large stocks of older low-income housing, and funding is often used to replace cracked and peeling windows that generate lead dust that is harmful to children. The homes served by LHC are also often eligible for the Department of Energy's [DOE's] Weatherization Assistance Program [WAP], which can provide funding to replace windows with more energy-efficient ones. However, even with the establishment of DOE's Lead-Safe Weatherization program, a set of protocols and standards initially put in place in 2001 to control the amount of lead dust generated when disturbing painted surfaces, many WAP contractors are still strongly discouraged from working in units where lead-based paint hazards may be present because dealing with those hazards adds time and cost to each weatherization project. There is a tremendous opportunity for these two complementary programs to support one another in a manner that saves grantees money and allows for more work to be completed. For example, a home eligible for both grant programs could apply to have WAP pay for new window hardware and have the lead-certified LHC grantee fund installation.

The Committee supports the OLHCHH's continued participation in the interagency working group on healthy homes and energy, particularly as it relates to coordination with DOE to bring LHC and WAP grantees together. OLHCHH is encouraged to continue to

coordinate with DOE and to help WAP grantees and subgrantees that would otherwise be deterred from replacing windows in homes where lead-based paint may be present to partner with local LHC grantees to perform window removal and installation work in older low-income housing. HUD is also directed to amend its rating factors to further incentivize partnerships between WAP and LHC grantees, giving preference to those LHC grantees that have obtained a partnership commitment for this work with their State's WAP grantee or their local WAP subgrantee. Grantees, however, should maintain the LHC grants' contractor lead safety qualifications for contractors performing the lead-related window work. Finally, HUD is directed to collect information from LHC grantees on how many units benefit from coordinated WAP and LHC grants and how much coordination has reduced costs to the LHC grants for hardware and labor. HUD is directed to provide this information to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations no later than six months after the end of each grant cycle on an annual basis.

Community Level Data.—The Committee is pleased that the Department has begun to develop a tool that will provide data to more fully identify communities at risk for lead-based paint hazards. This tool will inform the Department's review of applications for grants to address lead-based paint hazards and ensure that awards are targeted to areas of the country most at risk. The Committee directs the Department to operationalize this tool as soon as possible and to incorporate those results when awarding grants in the future.

Noncompliance and Enforcement of Regulations.—The Committee is concerned that the Department lacks detailed procedures either to address the noncompliance of grantees, including public housing agencies, with lead-based paint regulations, or to determine when enforcement decisions against grantees may also be needed. Providing clear guidance for how to address noncompliance through technical assistance or enforcement actions is essential to keeping grantees accountable to the mandates set forth in the Department's lead-based paint regulations and to protecting children who live in their assisted units. The Committee directs the Department to issue clarifying guidance to all HUD Program Offices within 180 days of enactment of this act identifying specific actions that should be taken, including timeframes for which each action should be performed by Program Office staff, when deficiencies are identified.

Annual Reporting.—The Committee notes that the Department has failed to provide the annual report mandated by 42 U.S.C. 4856. The Committee directs the Department to resume this annual reporting and to submit this report within 180 days of enactment of this act.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$267,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	260,000,000
Committee recommendation	280,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Information Technology Fund finances the information technology [IT] systems that support departmental programs and operations, including FHA Mortgage Insurance, housing assistance and grant programs, as well as core financial and general operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$280,000,000 for the Information Technology Fund for fiscal year 2019, which is \$20,000,000 more than the budget request and \$13,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Federal Housing Administration [FHA] Information Technology Modernization.—FHA's primary underwriting system is over 40 years old, while its monitoring system, property accounting, and vendor management systems are over 25 years old. These antiquated systems not only make it difficult and expensive for lenders to work with FHA, but more importantly, they undermine the fiscal solvency of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund and create significant risk to the taxpayers. The Committee recommendation includes \$20,000,000 to begin the modernization of FHA's IT systems. The Committee directs these funds to be used for improving single-family insured mortgage processing underwriting and delivery, modernizing the single-family asset management and claims systems, and addressing lender activities and program compliance. These funds may also be used for more immediate IT needs including: FHA system interface with the Department of Treasury's Do Not Pay System, update FHA origination systems for HUD IT security policy compliance, and reverse mortgage system enhancements.

HUD Information Technology Modernization.—The Committee remains supportive of HUD's efforts to modernize its IT systems, which are critical to effectively manage its programs. For years, HUD has been hampered by outdated IT systems that are not integrated, which limit its ability to oversee grantees. In addition, HUD's efforts to work around system limitations to collect information for oversight purposes often results in increased work for grantees who have to input information into multiple systems. While HUD has undertaken efforts to better integrate systems, the Committee remains concerned that non-mission-critical development activities are occurring at the expense of mission critical IT systems.

Unsanctioned Information Technology Development.—The Committee remains concerned about the development of IT systems outside of the Information Technology Fund. While the Committee understands that limited resources may prompt HUD offices to develop solutions with their own resources, the Committee expects that, at a minimum, OCIO will monitor and oversee the development of any such solutions. The Committee directs the OCIO to monitor the development of new system solutions by every office in HUD to make sure they conform to HUD's enterprise architecture, and will be compatible with systems under development.

GAO Oversight.—The Committee emphasizes the importance of pursuing a strategic approach as HUD continues to improve its IT management. To this end, in order to monitor the Department's

progress, in 2012 the Committee instructed GAO to conduct several reviews. In 2013, GAO completed a review of the Department's IT project management practices. The Committee reaffirms its direction to GAO to also evaluate HUD's institutionalization of governance and cost estimating practices. In particular, the Committee remains interested in any cost savings or operational efficiencies that have resulted (or may result) from the Department's improvement efforts. The Committee appreciates the work that GAO has done in this area and believes it has benefited the Committee and the Department. The Committee encourages HUD to take advantage of GAO expertise as it makes further improvements to its IT structure and governance. The Committee notes that the Department has yet to submit plans articulating how the Department is implementing GAO's IT-related recommendations, and identifying savings it will achieve by retiring legacy systems and shutting off old servers. The Committee directs the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Information Officer to ensure reports are submitted in a timely manner and include all required information.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2018	\$128,082,000
Budget estimate, 2019	128,000,000
Committee recommendation	128,082,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] conducts independent investigations, audits, and evaluations not only to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse, but also to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the programs and operations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This appropriation will finance all salaries and related expenses associated with the operation of the OIG.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$128,082,000 for the OIG, which is \$82,000 more than the budget request and consistent with the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Audit Reports.—The Committee expects the OIG to continue providing copies of all audit reports to the Committee immediately after they are issued and to make the Committee aware immediately of any review which recommends significant budgetary savings.

Untimely and Insufficient Reports.—The Committee is concerned that recent reporting by the OIG in response to congressional directives has been found to be inadequate. The Committee directs the OIG to carefully review both bill and report language in order to ensure that reporting requirements are concluded in a timely manner and that the content of that reporting is sufficient to meet directives contained in both bill and report language.

Improving Digital Services.—The Committee is concerned about the user interface of the OIG's website. The OIG's mission statement aims to "provide independent, objective, and impactful oversight of the Department to help ensure efficient and effective pro-

grams and operations.” To better achieve this goal, the Committee believes that the OIG’s website should show clear, evident categories of audits and reports that the OIG has completed for easy navigability by the public. The Committee notes that the General Services Administration offers guidance and support for Federal agencies through DigitalGov and directs the OIG to coordinate on enhancing its web services.

Indian Housing Loan Guarantee.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of oversight on the Section 184 Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program and reiterates the fiscal year 2017 directive to conduct a review of the management and oversight of the Section 184 loan program, including related information technology systems. This report was due to the Committee in September, 2017. The failure to deliver this report within a reasonable timeframe is concerning and the Committee expects the OIG to provide the required audit immediately. The Section 184 loan program is an important tool to help meet the housing needs of Indian country and its effective and efficient management is critical to its success.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends administrative provisions. A brief description follows.

Sec. 201. This section promotes the refinancing of certain housing bonds.

Sec. 202. This section clarifies a limitation on the use of funds under the Fair Housing Act.

Sec. 203. This section requires HUD to award funds on a competitive basis unless otherwise provided.

Sec. 204. This section allows funds to be used to reimburse GSEs and other Federal entities for various administrative expenses.

Sec. 205. This section limits HUD’s spending to amounts set out in the budget justification.

Sec. 206. This section clarifies expenditure authority for entities subject to the Government Corporation Control Act.

Sec. 207. This section requires quarterly reports on all uncommitted, unobligated and excess funds associated with HUD programs.

Sec. 208. This section requires that the administration’s budget and the Department’s budget justifications for fiscal year 2020 be submitted in the identical account and sub-account structure provided in this act.

Sec. 209. This section exempts GNMA from certain requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Sec. 210. This section allows HUD to authorize the transfer of existing project-based subsidies and liabilities from obsolete housing to housing that better meets the needs of the assisted tenants.

Sec. 211. This section reforms certain section 8 rent calculations as related to athletic scholarships.

Sec. 212. This section provides allocation requirements for Native Alaskans under the Indian Housing Block Grant program.

Sec. 213. This section requires HUD to maintain section 8 assistance on HUD-held or owned multifamily housing.

Sec. 214. This section clarifies the use of the section 108 loan guaranteed program for nonentitlement communities.

Sec. 215. This section allows PHAs with less than 400 units to be exempt from management requirements in the operating fund rule.

Sec. 216. This section restricts the Secretary from imposing any requirement or guideline relating to asset management that restricts or limits the use of capital funds for central office costs, up to the limit established in QWHRA.

Sec. 217. This section requires that no employee of the Department shall be designated as an allotment holder unless the CFO determines that such employee has received certain training.

Sec. 218. The section requires the Secretary to publish all notices of funding availability that are competitively awarded on the Internet.

Sec. 219. This section limits attorney fees and requires the Department to submit a spend plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Sec. 220. This section allows the Secretary to transfer up to 10 percent of funds or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, appropriated under the headings "Administrative Support Offices" or "Program Office Salaries and Expenses" to any other office funded under such headings.

Sec. 221. This section requires HUD to take certain actions against owners receiving rental subsidies that do not maintain safe properties.

Sec. 222. This section places limits on PHA compensation.

Sec. 223. This section requires the Secretary to provide the Committee with advance notification before discretionary awards are made.

Sec. 224. This section prohibits funds to be used to require or enforce the Physical Needs Assessment.

Sec. 225. This section prohibits funds for HUD financing of mortgages for properties that have been subject to eminent domain.

Sec. 226. This section prohibits funds from being used to terminate the status of a unit of local government as a metropolitan city, as defined under section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, with respect to grants under section 106 of such act.

Sec. 227. This section allows funding for research, evaluation, and statistical purposes that is unexpended at the time of completion of the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement to be reobligated for additional research.

Sec. 228. This section prohibits funds to be used for financial awards for employees subject to administrative discipline.

Sec. 229. This section authorizes the Secretary on a limited basis to use funds available under the "Homeless Assistance Grants" heading to participate in the multiagency Performance Partnership Pilots program.

Sec. 230. This section allows program income to be used as an eligible match for 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2019 Continuum of Care funds.

Sec. 231. This section permits HUD to provide 1 year transition grants under the continuum of care program.

Sec. 232. This section prohibits the use of funds to direct a grantee to undertake specific changes to existing zoning laws as part of carrying out the final rule entitled, "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing" or the notice entitled, "Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Assessment Tool".

Sec. 233. This section prohibits section 218(g) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act from applying with respect to the right of a jurisdiction to draw funds from its HOME Investment Trust Fund that otherwise expired or would expire.

Sec. 234. This section maintains current Promise Zone designations and agreements.

Sec. 235. This section establishes a regulatory advisory committee to review public housing and tenant-based rental assistance program regulations.

Sec. 236. This section prohibits funds from being used to establish preference or bonus points for competitive grant programs for EnVision Center participants.

of automated vehicles. The Committee believes NTSB’s investigations of recent crashes involving vehicles with automated vehicle control systems will provide the necessary insight to address driver behavior and encourages the NTSB to make necessary recommendations after it has completed such investigations.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$140,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	27,400,000
Committee recommendation	147,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation was created by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (Title VI of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978, Public Law 95–557). The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, operating under the trade name “NeighborWorks America,” helps local communities establish efficient and effective partnerships between residents and representatives of the public and private sectors. These partnership-based organizations are independent, tax-exempt, non-profit entities. Collectively, these organizations are known as the “NeighborWorks network.” Nationally, nearly 250 NeighborWorks organizations serve almost 3,000 urban, suburban, and rural communities in every State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$145,000,000 for NeighborWorks, and an additional \$2,000,000 for the promotion and development of shared equity housing models. This amount is \$119,600,000 more than the budget request and \$7,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee continues to support the set-aside of \$5,000,000 for the multifamily rental housing initiative, which has been successful in developing innovative approaches to producing mixed-income affordable housing throughout the Nation. The Committee directs NeighborWorks to provide at least 3 days’ advance notice to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to the announcement of any grant exceeding \$50,000 that is awarded to a NeighborWorks network organization.

Rural Areas.—The Committee commends NeighborWorks’ efforts to build capacity in rural areas and urges NeighborWorks to continue those initiatives.

Shared Equity Homeownership.—The Committee recognizes the need for increased Federal investment to promote, expand, and preserve affordable homeownership for low- to moderate-income families and first-time homebuyers. Shared equity models offer unique opportunities for those individuals to purchase housing at a lower cost, while also maintaining the homes’ long-term affordability, building the homeowners’ assets, and revitalizing the surrounding communities.

Thirty organizations within the NeighborWorks network currently support affordable homeownership opportunities through some form of shared equity model, representing over 2,700 affordable properties. To further promote shared equity models, NeighborWorks also currently offers four training courses regarding the development and preservation of shared equity housing.

In order to expand the utilization of this housing model, the Committee recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to build the capacity of network organizations to develop shared equity models, better understand scalable, sustainable shared equity models, and develop an array of strategies for different housing markets. These investments will allow for NeighborWorks to provide grants and technical assistance to interested network organizations in order to assist with their strategic planning in developing shared equity housing. These efforts will also include customized place-based trainings for organizations, offering scholarships to national training courses, and bringing representatives from network organizations together, including those which have already successfully implemented shared equity models, to discuss how to improve their planning and operations.

NeighborWorks is also directed to evaluate strategies undertaken by each organization in order to determine both individual and community level outcomes, develop tools and templates that reflect best practices, create toolkits and marketing materials to raise awareness of these housing models within various housing markets, and develop two additional courses based on lessons learned from grantees. In developing these materials and performing evaluations, NeighborWorks is directed to work with charter members with extensive experience in offering shared equity homeownership opportunities.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriation	Crediting offsetting collections
Appropriations, 2018	\$37,100,000	\$1,250,000
Budget estimate, 2019	37,100,000	1,250,000
Committee recommendation	37,100,000	1,250,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Surface Transportation Board [STB] was created on January 1, 1996, by the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 [ICCTA] (Public Law 104–88). The Board is a five-member, bipartisan, decisionally independent adjudicatory body and is responsible for the regulation of the rail and pipeline industries and certain non-licensing regulations of motor carriers and water carriers.

STB’s rail oversight activities include rate reasonableness, car service and interchange, mergers, line acquisitions, line constructions, and abandonments. STB’s jurisdiction also includes certain oversight of the intercity bus industry, pipeline carriers, intercity passenger train service, rate regulation involving noncontiguous

domestic water transportation, household goods carriers, and collectively determined motor carrier rates.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$37,100,000. This funding level is equal to the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Included in the recommendation is \$1,250,000 in fees, which will offset the appropriated funding, resulting in final appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$35,850,000.

Regulatory Proceedings.—While the STB has made progress in implementing the Surface Transportation Board Reauthorization Act of 2015, the Committee is concerned about a number of pending regulatory proceedings that would reform existing regulations at the STB. These proceedings are more difficult to resolve without all five board members. The Committee continues to encourage the administration to nominate the full complement of board members to the STB as soon as possible, and encourages STB to provide a timely and decisive regulatory process.

UNITED STATES INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,600,000
Budget estimate, 2019	630,000
Committee recommendation	3,600,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness [USICH] is an independent agency created by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 to coordinate and direct the multiple efforts of Federal agencies and other designated groups. The Council was authorized to review Federal programs that assist homeless persons and to take necessary actions to reduce duplication. The Council can recommend improvements in programs and activities conducted by Federal, State, and local government, as well as local volunteer organizations. The Council consists of the heads of 19 Federal agencies, including the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Labor, and Transportation; and other entities as deemed appropriate.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,600,000 for the USICH. This amount is \$2,970,000 greater than the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. USICH supports Federal collaboration and implementation of the Federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. The Committee recognizes the complexity of homelessness and the valuable role USICH plays to help communities identify comprehensive and coordinated strategies to prevent and end homelessness. USICH's establishment of criteria and benchmarks for ending homelessness in America has been critical to the progress made nationwide towards this

goal. Since 2010, overall homelessness has decreased by more than 13 percent, with chronic homelessness decreasing by 18 percent and family homelessness decreasing by 24 percent. The Council's efforts to engage more than 880 mayors since 2014 through the Mayor's Challenge to end veteran homelessness has helped 63 communities across 33 states develop a roadmap to work towards this objective. Through local engagement, combined with the Council's efforts to convene the VA and HUD to streamline and triage the VA's case management and housing placements through HUD's housing assistance programs, including the HUD-VASH program, USICH has played a key role in the overall reduction in veteran homelessness by 46 percent since 2010. As challenges to preventing and ending homelessness arise at the local and Federal level, USICH continues to serve as the lead agency for identifying suitable cost-effective solutions. The Committee applauds the work of USICH and recognizes how its support for mayors and governors across the country helps them address the unique drivers of homelessness in their communities. USICH promotes collaborative engagement across government, public housing agencies, homeless service providers, and local partners, which results in more effective alignment of resources, efforts, goals, and measures of success. As such, the Committee has maintained the agency's 2-year operating authority, extending it to October 1, 2021, which is consistent with the fiscal year 2018 Omnibus. The Committee supports a permanent extension of the Council in an effort end homelessness for the more than 550,000 individuals and families without stable housing or shelter in our Nation.

The Council's work on such issues as establishing common definitions of homelessness across programs and consolidating Federal data is helping to breakdown silos and increase Federal collaboration. Its work was recognized by GAO in its February 2012 report on ways to reduce duplication, overlap, and fragmentation in the Federal Government. The Committee is aware that individuals who are homeless or in unstable housing situations are often living with multiple chronic conditions. The link between homelessness and long-term physical and behavioral health conditions is well documented. The Committee has recognized the cost-savings that can be achieved by using evidence-based practices, and has been supportive of such efforts, including through the HUD-VASH program and other permanent supportive housing through HUD's homeless assistance grants program. However, the Committee believes that more can be done to emphasize evidence-based practices in serving other populations. The Committee continues to direct the USICH to improve coordination between HUD, HHS, the Department of Labor and Justice, as well as other Federal agencies, and to help communities use the Homeless Management Information System and other data to target affordable housing and homeless resources to high-need, high-cost families and individuals. The Committee further encourages HUD to work with HHS, the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies to identify homeless individuals who have high utilization rates for emergency and other public services, and share strategies for combining affordable housing with health and social support services to improve both housing and health outcomes for these individuals.

Performance Metrics and Cross-Agency Coordination.—USICH leads the coordination of the Federal response to ending homelessness among 19 Federal agencies, as well as State, local, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations. However, the Committee remains concerned that other stakeholders do not fully appreciate the value of the important work that agency has been able to accomplish over time due to the Council’s lack of clear output and outcome based performance metrics. The Committee directs the agency to undertake the development of measurable performance goals and metrics that define how USICH accomplishes its mission for inclusion in its fiscal year 2020 Congressional budget justification.

The Committee also directs USICH to develop performance metrics to measure the progress that USICH and its partners have made to address and end homelessness in the 2020 performance and accountability report, as well as provide an update on efforts to improve cross-agency collaboration and coordination on integrating child welfare systems with housing and services provided through HUD and the Department of Health and Human Services in response to youth homelessness; the coordination between continuums of care and the Department of Labor employment programs, the Department of Education and HUD, and the Department of Agriculture with other Federal agencies.

The Committee believes these targeted, data-driven analyses will better educate Congress and the public at-large on the clear outcomes of USICH’s work to promote cost-effective policies, and evidence-based practices in urban and rural communities alike. The Committee further directs the agency to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act on the status of these efforts.

Homeless Youth.—One of the goals of the Federal Strategic Plan is to prevent and end homelessness among youth by 2020. The plan identifies four core targeted outcomes for youth experiencing homelessness—stable housing, permanent connections, education and employment, and social/emotional well-being. These outcomes appropriately identify the multiple needs of youth experiencing homelessness and underscore the importance of comprehensive solutions. To be successful, it is critical to coordinate Federal services and programs at the local, regional, and State levels to ensure these outcomes are met. As such, the Committee recognizes that it can be difficult for local communities, as well as housing and service providers, to navigate different Federal program laws and regulatory requirements. USICH is directed to continue working with its Federal member agencies to ensure that all homeless-related Federal grant funding solicitations are coordinated and made publically available in a user-friendly document that helps local communities identify and understand the scope of all Federal programs for which homeless youth are eligible. This document shall include detailed descriptions of eligibility criteria, application instructions, and application deadlines and be updated as necessary.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 401 prohibits pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this act.

Section 402 prohibits obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 403 limits expenditures for consulting services through procurement contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 404 prohibits the use of funds for employee training unless such training bears directly upon the performance of official duties.

Section 405 authorizes the reprogramming of funds within a budget account and specifies the reprogramming procedures for agencies funded by this act. The Committee rejects the administration's request to transfer budget authority between accounts.

Section 406 ensures that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 407 prohibits the use of funds for eminent domain unless such taking is employed for public use.

Section 408 prohibits funds in this act to be transferred without express authority.

Section 409 protects employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 410 prohibits the use of funds for activities not in compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 411 prohibits funding for any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 412 prohibits funds for first-class airline accommodation in contravention of section 301–10.122 and 301–10.123 of title 41 CFR.

Section 413 prohibits funds from being used for the approval of a new foreign air carrier permit or exemption application if that approval would contravene United States law or article 17 bis of the U.S.-E.U.-Iceland-Norway Air Transport Agreement and specifies that nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or preclude the Secretary of DOT from granting a permit or exemption where such authorization is consistent with the U.S.-E.U.-Iceland-Norway Air Transport Treaty and the U.S. law.

Section 414 restricts the number of employees that agencies funded in this act may send to international conferences.

Section 415 prohibits the Surface Transportation Board from charging filing fees for rate or practice complaints that are greater than the fees authorized for district court civil suits.

Section 416 prohibits funds to agencies unless they are in compliance with the Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

Section 417 prohibits funds from being used to maintain or establish computer networks unless such networks block the viewing, downloading, or exchange of pornography.

Section 418 prohibits funds from denying an Inspector General timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency over which that Inspector General has responsibilities, or to prevent or impede that Inspector General's access.

Section 419 prohibits funds from being used to pay awards or fees for contractors with poor performance.

Section 420 prohibits funds made available in this act to be used to acquire certain telecommunications equipment unless the agency meets certain criteria.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill “which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.”

The Committee is filing an original bill, which is not covered under this rule, but reports this information in the spirit of full disclosure.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2019:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Infrastructure Investments
Federal Aviation Administration
Maritime Administration

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rental Assistance Programs
Indian Housing Block Grants
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant
Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS
Community Development Fund
Community Development Loan Guarantee
Home Investment Partnerships Program
Choice Neighborhoods Initiatives
Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program
Homeless Assistance
Housing for the Elderly
Housing for Persons with Disabilities
FHA General and Special Risk Program Account
GNMA Mortgage Backed Securities Loan Guarantee Program Account
Policy Development and Research
Fair Housing Activities, Fair Housing Program
Lead Hazard Reduction Program
Salaries and Expenses

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

Access Board
National Transportation Safety Board

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on June 7, 2018, the Committee ordered favorably reported a bill (S. 3023) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 31–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Shelby	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Alexander	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Blunt	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Daines	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mr. Rubio	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Leahy	
Mrs. Murray	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Udall	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018,
PUBLIC LAW 115-141**

DIVISION L—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DE-
VELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2018

* * * * *

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

* * * * *

UNITED STATES INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS
OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness in carrying out the functions pursuant to title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended, \$3,600,000: *Provided*, That title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11311 et seq.) is amended by striking “October 1, 2018” in section 209 and inserting “October 1, ~~2020~~ 2021”.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(A), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2019: Subcommittee on Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory				
Discretionary	71,417	71,417	132,712	¹ 132,712
Security	300	300	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	71,117	71,117	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2019				² 45,969
2020				43,792
2021				17,790
2022				8,432
2023 and future years				13,322
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2019	NA	38,988	NA	² 34,191

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

Underground Natural Gas Storage Facility Safety Fund	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	162,000	150,200	165,000	+ 3,000	.....	+ 14,800	.....
Subtotal, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	244,000	225,980	246,710	+ 2,710	.....	+ 20,730	.....
Pipeline safety user fees	- 131,000	- 119,200	- 134,000	- 3,000	.....	- 14,800	.....
Underground Natural Gas Storage Facility Safety Fund user fee	- 8,000	- 8,000	- 8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency Preparedness Grants:							
Limitation on emergency preparedness fund	(28,318)	(28,318)	(28,318)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	105,000	98,780	104,710	- 290	.....	+ 5,930	.....
Salaries and Expenses	92,152	91,500	92,600	+ 448	.....	+ 1,100	.....
General Provisions—Department of Transportation							
Extending the availability of certain payments (Sec. 186(1))	27,275,543	2,000	26,577,979	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....
Total, title I, Department of Transportation	(27,275,543)	16,070,404	(26,624,539)	- 697,564	.....	+ 10,507,575	.....
Appropriations		(16,395,641)	(16,395,641)	(- 651,004)	.....	(+ 10,228,898)	.....
Rescissions		(- 325,237)	(- 46,560)	(- 46,560)	.....	(+ 278,677)	.....
Limitations on obligations	(58,908,994)	(59,986,084)	(59,987,084)	(+ 1,078,090)	.....	(+ 1,000)	.....
Total budgetary resources	(86,184,537)	(76,056,488)	(86,565,063)	(+ 380,526)	.....	(+ 10,508,575)	.....
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Executive Offices	14,708	15,583	14,898	+ 190	.....	- 685	.....
Administrative Support Offices	518,303	507,372	556,000	+ 37,697	.....	+ 48,628	.....
Management and Administration							
Program Office Salaries and Expenses:							
Public and Indian Housing	216,633	209,473	222,000	+ 5,367	.....	+ 12,527	.....
Community Planning and Development	107,554	105,906	110,000	+ 2,446	.....	+ 4,094	.....
Housing	383,000	359,448	390,000	+ 7,000	.....	+ 30,552	.....
Policy Development and Research	24,065	25,366	26,000	+ 1,935	.....	+ 634	.....
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	69,808	71,312	71,500	+ 1,692	.....	+ 188	.....
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	7,500	7,540	7,800	+ 200	.....	+ 260	.....
Subtotal	808,660	779,045	827,300	+ 18,640	.....	+ 48,255	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Management and Administration	1,341,671	1,302,000	1,398,198	+ 56,527	+ 96,198
Public and Indian Housing					
Tenant-based Rental Assistance:					
Renewals	19,600,000	18,748,749	20,520,000	+ 920,000	+ 1,771,251
Tenant protection vouchers	85,000	140,000	85,000	.....	- 55,000
Administrative fees	1,760,000	1,550,000	1,956,987	+ 196,987	+ 406,987
Sec. 811 vouchers, incremental and renewals	505,000	107,000	154,000	- 351,000	+ 47,000
Incremental VASH vouchers	40,000	.....	40,000	.....	+ 40,000
Tribal veterans affairs supportive housing renewals	5,000	4,000	5,000	.....	+ 1,000
Incremental family unification vouchers	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	+ 20,000
PHA Modernization .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal (available this fiscal year)	22,015,000	20,549,749	22,780,987	+ 765,987	+ 2,231,238
Advance appropriations	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....
Less appropriations from prior year advances	- 4,000,000	- 4,000,000	- 4,000,000	.....	.....
Total, Tenant-based Rental Assistance appropriated in this bill	22,015,000	20,549,749	22,780,987	+ 765,987	+ 2,231,238
Rental Assistance Demonstration .....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	- 100,000
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,750,000	.....	2,775,000	+ 25,000	+ 2,775,000
Public Housing Operating Fund	4,550,000	3,279,000	4,756,000	+ 206,000	+ 1,477,000
Choice Neighborhoods	150,000	.....	100,000	- 50,000	+ 100,000
Family Self-Sufficiency	75,000	75,000	80,000	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Native American Housing Block Grants	755,000	600,000	755,000	.....	+ 155,000
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account	1,000	.....	1,440	+ 440	+ 1,440
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(270,270)	.....	(553,846)	(+ 283,576)	(+ 553,846)
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+ 2,000

Total, Public and Indian Housing	30,298,000	24,603,749	31,250,427	+ 952,427	+ 6,646,678
Community Planning and Development					
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	375,000	330,000	375,000	.....	+ 45,000
Community Development Fund:	3,300,000	.....	3,300,000	.....	+ 3,300,000
CDBG formula	65,000	.....	65,000	.....	+ 65,000
Indian CDBG .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	3,365,000	.....	3,365,000	.....	+ 3,365,000
Community Development Loan Guarantees (Section 108):	(300,000)	.....	(300,000)	.....	(+ 300,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	1,362,000	.....	1,362,000	.....	+ 1,362,000
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	54,000	.....	54,000	.....	+ 54,000
Self-help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program	2,513,000	2,383,000	2,612,000	+ 99,000	+ 229,000
Homeless Assistance Grants	7,669,000	2,713,000	7,768,000	+ 99,000	+ 5,055,000
Total, Community Planning and Development .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housing Programs					
Project-based Rental Assistance:	11,230,000	10,902,000	11,502,000	+ 272,000	+ 600,000
Renewals	285,000	245,000	245,000	- 40,000	.....
Contract administrators .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal (available this fiscal year)	11,515,000	11,147,000	11,747,000	+ 232,000	+ 600,000
Advance appropriations	400,000	400,000	400,000	.....	.....
Less appropriations from prior year advances	- 400,000	- 400,000	- 400,000	.....	.....
Total, Project-based Rental Assistance appropriated in this bill	11,515,000	11,147,000	11,747,000	+ 232,000	+ 600,000
Housing for the Elderly					
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	678,000	601,000	678,000	.....	+ 77,000
Housing Counseling Assistance	229,600	140,000	154,000	- 75,600	+ 14,000
Rental Housing Assistance	55,000	45,000	45,000	- 10,000	.....
Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund	14,000	5,000	5,000	- 9,000	.....
Offsetting collections	11,000	12,000	12,000	+ 1,000	.....
.....	- 11,000	- 12,000	- 12,000	- 1,000	.....
Total, Housing Programs	12,491,600	11,938,000	12,629,000	+ 137,400	+ 691,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Federal Housing Administration					
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(400,000,000)	(400,000,000)	(400,000,000)		
Offsetting receipts	(5,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(-4,000)	
Proposed offsetting receipts (HECM)	-7,392,000	-6,930,000	-6,930,000	+462,000	
Additional offsetting receipts (Sec. 222)	-309,000			+309,000	
Administrative contract expenses	130,000	-20,000			+20,000
		150,000	130,000		-20,000
General and Special Risk Program Account:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)		
(Limitation on direct loans)	(5,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(-4,000)	
Offsetting receipts	-619,000	-620,000	-620,000	-1,000	
Total, Federal Housing Administration	-8,190,000	-7,420,000	-7,420,000	+770,000	
Government National Mortgage Association					
Guarantees of Mortgage-backed Securities Loan Guarantee Program Account:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(500,000,000)	(550,000,000)	(550,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	
Administrative expenses	27,000	24,400	27,000		+2,600
Offsetting receipts	-116,000	-104,000	-104,000	+12,000	
Proposed offsetting receipts (HECM)	-1,560,000	-1,900,000	-1,900,000	-340,000	
Additional contract expenses	-59,000			+59,000	
	1,000		1,000		+1,000
Total, Gov't National Mortgage Association	-1,707,000	-1,979,600	-1,976,000	-269,000	+3,600
Policy Development and Research					
Research and Technology	89,000	85,000	100,000	+11,000	+15,000

Fair Housing Activities	65,300	62,300	65,300			+3,000
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes						
Lead Hazard Reduction	230,000	145,000	260,000		+30,000	+115,000
Information Technology Fund	267,000	260,000	280,000		+13,000	+20,000
Office of Inspector General	128,082	128,000	128,082			+82
General Provisions						
Mark-to-Market extension (Sec. 231)		-138,000				+138,000
Unobligated balances (Sec. 233) (rescission)		-5,000				+5,000
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee unobligated balances (Sec. 251) (rescission)						
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development	42,682,653	31,694,449	44,483,007	+1,800,354		+12,788,558
Appropriations	(48,348,653)	(37,023,449)	(49,649,007)	(+1,300,354)		(+12,625,558)
Advance appropriations	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)			
Offsetting receipts	(-10,055,000)	(-9,574,000)	(-9,554,000)	(+501,000)		(+20,000)
Offsetting collections	(-11,000)	(-12,000)	(-12,000)	(-1,000)		
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-8,000)		
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(930,570,270)	(980,000,000)	(980,853,846)	(+50,283,576)		(+853,846)
TITLE III—OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Access Board	8,190	8,400	8,400		+210	
Federal Maritime Commission	27,490	27,490	27,490			
National Railroad Passenger Corporation Office of Inspector General	23,274	23,274	23,274			
National Transportation Safety Board	110,400	108,000	110,400			+2,400
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	140,000	27,400	147,000	+7,000		+119,600
Surface Transportation Board	37,100	37,100	37,100			
Offsetting collections	-1,250	-1,250	-1,250			
Subtotal	35,850	35,850	35,850			+2,970
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness	3,600	630	3,600			
Total, title III, Other Independent Agencies	348,804	231,044	356,014	+7,210		+124,970
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT						
Unobligated balances (Sec. 417) (rescission)	-7,000				+7,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, title IV, General Provisions This Act	- 7,000	.....	.....	+ 7,000	.....
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2018 (PUBLIC LAW 115-123)					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Federal Aviation Administration					
Operations (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	35,000	.....	.....	- 35,000	.....
Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	79,589	.....	.....	- 79,589	.....
Total, Federal Aviation Administration	114,589	.....	.....	- 114,589	.....
Federal Highway Administration					
Federal-Aid Highways:					
Emergency Relief Program (emergency)	1,374,000	.....	.....	- 1,374,000	.....
Federal Transit Administration					
Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program (emergency)	330,000	.....	.....	- 330,000	.....
Maritime Administration					
Operations and Training (emergency)	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000	.....
Total, Department of Transportation	1,828,589	.....	.....	- 1,828,589	.....

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Community Planning and Development						
Community Development Fund (emergency)						
Total, Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2018		28,000,000				-28,000,000
Grand total		29,828,589				-29,828,589
Appropriations		100,128,589	47,995,897	71,417,000		-28,711,589
Rescissions		(75,974,250)	(53,651,384)	(76,630,810)		(+656,560)
Rescissions of contract authority		(-7,000)	(-468,237)	(-46,560)		(-39,560)
Advance appropriations		(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)		
Offsetting receipts		(-10,055,000)	(-9,574,000)	(-9,554,000)		(+501,000)
Offsetting collections		(-12,250)	(-13,250)	(-13,250)		(-1,000)
(By transfer)						
(Limitation on obligations)		(58,908,994)	(59,986,084)	(59,987,084)		(+1,078,090)
Total budgetary resources		(159,037,583)	(107,981,981)	(131,404,084)		(-27,633,499)
						(+23,421,103)
						(+22,979,426)
						(+421,677)
						(+20,000)
						(+1,000)
						(+23,422,103)

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