



Special Report

Highlights of the FY 2021 Omnibus Appropriations Package

December 23, 2020

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Introduction

On December 21, 2020, Congress approved the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021* ([H.R. 133](#)), which includes \$1.4 trillion in annual appropriations for the federal government. In addition to providing FY2021 appropriations, H.R. 133 includes a \$900 billion COVID-19 relief package; the Water Resources Development Act of 2020; extensions of certain tax breaks; energy provisions; legislation ending the practice of surprise medical billing; and the FY2021 Intelligence Authorization Act, among other items. The total price tag for H.R. 133 is \$2.3 trillion.

The House approved H.R. 133 in two parts. The first part, which includes the FY2021 Homeland Security, Defense, Commerce-Justice-Science, and Financial Services-General Government appropriations bills, was approved by a vote of [327-85](#). The second part, which includes the remaining eight FY2021 appropriations bills, the COVID-19 relief package, and all additional extraneous legislation, was approved by a vote of [359-53](#). The Senate approved the bill [92-6](#). Congress also approved a one-week Continuing Resolution through Monday, December 28 to allow time to formally enroll the bill and prepare it for the President's signature. President Trump has signaled that he will sign the bill into law.

The bill text and joint explanatory statements can be found [here](#). Summaries of the appropriations provisions are available from the House Appropriations Committee [here](#) and Senate Appropriations Committee [here](#).

NATaT produced a separate brief on the COVID-19 relief.

Summaries of the 12 spending bills contained within the FY2021 packages are provided in this report, which was assembled largely with summary information provided by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The following table compares discretionary spending levels for each of the 12 appropriations bills in FY2020 and FY2021.

Budget Authority Allocations to Appropriations Subcommittees (billions)			
Subcommittee	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percent Change
Agriculture	\$23.178	\$23.395	+0.9%
Commerce, Justice, Science	\$70.1	\$71.1	+1.4%
Defense	\$622.7	\$696	+11.7%
Energy and Water Development	\$48.3	\$49.5	+2.4%
Financial Services and General Government	\$23.8	\$24.4	+2.5%
Homeland Security	\$50.5	\$69	+36.6%
Interior, Environment	\$36	\$36.1	+0.027%
Labor, HHS, Education	\$184.9	\$197	+6.5%
Legislative Branch	\$5	\$5.3	+6%

Military Construction, VA	\$103.5	\$113.1	+9.2%
State, Foreign Operations	\$46.8	\$55.5	+18.5%
Transportation, HUD	\$74.3	\$75.4	+1.5%
Total	\$1.289 trillion	\$1.4 trillion	+8.6%

Sources: Senate Appropriations Committee, House Appropriations Committee

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

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies bill funds agencies and programs within the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Department of Agriculture

The FY2021 bill provides \$23.395 billion in discretionary funding, \$217 million above FY2020. In addition, it provides the latest estimates for mandatory programs required by law. The bill funds agricultural and food programs and services, including food and medical product safety, animal and plant health programs, rural development, farm services, agricultural trade, financial marketplace oversight, and nutrition programs, both domestic and international.

Farm Programs: The bill provides \$1.824 billion for farm programs, \$20 million above FY2020. This includes \$5 million to resolve ownership and succession of farmland issues, also known as heirs property. Funds will continue support for various farm, conservation, and emergency loan programs, and help American farmers and ranchers. It will also meet estimates of demand for farm loan programs.

Animal and Plant Health: The bill includes \$1.067 billion, \$21 million above FY2020, for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This funding will support programs to help control or eradicate plant and animal pests and diseases that can be crippling to U.S. producers. The funding level provides increases that will help address harmful pests and diseases such as spotted lanternfly and chronic wasting disease, while maintaining increases from past years for citrus greening.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): The bill provides \$832.7 million for the NRCS, approximately \$4 million above the FY2020 enacted level, to help farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners conserve and protect their land. The bill also includes \$175 million for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program to support needed investments in rural communities, in addition to \$10 million for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, as well as \$65 million to be allocated to “shovel ready” projects and activities that address, among other purposes, regional priorities for flood prevention, agricultural water management, inefficient irrigation systems, fish and wildlife habitat, or watershed protection.

Farm Service Agency (FSA): The bill provides \$1.143 billion for the FSA for various farm, conservation, and emergency loan programs, including \$15 million for the hiring of new employees to fill vacancies and

anticipated vacancies at FSA county offices and farm loan officers and shall be available for expenditure until the end of FY2022.

Rural Development – a NATaT Funding Priority

The bill provides a total of \$3.9 billion for Rural Development programs, as detailed below.

Rural Broadband: The bill invests more than \$730 million in the expansion of broadband service to provide economic development opportunities and improved education and healthcare services, including \$635 million for the ReConnect program, an increase of \$80 million over the FY2020 enacted level.

Rural Infrastructure: The bill includes \$1.45 billion for rural water and wastewater program loans, and more than \$620 million in water and wastewater grants for clean and reliable drinking water systems and sanitary waste disposal systems. An additional \$6.9 billion in loan authority is provided for rural electric and telephone infrastructure loans.

Rural Housing Loans and Rental Assistance: The bill provides \$24 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program. It includes \$1 billion in direct single family housing loans, meeting the estimated need for these loans, which provide home loan assistance to low-income rural families, many of whom would have few loan options for purchasing a home because of their geographical location. In addition, \$1.41 billion is provided for rental assistance for affordable rental housing for low-income families and the elderly in rural communities for renewal of all existing rental assistance contracts.

Nutrition

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): The bill provides \$6 billion in discretionary funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), equal to FY2020.

Child Nutrition Programs: The bill provides \$23.615 billion in required mandatory funding for child nutrition programs. This funding will provide free or reduced-price school lunches and snacks for children who qualify for the program. In addition, \$65 million in discretionary program funds are also included for equipment grants and Summer EBT Demonstration.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): The bill provides for \$114 billion in required mandatory spending for SNAP. This fully funds participation as well as the SNAP enhanced allotments authorized by the *Families First Act*.

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) bill funds the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation, and other related agencies. The total discretionary funding level is \$71.123 billion, an increase of \$358 million above the FY2020 level. The bill provides funding increases to help ensure civil rights and reform police practices throughout the country. The bill also provides funding increases to help create jobs, support U.S.

manufacturing, research, and prepare for climate change, reduce gun violence, address the opioid crises, and help keep schools safe.

Department of Commerce – EDA is a NATaT Funding Priority

The bill includes \$8.9 billion for the Department of Commerce, a decrease of \$6.3 billion below the FY2020 enacted level. This includes funding for the following agencies:

Economic Development Administration (EDA): The bill includes \$346 million for the EDA, an increase of \$13 million above the FY2020 level.

- \$119.5 million for EDA’s Public Works program, which supports brick-and-mortar projects in distressed communities across the nation (compared to \$118.5 million in FY2020)
- \$38 million for the Regional Innovation Program, an increase of \$5 million from FY 2020, to help create jobs by establishing and expanding region-focused innovative technology business endeavors.
- Like FY2020, \$2 million is included for STEM apprenticeships to help align the skills of workers and the needs of employers.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA): NTIA is funded at \$45.5 million, an increase of \$5.1 million over FY 2020. Funds are included to enhance the National Broadband Map; to ensure the targeted deployment of broadband in targeted underserved and unserved areas; to allow NTIA to perform cutting-edge research and engineering on next generation communications technologies; and to upgrade spectrum management systems.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): NIST is funded at \$1.03 billion to strengthen the U.S. cybersecurity posture through cutting-edge research and development to expand opportunities in artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and Internet of Things applications; and to continue promotion of the highest-quality standards to maintain fairness in the global marketplace.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): The bill includes \$5.43 billion for NOAA, an increase of \$78 million over FY2020. It funds continued core operations including: ocean monitoring; fisheries management; grant and external partnership programs; aqua culture research; and weather forecasting. It also fully funds efforts to procure future weather satellites, which are essential for accurate weather forecasting. \$620 million is provided for National Ocean Service (NOS) operations, an increase of \$21 million above FY2020, including \$3.5 million for the Coral Reef Program; and an increase of \$5.5 million for research to combat harmful algal blooms. It also includes \$182 million for Climate Research, an increase of \$12.5 million above FY2020 and \$98 million above the President’s budget request, including an increase of \$2.5 million to provide regional climate data and services to State and local partners.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

The bill funds DOJ at \$33.8 billion, an increase of \$1.18 billion above the FY2020 enacted level. It includes increased funding for the following agencies:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- US Attorneys
- Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

- Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)
- US Marshals Service

Strategic increases were provided to federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys and for State, local, and tribal law enforcement grants. These increases will support new agent hiring, further assisting DOJ in its efforts to prevent, detect, and deter criminal activity at home and abroad.

State and Local Law Enforcement Grant Programs: The bill includes a total of \$3.385 billion for various state and local law enforcement assistance grant programs, an increase of \$107 million above the enacted FY2020 level.

Those grant programs are:

- \$513.5 million for Violence Against Women Act programs (compared to \$502.5 million in FY2020).
- \$484 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (compared to \$547.2 million in FY2020).
- \$386 million for grants within the COPS Office (compared to \$340 million in FY2020).
- \$100 million for Second Chance Act grants to reduce recidivism for adults released from jail by offering substance abuse treatment, employment assistance, and other rehabilitation services (compared to \$90 million in FY2020).
- \$132 million for the STOP School Violence Act (compared to \$125 million in FY2020).
- \$85 million for grants to improve the NICS firearms background check system (compared to \$78.3 million in FY2020).
- \$189 million for initiatives to address sexual assault kit and other DNA evidence backlogs (compared to \$217 million in FY2020).
- \$244 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (same as FY2020).
- \$143 million to support drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans treatment courts (compared to \$136 million in FY2020).
- \$346 million for juvenile justice grants and related programs (compared to \$320 million in FY2020).

National Science Foundation

The bill provides \$8.5 billion for the National Science Foundation, which is \$208.4 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$754.4 million above the President's budget request. Research and related activities are funded at \$6.9 billion, \$172.6 million above FY2020. These funds will foster innovation and U.S. economic competitiveness, including funding for research on high performance computing, quantum information science, artificial intelligence, and spectrum innovation initiatives, among others.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

NASA is funded at \$23.27 billion, an increase of \$642.3 million above the FY2020 enacted level.

This funding includes:

- \$2 billion for Earth Science, an increase of \$28.2 million above FY 2020, to enable better scientific information about the Earth and its changing climate.
- \$828.7 million for Aeronautics Research, an increase of \$44.8 million above FY 2020, to continue efforts to improve passenger safety, fuel efficiency, and noise reduction, and to make air travel more environmentally sustainable.

Department of Defense

The bill provides a total of \$696 billion for the Department of Defense, an increase of \$2.6 billion above the FY2020, and \$2.1 billion below the President's budget request. This includes \$627.3 billion in base funding and \$68.7 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)/Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) funding, a decrease of \$2 billion from FY2020 and equal to the President's budget.

Military Personnel and Pay

The bill includes \$157.8 billion for base requirements and \$4.6 billion for OCO/GWOT funding. It also provides full funding necessary support the proposed 3.0 percent military pay raise.

Operations and Maintenance

The bill includes \$251 billion for base and OCO/GWOT funding for operations and maintenance, a decrease of \$2.3 billion from FY2020. Of that amount, \$192.2 billion is directed to base requirements and \$58.8 billion for OCO/GWOT.

The bill provides \$284 million above the President's budget request to address public school infrastructure requirements on DoD installations; \$60 million for the Defense Community Infrastructure Program, a \$10 million increase over FY2020; and \$25 million for Defense Manufacturing Communities.

Research and Development

This bill includes \$107.4 billion in base and OCO/GWOT funding for research and development, an increase of \$2.1 billion above FY 2020. Of that amount, \$107.1 billion is dedicated to base requirements and \$300 million is for OCO/GWOT.

Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

The FY2021 Energy and Water Development (E&W) bill provides funding for the Department of Energy, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior, and other related agencies. The FY2021 bill provides \$49.5 billion in discretionary funding, \$1.1 billion above the FY2020 enacted level. It also includes \$21.9 billion for non-defense activities, which is \$2.1 billion below the FY2020 enacted level.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The bill provides \$39.6 billion for the DOE, an increase of \$1 billion above FY2020 and \$4.5 billion above the President's budget request.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: The FY2020 bill includes \$2.86 billion, an increase of \$72 million above the FY 2020 level to support the development of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and programs.

Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response: The bill provides \$156 million, equal to the FY2020 level. This funding is intended to support programs related to energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cybersecurity events, and assist with restoration activities.

Electricity: The electricity program is funded at \$211.7 million, an increase of \$21.7 million above FY2020 level, and is expected to be used to advance technologies that increase the resiliency and efficiency of the nation's electricity delivery system.

Nuclear Energy: Funding for these programs is intended to: further improve the safety and economic viability of the nation's current 96 reactor fleet, develop the next generation of clean and safe reactors, and support the advanced reactors demonstration program. To that end, this account provides \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$14.2 million above the FY2020 level and \$328 million above the President's request.

Fossil Energy Research and Development: These programs are funded at \$750 million, equal to the FY2020 level and \$19.4 million above the President's request. This funding provides for research, development, and demonstration activities to ensure the safe, efficient, and environmentally sound use of fossil energy resources.

Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E): The bill provides \$427 million for ARPA-E programs, an increase of \$2 million above the FY2020 level and rejects the President's budget proposal to eliminate this program. This funding supports research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies that are capable of significantly changing the energy sector to address our critical economic, environmental, and energy security challenges.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

The FY2021 Corps budget includes \$7.8 billion, an increase of \$145 million above FY2020 and \$1.8 billion above the President's budget request.

- **Investigations** is funded at \$153 million, an increase of \$2 million above FY2020 and \$50.4 million above the President's budget request.
- **Construction** funding is set at \$2.69 billion, an increase of \$11.6 million above FY2020 and \$519.4 million above the President's budget request.
- **Operation and Maintenance** is funded at \$3.85 billion, an increase of \$59.7 million above FY2020 and \$1.8 billion above the President's budget request.

Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: The bill includes \$1.68 billion for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, an increase of \$50 million above FY2020 and an increase of \$665 million above the President's budget request. This meets the target set by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 and represents 92 percent of estimated revenues compared to the FY2021 target of 83 percent.

Inland Waterways Trust Fund: The bill makes maximizes use of the estimated revenues collected in the fund, which includes a total appropriation of \$113 million.

New Starts: Nine new study starts and seven new construction starts are authorized under the bill.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program (WIFIA): For the first time, WIFIA funds are made available for the Corps at \$14.2 million in FY2021, to guarantee almost \$1 billion in loans.

Bureau of Reclamation

The bill provides \$1.69 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$11 million above the FY2020 level and \$553 million over the President's funding request. Funding provisions include:

- \$559 million in additional funding for water resources projects, including those authorized in the *Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act*.
- \$55.88 million for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, an approximately \$1 million increase from FY2020.
- \$33 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration, equal to FY2020.
- \$1.67 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$10 million above FY2020 and \$542 million above the President's budget request.

WIIN Act Projects List: The bill includes projects named for recommended levels of funding study/preconstruction/construction amounts as requested by the Department of the Interior in June and December 2020 letters to Congress. They are: Friant-Kern Canal Capacity Correction Project; Sites Reservoir Project; Boise River Basin – Anderson Ranch Dam Raise Project; Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project; Cle Elum Pool Raise; Delta Mendota Canal Subsidence Correction Project; Del Puerto Water District Project; San Luis Low Point Improvement Project; Sacramento Regional Water Bank.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The bill provides a net appropriation of \$123 million for FY2021 operations (minus fees). These monies will be used for regulatory activities, including nuclear reactor oversight, to ensure the safe use of nuclear reactors and radioactive materials.

Appalachian Regional Commission

The bill provides \$180 million, \$5 million above FY2020. The Commission funds projects in the Appalachian Region to promote economic development, education and job training, critical infrastructure, and community development.

Northern Border Regional Commission

The bill provides \$30 million, \$5 million above FY2020 level and \$29.1 million above the President's budget request. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

Financial Services and General Government

The FY2021 Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill includes \$24.42 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$281 million over the FY2020 enacted level. The bill includes funding for a broad range of functions and services in both the Executive and Judicial branches that are essential to the operation of the federal government. In addition, the bill supports programs that assist and protect the public,

such as shielding consumers from dangerous products, assisting small businesses, and investing in distressed communities.

Executive Office of the President

The bill provides \$758.8 million for the Executive Office of the President, \$31.8 million above the FY2020 enacted level. Within this amount, \$106.6 million is included for the Office of Management and Budget, \$5 million above the FY2020 enacted level.

The bill rejects the Administration's proposed transfer or elimination of the Office of National Drug Control Policy grant programs and includes \$290 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, an increase of \$5 million above the FY2020 enacted level; and \$102 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program, an increase of \$750,000 above the FY2020 enacted level.

Judiciary

The bill provides \$664 million for court security, an increase of \$24.8 million above the FY2020 enacted level.

Treasury

The bill provides \$270 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, an increase of \$8 million above the FY2020 enacted level.

General Services Administration

The bill provides \$9.9 million for the Presidential Transition in 2020-2021.

Election Assistance Commission

The bill provides \$17 million for operating expenses, an increase of \$1.8 million above the FY2020 enacted level, to increase staffing and other resources to enable the Election Assistance Commission to support state efforts to ensure the continued security and accessibility of federal elections.

Federal Communications Commission

The bill provides \$374 million for Federal Communications Commission (FCC) expenses, an increase of \$35 million above the FY2020 enacted level. Of this increase, \$33 million is provided for the FCC to improve its broadband maps as required by the Broadband DATA Act.

Small Business Administration

The bill provides \$778.9 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA), an increase of \$39.9 million above the FY2020 enacted level. The bill provides \$142.9 million in disaster cap adjustment funds for SBA Disaster Loans. In addition, the bill provides \$272 million for Entrepreneurial Development Programs (such as Small Business Development Centers and Microloan Technical Assistance), an increase of \$11 million above the FY2020 enacted level.

U.S. Postal Service

The bill preserves six-day postal delivery and continues to prevent the consolidation or closure of small and rural post offices.

Department of Homeland Security

The FY2021 Homeland Security appropriations bill provides annual funding for the Department of Homeland Security and its related agencies. The bill provides \$69.02 billion in discretionary resources, including \$49.33 billion for non-defense programs; \$2.55 billion for defense-related programs; and \$17.1 billion for major disaster response and recovery activities. When excluding offsetting collections and major disaster funding, the total provided in the bill is \$51.88 billion, \$1.41 billion above the FY2020 enacted level and \$195.5 million below the President's budget request.

Federal Emergency Management Agency – Fire Act Grants are a NATaT Funding Priority

The bill provides \$21.67 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), \$604.1 million below the FY2020 enacted level and \$12.32 billion above the President's budget request, including:

- \$17.14 billion for disaster response and recovery efforts.
- \$3.32 billion for state and local grants (an overall increase), including:
 - \$610 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP).
 - \$705 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).
 - \$90 million for non-profit security grants within the totals of SHSGP and UASI.
 - \$720 million for Fire Act Grant programs.
 - \$130 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program.
 - \$20 million, transferred from the Office of the Secretary, for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants.

U.S Secret Service

The bill provides \$2.44 billion for the U.S. Secret Service, \$22.2 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$77.5 million above the President's budget request. The bill includes \$6 million for grants related to investigations of missing and exploited children and \$30.4 million for basic and advanced computer forensics training for state and local law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors in support of the Secret Service mission.

Transportation Security Administration

The bill provides \$7.96 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, \$144.2 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$325.4 million above the President's budget request. The bill funds the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams and the Law Enforcement Officer reimbursement program.

Immigration, Customs, and Border Security

The bill provides \$15.28 billion for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), \$370.7 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$520.2 million below the President's budget request. Within this total, \$34 million is provided for new body worn cameras and video recording equipment for Border Patrol Stations; \$119 million for new aircraft and aircraft sensors; \$118 million for border technology; and \$10 million of Port of Entry Technology. The bill provides no funding for an increased number of border patrol agents. However, it provides an additional \$840 million in emergency appropriations for the ports of entry to help offset the loss of customs and immigration fee revenue associated with the pandemic. The bill also requires CBP to provide an expenditure plan prior to the use of funds for border security construction and acquisition.

\$7.97 billion is provided for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enhancement (ICE), \$106.5 million below the FY2020 enacted level and \$1.95 billion below the President's budget request, including:

- \$2.14 billion for investigations with cross-border nexus, including those related to human trafficking, financial crimes, and cyber investigations, including a \$5.5 million increase for the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps.
- \$4.12 billion for Enforcement and Removal Operations, \$310.1 million below the FY2020 enacted level.

The legislation also rejects the proposed use of Immigration Examination Fee funding to support ICE investigations; provides no funding for additional immigration enforcement personnel; and provides additional funding to address the backlog of critical maintenance and repairs at existing, ICE-owned detention facilities.

Cybersecurity

The bill provides \$2 billion for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), \$9.4 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$267.2 million above the President's budget request, including:

- \$92.8 million to further advance CISA's Cyber Operations, including \$43.9 million for threat hunting.
- \$43.3 million for the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program.
- \$21.2 million for the National Cybersecurity Protection System.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill includes funding for programs within the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other related agencies. The FY2021 bill includes \$36.107 billion, an increase of \$118 million over FY2020 and \$4.5 billion over the President's budget request.

There is also an additional \$2.35 billion of funding provided under the fire suppression cap adjustment, an accounting mechanism to better ensure funding for wildfire fighting. Overall, the bill prioritizes funding to help protect and preserve public lands, build resilience to climate change, strengthen the environmental workforce, and ensure access to safe drinking water.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The bill includes \$1.27 billion for BLM, \$28 million below FY2020. Of this total, \$74 million is designated for sage-grouse conservation; \$31 million for renewable energy development; \$116 million for the wild horse and burro program, which is \$15 million above FY2020.

National Park Service (NPS)

That National Park Service is funded at \$3.12 billion, \$44 million below FY2020. Of that amount, \$2.69 billion is for National Park System Operations, \$111 million above FY2020.

Within the Operations funding:

- \$3.3 million is for the 400 Years of African-American History Commission.
- \$8 million is for the Semiquincentennial Commission.
- \$74 million is for National Recreation and Preservation, \$3 million above FY2020.
- \$144 million is for the Historic Preservation Fund, \$26 million above FY2020. Within this amount, funding is provided at:
 - \$71 million for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices
 - \$25 million for Save America’s Treasures grants
 - \$21 million for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of underrepresented community civil rights
 - \$10 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The *Great American Outdoors Act* permanently authorized LWCF. As a result, from FY 2021 moving forward, LWCF allocations will shift from discretionary to mandatory appropriations. The bill includes an allocation of the full \$900 million for LWCF. Of that total, \$405 million is designated for the federal program, \$360 million for the state grants program, and \$135 million for other non-federal grant programs.

Wildland Fire Management (WFM)

The bill provides \$5.27 billion for WFM, which includes a \$2.35 billion in cap-adjusted fire suppression funding. Funding includes a shift of \$387 million to the Forest Service (non-fire) due to the budget restructure and the creation of the “Forest Service Operations” account. After adjusting for this shift, the bill provides a programmatic increase of \$104 million for WFM.

Forest Service

The \$3.46 billion provided for the Forest Service (non-fire) is an increase of \$324 million above FY2020. After adjusting for LWCF and a restructure of the Forest Service budget, this is a programmatic increase of \$77.9 million.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

The bill includes \$1.58 billion for FWS, \$22 million above FY2020. Within this amount, the bill provides:

- \$270 million for Ecological Services (ESA work), \$3.7 million above FY2020.
- \$504 million for National Wildlife Refuge System, \$1.4 million above FY2020.
- \$72 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, \$4.8 million above FY2020.

Native American Programs

For the combined programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee, \$3.5 billion is provided, \$171 million above FY2020. Within this amount, the bill provides:

- \$1.6 billion for Bureau of Indian Affairs Operation of Indian Programs, \$39 million above FY2020.
- \$129 million for Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction, equal to FY2020.
- \$11.8 million for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program, equal FY2020.
- \$973 million for Bureau of Indian Education Operation of Indian Programs, \$30 million above FY2020.
- \$264 million for Bureau of Indian Education Construction, \$16 million above FY2020.
- \$108 million for the Office of the Special Trustee, equal to FY2020.

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

The bill provides \$167.50 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is \$5.25 million more than FY2020 and rejects the President's budget request proposal to eliminate the agencies. The bill includes language that permits grant funds appropriated this year and in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 to be used for operating expenses.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The bill provides a total of \$9.24 billion for EPA, \$180 million above FY2020 and \$2.53 billion above the President's budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

EPA's Core Science and Environmental Program: This program is funded at \$3.49 billion, an increase of \$111 million above FY2020 and \$724 million over the President's budget request. Within these amounts, the core programs include:

- \$542 million for **Geographic Programs** which help with restoration of nationally significant bodies of water like the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Long Island Sound. This is an increase of \$32 million above FY2020 and \$211 million above the President's budget request.
- \$566 million for **environmental compliance monitoring and enforcement activities and grants**, a \$14 million increase above FY2020 and \$41 million above the President's request.
- \$53 million in funding at EPA and partner agencies for **scientific and regulatory work and cleanup** assistance for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), needed to establish a drinking water standard and cleanup standards. This level of funding is \$10 million FY2020.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG): \$4.3 billion, a \$68 million increase above FY2020 and \$1.47 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, there is funding for several components of the program:

- \$2.77 billion for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, equal to FY2020.
- \$40 million for Combined Sewer Overflow grants, a \$12 million increase above FY2020.
- \$91 million for Brownfields cleanups, a \$2 million increase above FY2020.

- \$90 million for Diesel Emissions Reductions grants, a \$3 million increase above FY2020.
- \$1.21 billion for Superfund, a \$21 million increase FY2020 and \$127 million above the President's request.
- \$12.5 million for Environmental Justice activities, a \$2.3 million increase above FY2020 and over four-fold increase above the President's budget request.

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies

The bill includes \$197 billion in programmatic funding, an increase of \$2.8 billion over FY2020 and \$19.2 billion over the President's budget request. The bill includes funding for programs within the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, and other related agencies including the Social Security Administration.

Department of Labor

The bill provides a total of \$12.5 billion in discretionary appropriations for DOL, \$122 million above FY2020 and \$1.4 billion above the President's budget request.

Employment Training Administration (ETA): \$9.4 billion, \$99 million above FY2020. Of this amount, \$97 million for YouthBuild, \$2.8 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Grants, and \$185 million for apprenticeships.

Job Corps: \$1.7 billion for Job Corps, an increase of \$5 million above FY2020.

Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS): \$316 million for VETS, which is \$5 million above FY2020. Of this amount, \$58 million for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program and \$31 million for the Transition Assistance Program.

Department of Health and Human Services

The bill includes \$97 billion for HHS, an increase of \$2.1 billion above FY2020 and \$9.9 billion above the President's budget request. The legislation targets funds to programs that help improve the health, safety, and quality of life for Americans.

National Institutes of Health (NIH): The bill funds NIH at \$42.9 billion, an increase of \$1.25 billion above FY2020.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The bill includes \$7.9 billion for the CDC, \$125 million above FY2020. This includes \$856 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

- \$695 million, an increase of \$20 million, for public health emergency preparedness cooperative agreements with State and local health departments.

- \$361 million, an increase of \$7.5 million, to strengthen epidemiologic and laboratory capacity, and includes \$50 million to support modernization of public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC, State and local health departments.
- \$12.5 million, the same amount as FY2020 to specifically support firearm injury and mortality prevention research.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA): The bill funds SAMHSA at \$6 billion, \$133 million above FY2020. SAMHSA includes increased support for:

- Mental health resources including a new \$35 million crisis care initiative within the Mental Health Block Grant; and expanded services and support for mental for children and youth including \$107 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$5 million; and \$72 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$3 million. Suicide prevention including \$16 million for the Zero Suicide Program, and increase of \$7 million; and \$19 million for the Suicide Lifeline, an increase of \$7 million.
- \$3.8 billion for substance abuse treatment, an increase of \$17 million, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment.
- \$208 million for substance abuse prevention, an increase of \$220 million above FY2020.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): \$7.5 billion for HRSA, which is \$151 million above FY2020. The bill provides \$1.7 billion for the Health Centers program; \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$30 million, for HRSA's Bureau of Health Professions programs to support the medical workforce; and \$975 million, an increase of \$32 million, for programs to improve maternal and child health.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ): \$338 million for AHRQ, the same as FY2020.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS): \$4 billion for CMS administrative expenses, the same as the FY2020.

Administration for Children and Families (ACF): \$24.7 billion in discretionary funding for ACF, which is \$251 million above FY2020. The funding includes \$3.8 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), an increase of \$10 million over FY2020; \$745 million for the Community Services Block Grant; \$5.9 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant; and \$10.7 billion for Head Start.

Administration for Community Living (ACL): The bill funds ACL at \$2.3 billion, which is \$35 million above FY2020.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF): \$2.8 billion for PHSSEF, an increase of \$110 million above FY2020.

Department of Education

The bill provides a total of \$73.5 billion for discretionary appropriations for the Department of Education, \$785 million above FY2020 and \$7 billion above the President's budget request.

K-12 Education: The bill provides \$40.6 billion for K-12 education programs, including the Individuals and Disabilities Act, an increase of \$498 million above FY2020, including:

- \$14.1 billion for Special Education, including \$23.7 million for Special Olympics.

- \$1.3 billion for Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers, an increase of \$10 million above FY2020.
- \$2.1 billion for Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (Title II-A), an increase of \$11.3 million over FY2020.

Student Financial Assistance: \$24.5 billion for Federal student aid programs, \$25 million above FY2020. The bill provides \$6,495 for the maximum Pell Grant, \$880 million for the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, and \$1.2 billion for Federal Work Study.

Higher Education: \$2.5 billion for higher education programs, an increase of \$66 million above the 2020 enacted level. This includes \$338 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, \$149 million for Hispanic Serving Institutions, and \$38 million for Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities. The bill also provides investments in the following higher education programs:

- \$1.1 billion for Federal TRIO programs, an increase of \$7 million above the 2020 enacted level.
- \$368 million for GEAR UP, an increase of \$3 million above the 2020 enacted level.
- \$52 million for Teacher Quality Partnerships, an increase of \$2 million above the 2020 enacted level.
- \$10 million for the Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grant Program for innovative approaches to improve rates of postsecondary enrollment and completion among rural students.

Other Related Agencies

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS): \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$40 million above FY2020. It includes \$455 million for AmeriCorps State and National Grants, an increase of \$27 million above FY2020; and \$225 million for Senior Volunteer programs, an increase of \$4 million over FY2020.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB): \$475 million for CPB in 2023 advance funding, an increase of \$10 million above FY2020. The bill also includes \$20 million for the interconnection system and system wide infrastructure, the same FY2020.

Institute of Museum and Library Services: \$257 million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, an increase of \$5 million above FY2020.

Social Security Administration (SSA): \$12.9 billion for the SSA operating expenses, an increase of \$67 million above FY2020, to hire additional staff at field offices, teleservice and processing centers, and improve public service.

Legislative Branch

The bill provides \$5.3 billion, an increase of \$251 million over the FY2020 enacted level, to support the U.S. House and Senate, Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and Capitol Police. The increased resources will help Congress carry out its responsibilities in developing legislation, conducting oversight, and assisting constituents in their interactions with the federal government.

In addition to providing typical funding for general operations, the bill provides:

- \$2 million for the newly created House Modernization Initiatives Account to make Congress more “effective, efficient, and transparent.”

- \$57 million for the CBO, a \$2 million increase above FY2020, to allow CBO to continue and modestly increase its efforts to improve modeling and analytical capability in key areas.
- \$661 million for the Government Accountability Office (GAO), a \$31 million increase above FY2020, to allow the GAO to handle its large workload and strengthen its Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics team.
- \$10 million in emergency funding for the GAO to conduct oversight of COVID-19 funding provided to federal departments and agencies for coronavirus response and recovery efforts.
- \$2 million for the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2021 in response to unanticipated needs due to the COVID pandemic. Funding will cover the costs of testing for all attendees, guests, and support staff in the Capitol for the Inauguration ceremonies.
- \$5 million for the Office of the Attending Physician for the response to COVID-19, including testing and vaccine handling for the Capitol Complex.
- \$757 million, an increase of \$32 million, for the Library of Congress to support increased needs such as additional Congressional Research Service staff and website modernization.
- Continued funding for paid internships.
- \$1.5 million for the Office of Diversity & Inclusion, an increase of \$500,000 above FY2020.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

The FY2021 bill provides \$113.1 billion in discretionary funding, \$8.9 billion above the comparable FY2020 enacted level. This includes \$350 million in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The bill provides for the construction of facilities to enable the U.S. military to fight current and emerging threats, to support increased troop levels, and to sustain services for military families. This includes operational facilities, training facilities, hospitals, family housing, National Guard readiness centers, barracks, and other important resources. Funding also will provide veterans with healthcare and benefits.

Military Construction: The bill provides a total of \$8.06 billion for military construction projects, an increase of \$250 million above the President's budget request. \$350 million is also provided in OCO funding for projects in countries with ongoing U.S. operations and the European Deterrence Initiative to combat Russian aggression. In total, 132 military construction projects across the country and overseas will receive FY2021 funding.

- The bill provides \$1.3 billion to fund construction, operations, and maintenance of military family housing for FY2021, the same as the President's budget request, along with additional \$60 million in an administrative provision.
- The bill provides \$173 million for the NATO Security Investment Program, the same as the President's budget request, for infrastructure necessary for wartime, crisis, and peace support and deterrence operations, and training requirements.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA): The bill includes a total of \$243.2 billion in both discretionary and mandatory funding for VA, an increase of \$25.3 billion above the FY2020 level. These funds will help address many of the problems currently facing VA and provide for better care and increased access to care for veterans.

- The bill funds VA medical care at \$90 billion, providing for approximately 7.2 million patients to be treated in FY2021.
- The bill provides \$3.18 billion, \$55 million above the FY2020 level, for operating expenses of the Veterans Benefits Administration. These funds support the prompt processing of disability claims and efforts to continue reducing the disability claims backlog.

The bill does not include backfill or pre-backfill of the border wall at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies

The FY2021 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bill provides \$55.5 billion in discretionary funding, including \$8 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism funding. This is \$820 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$10.8 billion above the President's budget request.

State Department Operations and Related Agencies

The bill contains a total of \$16.68 billion for State Department Operations, which is \$116 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$2.8 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the bill provides \$6.1 billion for embassy and diplomatic security, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and \$692 million above the President's budget request. These funds will address needs at more than 275 diplomatic facilities overseas, including facility upgrades and security personnel and equipment.

International Security Assistance: The bill provides a total of \$9 billion for international security assistance, which is \$9.92 million below the FY2020 enacted level and \$1.27 billion above the President's budget request.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operations: The bill provides \$1.71 billion in total funding for USAID operations and the USAID Office of Inspector General, which is \$48 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$119.7 million above the President's budget request.

Global Health: The agreement includes \$9.2 billion for Global Health, which is \$103.5 million above the FY2020 enacted level. It also includes \$3.26 billion for programs to improve maternal and child health and fight infectious diseases, which is \$103.5 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$1.1 billion above the President's budget request. This also includes \$575 million for family planning programs, and increases funds for the following programs:

- \$855.5 million for Maternal and Child Health, which is \$4.5 million above the FY2020 enacted level and includes \$290 million for the GAVI Alliance – a global vaccine alliance.
- \$319 million to fight tuberculosis, which is \$9 million above the FY2020 enacted level.
- \$190 million for global health security, which is \$90 million above the FY2020 enacted level.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), including Global Fund: The bill provides \$5.9 billion for PEPFAR, the same as the FY2020 enacted level and \$2.1 billion above the President's budget request. This includes \$1.56 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, \$903 million above the

President's budget request. The bill reinforces the United States' commitment to its 33 percent share to the Global Fund. The President's budget request proposed reducing United States contributions to 25 percent.

Other Programs: The bill includes funding for various State Department agencies, missions, and programs, including:

- \$410.5 million for the Peace Corps.
- \$2.42 billion for democracy programs, \$290.7 million for Democracy Fund, and \$300 million for the National Endowment for Democracy.
- \$569 million for the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.
- \$912 million for the Millennium Challenge Corporation.
- \$2 billion to meet U.S. commitments to multilateral organizations and international financial institutions.

Policy Provisions:

- Reserves the impact of the Administration's hiring freeze and restores State Department and USAID personnel to 2016 levels.
- Provides \$75 million for security assistance programs for the West Bank and \$75 million for the humanitarian and development needs of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- Provides \$50 million for the new Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Fund, which authorizes people-to-people exchanges and economic partnerships between Israelis and Palestinians through initiatives overseen by USAID and the DFC.
- Provides \$300 million for Consular and Border Security programs to offset losses due to the pandemic.
- Provides \$4 billion as a contribution to GAVI for pandemic response.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

The FY2021 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations title includes \$136.8 billion in budgetary resources, \$1.2 billion above the FY2020 enacted level and \$11.4 billion above the President's budget request. The bill includes \$75.4 billion in discretionary funding, and invests in infrastructure, improves transportation safety, protects vulnerable populations, builds resilience to climate change, and expands access to safe, affordable, and fair housing.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

The bill provides \$86.7 billion in total budgetary resources for DOT, \$553 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$1.1 billion below the President's budget request.

National Infrastructure Investments (BUILD Grants): The bill provides \$1 billion for the multimodal Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) program, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and the President's budget request. The bill ensures parity between urban and rural grants and allows cost-share

waivers for grants in rural and persistent poverty areas. The funding also includes \$30 million for planning grants, of which not less than \$10 million is for planning grants in persistent poverty areas.

The bill also includes a provision that extends obligation deadlines for FY2019 BUILD grant recipients from September 30, 2021 to September 30, 2022.

Resilient Infrastructure: The bill includes \$1 million to support technical assistance, training, and research and development for resilient infrastructure, building upon the Transportation Resilience Metrics Study initiated in the FY2020 enacted bill.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): The bill provides \$18 billion for the FAA, \$347 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$443 million above the President's budget request. It includes \$1.5 billion for aviation safety, \$75 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$5 million above the President's budget request. It also includes \$400 million for discretionary Airport Improvement Grants, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and \$400 million above the President's budget request.

The bill includes \$172.8 million the FAA Contract Tower (FCT) program, which is \$2.8 million more than FY2020 levels, and will fully fund all 257 contract towers. The bill also includes a provision that continues to require the FAA to process new applicants for the FCT program and funding to continue the remote tower pilot program

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): The bill provides \$49.1 billion for the FHWA, \$166 million below the FY2020 enacted level and \$1.5 billion below the President's budget request. The bill includes \$2 billion for discretionary Highway Infrastructure Programs, \$166 million below the FY2020 enacted level. The President's budget proposed eliminating this program. It also provides \$1 billion for a risk-based bridge rehabilitation and reconstruction program.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): The bill includes \$2.8 billion for the FRA, \$27 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$830 million above the President's budget request.

- The bill provides \$375 million for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements, \$50 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$45 million above the President's budget request.
- It also includes \$200 million for Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair, equal to the FY2020 enacted level. The President's budget request proposed eliminating this program.
- The bill includes \$2 billion for Amtrak, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and \$1.1 billion above the President's budget request. This amount includes \$700 million for Northeast Corridor Grants, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and \$375 million above the President's budget request. It also includes \$1.3 billion for National Network Grants, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and \$689 million above the President's budget request.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA): The bill provides \$13 billion for the FTA, which is \$47 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$255 million above the President's budget request.

- The bill provides \$2 billion for Capital Investment Grants, \$36 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$125 million above the President's budget request.
- It also includes \$516 million for Transit Infrastructure Grants, \$6 million above the FY2020 enacted level. The President's budget request proposed eliminating this program. This amount includes \$125 million for low- and no-emission buses, and \$16.2 million for areas of persistent poverty.

Maritime Administration: The bill includes \$1.2 billion for the Maritime Administration, \$122 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$431 million above the President's budget request. This includes \$314 million for the Maritime Security Program, \$14 million above the FY2020 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. The bill also provides \$230 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program, \$5 million above the FY2020 enacted level. The President's budget request proposed eliminating this program.

Road Safety: The bill funds several transportation safety programs and agencies within the DOT, including \$748 million for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, \$69 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$46 million below the President's budget request; \$989 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, equal to the FY2020 enacted level and \$25 million above the President's budget request; and supports the Highly Automated Systems Safety Center of Excellence with \$3 million, which is \$2 million below the FY2020 enacted level.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The bill provides a total of \$49.6 billion for HUD, \$561 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$12.4 billion above the President's budget request.

Public and Native American Housing: The bill includes \$34.8 billion for the Office of Public and Indian Housing, which is \$2.3 billion above the FY2020 enacted level and \$6.3 billion above the President's budget request.

- This includes \$25.8 billion for Tenant-based Rental Assistance, \$1.9 billion above the FY2020 enacted level and \$2.4 billion above the President's budget request. Of this amount, \$40 million is for HUD/VA Supportive Housing for Homeless Veterans. This is equal to the FY2020 enacted level. The President's budget request proposed eliminating this program. It also includes \$43 million for new incremental vouchers for homeless individuals and families.
- The bill also includes \$7.8 billion for the Public Housing Fund, \$387 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$3.6 billion above the President's budget request.
- It provides \$200 million for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, \$25 million above the FY2020 enacted level. The President's budget request proposed eliminating this program. This is the highest funding level in the program's history.
- The legislation also includes \$155 million for Self-Sufficiency Programs, \$825 million for Native American Programs, and \$2 million for Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant.

Community Planning and Development: The bill provides \$8.3 billion for the Office of Community Planning and Development, \$298 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$5.2 billion above the President's budget request. This includes \$3.5 million for Community Development Block Grants, \$50 million above the FY2020 enacted level. It also includes \$1.35 billion for the HOME Investment Partnership Program, equal to the FY2020 enacted level. The bill provides \$41 billion for Section 4 Capacity Building, and \$3 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants.

Other Housing Programs: The bill provides \$14.6 billion for the Office of Housing, \$1 billion above the FY2020 enacted level and \$833 million above the President's budget request. It includes:

- \$13.5 billion for Project-Based Rental Assistance, \$895 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$823 million above the President's budget request.

- \$855 million for Housing for the Elderly, \$62 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$2 million above the President's budget request. This includes \$52 million for new construction, and \$125 million for service coordinators.
- \$227 million for Housing Persons with Disabilities, \$25 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$25 million below the President's budget request. This includes \$54 million for new construction.
- \$77.5 million for Housing Counseling, \$25 million above the FY2020 enacted level and \$33 million above the President's budget request. This includes \$20 million for a new eviction prevention demonstration program.
- \$360 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, \$70 million above the FY2020 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. This includes \$60 million for the Healthy Homes Initiative to address other health and safety hazards in the home, including carbon monoxide, asthma, mold, and radon.

Policy Provisions:

- Does not include any provisions permitting longer or heavier trucks on our nation's roadways.
- Makes transit programs and alternative fuel infrastructure eligible for Surface Transportation Block Grant funding within Highway Infrastructure Programs.
- Prohibits DOT from requiring Capital Investment Grant applicants to secure a federal share below 40 percent and eliminates the 51 percent cap on the federal share of such grants, restoring the authorized 80 percent cap.
- Directs HUD to establish a Director of Domestic Violence Prevention Activities position within the Office of the Secretary to coordinate domestic violence prevention activities throughout the Department and serve as a liaison with external stakeholders.

Additional Division—Extensions

Livestock Mandatory Reporting Extension: Provides for the continuation of livestock mandatory price reporting through the end of FY2021.

Soil Health and Income Protection Pilot Program Extension: Extends the deadline for producers to enroll in the Soil Health Income Protection Pilot Program (SHIPP) from its original deadline of December 31, 2020 to September 30, 2021.

Pandemic Response Accountability Committee Amendments: Clarifies that the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee has oversight of all coronavirus-related funding and the response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Additional Division – Financial Services

Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities: Provides on-demand vouchers to foster youth who are at risk of homelessness as they transition to adulthood and would extend the voucher assistance for up to an additional two years if they participate in self-sufficiency activities.

Homeless Assistance Grants: Renews funding for grantees who received Continuum of Care funding in FY2019 rather than having to compete for funds through a NOFA.

Additional Division—Innovation for the Environment

This provision reauthorizes the Diesel Emissions Reduction Program (DERA) until FY2024. It also directs the EPA to establish a competitive prize program that awards funds to direct air capture research projects, to reduce CO2 from stationary sources.

The legislation also amends the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act to clarify that “covered projects” include carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration (CCUS) projects and CO2 pipelines.

Additional Division—Aircraft Certification, Safety and Accountability

This division strengthens the FAA’s aircraft certification process; ensures transparency, accountability, and integrity in FAA regulation of U.S. aircraft manufacturers; addresses issues identified related to human factors, automation in the cockpit, and international pilot training; and authorizes nearly \$275 million over the next five years in robust FAA oversight and aviation safety-improving programs and initiatives.

Additional Division—Energy Act of 2020

This division includes provisions related to energy efficiency, smart grid modernization, and renewable energy and storage. It also reauthorizes the Weatherization Assistance Program through FY2025. The bill authorizes a new Smart Energy and Water Efficiency Pilot Program, which provides grants to water authorities that provide water, wastewater, or water reuse services for demonstrating advanced and innovative technology-based solutions.

Additional Division—Health Extenders

Medicare, Medicaid, and Human Services Provisions

Extension of the work geographic index floor under the Medicare program: Increases payments for the work component of physician fees in areas where labor cost is determined to be lower than the national average through December 31, 2023.

Extension of funding for quality measure endorsement, input and selection: Provides \$66 million in funding to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for quality measure selection and to contract with a consensus-based entity to carry out duties related to quality measurement and performance improvement

through September 30, 2023. It also includes additional reporting requirements, facilitates, measure removal, and prioritizes maternal morbidity and mortality measure endorsement.

Extension of funding outreach and assistance for low-income programs: Extends funding for low-income Medicare beneficiary outreach, enrollment, and education activities provided through State Health Insurance Assistance Programs, Areas Agencies on Aging, Aging and Disability Resource Centers, and the National Center for Benefits and Outreach and Enrollment through September 30, 2023. It provides \$50 million in funding for each of fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Five-year extension of the Rural Community Hospital Demonstration: Extends the Rural Community Hospital Demonstration by five years.

Extension of Community Mental Health Services Demonstration Program: Extends the community mental health services demonstration program through FY2023.

Extension of TANF, childcare entitlement to states, and related programs: Extends current funding and policy for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, the Child Care Entitlement to states, and other related programs, including the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants, through the end of FY2021.

Additional Division—Tax Extenders

Benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders – a NATaT Priority: The provision makes permanent the exclusions for qualified state or local tax benefits and qualified reimbursement payments provided to members of qualified volunteer emergency response organizations and increases the exclusion for qualified reimbursement payments to \$50 for each month during which a volunteer performs services (or \$600/year).

Energy efficient commercial buildings deduction: The provision makes permanent the deduction for energy efficiency improvements to building envelope, lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation, and hot water systems for commercial buildings.

New Markets Tax Credit: The provision extends annual \$5 billion allocations of the New Markets Tax Credit for calendar years 2021 through 2025.

Work Opportunity Tax Credit: The provision extends, through 2025, an elective general business credit to employers hiring individuals who are members of one or more of ten targeted groups under the Work Opportunity Tax Credit program.

Employer tax credit for paid family and medical leave: The provision extends, through 2025, the employer credit for paid family and medical leave, which permits eligible employers to claim an elective general business credit based on eligible wages paid to qualifying employees with respect to family and medical leave. The credit is equal to 12.5 percent of eligible wages if the rate of payment is 50 percent of such wages, and is increased by 0.25 percentage points for each percentage point that the rate of payment exceeds 50 percent. The maximum amount of family and medical leave that may be considered with respect to any qualifying employee is 12 weeks per taxable year.

Extension and phaseout of energy credit: The provision extends the current 26 percent investment tax credit for solar energy property, fiber-optic solar equipment, fuel cell property, and small wind energy property that

begin construction by the end of 2022, and at a 22 percent rate for property that begin construction by the end of 2023. After which, the credit is reduced to 10 or zero percent. The provision extends the 10 percent investment credit for microturbine property, geothermal heat pumps, and combined heat and power property that begins construction through 2023.

Credit for health insurance costs of eligible individuals: The provision extends, through 2021, a refundable credit equal to 72.5 percent of the premiums paid by certain individuals for coverage of the individual and qualifying family members under qualified health insurance.

Employee retention tax credit modifications: The provision extends and expands the CARES Act employee retention tax credit (ERTC). It also contains technical corrections to the CARES Act.