



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2020 Financial Services and General Government bill provides \$23.979 billion and is \$556 million (2 percent) more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The bill rejects the Administration’s request to relocate several anti-drug programs and rejects the merger of the Office of Personnel Management and the General Services Administration.

Key Points & Highlights

The bill provides \$425 million for election security grants to states for improvement and cybersecurity of voting systems, a 3.1 percent COLA for federal civilian employees. The bill also funds the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and more than two dozen independent federal agencies.

Election Security Grants

The bill includes \$425 million for Election Security grants, none of which were requested by the President. Funding election security grants is a matter of national security, preserving our democracy, and maintaining full faith in our elections. A vital issue this Committee has not funded since fiscal year 2018, despite a persistent – and confirmed – threat of interference in our elections by foreign adversaries. This funding will build upon funding provided in fiscal year 2018 to continue to help states upgrade election technology, improve cybersecurity, and help prevent future cyberattacks.

Treasury Department

The bill provides \$1.523 billion for the Treasury Department, excluding the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This is \$64 million (4 percent) more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$272 more than the President’s budget request, and includes an increase of \$11 million (7 percent) for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

The bill includes \$11.510 billion, which is \$207 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$324 million less than the President’s budget request. This increase represents a step in the right direction; the IRS has been cut by \$1 billion since fiscal year 2010. This increase will

allow the IRS to begin to improve its customer services activities and address the agency's aging IT infrastructure. As important, additional resources will allow the IRS to make progress of reducing the tax gap, the difference between taxes owed and taxes actually collected, which is estimated at almost \$500 billion annually.

Treasury Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

The bill provides \$262 million for the CDFI Fund to promote economic and community development in low-income communities, an increase of \$12 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$248 million more than the President's budget request. These funds support a variety of projects in low-income communities from proposals that bring grocery stores to communities with no healthy food alternatives to investments in low-income housing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

The bill includes a total of \$425 million for anti-drug programs, which is \$8 million more than the fiscal year 2019 level and \$397 million more than the President's budget request. The bill rejects the President's proposed move of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs from ONDCP to other agencies. The HIDTA Program is funded at \$285 million, which is \$5 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The DFC program is funded at \$101 million, which is \$1 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants are funded at \$4 million, which is \$1 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. These higher funding levels will provide more resources to stop drug traffickers and help prevent drug addiction among the nation's youth.

Federal Judiciary

The bill includes \$7.487 billion in discretionary funding for the U.S. Courts, which is \$234 million more than the fiscal year 2019 level and \$138 million less than the President's budget request. The Defender Services account is funded at a level of \$1.235 billion, \$84 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This funding will help ensure that citizens will be able to rely on a federal court system that guarantees the rights of all Americans, ensures the right to a defense, and secures public safety, using probation officers to supervise offenders living in our communities.

District of Columbia (DC)

The bill recommends \$714 million in special federal payments for over a dozen distinct purposes relating to the District of Columbia, a decrease of \$11 million from the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. In addition to the special federal payments, the bill approves the District's annual local operating budget.

Civilian Cost Of Living Adjustment

The bill includes a 3.1 percent cost of living adjustment for federal civilian employees, including 2.6 percent for base pay and 0.5 percent for locality pay.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) The agreement provides \$315 million for the CFTC, \$47 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, and the same as the President's budget request. Within this increase, \$31 million is for office relocation costs. This

funding will help the CFTC fulfill their responsibility to oversee futures, options and swaps markets.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The bill funds CPSC at \$132.5 million, an increase of \$5.5 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$6 million more than the President's budget request. Within this amount, \$1.3 million is provided for pool safety grants. The CPSC is the independent regulatory agency responsible for protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products.

Election Assistance Commission (EAC)

The agreement provides \$15.2 million for the EAC, an increase of \$6 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$3.2 million more than the President's budget request. With this funding, EAC will ensure that voting systems are tested to federal standards as well as provide information to support the voting process, and effective and efficient election administration.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

The bill provides \$339 million for the FCC, the same amount as the 2019 enacted level and \$3 million more than the President's budget request. The FCC addresses the opportunities and challenges associated with rapidly evolving communications technology and promotes broadband services in underserved areas, in particular, rural communities.

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

The bill provides \$331 million for the FTC, an increase of \$21 million more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$19 million more than the President's budget request. Funds appropriated for the FTC are partially offset by various fee receipts. FTC administers a variety of federal antitrust and consumer protection laws.

General Services Administration (GSA)

The bill provides funding for the Federal Buildings Fund at a level of \$8.857 billion, \$429 million less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1.347 billion less than the budget request. The Federal Buildings Fund provides for construction to replace outdated facilities, repair of federal facilities, lease payments, and building services. Funding in the amount of \$152.4 million is provided for one project, San Luis, AZ land port-of-entry.

For other GSA accounts, \$25 million is included for the Technology Modernization Fund, the same level as fiscal year 2019 enacted and \$125 million less than the request, and \$9.6 million is provided for Pre-Election Transition Services.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

The bill rejects the merger of OPM and GSA and provides a total of \$330 million for OPM (including the Inspector General), an increase of \$34 million or 12 percent more than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$35 million more than the President's budget request. Of that amount, \$300 million is provided for OPM and \$30 million is provided for the OPM IG. For OPM's IT modernization, \$14 million is provided.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

The bill includes \$1.826 billion for SEC operating costs, \$141 million above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$79 million more than the President's budget request. The Committee also provides \$10.5 million for lease renewal costs for the New York regional office. Funds appropriated for the SEC are fully offset with transaction fee receipts.

Small Business Administration (SBA) The agreement provides \$998 million for the SBA, \$283 million (40 percent) above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Within this increase, \$99 million is included for the 7(a) loan guarantee subsidy to ensure the program will continue to support small businesses and lenders. The agreement also includes \$151 million for SBA disaster loans, which provides assistance to business owners, homeowners, and nonprofits that are rebuilding local communities in the wake of devastating natural disasters. Funding for Entrepreneurial Development grants is \$13.3 million above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, including \$135 million for Small Business Development Centers (+\$4 million), \$22.5 million for Women's Business Centers (+\$4 million), \$34.5 million for Microloan technical assistance (+\$3.5 million), \$14 million for Veterans Programs (+\$1.3 million), and \$19 million for the State Trade Expansion Program (+\$1 million). Growth Accelerators (\$2 million), SCORE (\$11.7 million), and HUBZones (\$3 million) all maintain fiscal year 2019 funding levels. These programs offer personal training, assistance, and mentorship to small business owners and entrepreneurs.