

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2021

*\$24.105 billion total funding
(\$24.070 billion non-defense / \$34.5 million defense)*

The Senate FSGG bill includes non-defense spending that totals \$24.070 billion, which is a decrease of \$38 million compared to FY20. The defense spending for FY21 is \$34.5 million. This bill prioritizes agencies and programs that protect national security, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, invigorate small business growth, and maintain a fair and efficient judicial system.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

- The bill provides \$13.079 billion for the Treasury Department, which is \$20 million more than the enacted level, including:
 - \$175.751 million for Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, which combats terrorism financing and administers economic and trade sanctions through its Office of Foreign Assets Control. This represents a \$6 million increase.
 - \$11.51 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is equal to the enacted level.
- The bill rejects proposals to transfer the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs out of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The bill instead funds HIDTA at \$285 million to combat heroin and prescription opioid abuse and provides \$101.25 million for the DFC program.
- \$7.672 billion for the federal judiciary, which is \$185 million more than the enacted level. This will provide sufficient funding for federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and defender services.
- \$701 million for Federal payments to the District of Columbia, which is \$14 million less than the enacted level.
- \$354 million for the Federal Communications Commission. This amount includes \$15 million for "broadband mapping" to continue the FCC's initiative to determine the areas of the country that have access to broadband.
- The bill allows General Services Administration to spend \$9.27 billion out of the Federal Buildings Fund, a net increase of \$228 million compared to the FY20 enacted level.
- \$325 million for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), an increase of \$25 million compared to the FY20 enacted level. The increase would allow OPM to address cybersecurity and staffing initiatives.

- \$1.894 billion for operating expenses at the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is equal to the budget request and \$80 million more than enacted. This appropriation is fully offset by fees and does not require taxpayer funding.
- \$304 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the primary regulator of the U.S. futures, swaps, and options markets.
- The bill also includes new provisions that:
 - Allow the Treasury Department's Do No Pay Center to utilize the Social Security Administration's Death Master File to reduce improper payments;
 - Increase information sharing between the Treasury Department and states relating to unclaimed savings bonds data;
 - Prohibit the Thrift Savings Plan from making investments in countries that deny U.S. accounting regulators full access; and
 - Institute a pay freeze for civilian federal employees in 2021.