

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2021

*\$24.425 billion total base discretionary funding
(\$24.390 billion non-defense / \$34.5 million defense)*

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

- \$13.488 billion for the Treasury Department, a \$430 million increase over the FY20 enacted level, including:
 - \$175 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 \$5.3 million increase.
 - \$11.92 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is \$409 million above the enacted level.
- 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 \$290 million to combat heroin and prescription opioid abuse and provides \$102 million for the DFC program.
- \$7.72 billion for the Federal judiciary, which is \$233 million more than the FY20 enacted level. This will provide sufficient funding for federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and defender services.
- \$734.5 million for Federal payments to the District of Columbia, which is \$20 million more than the FY20 enacted level.
- \$374 million for the Federal Communications Commission. This amount includes \$33 million for broadband mapping, to continue the FCC's initiative to determine the areas of the country that have access to broadband.
- Allows the General Services Administration to spend \$9.065 billion out of the Federal Buildings Fund, an increase of \$209 million compared to the FY20 enacted level.
- \$362 million for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), an increase of \$32 million compared to the FY20 enacted level, which will allow OPM to address cybersecurity and staffing initiatives.
- \$1.894 billion for operating expenses at the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is \$80 million more than the FY20 enacted level. 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.