

## SUMMARY OF H.R. 1158

### FY2020 Consolidated National Security Appropriations Package

Topline Summaries (with links to additional information):

- *Prioritizes Essential Investments in our Military, Supports Programs Necessary to Protect Critical Interests of U.S. National Security:* The [Defense](#) division of the package provides \$695.1 billion in funding, an increase of \$19.5 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. The legislation also supports a military pay increase of 3.1 percent, the largest in a decade, and includes significant investments in both basic research and future technologies such as hypersonics, 5G, artificial intelligence, missile defense, and cybersecurity.
- *Supporting Law Enforcement, National Security Interests, Economic Development, & Scientific Innovation:* The [Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$70.675 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$6.557 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. In addition to investments in law enforcement agencies, economic development programs, trade enforcement, and space exploration – the legislation provides full funding for the 2020 Decennial Census.
- *Preserving the Integrity of our Financial Markets & Promoting Growth:* The [Financial Services and General Government](#) division of the bill includes \$23.83 billion in discretionary spending. The legislation prioritizes national agencies and programs that protect national security, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, spur small business growth, maintain a fair and efficient judicial system, and target opioid abuse.
- *Prioritizes investments in border security, cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe:* The [Homeland Security](#) division of the bill provides \$68 billion in discretionary funding and supports priorities that affect the lives of nearly every American, from securing our borders and combatting terrorism to improving cybersecurity and responding to natural disasters. The legislation provides \$1.375 billion for the border wall system, to be spent in accordance with the Administration's Border Security Improvement Plan. The legislation also maintains critical transfer authorities impacting border security and immigration enforcement.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 2019

*\$695.1 Billion in Total Funding*

- Provides \$695.1 billion, an increase of \$19.5 billion above the FY2019 enacted level.
- Supports a military pay increase of 3.1 percent, the largest in a decade.
- Includes significant investments in both basic research and future technologies such as hypersonics, 5G, artificial intelligence, missile defense, and cybersecurity.

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The FY2020 measure provides \$622.6 billion in base Department of Defense funding and \$70.6 billion in OCO funding. The bill also includes \$1.8 billion in emergency funding.

**Military Personnel and Pay** – The agreement for military personnel accounts in FY2020 is \$146.9 billion in base and OCO funding, an increase of \$3.7 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. The agreement includes \$142.4 billion in base funding and \$4.49 billion for OCO funding in title IX of the bill. Highlights of the military personnel section include:

- Supports a military pay raise of 3.1 percent;
- Aligns with the NDAA on an Active Duty end strength of 1,339,500 and a Selected Reserve end strength of 800,800 for a total strength of 2,140,300, a decrease of 15,500 below FY2019 authorized levels;
- Provides an additional \$2.3 million to support ROTC Programs;
- Provides an additional \$800 thousand to support JROTC Programs;
- Provides an additional \$7 million to support wildfire training in the National Guard; and
- Provides an additional \$3.4 million to support the Advanced Trauma Training Program.

**Operation and Maintenance** – The agreement for operation and maintenance accounts in FY2020 provides \$253.3 billion in base and overseas contingency operations funding, an increase of \$10.1 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. The agreement includes \$199.4 billion in base funding and \$53.9 billion for overseas contingency operations funding in title IX of the bill. Highlights of the operation and maintenance section include:

- **Department of the Army:**
  - Supports 31 Brigade Combat Teams, 5 Security Force Assistance Brigades, 11 Combat Aviation Brigades, and 25 decisive action Combat Training Center rotations; and
  - Provides an additional \$28.3 million to fund U.S. Southern Command intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) requirements.
- **Department of the Navy:**
  - Supports requirements for carrier strike groups, amphibious ready groups, and Navy and Marine aviation units to train and respond to emerging threats;
  - Provides an additional \$625.0 million for Navy ship depot maintenance; and
  - Supports the request for maintenance of aircraft and Marine Corps ground equipment.
- **Department of the Air Force:**

- Provides the initial Operation and Maintenance appropriation for the standup of the Space Force;
- Funds Air Force flying hours to executable levels.
- **Defense-Wide Programs:**
  - Provides an additional \$20.3 million for Special Operations Command's Identity Management and Signature Reduction programs to improve operational security and protect special operations forces' personal information;
  - Provides an additional \$537.6 million for various increases to the Missile Defense Agency and other Defense-Wide programs such as impact aid for schools, innovative readiness training, and multiple initiatives included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020;
  - Provides an additional \$110.0 million across the services for childcare programs;
  - Fully funds the request of \$250.0 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and extends the life of half of the funding to two years to enable better program execution; and
  - Provides \$50.0 million for Baltics Regional Air Defense.

**Missile Defense** – The agreement includes \$10.4 billion for Missile Defense Agency (MDA);

- Provides an additional \$628.2 million for several MDA unfunded requirements, including:
  - +\$108 million for Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor (formerly Space Sensor Layer);
  - +\$135 million for a classified program;
  - +\$230.9 million to accelerate hypersonic defense programs; and
  - +\$152.8 million for cyber security unfunded requirements;
- Provides an additional \$568 million for further MDA requirements, including:
  - +\$180 million for GBI reliability/SLEP upgrades;
  - +\$150 million for additional boosters;
  - +\$135 million for GBI launch silo improvements; and
  - +\$34 million for radar upgrades and spares;
- Provides a \$728 million realignment within MDA FY2019 and FY2020 funds following the termination of the Redesigned Kill Vehicle program, to include \$310.0 million for a competitive follow-on Next Generation Interceptor program and \$155.0 million for risk reduction;
- Provides full funding for a SM-3 Block IB multi-year procurement contract; and
- Provides \$500 million for Israeli Cooperative Programs, as requested.

**Procurement** – The agreement for procurement accounts in FY2020 is \$146.0 billion in base and overseas contingency operations funding, a decrease of \$2.0 billion below the FY2019 enacted level. The agreement includes \$133.9 billion in base funding and \$11.8 billion for overseas contingency operations funding in title IX of the bill. Highlights of the procurement section include:

- **Aviation programs:**
  - Provides an additional \$1.87 billion for 20 additional F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft and associated spare parts, including 14 F-35A conventional takeoff and landing variants and 6 F-35B short takeoff/vertical landing variants, for a total of 98 F-35s in FY2020;
  - Provides an additional \$156.0 million in advance procurement to increase Air Force planned procurements of F-35As in FY2021;
  - Provides \$2.1 billion for 12 KC-46A Tanker aircraft;
  - Provides \$1.7 billion for 24 F/A-18E/F Super Hornets;

- Provides \$1.7 billion for 9 P-8A Poseidon aircraft;
- Provides \$1.4 billion for 74 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters;
- Provides \$985.5 million for 8 F-15EX aircraft, of which 2 test aircraft are funded in RDT&E, Air Force;
- Provides \$850.5 million for 12 Air Force combat rescue helicopters;
- Provides \$819.2 million for remanufacture of 49 AH-64 Apache Block IIIA helicopters and \$190.1 million in advance procurement;
- Includes an additional \$730.0 million for 8 C-130J aircraft for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve;
- Provides an additional \$215.0 million for 12 Air Force MQ-9 Reaper aircraft;
- Provides \$210 million for O/A-X Light Attack Aircraft; and
- Provides an additional \$90 million for MQ-1 unmanned aerial vehicles in the OCO account.
- **Shipbuilding:**
  - Provides \$23.9 billion for 14 battle force ships including: 2 Virginia Class submarines; 3 DDG-51 Arleigh Burke destroyers; 1 Future Frigate; 1 LHA; 1 LPD-17; 1 Expeditionary Fast Transport; 2 T-AO Fleet oilers; 2 T-ATS fleet tugs; and CVN-81;
  - The agreement supports the revised acquisition strategy for the VIRGINIA Class submarine (VCS) Block V multi-year procurement contract, as agreed to by the Navy and shipbuilder:
    - Provides +\$1.4 billion to fund fiscal year 2019 and 2020 VCS Block V multi-year procurement contract shortfalls;
    - Provides +\$200 million in advance procurement in support of the option for a 10th VCS within the current multi-year procurement contract;
    - Provides an additional \$100 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy for risk-reducing design work;
  - +\$123 million for submarine industrial base expansion to increase capacity and create multiple suppliers for critical submarine components;
  - +\$390 million for long lead materials for 3 DDG-51 destroyers in fiscal year 2021;
  - +\$130 million for surface combatant supplier base;
  - +\$16.9 million to restore CVN 75, USS HARRY S TRUMAN, refueling and modernization.
- **Combat and Tactical Vehicles:**
  - Provides \$1.7 billion for Abrams M1A2 SEPv3 upgrades;
  - Fully funds the budget request of \$553.4 million for the Paladin Integrated Management program;
  - Provides \$1.5 billion for the Army and Marine Corps Joint Light Tactical Vehicles program; and
  - Fully funds the \$300.9 million request for procurement of Amphibious Combat Vehicle 1.1.
- **Missiles and Munitions:**
  - Provides \$17.7 billion for missile and ammunition programs, including \$3.0 billion in overseas contingency operations funding;
  - Provides an additional \$73.7 million, including:
    - +\$16.0 million for additional MK-48 torpedoes;
    - +\$34.2 million for AIM-9X Sidewinder missiles;
    - +\$10.0 million for Navy facilitization efforts; and
    - +\$7.2 million for the AT4CS Tandem Warhead;
  - Fully funds restarting production of the Tomahawk and ATACMS program; and

- Fully funds SM-6 BLK I/IA multi-year procurement contract.
- **Space Procurement:**
  - Fully funds the \$1.2 billion National Security Space Launch request.
- **Other Procurement:**
  - Provides \$1.3 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment account;
  - Provides an additional \$66.0 million for the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicle program;
  - Provides an additional +\$52.5 million for the Advanced Medium Mobile Power Sources program;
  - Provides an additional \$101.0 million for Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck;
  - Provides an additional \$32.7 million for cold weather Stryker vehicle protective shelters;
  - Provides an additional \$33.3 million for SOCOM tactical vehicles;
  - Provides the requested \$273 million for Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR) and \$147.6 million for Marine Corps Ground Based Air Defense; and

**Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation** – The agreement for research, development, test and evaluation accounts in FY2020 provides \$105.3 billion in base and overseas contingency operations funding, an increase of \$9.2 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. The agreement includes \$104.4 billion in base funding and \$834.0 million for overseas contingency operations funding in title IX of the bill. Highlights of the research, development, test, and evaluation section include:

- **Science and Technology Programs:**
  - Overall, the bill provides an additional \$2.1 billion in the science and technology budget activities; and
  - Supports the request for basic and university research and provides an additional \$283.5 million, as follows:
    - +\$119.5 million in Army basic and university research;
    - +\$44.8 million in Navy basic and university research;
    - +\$20.0 million in Air Force basic and university research; and
    - +\$99.0 million in Defense-Wide basic and university research.
- **Test and Evaluation Infrastructure:**
  - Provides an additional \$107.4 million for upgrades of test and evaluation infrastructure to support technologies critical for implementing the 2018 National Defense Strategy including hypersonics, space, directed energy, and cyber.
- **Department of the Army Programs:**
  - Fully funds and provides an additional \$145.0 million for hypersonics to develop a common hypersonic glide body;
  - Provides \$349.9 million for the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle;
  - Provides \$285.1 million for Mobile Protected Firepower;
  - Provides \$505.9 million for Future Vertical Lift, including an additional \$76.0 million to accelerate the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft;
  - Provides \$379.8 million for the Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor;
  - Fully funds \$206.4 million for the Improved Turbine Engine Program.
- **Department of the Navy Programs:**
  - Provides an increase of \$1.6 billion above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level;
  - Fully funds development of Ohio Class Replacement Submarine, as requested;
  - Fully funds development of Future Frigate, as requested;
  - Fully funds development of LCS mission modules, as requested;

- Provides additional funds for competitive risk reduction for Extra Large Unmanned Undersea Vehicles;
- Provides an additional \$27.5 million for INDOPACOM quick strike joint direct attack munition unfunded requirement;
- Provides an additional \$30.0 million for classified U.S. Marine Corps Modernization for unfunded requirements for C2 in a degraded environment; and
- Provides an additional \$14.7 million for mine countermeasures unfunded requirements.
- **Department of the Air Force Programs:**
  - Provides \$3.0 billion for the B-21 bomber program and \$960 million for Next Generation Air Dominance;
  - Supports Air Force nuclear modernization by fully funding and providing an \$557 million for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program and \$713 million for the Long Range Standoff Weapon program;
  - Fully funds the VC-25B Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization and UH-1N aircraft programs;
  - Fully funds and provides an additional \$34 million for directed energy and hypersonic weapons prototyping programs;
  - Provides an additional \$75 million for Next Generation OPIR;
  - Fully funds the National Security Space Launch request; and
  - Creates a new line for Tactically Responsive Launch to ensure the Air Force devotes adequate resources to venture class launch services.
- **Defense-Wide Programs:**
  - Provides an additional \$200.0 million to support the Department's new 5G program;
  - Provides an additional \$268.0 million for cyber security enhancements; and
  - Provides an additional \$101.0 million for manufacturing science and technology.

**Other Department of Defense Programs** – The agreement for other Department of Defense programs in FY2020 provides \$36.8 billion in base and overseas contingency operations funding, an increase of \$100.0 million above the FY2019 enacted level. The recommendation includes \$36.3 billion in base funding and \$525.1 million for overseas contingency operations funding in title IX of the bill. Highlights of the other Department of Defense programs include:

- Fully funds the request of \$985.5 million for the Chemical Demilitarization program;
- Provides \$893.1 million in base funding for the Counter-Drug Program, which includes an additional \$98.3 million for state plans, an additional \$20.0 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug schools program, and provides \$153.6 million in overseas contingency operations funding;
- Provides \$34.4 billion for the Defense Health Program;
- Overall, the agreement includes \$2.6 billion in medical research funding.

**Disaster Relief** – The agreement provides additional appropriations for natural disaster relief in FY2020 and is designated for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and flooding and earthquakes occurring in fiscal year 2019.



## COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

*\$70.675 Billion in Total Funding, \$6.557 Billion Above FY2019 Enacted  
Levels*

- Makes investments to protect national security interests and support economic prosperity, scientific research, space exploration, and other critical priorities.
- Provides full funding for 2020 Decennial Census.
- Invests in federal law enforcement agencies, state and local law enforcement grants, economic development programs, trade enforcement, ocean observations, and weather forecasting.
- Maintains current law on gun-related issues, rejecting poison pill gun riders that would infringe on Americans' 2nd Amendment rights.
- \$1.1 billion increase for NASA above the FY2019 level to support America's space program.

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

The bill includes \$15.2 billion for the Department of Commerce (DOC), an increase of \$3.8 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. In addition to fully funding the 2020 Decennial Census, this legislation supports critical economic development programs, strengthens trade enforcement, improves fisheries management, protects intellectual property rights, and advances severe weather forecasting.

**Trade Agencies** – \$521 million for the International Trade Administration, \$26 million above the FY2019 enacted level; and \$128 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security, \$10 million above the FY2019 enacted level. These funding increases will further the Department's trade promotion and enforcement activities, including establishing a dedicated anti-circumvention and duty evasion enforcement unit, and allow DOC to fulfill its statutory responsibilities related to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and assessing the national security implications of exporting emerging technologies.

**Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – \$333 million for EDA, an increase of \$29 million above the FY2019 enacted level. This includes \$118.5 million for EDA's Public Works program, which supports brick-and-mortar projects in communities across the nation. Funding for EDA also includes \$33 million for the Regional Innovation Program, an increase of \$9.5 million above the FY2019 enacted amount, to promote and strengthen regional innovation and spur job creation.

**U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)** – \$3.451 billion for USPTO to protect the ideas and inventions of our nation's entrepreneurs and further advance innovation in all sectors of the economy.

**National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** – \$1.03 billion for NIST, \$48.5 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to strengthen the U.S. cybersecurity posture through cutting-edge research and development, expand opportunities in the areas of advanced manufacturing, and

continue promotion of the highest-quality standards to maintain fairness in the global marketplace. Funding for NIST includes a \$6 million increase for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, which is a public-private partnership present in all 50 states dedicated to serving small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – \$5.352 billion for NOAA to continue core operations including: ocean monitoring; fisheries management; grant and external partnership programs; aquaculture research; and weather forecasting. Full funding is also provided for NOAA’s flagship weather satellites, which are critical for accurate weather warnings to save lives and protect property.

**National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)** – \$40.4 million for NTIA, an increase of \$941,000 above the FY2019 enacted amount. Funds are included to enhance the National Broadband Map, to help provide better broadband access for underserved communities which will allow wider national participation and economic growth, and allow NTIA to perform cutting-edge telecommunications research and engineering.

**Bureau of the Census** – \$7.558 billion for the Bureau of the Census, \$3.7 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. In order for the Bureau to execute an accurate and efficient 2020 Census next year, the agreement provides \$6.696 billion for the decennial census. This amount includes the \$2.5 billion cap adjustment that was agreed to as part of the recent 2019 Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

## **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

The bill funds the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) at \$32.6 billion, \$1.7 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. Strategic increases were provided to Federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys and also for State, local, and tribal law enforcement grants, to protect and support our country and communities. These increases will support new agent hiring, further assisting DOJ in its efforts to prevent, detect, and deter criminal activity at home and abroad.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** – \$9.95 billion for the FBI Salaries and Expenses and Construction. This funding will enable the FBI to continue protecting and defending against terrorist, criminal, and foreign intelligence threats, both at home and abroad. The bill provides \$91.6 million for the Innocent Images National Initiative to target and investigate sexual predators on the Internet, increased funding for cybersecurity activities to neutralize, mitigate, and disrupt illegal computer-supported operations, and supports the President’s requested programmatic increases.

**Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** – The bill provides \$2.72 billion for the DEA, \$34.5 million above the FY2019 enacted level, and supports the President’s request for increased resources for Cyber enforcement and combatting Transnational Organized Crime. This funding level will enable DEA to execute its mission of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, including its efforts to combat heroin, methamphetamine, opioid, and prescription drug abuse.

**United States Marshals Service (USMS)** – \$3.3 billion for the USMS, which includes \$1.9 billion for federal prisoner detention expenses. This funding supports the USMS’s diverse mission including apprehending fugitives, executing Adam Walsh Act enforcement requirements, such as



apprehending convicted sex offenders who fail to register as fugitives; executing responsibilities under International Megan's Law, including alerting foreign governments when registered sex offenders travel abroad; and protecting our Federal Judiciary.

**U.S. Attorneys** – \$2.25 billion for U.S. Attorneys and the 94 U.S. Attorneys' offices, which is a \$42.5 million increase above the FY2019 enacted amount. This funding will support US Attorney's mission which includes prosecuting violent criminals, cybercriminals, and human trafficking cases. This funding includes \$48.34 million to continue the focus on Adam Walsh Act investigations and prosecutions related to the sexual exploitation of children.

**Law Enforcement Grant Programs** – \$2.8 billion for State, local, and tribal law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, which includes grants for State, local and tribal law enforcement entities, victims of crime, and juvenile justice programs. The bill provides \$547 million for Byrne JAG; approximately \$217 million for initiatives to address sexual assault kit and other DNA evidence backlogs; \$518 million to combat the various opioid, meth, and substance abuse crises ravaging our communities, including \$136 million in support for Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and Veterans Treatment Courts; \$90 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; \$35 million for COPS Office Anti-Heroin Task Forces grants; \$13 million for COPS Office Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces grants; \$502.5 million for grants authorized under the Violence Against Women Act; and \$320 million for Juvenile Justice grants.

**Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)** – \$20 million for PSN to assist local communities combat violent crime in a comprehensive manner.

**STOP School Violence Act** – \$125 million is provided for STOP School Violence grants.

## SCIENCE

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** – \$22.63 billion for NASA, \$1.13 billion above the FY2019 enacted level, reflecting the need to fund infrastructure for human spaceflight to support for the accelerated plan to return to the moon by 2024 while supporting NASA's science, technology development, aeronautics, and education activities. Using the same account funding structure as in previous years, this includes:

- \$6.02 billion for Exploration, \$967 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to advance NASA's human exploration program by providing \$2.586 billion for the Space Launch System (SLS), \$1.4 billion for the Orion crewed spacecraft to continue development of NASA's next deep-space crewed capsule, \$450 million for the proposed Lunar "Gateway," and \$600 million in funding for crewed lunar landers.
- \$7.14 billion for Science, \$233 million above the FY2019 enacted amount, including \$1.97 billion for Earth science, \$2.71 billion for Planetary science, \$1.31 billion for astrophysics, \$423 million for the Webb telescope, and \$725 million for Heliophysics.
- \$784 million for Aeronautics, which is \$59 million above the FY2019 enacted level. The funding will allow for ongoing low sonic boom experimental plane development, as well as supporting research in unmanned aircraft safety and airspace integration, and advanced aircraft composite and materials research.
- \$120 million is provided for NASA's STEM Engagement education programs. Within STEM Engagement, Space Grant is funded at \$48 million, NASA's Established Program to

Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) is funded at \$24 million, the Minority University Research and Education Project is funded at \$36 million, and STEM Education and Accountability projects is funded at \$12 million.

- \$1.1 billion is provided for Space Technology, \$173 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Funding is included to advance projects in early stages of development that are expected to eventually demonstrate capabilities needed for future space exploration.

**National Science Foundation (NSF)** – \$8.278 billion for NSF, \$203 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Funding is provided for basic research across scientific disciplines to support the development of effective STEM programs.

- The bill provides \$217 million above the FY2019 level for research and \$30 million above FY2019 level for education activities. These funds will allow NSF to provide more grants to highly competitive research projects and help provide opportunities to prepare the next generation of STEM leaders.
- \$190 million is provided for EPSCoR, an increase of \$14 million above the FY2019 enacted level.

## **RELATED AGENCIES**

**Legal Services Corporation (LSC)** – \$440 million for LSC, an increase of \$25 million above the FY2019 enacted level. LSC uses a competitive grant process to provide civil legal aid in high-need areas across the United States.

**International Trade Commission (ITC)** – \$99 million for ITC, which is \$4.4 million above the FY2019 enacted level to help fulfill statutory responsibilities related to the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill process. ITC is an independent agency responsible for providing Congress and the President with impartial advice on U.S. international trade policy.

**Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)** – \$69 million for USTR, including \$54 million for salaries and expenses, \$1 million above the FY2019 enacted level, and \$15 million for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund. As the federal government’s lead negotiator for trade agreements, this funding will maintain the strong bargaining position of USTR, and provides the necessary resources to support the section 301 exclusion process that allows U.S. businesses to obtain relief from tariffs.

**Oversight and Accountability** – The measure includes provisions to ensure accountability and oversight of funds within this bill, including:

- Requiring the appropriate Inspectors General to conduct random audits of grant funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse.
- Establishing an early warning system on cost overruns and requiring agencies to notify the Committee when costs grow more than 10 percent.
- Prohibiting grants and contracts to tax frauds.
- Requiring agencies to report conference spending to their Inspector General.
- Requiring all departments and agencies to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes, and prohibiting the use of funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.
- Requiring each agency to report on all efforts made to address the duplication identified by the annual Government Accountability Office duplication reports, along with identifying

substantive challenges and legal barriers that could help the agencies further reduce duplication.

## FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 2020

*\$23.83 Billion in Total Funding, \$669 Million above FY2019 enacted levels*

- Prioritizes national agencies and programs that protect national security, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, spur small business growth, maintain a fair and efficient judicial system, and target opioid abuse.
- Includes targeted funding increases for the Treasury Department to combat money laundering and terrorism financing; for the SEC to oversee our nation's securities markets; for the Federal courts to support the administration of justice; and for the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund.
- Promotes fiscal responsibility and increases government efficiency and innovation.
- Focuses on stimulating and supporting the growth of our economy.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Department of Treasury** – The bill provides \$13.06 billion for the Treasury Department, which is \$297 million more than the enacted level.

- **Treasury Departmental Offices** – \$228 million for Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses, an increase of \$13.8 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Additional funds will allow the Department to manage a growing caseload associated with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, invest in information technology improvements, and hire additional staff to conduct economic analysis of tax regulatory actions.
- **Treasury Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)** – \$169.7 million for TFI, which combats terrorism financing and administers economic and trade sanctions through its Office of Foreign Assets Control. The FY2020 amount is \$10.7 million above the enacted level.
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** – \$11.51 billion for the IRS, which is \$208 million more than the FY2019 enacted level.
  - In addition, to ensure accountability and transparency, the bill includes:
    - A prohibition on IRS funds for bonuses or to rehire former employees unless employee conduct and tax compliance is given consideration;
    - A prohibition on funds for the IRS to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs;
    - A prohibition on funds for the IRS to target individuals for exercising their First Amendment rights;

**Executive Office of the President (EOP)** – \$727 million for EOP. The bill maintains the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs within the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The bill provides \$285 million for the HIDTA program to combat heroin and prescription opioid abuse and \$101.25 million for the DFC program.

**Judiciary** – \$7.487 billion in discretionary funding for the federal judiciary, which is \$234 million above the FY2019 enacted level. This will provide sufficient funding for federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and defender services.

**District of Columbia** – \$719 million in federal payments to the District of Columbia. Within this amount, the bill provides resources for public safety and security costs, and supports the District of Columbia court system and offender supervision program.

**Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** – \$339 million for the FCC, which is offset by regulatory fees and equal to the enacted level. The bill also provides \$132.5 million for the spectrum auctions program.

**Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** – \$331 million for the FTC, which is \$21 million more than the FY2019 enacted level.

**General Services Administration (GSA)** – The bill allows GSA to spend \$8.86 billion out of the Federal Buildings Fund, a decrease of \$429 million compared to the FY2019 enacted level. This level will provide funding for rent payments for privately-owned office space leased by the government, and operations and maintenance costs for buildings owned by federal government agencies across the nation.

**Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** – \$1.815 billion for salaries and expenses at the SEC and an additional \$11 million for the potential relocation of the SEC’s New York Regional Office. This appropriation is fully offset by fees.

**Small Business Administration (SBA)** – The bill provides \$998 million for the SBA to provide assistance to small businesses, expand the economy, and increase job growth for unemployed and underemployed Americans. The bill fully funds the disaster loans program at \$177 million, and it provides \$99 million in subsidy for the 7(a) program to remain operational. The bill also provides increases to several entrepreneurial development programs, including \$135 million for Small Business Development Centers, \$34.5 million for microloan technical assistance, and \$14 million for veterans outreach programs.

**Other Oversight, Accountability, and Noteworthy Provisions:**

- Maintains current levels of pay for the Vice President and other senior political appointees;
- A prohibition on funding for grants or contracts to tax cheats and companies with felony criminal convictions—and new provisions to ensure compliance with these provisions;
- A prohibition against the use of funds to paint portraits of federal employees, including the President, Vice President, Cabinet Members and Members of Congress;
- A requirement that agency inspectors general have timely access to agency documents and records;
- A requirement that all departments and agencies link contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes, and prohibit the use of funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance; and
- A new requirement that provides transparency into advertising produced or disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense.

## HOMELAND SECURITY, 2020

*\$68 Billion in Total Funding*

- Makes investments in border security, cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe.
- Funds priorities that affect the lives of nearly every American, from securing our borders and combatting terrorism to improving cybersecurity and responding to natural disasters.
- Provides \$1.375 billion for the border barrier system along the southwest border.
- Critical transfer authorities maintained for border security and immigration enforcement.
- Provides \$1.3 billion for the overall cybersecurity protection of civilian Federal networks, \$289 million above the FY2019 enacted amount.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** – \$68.01 billion, including \$50.47 billion in net discretionary funding to fund DHS missions including border security, disaster relief, transportation security, immigration enforcement, and cybersecurity.

**Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** – \$14.9 billion, with funding prioritized to strengthen border security with continuing support for the border wall system at \$1.375 billion; providing \$13 million to hire 300 Border Patrol processing coordinators, which will return 240 agents back to frontline law enforcement duties; and \$20 million above the request for border security technology, expanding CBP’s ability to detect, identify, and interdict illegal entry of people and narcotics. The bill also continues funding to combat the illicit movement of opioids through ports of entry, recapitalize Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment and other technology at ports of entry to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, and recapitalize both fixed wing and rotary aircraft.

**Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)** – \$8.1 billion, \$494 million above the FY2019 enacted level. The bill continues FY2019 immigration detention bed population levels, consistent with recent ICE detention modeling and cost analysis, as well as more recent border apprehension statistics. The bill maintains critical transfer authorities to increase detention beds if necessary. The bill also sustains investments to combat drug and human trafficking and other transnational criminal activity.

**Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** – \$8.3 billion in total and \$4.9 billion after crediting fees, which fully funds TSA operations with targeted increases above the request for an additional 1,090 TSA personnel above the request to staff checkpoints and mitigate wait times; \$13 million above the request to support the additional 50 canine teams added in FY2019 that will allow for better passenger throughput and enhanced security; 320 Computed Tomography (CT) checkpoint scanning equipment to enhance threat detection capabilities; and other innovative solutions to meet emerging threats.

**U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)** – \$12.0 billion in total for the Coast Guard, with \$10.35 billion in discretionary funding (including \$190 million of Overseas Contingency Operations funding). The total is essentially the same as FY2019 due to decreased procurement requirements, but the bill provides a \$373 million increase above the FY2019 enacted amount for the operations and support for the Coast Guard’s domestic and overseas missions. For Coast Guard procurement



and construction, the bill provides necessary funding to continue the ongoing acquisitions for vessel and aircraft recapitalization. In addition, the bill supports shore infrastructure, cybersecurity and IT enhancements.

**U.S. Secret Service (USSS)** – \$2.4 billion, \$167 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to fully support USSS activities and additional hiring needed for the 2020 presidential campaign and support for upcoming National Security Special Events. The bill also provides \$6 million to support the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

**Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)** – \$2.0 billion, which is \$334 million above the FY2019 enacted amount. Cybersecurity efforts, which include protection of civilian Federal networks, are supported at \$947 million. The bill includes \$34 million above the FY2019 enacted amount for greater threat analysis and response capabilities in Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial, and Critical Infrastructure networks. The bill also increases funding above FY2019 by \$58.5 million to reduce a backlog in vulnerability assessments, \$136 million to modernize and better defend the Federal Enterprise, and \$223 million to secure our Nation’s critical infrastructure.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** – \$22.3 billion, of which \$17.8 billion is for the Disaster Relief Fund, representing an overall increase of \$5.7 billion above the FY2019 enacted level.

The bill includes strong support for state and local first responders and emergency management personnel, providing a total of \$2.9 billion for grant programs and \$280 million for training programs, including:

- \$560 million for State Homeland Security Grants, including \$90 million for Operation Stonegarden and \$40 million for non-profit organizations;
- \$665 million for Urban Area Security Initiative grants, including \$50 million for non-profit organizations;
- \$100 million for Public Transportation Security Assistance grants;
- \$100 million each for Port and Transit Security grants;
- \$710 million for Fire and SAFER grants;
- \$355 million for Emergency Management Performance grants;
- \$263 million for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program;
- \$125 million for Emergency Food and Shelter;
- \$10 million for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness grants;
- \$10 million for the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams grants;
- \$67 million for the Center for Domestic Preparedness;
- \$18 million for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security;
- \$47 million for the U.S. Fire Administration;
- \$8 million for Continuing Training;
- \$19 million for the National Exercise Program;
- \$21 million for the Emergency Management Institute; and
- \$101 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** – \$132.4 million, of which, \$122.4M is E-Verify operations so U.S. businesses can determine the eligibility of employees to work in the United States and \$10 million for Citizenship and Immigration grants.

**Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)** – \$351 million for FLETC, including funds to train more than 95,000 students and funds to complete important facility construction, expansion, and renovation efforts at the FLETC campuses.

**Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)** – \$737.3 million for S&T. This amount includes sufficient funding to continue the operation of S&T laboratories and includes funding for Cargo and Port of Entry Programs, Port and Coastal Surveillance, University Programs, as well as the Canine Detection Teams, among other important research initiatives.

**Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)** – \$432.3 million for CWMD. The bill includes funds for research to develop an Active Interrogation System to effectively detect special nuclear material, conventional explosives, and narcotics that can be smuggled through ports and transportation hubs. The bill will allow CWMD to develop and enhance programs and capabilities that defend against weapons of mass destruction and combat bio-threats and pandemics.

**Departmental Management and Operations** – \$2.2 billion for Departmental Management, which is \$400 million above the FY2019 enacted amount. This level includes an increase of \$17.5M for the Office of Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention, and supports headquarters consolidation, management, intelligence, and oversight activities.

### **Oversight and Accountability**

The measure also includes extensive direction regarding metrics and performance evaluation to hold DHS accountable for operational outcomes associated with the included investments. The bill includes oversight measures:

- Requiring the Department to submit a report on visa overstays and publish border security and immigration metrics;
- Requiring the Department to submit quarterly obligation and staffing plans and better details in budget justification;
- Requiring the Department to report conference spending to the inspector general and limiting the use of funds for certain conferences; and
- Requiring the Department to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes, and prohibiting funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.