

SUMMARY OF H.R. 1865

FY2020 Consolidated Domestic and International Assistance Package

Topline Summaries (with links to additional information):

- *Invests in Critical Medical Research, Opioid Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Early Childhood Care and Education, and our Nation's Workforce:* The [Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies](#) division the package provides \$183.042 billion in base discretionary funding.
- *Supporting American Agriculture, Research, & Rural Development:* The [Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$23.5 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Invests in National Nuclear Security and Energy Research and Development, as well as Important Infrastructure Projects:* The [Energy and Water Development](#) division of the bill provides \$48.343 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Creating Healthier & Safer Communities Across the Country:* The [Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$35.989 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Improving Operations and Addressing Heightened Security Requirements for Those who Work at or Visit the U.S. Capitol Complex:* The [Legislative Branch](#) division of the bill provides \$5.094 in total discretionary funding.
- *Provides Support for Critical Housing, Infrastructure, and Facilities for U.S. Military Forces and Their Families, as well as Increased Funding for Veterans:* The [Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$103.5 billion in total discretionary funding.
- *Strengthening Federal Programs and Operations That Support National Security and American Values Abroad:* The [State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs](#) division of the bill provides \$54.7 billion in discretionary funding.
- *Investing in our Nation's Crumbling Infrastructure & Advancing the Housing System:* The [Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies](#) division of the bill provides \$74.277 billion, an increase of \$3.2 billion above the FY2019 level.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

\$183.042 Billion in Base Discretionary Funding

- Invests in critical medical research, opioid abuse prevention and treatment, early childhood care and education, and our nation's workforce.
- Includes \$492 million pursuant to the 21st Century Cures Act.
- Provides \$41.68 billion in NIH funding, an increase of \$2.6 billion from FY2019, to keep America on the cutting edge of medical treatments enacted levels.
- All pro-life policy riders retained from FY2019 bills.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – \$2.6 billion increase. Since Republicans took back the Senate starting with the FY2016 appropriations cycle, the Committee has increased funding for NIH by \$11.6 billion or 38.6 percent. This year, there is a \$350 million increase for targeted Alzheimer's research, \$50 million for the President's Childhood Cancer Data Initiative, and \$212.5 million to increase funding for cancer research.
- **Ending the HIV Epidemic** – The bill includes \$291 million, an increase of \$241 million, to support the President's HIV initiative and other high priority HIV efforts to reduce the number of new HIV infections by 90 percent in 10 years.
- **Mental Health** – As a critical part of both combating opioid abuse and ensuring safety in our schools and communities, the bill provides \$3.9 billion for mental health programs, an increase of \$328 million.
- **Fighting Opioid Abuse** – \$3.8 billion increase. New flexibility is provided to states to use funding to combat the increasing level of stimulant use. Funds are targeted toward improving treatment and prevention efforts; finding alternative pain medications; workforce needs, especially in our rural communities; and behavioral health. Funding to address opioids has increased by \$3.5 billion or 1,300 percent, since Republicans took over the Senate in FY2016. This investment has been a primary factor in the total drug overdose deaths falling in 2018 for the first time in nearly three decades.
- **Early Childhood Care and Education** – More than \$1.1 billion increase combined, including a \$550 million increase for Head Start, \$550 million increase for the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- **Elementary and Secondary Education** – The bill prioritizes formula grants that provide the most flexibility for states and school districts to decide how to best use limited resources to meet the educational needs of students and families, including:
 - \$450 million increase for Title I grants to school districts;
 - \$410 million increase for IDEA;
 - \$76 million increase for Title II teacher professional development state grants; and
 - \$40 million increase for Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants.
- **College Affordability and Completion** – Includes a \$150 increase, or 2.4 percent, for the maximum Pell grant award, from \$6,195 to \$6,345 for the 2020-2021 academic year, as well as

increases for campus-based aid programs and other programs to help students get into and through college.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The bill provides \$12.4 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Labor, \$266 million above FY2019.

Veterans' Employment and Training (VETS) Programs – \$311 million, an increase of \$11 million above FY2019. VETS funding provides for intensive employment services to veterans and eligible spouses, transitioning service members, wounded warriors, and disabled veterans.

- \$6 million increase to support veterans in transition from the military to the civilian workforce, implementing reforms required by the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act, and supporting military spouses reduce occupational barriers.
- \$5 million increase to support homeless veterans find meaningful employment.

Rural Workforce Training Initiative – \$30 million in continued funding for the dislocated worker training initiative, Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities, to provide reemployment and training assistance to dislocated workers in rural areas of the country hit hardest by the recession and recovering more slowly. Funding is devoted to training those who have lost their jobs in the Appalachian and Delta regions to ensure they can adapt existing skills and learn new skills demanded by other growing industries and return to work as soon as possible.

- **Apprenticeship Opportunities** – \$175 million, an increase of \$15 million, for training programs utilizing the flexible and effective apprenticeship model.

Workforce Training Programs – \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$30 million, distributed by formula to states and localities to meet each state's unique job training and reemployment needs.

Youth Career Pathways – \$10 million in new funding to establish a youth career pathways demonstration program to improve opportunities for students to pursue the full-range of post-secondary and career options.

Strengthening Community Colleges Initiative – \$40 million for a new initiative to better align workforce development needs for in-demand industries with post-secondary education.

Governor's Statewide Reserve – The bill continues the full 15 percent state training grant funding reserve for governors to address a variety of statewide training needs, projects, expanded partnerships, emergency response, and other services as needed throughout their states.

Job Corps – \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$25 million, to support the nation's largest career technical training and educational program for at-risk youth, with centers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

YouthBuild – \$94.5 million, an increase of \$5 million, to help at-risk youth develop skills and knowledge to obtain industry-recognized job credentials, apprenticeships, and employment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The bill includes \$94.4 billion in base discretionary funding for the Department of HHS, an increase of \$4.4 billion.

National Institutes of Health – \$41.68 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion, or 6.7 percent, above FY2019. The bill includes:

- \$2.82 billion for Alzheimer’s disease research, a \$350 million increase;
- \$50 million in new funding for the President’s Childhood Cancer Data Initiative;
- \$212.5 million in new funding for National Cancer Institute to prioritize competing grants in cancer research;
- \$500 million for the BRAIN Initiative to map the human brain, a \$71 million increase;
- \$386.6 million for the Institutional Development Award, a \$25 million increase;
- \$500 million for the *All of Us* precision medicine study, a \$161 million increase;
- \$818 million for research on opioid addiction, development of opioids alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment;
- \$600 million to Combat Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria, a \$50 million increase;
- \$578.1 million for the Clinical and Translational Science Award, a \$18.4 million increase;
- \$25 million in new targeted funding for the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research (STAR) Act;
- \$12.6 million for the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act;
- \$225 million increase for buildings & facilities funding for NIH’s Bethesda Campus after the National Academies released a report in August pointing to a \$1.3 billion backlog in maintenance on campus; and
- Increases to every Institute and Center to continue investments in innovative research to advance fundamental knowledge and speed the development of new therapies, diagnostics, and preventive measures to improve the health of all Americans.

Ending the HIV Epidemic – The bill includes \$291 million, an increase of \$241 million, to support the President’s HIV initiative and other high priority HIV efforts to reduce the number of new HIV infections by 90 percent in 10 years.

- \$140 million increase for CDC activities to expand the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis [PrEP] and develop approaches to better detect and respond to clusters of HIV cases. In addition, CDC will use resources to invest in core HIV prevention programs at State and local health departments to provide the foundational infrastructure in America.
- \$50 million in continued funding for Community Health Centers to support outreach, testing, care coordination, and HIV prevention services, including the use of PrEP.
- \$70 million increase for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program to increase treatment for individuals living with HIV and the use of antiretroviral therapy.
- \$25 million increase for targeted HIV/AIDS research at NIH.
- \$6 million for NIH to continue research through Centers for AIDS Research and AIDS Research Centers.

Mental Health – The bill provides \$3.9 billion for mental health programs, an increase of \$328 million, including:

- **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics:** \$200 million, an increase of \$50 million, for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics that provide a comprehensive approach to mental health care treatment;
- **Project AWARE:** \$102 million, a \$31 million increase, to support coordination between schools and State Mental Health Agencies to increase awareness of mental health among school-aged youth, train school personnel on detecting and responding to mental health issues, and connecting school-aged youth and their families with needed services;
- **Mental Health Awareness Training:** \$23 million, an increase of \$2 million, for Mental Health Awareness Training;
- **Suicide Programs:** \$90 million, an increase of \$16 million, to provide support to the suicide lifeline and grants to help identify and help those at risk of suicide;
- **Behavioral Health Workforce Education & Training:** \$102 million, an increase of \$27 million, to support new and existing workforce training programs, including \$26.7 million to establish the Mental and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Workforce Training Demonstration for grants to train professionals to provide SUD and mental health treatment;
- **Pediatric Mental Health Access Grants:** \$10 million for Pediatric Mental Health Access Grants to expand access to behavioral health services in pediatric primary care settings;
- **National Institute of Mental Health:** \$2 billion for mental health research at the National Institutes of Health, an increase of \$161.7 million.

Community Health Centers (CHCs) – \$1.63 billion for CHCs that serve more than 28 million patients per year through more than 11,000 health centers nationwide.

Obamacare – The bill does not provide new funding for the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In addition, several oversight provisions are included in the agreement:

- **Risk Corridor** – Continues a provision requiring the Administration to operate the ACA Risk Corridor program in a budget neutral manner by prohibiting any funds from the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill from being used as payments for the Risk Corridor program.
- **ACA Congressional Notification** – Directs the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to notify the appropriate Congressional committees two business days before any ACA-related data or grant opportunities are released to the public.
- **Health Exchange Transparency** – Includes bill language requiring the Administration to publish ACA-related spending by category since its inception.
- **ACA Personnel** – Includes bill language requiring the Administration to publish information on the number of employees, contractors, and activities involved in implementing, administering, or enforcing provisions of the ACA.

Rural Health Care – \$318.3 million for rural health programs. The obstacles faced by patients and providers in rural communities are unique and often significantly different than those in urban areas. The bill focuses resources toward efforts and programs to help rural communities, including \$29 million, an increase of \$4.5 million, for Telehealth. The Telehealth program expands the use of telecommunications technologies within rural areas that can link rural health providers and patients with specialists.

Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) – \$340 million, an increase of \$15 million. The CHGME program protects children’s access to high quality medical care by providing freestanding children’s hospitals with funding to support the training of pediatric providers.

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) – \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$550 million. This increase will help states improve the quality of child care programs, including increasing provider rates and ensuring health and safety standards are met, and expand working families’ access to quality, affordable child care.

Head Start – \$10.6 billion, an increase of \$550 million, to help all Head Start programs keep up with costs, recruit and retain highly qualified staff, maintain enrollment, and provide high quality early childhood services for children and families. This increase includes \$250 million in new funding for all Head Start programs to improve their capacity to provide trauma-informed care and address adverse childhood experiences. Finally, the increase includes \$100 million to expand Early Head Start, including through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

Preschool Development Grants - \$275 million, an increase of \$25 million, for grants to states to improve the coordination of existing early childhood care and education programs.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) – \$3.7 billion, an increase of \$50 million, for home heating and cooling assistance for low-income households.

Child Abuse Prevention and Child Welfare Programs – The bill includes \$90 million, an increase of \$5 million, for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment State Grants and \$56 million, an increase of \$16 million, for Community Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants. In addition, the bill includes funding to build the capacity of the Family First Clearinghouse to accelerate review of programs and interventions potentially eligible for mandatory funding to leverage those resources to prevent children from entering the foster care system.

Public Health Prevention, Surveillance, and Preparedness – The bill includes \$10.8 billion, an increase of \$778 million, for programs including:

- **Chronic Disease Prevention** – \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$53 million, to invest in continued chronic disease prevention and surveillance.
- **Public Health Data Modernization**– \$555 million, an increase of \$51 million, in new resources to modernize public health data collection at the CDC and Prevention and across the country.
- **Public Health Research** – \$225 million for a new CDC building to enhance public health research collaboration.
- **Suicide Prevention** – \$10 million in new resources at CDC to combat the increasing rates of suicide.
- **Global Health Security** – \$173 million, a \$75 million increase, to continue CDC’s global health efforts that are critical to the health and security of the United States.
- **Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)** - \$705 million, an increase of \$95 million, to continue ensuring that the right medicines and supplies are available and can get to those who need them most during an emergency.
- **Infectious Diseases** – \$85 million, an increase of \$35 million, for the Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund to respond to infectious disease emergencies in the United States and the ongoing Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Area Health Education Centers (AHECs) – \$41.3 million, an increase of \$2 million. These centers develop and maintain a diverse health care workforce, broaden the distribution of the health

workforce, enhance health care quality, and improve health care delivery to rural and underserved areas and populations.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The bill provides \$72.8 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Education, an increase of \$1.3 billion.

Elementary and Secondary Education – The agreement increases funding for programs that provide the most flexibility to local school districts to meet the educational needs of students and families, while providing targeted increases to address other important needs:

- \$16.3 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, an increase of \$450 million.
- \$13.6 billion for IDEA/Special Education grants to states, an increase of \$410 million, including preschool grants and grants for infants and families.
- \$2.1 billion for Title II Supporting Effective Instruction State grants, an increase of \$76 million.
- \$1.2 billion for Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, a \$40 million increase, which supports a wide range of activities including STEM education and school safety activities.
- \$1.5 billion for Impact Aid, an increase of \$40 million.
- \$1.25 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers to support academic enrichment activities for students before school, after school, and during the summer, an increase of \$28 million.
- \$440 million for the Charter Schools Program, the same as the FY2019 enacted level, including a \$5 million increase for grants to replicate and expand high-quality charter school models and a \$5 million increase for charter school facility grants.
- \$105 million for Safe Schools National Activities, an increase of \$10 million, which supports evidence-based activities to improve school safety, prevent violence, and improve school climates.
- \$65 million in dedicated STEM education funding within the Education Innovation and Research program, a \$5 million increase, including a specific prioritization on computer science education.

Promoting College Access, Affordability, and Completion:

- **Pell Grants** – Increases the maximum Pell grant award by \$150, an increase of 2.2 percent, from \$6,195 to \$6,345 for the 2020-21 school year, to help students keep up with rising costs, limit the need for student loans, and ultimately graduate with less debt.
- **Campus-Based Aid Programs** – \$865 million for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, an increase of \$25 million, and \$1.2 billion for Federal Work Study, an increase of \$50 million, for grants to colleges and universities to design financial aid programs to best meet the needs of their students.
- **TRIO** – \$1.1 billion for programs that help low-income and first generation students get into and complete college, an increase of \$30 million.
- **Career and Technical Education State Grants** – \$1.3 billion, level with FY2019.
- **HBCUs and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI)** – The bill includes an increase of \$93 million, a 15 percent increase, for Strengthening HBCUs and MSI programs.

RELATED AGENCIES

Institute of Museum and Library Services – \$252 million, a \$10 million increase. This agency supports programs for museums and libraries that encourage innovation, provide life-long learning opportunities, promote cultural and civic engagement, and improve access to a variety of services and information.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting – \$465 million for FY2022, a \$20 million increase, the first increase in 10 years. An additional \$20 million is provided for the current year (FY2020) to continue the process of upgrading the public broadcasting interconnection system.

Corporation for National and Community Service – \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$20 million, including

- \$428.5 million for AmeriCorps grants, an increase of \$3.5 million;
- \$221 million for Senior Corps, an increase of \$13 million, including funding to increase the Senior Companion and Foster Grandparent Program stipends.

Social Security Administration - \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$100 million, for SSA's base administrative expenses to support continued improvement in SSA's service to the public, including at field offices and 1-800 number.

OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Increasing the Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness of Government – The bill provides funding for activities aimed at reducing fraud, waste, and abuse of taxpayer dollars, including:

- **Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments** – \$175 million to conduct enhanced, in-person assessments to accelerate the reemployment of unemployment compensation recipients to reduce the duration of their time receiving benefits and the likelihood of exhausting benefit coverage. These actions would also help protect the integrity of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund by reducing improper payments. This program has been shown to save \$2.60 for every \$1.00 spent.
- **Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC)** – \$786 million is provided by utilizing the cap adjustment provided in the Budget Control Act. For every \$1.00 spent on HCFAC, \$2.00 is recovered by the U.S. Treasury. This will create over \$10.2 billion in savings to the Treasury over 10 years.
- **Preventing Social Security Disability Fraud, Abuse, and Improper Payments** – \$1.6 billion. This funding supports periodic reviews to ensure that individuals receiving Social Security disability benefits are still eligible under program rules. This funding is estimated to save approximately \$9.6 billion over 10 years for the Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid programs.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

\$23.5 Billion in Total Discretionary Funding, \$451 Million above FY2019 enacted levels

- Supports U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agriculture, rural development, conservation programs, and food and drug safety. It also
- Provides essential nutrition assistance for children, families, and seniors, creates incentives for military veterans to enter careers in agriculture, and supports significant resources to combat the opioid epidemic.
- Ensures disaster relief funds that are set to expire at the end of the calendar year remain available to assist agricultural producers who have been affected by natural disasters in 2018 and 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural Research – \$3.2 billion to support agricultural research conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture. This amount includes \$425 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, a \$10 million increase over FY2019. Formula research funding for land-grant universities is maintained at FY2019 enacted levels. The bill also rejects proposed extramural research project terminations and laboratory closures included in the budget request.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) – \$1.043 billion for APHIS, \$31.5 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Overall funding will continue programs to control or eradicate plant and animal pests and diseases that threaten U.S. agriculture production. The bill provides investments in the science program for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility and for other high priority initiatives in order to protect the plant and animal resources of the Nation.

Natural Resources Conservation Service – \$829.6 million, \$10 million above the FY2019 enacted level, for conservation operations 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.

Farm Service Agency (FSA) – \$1.123 billion for FSA for various farm, conservation, and emergency loan programs important to the nation's farmers and ranchers. This includes \$35 million for the hiring of farm loan officers, county office trainees, and county office staff to address staffing shortages across the country. It also prohibits the closure of FSA county offices and provides resources for information technology (IT) improvements and personnel across county offices.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) – \$1.054 billion, a \$5 million increase from the FY2019 enacted level. The bill fully funds the food safety and inspection programs that ensure safe and healthy food for American families. The bill promotes the safety and productivity of the nation's \$186 billion meat and poultry industry by supporting more than 8,000 frontline inspection personnel for meat, poultry, and egg products at more than 6,400 facilities in the United States.

Rural Development – \$3.1 billion for Rural Development (RD) to support RD's mission areas, including:

- **Rural Broadband** - \$550 million for the ReConnect Pilot program, \$50 million for Distance Learning & Telemedicine grants, and \$35 million for the Community Connect program.
- **Water & Electric Infrastructure** – \$1.45 billion for rural water and waste program loans, \$443 million for water and waste grants, and \$19.5 million for the Circuit Rider program. The bill also provides \$6.94 billion for rural electric and telephone infrastructure.
- **Rural Housing Loans and Rental Assistance** – \$24 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing guaranteed loan program, equal to the FY2019 enacted level and the President’s request. It includes \$1 billion for the direct loan program, which provides low-income rural families with home loan assistance. In addition, \$1.375 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.
- **Business and Industry Loans** – The legislation supports \$1.1 billion in grants and loans for rural business and industry programs that promote small business growth in rural areas. The bill includes \$15 million for Value-Added Grants and \$5 million for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative to improve access to affordable, healthy foods in underserved areas.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – \$3.16 billion in discretionary funding for the FDA, \$91 million over the FY2019 enacted level. Overall, total FDA funding, including user fee revenues, is \$5.77 billion, which is \$187 million above FY2019. The bill provides \$48.9 million for medical product and drug safety initiatives, \$30 million for food safety activities, and \$12 million for infrastructure needs. The bill also provides \$75 million as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

Food and Nutrition Programs – The bill provides discretionary funding, as well as mandatory funding required by law, for food and nutrition programs within the USDA. This includes funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the Child Nutrition programs.

- **Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** – \$6 billion in discretionary funding for WIC, which is \$75 million below the FY2019 enacted level. This amount is based on USDA estimates of WIC enrollments and will provide benefits for all eligible participants.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** – \$67.9 billion in required mandatory spending, which is outside the discretionary funding jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Committee, for SNAP. Due to declining enrollment, this is \$5.6 billion below last year’s level.
- **Child Nutrition Programs** – \$23.6 billion in required mandatory funding, which is outside the discretionary funding jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Committee, for child nutrition programs. This funding will provide meals for an estimated 31 million children. In addition, \$65 million in discretionary program funds are also included for equipment grants and Summer EBT Demonstration.

International Programs – \$1.725 billion for Food for Peace grants, which support the delivery of American-grown food to foreign countries experiencing chronic hunger crises. The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program is funded at \$220 million and includes \$20 million for the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement at the Foreign Agriculture Service.

Disaster Assistance – The bill includes a provision to ensure disaster relief funds that are set to expire at the end of the calendar year remain available to assist agricultural producers who have been affected by natural disasters in 2018 and 2019.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, 2020

\$48.343 Billion in Total Discretionary Funding, \$3.703 billion above FY2019 enacted levels

- Invests in U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) programs, including national nuclear security and energy research and development, as well as important infrastructure projects administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.
- Provides resources to strengthen the U.S. nuclear deterrence posture, ensure nuclear stockpile readiness and safety, and prepare for existing and future nuclear threats.
- Includes investments needed to improve and maintain flood control projects and ensure the viability of national and regional ports and waterways.
- Includes record-level funding for the DOE Office of Science for the fifth year in a row, and provides increased funding for programs to spur greater innovation in energy research, high-performance computing, and next-generation technologies.
- Creates a new Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program to build at least two advanced nuclear reactors and develop key enabling technologies to ensure the United States remains a leader in nuclear energy.

HIGHLIGHTS

The FY2020 Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill totals \$48.343 billion, \$3.6 billion above the FY2019 enacted level.

Nuclear Security – \$16.7 billion, \$1.48 billion above the FY2019 enacted level for DOE nuclear security programs. This includes:

- \$12.46 billion for Weapons Activities, \$1.36 billion above the FY2019 enacted level,
- \$1.65 billion for Naval Reactors, \$140 million below the FY2019 level, and
- \$2.16 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, \$234 million above the FY2019 enacted level.

Army Corps of Engineers – \$7.650 billion, \$651.5 million above the FY2019 enacted level.

- For the sixth consecutive year, the bill meets the spending targets in the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 for appropriations from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for the Corps of Engineers.
- For the sixth consecutive year, the bill also makes full use of the estimated annual revenues from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund to advance American competitiveness and export capabilities.

Bureau of Reclamation – \$1.68 billion, \$115 million above the FY2019 enacted level, for the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation to help manage, develop, and protect the water resources of Western states.

Science Research – \$7 billion for the DOE Office of Science, \$415 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to support basic science research and enabling research capabilities, development of high-performance computing systems, and research into the next generation of clean energy sources—all important areas for improving economic competitiveness, national security, and quality of life.

Environmental Cleanup – \$7.46 billion for DOE environmental management activities, \$276 million above the FY2019 enacted level, including \$6.255 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup to continue remediation of sites contaminated by previous nuclear weapons production.

Energy Programs – \$14.6 billion, \$1.16 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. Within this total, the bill prioritizes and increases funding for energy programs that encourage U.S. economic competitiveness and advance an “all-of-the-above” solution to U.S. energy independence.

Fossil Energy Research and Development – \$750 million, \$10 million above the FY2019 enacted level, for technologies to advance coal, natural gas, oil, and other fossil energy resources.

Nuclear Energy Research and Development – \$1.49 billion, \$167 million above the FY2019 amount, for nuclear energy research, development, and demonstration activities, including:

- \$230 million to start a demonstration program for Advanced Reactors, including \$160 million for the first year of funding to build two advanced reactor demonstrations;
- \$305 million for Fuel Cycle Research and Development, including \$2 million begin work on Mining, Conversion, and Transportation; \$40 million for Civil Nuclear Enrichment; and \$125 million for Advanced Fuels;
- \$267 million for Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Demonstration, including \$20 million for industry-led Advanced Reactor Concepts program; \$65 million for the Versatile Advanced Test Reactor; and \$100 million for continued work to design and license an advanced small modular reactor.

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

\$35.989 Billion in Total Discretionary Funding

- \$35.989 billion to fund the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health Service, and other agencies for FY2020.
- Includes an additional \$2.25 billion for wildfire suppression activities made available by the wildfire cap adjustment.
- Provides funding to address National Park maintenance backlogs and environmental and conservation programs, while also increasing funding for wildland firefighting and rejecting proposed cuts to important Indian programs.
- Includes \$43 million in additional funding to help address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including \$20 million for state-led remediation efforts of PFAS contamination.

HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Department of the Interior – \$13.867 billion overall for the Interior Department, including full funding for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – \$1.37 billion for the BLM, an increase of \$24 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Funds provided ensure a robust and responsible energy and minerals development program and make important investments in improving public land management.

National Park Service (NPS) – \$3.37 billion for the NPS, an increase of \$154 million above the FY2019 enacted level. This funding level includes important increases for construction backlog, maintenance, and new park units. Funding is again provided for the Centennial Challenge grant program, which provides matching grants to address backlog maintenance and other needs in the national parks. The bill increases funding for the Heritage Area program to \$21.944 million.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) – \$1.64 billion for the FWS, which is \$65 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Important program increases include funding for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA), and combatting Asian carp in our nation's waters. The bill also provides funds to maintain continued operation of fisheries and continues the prohibition on listing the greater sage-grouse as an endangered species.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) – \$1.27 billion for the USGS, an increase of \$110 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Within this amount, there are important program increases for energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, water resources, and deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects.

Office of Surface Mining (OSM) – \$257.5 million for the OSM, \$2 million above the FY2019 enacted level. The bill continues a \$115 million pilot program to help address reclamation and economic development in coal country and, of that, \$10 million is included to address reclamation and economic development in Indian Country.

Indian Health Service (IHS) – \$6.04 billion for the IHS, an increase of \$243 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Within these amounts, contract support costs are fully funded and leasing costs are included at current estimates along with \$84 million for the staffing of new health care facilities as well as increases for medical equipment. An additional \$33 million is included for the facilities program that funds priority health care facilities construction and sanitation facilities construction along with a \$10 million increase for the small ambulatory program.

Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education (BIA/BIE) – \$3.2 billion for the BIA and BIE, an increase of \$142 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Within this amount, Contract Support Costs are fully funded, and important increases for natural resource programs, education, and construction are included. An additional \$22.8 million is included for public safety and justice programs along with a \$7.5 million increase for public safety and justice construction.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – \$9.057 billion for EPA, an increase of \$208 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Funding is focused on returning the agency to its core mission of environmental cleanup. Funding for State and Tribal Assistance Grants is increased by \$115.3 million, which includes \$20 million to help states address PFAS contamination and remediation. The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds are funded at \$2.765 billion and \$44 million is provided for newly authorized grant programs included in the America’s Water Infrastructure Act. Additionally, the Water Infrastructure Finance Act program is funded at \$55 million, which will enable billions of dollars in loans to address additional water infrastructure challenges.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS) – \$7.433 billion for the USFS, including investments in funding for improved health and management of our nation’s forests, as well as increased funding to fight wildfire. A \$10.3 million increase for hazardous fuels reduction is provided to help prevent catastrophic wildfires, particularly in the wildland-urban interface. Increases are also provided to increase State and volunteer firefighting capacity.

Wildland Firefighting – \$5.53 billion to fight wildland fire, which is \$1.607 billion above the FY2019 enacted level. The bill provides the combined \$1.394 billion in base wildland fire suppression funding, plus \$2.25 billion in additional wildfire suppression funding from the wildfire cap adjustment. Of the funds made available from the wildfire cap adjustment, \$1.95 billion is for the USFS and \$300 million is for the Department of the Interior.

Smithsonian Institution – \$1.04 billion, \$3.8 million above the FY2019 enacted level for the Smithsonian Institution. Funding is for the National Air and Space Museum renovation and to address deferred maintenance needs.

National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities (NEA/NEH) – \$162 million for both NEA and NEH. This is a \$7.2 million increase above the FY2019 enacted levels for each endowment.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) – \$2.994 million, an increase of \$244,000 above the FY2019 enacted level, for the CEQ.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 2020

\$5.094 Billion in Total Discretionary Funding

- Includes funding to improve operations and address heightened security requirements for those who work at or visit the U.S. Capitol complex.
- Provides resources for essential operations and security of the U.S. Capitol, Congress, and support agencies.
- Bolsters support for the U.S. Capitol Police to address security issues for Members at events off of the Capitol complex.
- Maintains the Member pay freeze which has been in place since 2009.

HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Senate – \$969.4 million, \$34.7 million above the FY2019 enacted level. The increase provides for investments in Senate cybersecurity capabilities and training to Senators and their staff.

- **Member Pay Freeze** – The bill continues a provision to freeze the pay of Members of Congress, preventing any pay increases in FY2020. A freeze on Members' salaries has been in place since 2009.

U.S. Capitol Police – \$464.3 million for the U.S. Capitol Police, \$8 million above the FY2019 enacted level. Increased funding is included to address concerns related to security on the Capitol complex and Member security off-campus. This funding level also provides for the requested increase in officer and civilian staffing, provides some lifecycle replacement for equipment, and allows the Department to continue mission-essential training. Additionally, funding is included to cover costs associated with the 2020 National Presidential Conventions, as well as costs incurred in FY2020 to prepare for the 2021 Presidential Inauguration.

Architect of the Capitol (AOC) – \$695.9 million, \$4.2 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to allow the AOC to prioritize operations and day-to-day maintenance, while also providing funding for critical projects that address safety concerns for those who visit or work in the Capitol complex.

Library of Congress (LOC) – \$725.359 million, \$29.2 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to allow the LOC to continue support functions for Congress and services for the public, as well as continued modernization of information technology systems. The bill also includes funding to modernize mission-specific systems for the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the U.S. Copyright Office, and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

Government Accountability Office (GAO) – \$630 million, \$40.3 million above the FY2019 enacted level. This funding level will allow GAO to hire new staff and continue to support Congress by providing critical oversight with accurate, nonpartisan reporting of federal programs, and tracking the expenditure of taxpayer dollars.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO) – \$54.9 million, \$4.2 million above the FY2019 enacted level, including funds to provide for additional employees related to transparency and responsiveness efforts as well as science and technology.

Government Publishing Office (GPO) – \$117 million, equal to the FY2019 enacted level and the FY2020 budget request, to maintain congressional printing activities and public information systems.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

\$103.5 Billion in Total Discretionary Funding, \$6.4 Billion above FY2019 enacted levels

- Funds the VA Mission Act to provide our veterans the care they deserve.
- Provides support for critical housing, infrastructure, and facilities for U.S. military forces and their families, as well as increased funding for veterans' health care and benefits.
- Funds critical infrastructure at military bases and installations around the world to support warfighter readiness and provide ready and resilient installations.
- Includes funding for veterans' health care, veterans' benefits, medical and prosthetic research, the National Cemetery Administration, information technology, and the VA Inspector General.
- Carries forward from FY2019 critical transfer authorities for the President.

HIGHLIGHTS

Military Construction – \$11.3 billion for military construction projects, an increase of \$983 million above the FY2019 enacted level. This funds 150 projects to construct and renovate facilities within the United States and around the globe in direct support of the warfighter and military families. The bill funds an additional \$645 million in projects requested for Overseas Contingency Operations and the European Deterrence Initiative, and \$6.2 billion for natural disaster relief.

- **Military Family Housing** – \$1.4 billion for construction, operation and maintenance of military family housing. The bill includes an additional \$141 million above the request for additional oversight and management of privatized housing contractors to address the recent reports of mismanagement and neglect.
- **Military Medical Facilities** – \$266 million for construction, alteration, and planning and design of military medical facilities. This funding will support the delivery of integrated, affordable, high quality health services and care for 9.8 million eligible beneficiaries, including wounded U.S. troops abroad.
- **Department of Defense Education Facilities** – \$125 million for essential safety improvements, infrastructure work and planning and design for overseas military schools, providing support for the education of over 70,000 children of military members throughout the world.
- **European Deterrence Initiative** – \$545 million to improve infrastructure and facilities throughout the European theater and to increase the capability and readiness of military activities and operations in the fight against continued Russian aggression.
- **Guard and Reserve** – \$551 million to support the construction needs of National Guard and Reserve forces.
- **NATO Security Investment Program** – \$172 million for the U.S. share of projects that provide for facilities and capabilities to support the collective defense of the NATO Alliance.
- **Disaster Recovery** – \$6.2 billion to address damage resulting from Hurricanes in Florida and North Carolina, flooding in Nebraska, tornadoes in Louisiana and earthquakes in California.

Veterans Affairs (VA) – The legislation includes \$91.9 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs, an increase of \$5.4 billion above the FY2019 level. These resources will provide the healthcare, benefits, and memorial services earned by U.S. servicemembers and veterans.

- **VA Medical Care** – \$81.0 billion to support medical treatment and healthcare for approximately 9.3 million eligible enrolled patients in FY2020. The bill includes: \$9.4 billion for mental health; \$1.1 billion for telehealth services; \$710 million for the Caregivers Program; \$402 million for opioid misuse prevention and treatment; \$800 million for medical and prosthetic research; \$585 million for health care specifically for women veterans; and \$300 million for rural health initiatives.
 - **VA MISSION Act** – \$8.9 billion in FY2020 and \$11.3 billion in FY2021 to implement the John S. McCain III, Daniel K. Akaka, and Samuel R. Johnson VA Maintaining Internals Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks (MISSION) Act of 2018.
- **Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act** – \$153.6 million for implementation of the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act, enacted in June 2019.
- **Veterans Homelessness** – \$1.9 billion for VA Homelessness programs. The bill includes \$380 million for the Supportive Services for Veterans Families program and \$250 million for the Grants and Per Diem program.
- **Claims Processing** – \$3.1 billion to ensure that proper staffing and resources are utilized to reduce the wait time and backlog of disability decisions on appeal, and to meet the demand for other benefit programs, including the new Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans eligibility.
- **VA Mandatory Funding** – The bill fulfills mandatory funding requirements, including veteran disability compensation programs for 5.1 million veterans and more than 446,000 survivors; education benefits for nearly 900,000 veterans; and vocational rehabilitation and employment training for approximately 124,000 veterans.
- **Advance Appropriations** – \$87.6 billion in FY2021 advance discretionary funding for veterans health care, and \$131.0 billion in FY2021 advance mandatory funding for veterans benefits.

Related Agencies – The legislation also includes \$275.6 million in funding for:

- **American Battle Monuments Commission** – \$84.1 million
- **U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims** – \$35.4 million
- **Arlington National Cemetery** – \$80.8 million
- **Armed Forces Retirement Home** – \$75.3 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS, 2020

\$54.7 Billion in Total Funding

- Prioritizes advancing United States diplomatic and development objectives around the world, providing critical security assistance to our allies, strengthening democracy abroad, and extending life-saving global health and humanitarian assistance for the world's most vulnerable populations.
- Maintains critical pro-life policy riders and promotes religious freedom.
- Contains NO new funding or language for family planning/reproductive health accounts.

HIGHLIGHTS

Supports Key Allies, Counters Extremism, and Promotes Democracy and Human Rights

- \$3.3 billion for Foreign Military Financing Program assistance for Israel and \$5 million for refugees resettling in Israel
- \$1.65 billion for economic and military assistance for Jordan, including \$125 million from prior year balances.
- \$300 million for a new Countering Chinese Influence Fund to combat malign Chinese influence activities and increase transparency and accountability associated with the Belt and Road Initiative.
- \$290 million for the Countering Russian Influence Fund, \$15 million above the FY2019 enacted level.
- \$200 million for the Relief and Recovery Fund for assistance for areas of instability, including areas liberated from Islamic State and other extremist groups.
- \$2.5 billion to implement the Indo-Pacific Strategy.
- \$2.4 billion for democracy programs, and \$300 million for the National Endowment for Democracy.

Establishes the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) – \$301 million for the DFC, authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018, to assume the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Development Credit Authority, and to begin new financing authorities. The agreement provides:

- \$119 million for administrative and project-specific transaction costs;
- \$180 million for program funds, including \$30 million for credit subsidy and \$150 million for equity funding, of which \$25 million for a matching fund to better coordinate the DFC with the Department of State and USAID; and
- \$2 million for the DFC Inspector General.

Strengthens Embassy Security – \$6.1 billion to ensure the security and safety of U.S. diplomats and development specialists.

Provides Assistance for Refugees – \$3.4 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance, maintaining the long-held U.S. commitment to protecting and addressing the needs of refugees impacted by conflict and other natural and manmade disasters.

Supports International Disaster Assistance – \$4.4 billion for International Disaster Assistance to provide vital humanitarian assistance in response to conflict, natural disasters, and other humanitarian crises around the world.

Promotes and Protects International Religious Freedom – The agreement makes funds available for programs to promote international religious freedom, including \$8.5 million for the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom.

Protects Life – The agreement maintains current law language and funding levels for family planning activities. The agreement also maintains and supports important policy provisions to ensure the respect for life around the globe, including:

- Maintains the Mexico City Policy, prohibiting U.S. assistance to foreign nongovernmental organizations that promote or perform abortions;
- Maintains the “Helms Amendment,” banning the use of foreign aid funding for abortions;
- Ensures that family planning programs funded through this bill are voluntary; and
- Prohibits funding of organizations the President determines to support coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

STRENGTHENS GLOBAL HEALTH

Global Health Program – The agreement includes a total of \$9.1 billion for Global Health Programs, of which \$3.2 billion is for USAID health programs and \$5.9 billion is for the Department of State:

- **HIV/AIDS** – \$6.3 billion for global HIV/AIDS assistance, including \$1.56 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (\$210 above the FY 2019 enacted level), \$330 million is for USAID HIV/AIDS programs, and \$45 million is for UNAIDS;
- **Global Health Security** – \$100 million for global health security programs to protect the U.S. homeland from contagious infectious disease outbreaks abroad by accelerating the capabilities of targeted countries to prevent, detect, and respond to such outbreaks;
- **Polio** – includes \$61 million for polio eradication efforts;
- **Maternal and Child Health** – \$851 million for maternal and child health programs, including \$290 million for The GAVI Alliance;
- **Malaria** – \$770 million to combat malaria;
- **Tuberculosis** – \$310 million for tuberculosis programs;
- **Neglected Tropical Diseases** – \$102.5 million combat Neglected Tropical Diseases; and
- **Nutrition** – \$150 million for nutrition assistance.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

The agreement provides a total of \$9.1 billion for critical assistance for foreign military training and education programs, peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism and nonproliferation programs, and financing for critical military equipment for U.S. partners around the world, including:

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement** – \$1.4 billion;
- **Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs** – \$895.8 million, of which \$321.8 million is for anti-terrorism programs;
- **Peacekeeping Operations** – \$457.4 million, including \$31 million for a U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observer mission in the Sinai;
- **International Military Education and Training Programs** – \$112.9 million; and

- **Foreign Military Financing Program** – \$6.2 billion.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OPERATIONS AND OTHER FUNDING

Administration of Foreign Affairs – \$12.2 billion for the administration of foreign affairs.

USAID Operations – \$1.4 billion for USAID operating expenses and \$75.5 million for the USAID Office of Inspector General.

Economic and Development Assistance — \$3.4 billion for Development Assistance and \$3 billion for Economic Support Fund.

Multilateral Assistance – \$2.1 billion for multilateral assistance, which includes funding to meet U.S. commitments to international financial institutions.

The agreement funds assessed contributions for United Nations international organizations and peacekeeping activities at 22 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

REFORMS, SAVINGS, AND REDUCING GOVERNMENT WASTE

The agreement includes numerous oversight provisions to ensure proper use of taxpayer funds and accountability of the administration. The agreement provides robust funding for the Department of State and USAID Inspector Generals, including the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, and directs implementation of key Inspector General and GAO recommendations. In addition, the agreement:

- Continues stringent requirements for records management by the Department of State and USAID;
- Continues limitations on representation and entertainment expenses; and
- Prohibits funds to establish or maintain a computer network at a Federal agency funded by the Act unless the network has filters to block sexually explicit websites.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

\$74.277 Billion in Total Discretionary Funding, \$3.2 billion above FY2019 enacted levels

- Contains critical investments to advance our nation's transportation infrastructure, housing assistance, and community development.
- Continues to improve our air traffic control system and aircraft certification processes.
- Requires DOT to eliminate unnecessary regulations for highway projects.
- Ensures strong oversight of DOT and HUD by Inspectors General.

HIGHLIGHTS

The bill prioritizes funding for critical transportation projects, programs to encourage economic growth and efficiency, and core housing programs for the nation's most vulnerable individuals.

Transportation –\$86.2 billion in total budgetary resources for the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) for FY2020, which is \$325 million below the FY2019 enacted level. The total funding for DOT includes \$24.8 billion in discretionary appropriations and \$61.3 billion in obligation limitations. Funding is prioritized for programs that improve the safety, reliability, and efficiency of the transportation system.

- **BUILD Grants** – \$1 billion for Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) grants.
- **Highways** – \$46.3 billion in obligation limitation from the Highway Trust Fund for the Federal-aid Highways Program, consistent with the FAST Act. In addition, the bill includes \$2.2 billion discretionary appropriations for highway programs, of which \$781 million is for the Surface Transportation Block Grant funds and infrastructure along alternative fuel corridors, and \$1.15 billion is for bridge repair and rehabilitation. The bill also provides \$100 million for the Appalachian Development Highway System, \$70 million for the Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects grant program, and \$50 million for highway-rail grade crossing grants. The bill maintains flexibility for State Departments of Transportation to repurpose stagnant project funding for current infrastructure projects.
- **Aviation** – \$17.6 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which fully funds all air traffic control personnel and provides increased funding for aviation safety personnel. The bill fully funds the Essential Air Service program for all communities as well as the Contract Towers program.
 - **Aviation Safety:** In response to the two Boeing crashes and grounding of the MAX fleet, the bill increases funding for aviation safety by \$67 million above the FY19 enacted level, which is targeted for hiring specialized staff with expertise in human factors; and increases training and credentialing requirements for safety inspectors. Increased funding is also provided to improve the safety reporting database (ASIAS) and to promote U.S. safety standards with foreign civil aviation authorities through outreach and training. The agreement continues to require the FAA to respond to all

investigations and audits resulting from the recent crashes, and to finalize the rulemaking on safety management systems for aircraft manufacturers.

- **Rail** – \$2.8 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). This includes \$2 billion to Amtrak for the Northeast Corridor and National Network. The bill also provides \$255 million for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement (CRISI) grants, \$300 million for Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair grants, and \$2 million each for MagLev grants and Restoration and Enhancement grants.
- **Transit** – \$13.0 billion for the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Transit formula grants total \$10.1 billion from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund, consistent with the FAST Act. In addition, \$510 million is provided from the general fund for transit infrastructure grants. The bill provides a total of \$1.978 billion for Capital Investment Grants (CIG), fully funding all current “Full Funding Grant Agreement” (FFGA) transit projects, as well as new projects that have met the criteria of the CIG program.
- **Maritime** – \$1 billion for the Maritime Administration (MARAD) to increase the productivity, efficiency, and safety of the nation’s ports and intermodal water and land transportation. This includes \$300 million for the Maritime Security Program, \$225 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program, and \$300 million for the third National Security Multi-Mission Vessel. The bill also provides \$20 million for Assistance to Small Shipyards and \$9 million for Marine Highways grants. The bill continues to fully fund the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the six State Maritime Academies, and allows MARAD to use funds for maritime and marine technology workforce training.
- **Safety** – The legislation contains funding for the various transportation safety programs and agencies within the U.S. Department of Transportation. This includes \$989 million in total budgetary resources for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and \$679 million for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The bill continues to delay electronic logging device enforcement for livestock and insect haulers. The bill also includes \$281 million for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to help address safety concerns related to recent pipeline and crude oil by rail accidents.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – \$56.5 billion in total budgetary resources for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which is offset by \$7.4 billion in receipts from FHA/GNMA for a net funding level of \$49.1 billion, and is an increase of \$4.9 billion above the FY2019 enacted level.

- **Rental Assistance** – HUD rental assistance programs provide housing assistance for nearly five million vulnerable families and individuals. Of those receiving assistance, 57 percent are elderly or disabled. This bill provides necessary increases to continue assistance to all families and individuals currently served by these programs.
 - Included in the bill is: \$23.9 billion for tenant-based Section 8 vouchers; \$7.4 billion for public housing; \$12.6 billion for project-based Section 8 rental assistance; \$793 million for Housing for the Elderly; and \$202 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities.

- **Community Planning and Development** – The Community Development Block Grant formula program is funded at \$3.4 billion; \$25 million is included for a pilot program to help individuals in recovery from a substance abuse disorder become stably housed; the HOME program is funded at \$1.4 billion; and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program is funded at \$410 million.
- **Emphasis on Homelessness** – \$2.8 billion for homeless assistance programs and includes \$80 million for grants and technical assistance to end youth homelessness in urban and rural areas and \$50 million for rapid rehousing assistance for victims of domestic violence. The bill also includes an additional \$20 million for new family unification vouchers to prevent youth exiting foster care from becoming homeless and \$40 million for new HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers.
- **Preventing Lead Hazards** – \$290 million to combat lead hazards, \$11 million above the FY2019 enacted level. These grants will help communities protect children from the harmful effects of lead hazard poisoning.