



## FISCAL YEAR 2020 MINIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

On December 20, 2019, President Trump signed into law two bipartisan spending packages that incorporate the final negotiated versions of all twelve Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 appropriations bills and account for approximately \$1.4 trillion in discretionary spending. In order to adhere to previous agreements to avoid a catch-all omnibus spending bill, the twelve spending bills were divided into the following two “minibus” spending packages:

- 1) **National Security Appropriations Minibus (H.R. 1158):** Defense; Commerce, Justice, Science; Financial Services and General Government; and Homeland Security.
- 2) **Domestic Priorities and International Assistance Appropriations Minibus (H.R. 1865):** Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration; Energy and Water Development; Interior and Environment; Legislative Branch; Military Construction and Veterans Affairs; State, Foreign Operations; and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

The 2,313 pages of legislative text and 1,510 pages of explanatory text were unveiled late Monday after Congressional negotiators reached an agreement on the final spending bills and on incorporating a separate package of tax extenders and policy provisions into the Domestic Priorities minibus. Facing a looming threat of a shutdown if a deal was not signed into law by Friday, the House approved the two spending packages on Wednesday in mostly bipartisan votes of 280 to 138 and 297 to 120, and the Senate followed suit on Thursday with votes of 81 to 11 and 71 to 23.

Funding levels and policy provisions generally of interest have been highlighted below and please note that funding levels presented may not add up precisely to the totals due to rounding. Please let us know if you have any questions or would like additional information on specific agreement details not provided.

### MISCELLANEOUS POLICY RIDERS

In addition to several policy riders included within the specific agency-related appropriations bills, several additional provisions were incorporated into the Domestic Priorities Minibus during the final negotiations to ensure bipartisan support. For your reference, a summary of the program extensions and policy provisions prepared by the Senate Appropriations Committee is available [here](#) and we have outlined several of the provisions below:

- **“Cadillac Tax” Repeal**  
A repeal of the excise tax on high-cost employer-sponsored health care plans, also known as the “Cadillac” tax, is included in the final bill. The Cadillac tax was originally included in the ACA as a

revenue raiser to offset a portion of the bill's long-term costs, applying a 40 percent tax to the portion of an employee's applicable health coverage premiums that exceed a pre-determined limit. Originally set to take effect in 2018, there had been bipartisan support in Congress for repealing the tax after several delays in its implementation.

- ***Raising Legal Age to Purchase Tobacco***

The bill includes an increase to the minimum legal age for purchasing tobacco, from 18 to 21, which has been a priority of Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY).

- ***Secure Rural Schools Extension***

A two-year extension is included for the Secure Rural Schools program, which provides funding to rural communities and schools districts impacted by declining revenue related to land use activities in national forests, impacting an estimated 4,400 schools in 41 states.

- ***National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Extension***

Facing an expiration of its current authorization on December 20th, the NFIP is extended until September 30, 2020.

- ***Family First Transition Act (FFTA)***

The FFTA provides states with resources and flexibility to implement the *Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018*, which provides federal support to states to modify their child welfare systems in order to keep more children at home and not in foster care. The FFTA includes additional funding for all states to implement this transformation of their child welfare programs, a phase-in of new spending requirements, and funding to states or jurisdictions with expiring waivers facing a funding shortfall. A summary of the bill prepared by the Senate Finance Committee is available [here](#).

- ***Tax Extenders***

The spending package also includes extensions and/or renewals of numerous tax provisions that expired in 2018, 2019, or were scheduled to expire on January 1, 2020, with most extended through at least calendar year 2020. Included among the provisions are deductions and/or credits for mortgage insurance premiums and large medical expenses; reduction in excise taxes for certain brewers and distillers; credits for renewable energy production (including for wind facilities); a series of reforms aimed at providing increased tax relief for businesses and individuals in recent Presidentially-declared disaster areas, including a temporary suspension of the limit on charitable contributions and additional allocations of low-income housing tax credits; and deductions for qualified tuition and related expenses for higher education. A summary of the tax extender package prepared by the Senate Appropriations Committee is available [here](#).

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Approximately \$23.5 billion in discretionary spending is provided for the Department of Agriculture, representing an increase of more than \$451 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service***

\$1.046 billion, which is approximately \$31.6 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to support programs to control or eradicate plant and animal pests and diseases that could harm U.S. agricultural industries.

- ***Rural Broadband***

\$555 million for the ReConnect rural broadband loan and grant pilot program established in the FY 2018 Omnibus. The funding is \$5 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level and rejects the Administration's request to eliminate all funding for the program.

- ***Natural Resources Conservation Service Programs***

\$1.014 billion, approximately \$35.1 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for programs to help farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners conserve and protect their lands. This amount includes \$175 million for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations, \$25 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, and level funding of \$10 million for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program.

- ***Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)***

\$6 billion, which is \$75 million below the FY 2019 enacted level, to help improve the health and nutritional intake of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women as well as infants and children until their fifth birthday. The funding level is based on USDA estimates of declining WIC enrollments and is expected to fully fund expected program needs.

- ***Child Nutrition Programs***

\$23.615 billion in total funding (\$23.55 billion in mandatory funding and \$65 million in discretionary funding), an increase of \$474.3 million above the total FY 2019 enacted level, for child nutrition programs to provide free or reduced-price school lunches and snacks for more than 31 million qualifying children.

- ***Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)***

\$67.886 billion in total spending for SNAP (\$67.885 billion in mandatory funding and \$998,000 in discretionary funding), which is approximately \$5.59 billion below the FY 2019 enacted level due to the declining enrollments in the past year.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The final spending package funds the Department of Education at \$72.8 billion, approximately \$1.3 billion more than the FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Preschool Development Grants***

\$275 million is provided for the Preschool Development Grant program, an increase of \$25 million from the 2019 enacted level and the amount authorized in the *Every Student Succeeds Act* (ESSA).

- ***Title I Program***

\$16.3 billion, an increase of \$450 million above the 2019 enacted level, for Title I grants to local school districts that aim to help children become proficient in reading and math.

- ***Pell Grants***

\$22.5 billion is included for the Pell Grant program, which combined with mandatory funding, will cover the projected \$150 increase in the Pell Grant maximum award to achieve the projected \$6,345 in Award Year 2020-21.

- ***IDEA/Special Education Grants***

\$12.76 billion, \$400 million above the 2019 enacted level, for IDEA Part B special education grants to states.

- ***21st Century Community Learning Centers***  
\$1.25 billion, a \$28 million increase over the FY 2019 enacted amount, to support State and local efforts to implement academic enrichment activities before school, after school, and during the summer.
- ***English Language Acquisition***  
\$787.4 million for English Language Acquisition State grants, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to help states and school districts meet the educational needs of the growing numbers of limited English proficient (LEP) students enrolled in their schools, including meeting challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards.
- ***Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)***  
\$865 million, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for the need-based SEOG program targeting low-income undergraduate students to promote access to postsecondary education.
- ***Career and Technical Education State Grants (Perkins)***  
\$1.282 billion, \$20 million above the FY 2019 level, in formula grants to help provide vocational-technical education programs and services to youth and adults.
- ***Charter Schools***  
\$440 million, equal to the FY 2019 amount, for grants to states, charter management organizations, and other related entities to support the start-up, replication, and expansion of successful charter schools.
- ***Federal Work Study (FWS) Program***  
\$1.2 billion, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2019 level, for the FWS Program, which provides part-time jobs for students with financial need, allowing them to work in order to help pay for college.
- ***Promise Neighborhoods***  
\$80 million, an increase of \$1.7 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to provide competitive one-year planning grants and up to five-year implementation grants to community-based organizations for the development and implementation of comprehensive neighborhood programs.
- ***Adult Basic and Literacy Education***  
\$656.955 million, an increase of approximately \$15 million above the FY 2019 level, for programs that provide free services for individuals who need assistance acquiring the skills to be successful in postsecondary education and training, and employment.
- ***TRIO Programs***  
\$1.1 billion for programs designed to identify and provide services for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, including Educational Opportunity Centers, Student Support Services, Talent Search, and Upward Bound. The amount represents an increase of approximately \$30 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.
- ***GEAR UP***  
\$365 million, approximately \$5 million more than the FY 2019 amount, for this program designed to increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education.

- ***Child Care Access Grants***  
\$53 million, an increase of \$3 billion above the FY 2019 enacted amount, for grants to support the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.
- ***Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (Title II)***  
\$2.1 billion, an increase of \$76 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for formula grants to states to improve teacher and principal quality through professional development and innovative recruiting and retention efforts.
- ***Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)***  
\$80 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for this competitive grant program supporting efforts to increase the number of highly effective educators by supporting the implementation of evidence-based preparation, development, or enhancement opportunities for educators.
- ***Strengthening Institutions Program***  
\$107.845 million for the Strengthening Institutions Program, an increase of approximately \$8 million above the FY 2019 level, to assist higher education institutions in becoming self-sufficient and expanding their capacity to serve low-income students.
- ***Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants (Title IV)***  
\$1.21 billion, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for flexible funding to states and school districts for expanding access to a well-rounded education, improving school conditions, and facilitating the use of technology.
- ***Hispanic Serving Institutions***  
\$143.1 million, an increase of \$18.6 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to assist higher education institutions in strengthening their institutional programs, facilities, and services to expand the educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans and other underrepresented populations.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is provided approximately \$94.3 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of more than \$4 billion above the comparable FY 2019 level.

- ***Head Start***  
\$10.61 billion, \$550 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, for Head Start. This increase includes \$250 million designated for “Quality Improvement Funding for Trauma-Informed Care” to support efforts across all Head Start programs to expand staff capabilities for providing trauma-informed care and addressing families struggling with addiction, hardship and adverse childhood experiences, while allowing programs flexibility to better meet local needs.
- ***Administration for Children and Families (ACF)***  
\$39.522 billion, which is \$1.109 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, for ACF programs, including the following allocations:
  - \$3.74 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program, \$50 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level;

- \$5.826 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program, an increase of \$550 million above the FY 2019 enacted level; and
- \$770.383 million for the Community Services Block Grant program, an increase of \$16.5 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

▪ ***Gun Violence Research***

\$25 million is included for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct research on “firearm injury and mortality prevention.” This is the first time in more than 20 years that Congress has provided funding for this research initiative.

▪ ***Refugee and Entrant Assistance***

\$1.908 billion, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible.

▪ ***Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)***

\$5.882 billion for SAMHSA programs, approximately \$140 million more than the FY 2019 level. This includes level funding of \$89 million for criminal justice activities, with no less than \$70 million used for drug courts.

- The Substance Abuse Block Grant program will receive approximately \$1.858 billion, the same as the 2019 enacted amount. Level funding of \$722.57 million is also provided for the Community Mental Health Services Block Grants program.
- The Project AWARE grants program receives \$102.001 million, a \$31 million increase above the FY 2019 enacted level, to provide funding to states for efforts to raise awareness of mental health issues and connect young people experiencing behavioral health issues, as well as their families, with needed services. The increase includes \$10 million for discretionary grants to support efforts in “high-crime, high-poverty areas and, in particular, communities that are seeking to address relevant impacts and root causes of civil unrest, community violence, and collective trauma.”
- The State Opioid Response Grants program is provided \$1.5 billion, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level, and maintains the 15 percent set-aside for states with the highest age-adjusted mortality rate related to opioid use disorders. The minibus also includes language that allows this funding to be used to address the increasing rise in stimulant abuse.

▪ ***Administration for Community Living (ACL)***

\$2.252 billion, approximately \$53.8 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, for ACL programs primarily for the elderly and the disabled, including \$936.75 million for Senior Nutrition programs, an increase of \$30 million over the FY 2019 level.

▪ ***Community Health Centers***

\$1.626 billion in discretionary funding for Community Health Centers (CHCs), the same as the FY 2019 enacted level, which is combined with \$4 billion in mandatory spending. This amount includes \$50 million for a new initiative aimed at reducing the transmission of HIV by providing funding to high-need jurisdictions to support the distribution of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to high-risk individuals.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

Approximately \$50.46 billion in discretionary funding is provided for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), approximately \$1 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, to fund DHS missions including border security, transportation security, immigration enforcement, and cybersecurity, among others. The bill also provides \$17.35 billion for major disaster activities, as well as \$190 million from the Overseas Contingency Operations to fund certain Coast Guard activities, bringing the total discretionary allocation for DHS to \$68.008 billion.

**▪ FEMA Federal Assistance Programs**

\$2.908 billion, approximately \$90.47 million more than provided in FY 2019, for State and Local Assistance and Preparedness grant programs, although the overall reduction reflects certain shifts in program funding/administration and most grants and programs of interest received level or slightly increased funding, including, but not limited to, the following key allocations:

- State Homeland Security Grants - \$560 million, \$35 million more than the FY 2019 level, to support state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic events and to prepare the nation for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.
- Urban Area Security Initiative - \$665 million, \$25 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, to address the unique multi-discipline planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas.
- Transit and Rail Security Grants - \$100 million, identical to FY 2019, to protect critical surface transportation and the traveling public from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit and rail infrastructure.
- Port Security Grants - \$100 million, identical to FY 2019, to help protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, enhance maritime domain awareness, improve port-wide maritime security risk management, and maintain or reestablish maritime security mitigation protocols that support port recovery and resiliency capabilities.
- Assistance to Firefighters (AFG) Grants - \$355 million, \$5 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, to help firefighters and other first responders obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards.
- Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants - \$355 million, \$5 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, to provide funding directly to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations to increase or maintain the number of trained, "front line" firefighters available in their communities.
- Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) - \$355 million, \$5 million more than the FY 2019 level, to enhance local efforts to prepare for all hazards, including efforts focused on planning, equipment acquisitions, training, exercises, and renovation to enhance and sustain core capabilities.

**▪ Customs and Border Protection (CBP)**

\$14.915 billion in discretionary appropriations for CBP, \$43.7 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level, to protect the nation's borders through additional funding for personnel, technology and equipment, including \$1.375 billion for constructing of additional border barriers along the Southwest border.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

A total of \$49.1 billion is included for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), an increase of nearly \$4.9 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level.

▪ ***Community Planning and Development***

\$8.017 billion, \$319 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for Community Planning and Development programs. This funding includes \$3.4 billion, \$100 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

▪ ***HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program***

\$40 million for new rental assistance vouchers for homeless Veterans, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level.

▪ ***Choice Neighborhoods***

\$175 million, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to support neighborhood revitalization grants, allowing communities to take on transformation initiatives that redevelop severely distressed public or HUD-assisted housing and leverage private investment.

▪ ***Section 8 Rental Assistance***

\$23.874 billion, approximately \$1.27 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, to assist very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled with access to decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market.

▪ ***HOME Investment Partnerships Program***

\$1.35 billion for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is \$100 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for formula grants to states and localities to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance for the disadvantaged.

▪ ***Housing for the Elderly***

\$793 million for housing for the elderly, an increase of \$115 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

▪ ***Housing for the Disabled***

\$202 million for housing for the disabled, which is \$17.8 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

▪ ***Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)***

\$410 million, \$17 million more than the 2019 enacted level, for grants to local communities, States, and nonprofit organizations for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

▪ ***Homeless Assistance Grants***

\$2.777 billion, \$141 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, to support new permanent supportive housing and cover a wide range of activities to assist homeless persons and prevent future homelessness. This amount includes up to \$50 million of targeted funding for “rapid rehousing projects and supportive service projects” for victims of domestic violence, as well as up to \$80 million to support comprehensive approaches to reducing youth homelessness.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The spending package includes an allocation of approximately \$13.867 billion in overall spending for the Department of Interior, an increase of approximately \$847 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)***

\$495 million is included for the LWCF, which supports the four land management agencies with acquisition and conservation of lands, and provides assistance to state and non-federal partners. The FY 2020 level is \$60 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)***

\$500 million is included for PILT and represents full funding for the program, which provides funds to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their jurisdictions.

- ***National Park Service (NPS)***

\$3.377 billion for the NPS, an increase of \$154.6 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, including \$2.576 billion for operation of the national park system.

- NPS funding includes important increases for construction backlog and maintenance, including \$389.3 million for national park construction needs, which represents an increase of \$24.6 million above the FY 2019 level.
- \$15 million is provided for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, \$5 million less than the FY 2019 level, which uses federal funding to leverage partnerships for signature projects and programs for the national park system.
- \$118.66 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, an increase of \$16 million over the FY 2019 enacted level, which includes \$15.5 million for competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the African American Civil Rights Movement, as well as \$2.5 million for a new program to “preserve and highlight the sites and stories associated with securing civil rights for All Americans, including women, American Latino, Native American, Asian American, Pacific Islander, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and LGBTQ Americans.”

- ***Wildland Fire Management***

\$5.553 billion for wildland fire prevention and suppression programs at the Department of Interior and U.S. Forest Service, approximately \$1.607 billion above the amount provided in FY 2019.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

\$32.6 billion is provided for the Department of Justice (DOJ), an increase of more than \$1.67 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, to support critical investigation, law enforcement, and prosecution activities. The minibus includes \$518 million for several DOJ programs aimed at combating the opioid epidemic, representing an increase of approximately \$42 million over the FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)***

\$343.5 million to enhance community policing by sharing information and making grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, which is \$39.5 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level. This funding includes \$235 million for Cops Hiring Grants, and after accounting for program carve-outs this amount includes

\$155.5 million for the primary COPS Hiring Program, \$2.5 million more than the respective FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Byrne Justice Assistance Grants***

\$547.2 million, \$123.7 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for Byrne grants, which provide state and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including, but not limited to, law enforcement, crime prevention and education, corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives. This amount includes \$100 million that will be used to reimburse state and local law enforcement entities for costs associated with the upcoming presidential nominating conventions.

- ***Community Trust Initiative***

\$67.5 million is provided, \$1 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, for this program to improve community safety and support police training, including \$22.5 million for grants to support the purchase of body-worn cameras.

- ***Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)***

\$502.5 million, \$5 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for OVW programs, which reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- ***State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)***

\$244 million, \$500,000 more than the FY 2019 enacted level, for payments made to states and local governments for reimbursement of officer salary costs incurred as a result of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens.

- ***Juvenile Justice Programs***

\$320 million, \$33 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to support state and local governments in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles.

- ***Stop School Violence Act Programs***

\$125 million, equal to the authorized level for FY 2020, for programs authorized by the Stop School Violence Act with primary goals of: providing training for students, school personnel, and local law enforcement to identify and warning signs and intervene to stop school violence before it happens; improving school security infrastructure; developing and operating school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams; and facilitating coordination between schools and local law enforcement.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The spending package provides \$12.4 billion for the Department of Labor, representing an increase of nearly \$300 million above than the FY 2019 level.

- ***Workforce Investment Act State Grants***

\$2.819 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Grants to States, \$30 million more than the FY 2019 amount, which provide job training skills and assistance to low-skilled adults, dislocated workers and low-income youth with barriers to employment.

- **Job Corps**  
\$1.743 billion, \$25 million above the FY 2019 level, for the Office of Job Corps to help unemployed, young Americans receive education, job training, and employment assistance.
- **Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS)**  
\$311.3 million for Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS), \$11.3 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. This includes \$29.38 million for the Transition Assistance Program to help new veterans receive training for civilian employment and job search assistance and \$55 million for the Homeless Veterans program, increases of \$6 million and \$5 million respectively.
- **YouthBuild**  
\$94.534 million for the YouthBuild program, \$5 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, which addresses the challenges faced by unemployed, high school dropouts by providing them with an opportunity to gain the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage.
- **Apprenticeships**  
\$175 million for the Apprenticeship Grant program, \$15 million more than in FY 2019, which supports competitive grants to states, industry, and to community-based organizations.
- **Career Pathways for Youth Grants**  
\$10 million is provided for a new demonstration program that will support efforts to “expand job training and workforce pathways for youth and disconnected youth.”
- **Strengthening Community College Training Grants**  
\$50 million for a new a competitive grant program that will support “providing training to workers in in-demand industries” and better align this training to postsecondary education. The program will award grants of between \$1 million and \$5 million to community colleges or a consortia of community colleges and consortia to community colleges and other eligible institutions.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

\$24.8 billion in discretionary appropriations is included for the Department of Transportation (DOT), \$1.7 billion less than the FY 2019 enacted level.

- **BUILD Discretionary Grant Program**  
\$1 billion for BUILD grants, previously TIGER grants, which is \$100 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level.
- **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**  
\$12.91 billion, approximately \$503.3 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level, is included for FTA programs.
  - \$1.978 billion is provided for Capital Investment Grants (“New Starts”), a decrease of \$574 million below the FY 2019 level, which includes \$1.458 billion for new starts projects, \$300 million for Core Capacity projects, and \$100 million for proposed Small Start projects.
  - The bill allocates an additional \$510 million from the general fund for transit infrastructure grants, including \$338 million for Bus and Bus Facilities grants (\$168 million for formula grants and \$170 million for competitive grants), and \$75 million for low or no emission grants.

- ***Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)***

\$46.365 billion in “obligation limitation” funding for the Federal-Aid Highways program, which reflects the increased funding level authorized by the FAST Act. The bill also includes an additional \$2.166 billion transfer from the general fund for highway infrastructure programs, including \$781.1 million for road and bridge projects eligible under the Surface Transportation Block Grant program and \$1.15 billion for a bridge replacement and rehabilitation program under which funds would be distributed to states based on their percentage of bridges in poor condition.

- ***Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)***

\$17.62 billion in total budget resources for the FAA, which is \$165.8 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level, to support the full operations of the air traffic control system, including the hiring and training of air traffic controllers and safety inspectors. The bill provides an additional \$400 million to the Airport Improvements Program (AIP), bringing the total funding for this program to \$3.75 billion.

- ***Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)***

\$2.79 billion for FRA programs, a decrease of approximately \$80 million below the FY 2019 enacted level for railroad assistance and rail safety programs. This amount includes \$2 billion in funding for AMTRAK, an increase of \$58.4 million.

- ***Maritime Administration (MARAD)***

\$9.775 million is included for the Marine Highway program, an increase of \$2.775 million, and level funding is provided for the \$20 million for the Assistance to Small Shipyards program.

## OTHER AGENCIES

### CENSUS BUREAU

\$7.56 billion in new discretionary funding is provided for the Census Bureau, an increase of more than \$3.7 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, to prepare for and execute an accurate 2020 Decennial Census.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

\$333 million for Economic Development Assistance (EDA) Programs, an increase of \$29 million over the FY 2019 enacted level, for investments that will leverage regional assets to support the implementation of regional economic development strategies designed to create jobs, leverage private capital, and encourage economic development. This amount includes \$118.5 million for the EDA Public Works Program supporting brick-and-mortar projects in distressed communities, and \$2 million for a new pilot project creating new apprenticeships in STEM fields.

### ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION (EAC)

\$15.2 million for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, for election administration, voting process support, and voting system testing. In addition, the minibuss provides the EAC with \$425 million for Election Security Grants to states in order to assist state and local efforts to implement technology upgrades and cybersecurity improvements.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

\$9.057 billion in base funding is provided for the EPA, approximately \$208 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

- ***Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds***

\$2.77 billion for clean water availability and water quality protection projects, including \$1.638 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and \$1.126 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, approximately the same funding levels as their respective FY 2019 enacted amounts.

- ***Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) program***

\$60 million in funding for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) program, \$8 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level, which is estimated to leverage more than \$7 billion in new infrastructure projects.

- ***Lead Testing Grant Programs***

Funding is provided for several grant programs authorized by the *WIIN Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-322)* that are designed to address lead in drinking water. The allocations include \$26 million for grants to states and local educational agencies for lead testing in schools and child care centers, approximately \$1 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, and \$25 million for a grant program to help small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level.

## INSTITUTE FOR MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

\$252 million for IMLS programs and activities, a \$10 million increase over the FY 2019 enacted level. This amount includes \$166.8 million for Library Services Technology Act (LSTA) grants to states, approximately \$6 million above the amount provided in FY 2019.

## NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

\$5.352 billion for NOAA programs and research activities, which is \$72.5 million below the FY 2019 level. Within this total, \$33 million is provided for the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund (NOCSF), \$3 million above the amount provided in FY 2019, the primary source of funding for the National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF) grant program administered by the National Fish and Wildlife, with support from NOAA. The NCRF program is focused on the “enhancement of resilience for coastal communities across the United States, based on consideration of differing regional circumstances, needs and priorities.”

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

The NSF is funded at a historic high of \$8.28 billion, an increase of \$203.3 million from FY 2019. Within that total, \$940 million is allocated to NSF’s education and training programs, \$30 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level.