



Special Report

**Highlights of the
FY 2020 Minibus
Appropriations
Packages**

December 19, 2019

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Introduction

On December 16, 2019, Congressional leaders released the 540-page text of the \$860.3 billion “**Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020**” ([Senate Amendment](#) to H.R. 1158), which includes funding for the FY 2020 Defense; Commerce, Justice, Science; Financial Services and General Government; and Homeland Security spending bills; and the 1,173-page text of the \$540.4 billion “**Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020**” ([Senate Amendment](#) to H.R. 1865), which includes funding for the FY 2020 Labor, HHS, Education; Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA; Energy and Water Development; Interior, Environment; Legislative Branch; Military Construction, VA; State, Foreign Operations; and Transportation, HUD spending bills. The second minibus package also includes various policy measures that are the product of other committees, including a [package](#) of tax extenders, the repeal of three key taxes included in the Affordable Care Act, an extension of the National Flood Insurance Program through September 30, 2020, among other issues. The joint explanatory statements for each of the 12 spending bills included within the two packages are available [here](#).

On December 17, the House passed the first FY 2020 “national security” appropriations minibus package by a vote of [280-138](#) and the second FY 2020 “domestic priorities and international assistance” appropriations minibus package by a vote of [297-120](#); the Senate passed both packages on December 19 by votes of [81-11](#) and [71-23](#), respectively. President Trump is expected to sign both packages into law on December 20, averting a government shutdown that would have begun on December 21. The two minibus packages will fund the federal government for the remainder of FY 2020 (i.e., from December 21, 2019 through September 30, 2020).

The legislation is the culmination of months of bargaining and numerous stalemates, even after the **Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019** (P.L. 116-37) was signed into law on August 2, 2019, which raised the budget caps for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 for defense and non-defense spending. In total, the two FY 2020 minibus packages provide \$8 billion more for defense than the \$738 billion envisioned by P.L. 116-37 and about \$37 billion more than the \$632 billion for non-defense programs contained in P.L. 116-37. All told, defense programs would see a 4 percent bump, while non-defense accounts would get about 5 percent more than they received in FY 2019.

Both sides were able to tout “wins” in the deal: regarding the border wall, for example, Democrats kept overall funding to last year’s level, while Republicans removed some restrictions on the money and the President’s transfer authority would remain in place. While it took months to hammer out the compromise, it was ultimately implemented in a way that had little of last year’s drama.

Summaries of the 12 spending bills contained within the two FY 2020 packages are provided in this report, which was assembled largely with summary information provided by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The following table provides a comparison of discretionary spending levels for each of the twelve appropriations bills covered in the FY 2019 and FY 2020 spending bills. While the appropriations bills also include Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds and disaster/emergency relief funding, those figures are not included in the table below in order to show a direct comparison of discretionary spending.

Subcommittee	FY 2019	FY 2020	Percent Change
Agriculture	\$23	\$23.5	+2.1%
Commerce, Justice, Science	\$64.1	\$70.1	+8.6%
Defense	\$606.5	\$622.7	+2.6%
Energy and Water Development	\$44.7	\$48.3	+7.5%
Financial Services and General Government	\$23.2	\$23.8	+2.5%
Homeland Security	\$49.4	\$50.5	+2.2%
Interior, Environment	\$35.6	\$36	+1.1%
Labor, HHS, Education	\$178	\$184.9	+3.7%
Legislative Branch	\$4.8	\$5	+4%
Military Construction, VA	\$97.1	\$103.5	+6.2%
State, Foreign Operations	\$46.2	\$46.8	+1.3%
Transportation, HUD	\$71.1	\$74.3	+4.3%
Total	\$1.244 trillion	\$1.289 trillion	+3.5%

Sources: Senate Appropriations Committee, House Appropriations Committee

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

The FY 2020 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies bill provides a total of \$23.5 billion in discretionary funding, which is \$451 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. The measure also includes mandatory funding for nutrition assistance and crop insurance programs, among other items.

Conservation and Disaster Programs

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): The bill provides \$829.6 million for the NRCS, \$10 million above the FY 2019 enacted level 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, in addition to \$10 million for the Watershed

Rehabilitation Program, with \$5 million reserved for water rehabilitation projects in states with high-hazard dams and other watershed structures that have recently incurred flooding events which caused fatalities.

Farm Service Agency (FSA): The bill provides \$1.123 billion for the FSA for various farm, conservation, and emergency loan programs, including \$35 million for the hiring of farm loan officers, county office trainees, and county office staff to address staffing shortages across the country.

Rural Development

The bill provides a total of \$3.8 billion for Rural Development programs.

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.

Rural Infrastructure: The bill includes \$1.45 billion for rural water and waste program loans. It also includes \$443 million for water and waste grants for clean and reliable drinking water systems and sanitary waste disposal systems. The measure provides \$6.94 billion for rural electric and telephone infrastructure. It also includes more than \$640 million to expand broadband service to provide economic opportunities and improved education and healthcare services. The bill also includes \$550 million for the ReConnect Pilot program, \$50 million for Distance Learning and Telemedicine grants, and \$35 million for the Community Connect program.

Rural Housing Loans and Rental Assistance: The bill provides a total of \$24 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing guaranteed loan program, which is equal to the FY 2019 enacted level. It includes \$1 billion for the direct loan program that provides low-income rural families with home loan assistance. In addition, \$1.375 billion is included for the Rental Assistance Program, which helps low-income families and the elderly in rural communities obtain affordable rental housing.

Nutrition

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): The bill provides \$6 billion in discretionary funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is \$75 million below the FY 2019 enacted level.

Child Nutrition Programs: The bill provides \$23.615 billion in required mandatory funding for child nutrition programs. This funding will provide free or reduced-price school lunches and snacks for children who qualify for the program. In addition, \$65 million in discretionary program funds are also included for equipment grants and Summer EBT Demonstration.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): The bill provides \$67.886 billion in required mandatory spending for SNAP, which is \$5.6 billion below the FY 2019 enacted level.

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) bill funds the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation, and other related agencies. The total discretionary funding level is \$70.675 billion, an increase of \$6.557 billion above the FY 2019 level. The bill provides a critical funding increase for the Census Bureau to conduct the 2020 Decennial Census. It also provides strong funding increases to help create jobs; fix the country's infrastructure; support U.S. manufacturing; research and prepare for climate change; promote civil rights; address the opioid crisis; and help keep schools safe. Furthermore, the bill provides significant funding increases for science research, science education, and legal services for underserved communities.

Anti-Opioid Abuse

In response to the ongoing epidemic of opioid abuse, the bill includes \$518 million in dedicated Justice Department grant programs to help fight substance abuse, an increase of \$42 million above the enacted FY 2019 level. This includes funding for activities such as drug courts, treatment, prescription drug monitoring, heroin enforcement task forces, overdose reversal drugs, and at-risk youth programs. The largest part of this funding is \$378 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants, an increase of \$31 million above the enacted FY 2019 level.

Agencies within the Department of Justice (DOJ)

The bill funds DOJ at \$32.6 billion, an increase of \$1.67 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level. It includes increased funding for the following agencies:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- US Attorneys
- Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)
- US Marshals Service

Strategic increases were provided to federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys and for State, local, and tribal law enforcement grants. These increases will support new agent hiring, further assisting DOJ in its efforts to prevent, detect, and deter criminal activity at home and abroad.

State and Local Law Enforcement Grant Programs

The bill includes a total of \$3.28 billion for various state and local law enforcement assistance grant programs, an increase of \$245.5 million above the enacted FY 2019 level.

Those grant programs are:

- \$502.5 million for Violence Against Women Act programs

- \$547.2 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants
- \$340 million for grants within the COPS Office
- \$136 million in support for Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and Veterans Treatment Courts
- \$90 million for Second Chance Act grants to reduce recidivism for adults released from jail by offering substance abuse treatment, employment assistance, and other rehabilitation services
- \$244 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program
- \$125 million for the STOP School Violence Act
- \$78.3 million for grants to improve the NICS firearms background check system
- \$217 million for initiatives to address sexual assault kit and other DNA evidence backlogs
- \$320 million for Juvenile Justice grants

Department of Commerce

The bill includes \$15.2 billion for the Commerce Department, an increase of \$3.8 billion above the 2019 enacted level. This includes funding for the following agencies:

Economic Development Administration (EDA): The bill includes \$333 million for the EDA, an increase of \$29 million above the FY 2019 level. This includes \$118.5 million for EDA's Public Works program, which supports brick-and-mortar projects in distressed communities across the nation, and \$33 million for the Regional Innovation Program, an increase of \$9.5 million, to help create jobs by establishing and expanding region-focused innovative technology business endeavors. Additionally, \$2 million is provided for a new pilot project for STEM apprenticeships to help align the skills of workers and the needs of employers.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): The bill includes \$5.352 billion for NOAA. It funds continued core operations including: ocean monitoring; fisheries management; grant and external partnership programs; aqua culture research; and weather forecasting. Full funding is also provided for NOAA's flagship weather satellites, which are critical for accurate weather warnings to save lives and protect property. \$599 million is provided for National Ocean Service (NOS) operations, an increase of \$17 million above FY 2019, including \$33 million for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund; a \$1 million increase for the Marine Debris program; a \$1.9 million increase for the Coral Reef Program; and a new dedicated carve out of \$10 million for research to combat harmful algal blooms.

Census Bureau: The Census Bureau is funded at \$7.56 billion, an increase of more than \$3.7 billion above the enacted FY 2019 level, to enable the Bureau to effectively prepare for and conduct a thorough and accurate 2020 Decennial Census. This amount includes the \$2.5 billion cap adjustment that was agreed to as part of the recent 2019 Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): NIST is funded at \$1.03 billion, \$48.5 million above the enacted FY 2019 level, to strengthen the U.S. cybersecurity posture through cutting-edge research and development, expand opportunities in the areas of advanced manufacturing, and continue promotion of the highest-quality standards to maintain fairness in the global marketplace.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA): NTIA is funded at \$40.4 million, an increase of \$941,000 above the FY 2019 enacted level. Funds are included to enhance the National Broadband Map, to help provide better broadband access for underserved communities which will allow wider national participation and economic growth, and allow NTIA to perform cutting-edge telecommunications research and engineering.

National Science Foundation

The bill provides \$8.278 billion for the National Science Foundation, which is \$203 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. Research and related activities are funded at \$6.74 billion, \$217.2 million above the enacted FY 2019 level. These funds will foster innovation and U.S. economic competitiveness, including funding for research on advanced manufacturing, physics, mathematics, cybersecurity, neuroscience, and STEM education.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

NASA is funded at \$22.63 billion, \$1.13 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level.

This funding includes:

- \$6.02 billion for Exploration, \$967 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, to advance NASA's human exploration program, NASA's next deep-space crewed capsule, and NASA's crewed lunar landers.
- \$7.14 billion for NASA Science programs, \$233 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. This targets funding to planetary and other sciences to ensure the continuation groundbreaking scientific missions.

Department of Defense

The legislation provides a total of \$693.3 billion for the Department of Defense. This includes \$622.7 billion in discretionary and \$70.7 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)/Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) funding, an increase of \$18.9 billion over the FY 2019 enacted level.

Military Personnel and Pay

The bill includes \$146.9 billion – \$142.4 billion for base requirements and \$4.49 billion for OCO funding. It also includes a 3.1% pay raise for the Defense Department civilian workforce, in addition to the 3.1% pay raise for military personnel under the FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act.

Operations and Maintenance

Included in the legislation is \$253.3 billion for base and OCO funding for operations and maintenance, an increase of \$10.1 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level. Of that amount, \$199.4 billion is directed to base requirements and \$53.9 billion is for OCO.

The bill provides \$50 million for the new Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program for local and state governments and \$25 million for the Defense Manufacturing Communities program.

Research and Development

This bill contains \$105.3 billion in base and OCO funding for research and development, an increase of \$9.2 billion above the enacted FY 2019 level. Of that amount, \$104.4 billion is dedicated to base requirements and \$834.0 million is for OCO.

Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

The FY 2020 Energy and Water Development (E&W) bill provides funding for the Department of Energy, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior, and other related agencies. The FY 2020 funding totals \$48.3 billion, \$3.7 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level. That amount includes \$24.25 billion for defense-related activities and \$24.1 billion for non-defense activities. [Click here](#) for report language further expanding the E&W division and click [here](#) for an in-depth line-item review of the E&W division produced by TFG.

Key points and highlights include:

Department of Energy (DOE)

The bill provides \$38.59 billion for the DOE, an increase of \$2.9 billion above the fiscal year 2019 level.

Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response: The bill provides \$156 million to support cybersecurity, energy security, and emergency response efforts, an increase of \$36 million above the FY 2019 level.

Electricity: The bill provides \$190 million to help advance technologies that will increase the resiliency and efficiency of the nation's electricity grid with capabilities to incorporate clean energy technologies. This is a \$34 million increase above the FY 2019 level.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: The bill provides \$2.79 billion to support the development of clean, renewable and efficiency energy technologies. This is a \$411 million increase above the FY 2019 level.

Nuclear Energy: The bill provides \$1.49 billion for activities that further improve the safety and economic viability of the current reactor fleet, develop next generation clean and safe reactors, and establishes an advanced reactors demonstration program. This is a \$167 million increase above the FY 2019 level.

Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy: The bill provides \$425 million to support research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies that are capable of significantly changing the energy sector. This is a \$59 million increase above the FY 2019 level.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

The bill provides \$7.65 billion for the Corps of Engineers, an increase of \$652 million above the FY 2019 level, which will provide a much-needed influx of funds into the nation's water resources infrastructure.

- \$151 million for investigations, an increase of \$26 million above FY 2019
- \$2.68 billion for construction, an increase of \$498 million above FY 2019
- \$3.79 billion for operations and maintenance, an increase of \$160 million above FY 2019
- The Corps is directed to provide its Work Plan within 60 days of passage of the bill.
- Provides for six new study starts and six new construction starts in the Construction account.

- Of the new study starts, two are for navigation studies, at least one is for flood and storm damage reduction, one is for a multipurpose watershed study to address coastal resiliency, and at least one is for an environmental restoration study.
- Of the new construction starts, two are for navigation projects, two are for environmental restoration projects; and two are for either flood and storm damage reduction projects, environmental restoration projects, or multipurpose projects.
- Makes full use of the estimated receipts and some additional prior year revenues for the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.
- Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund projects will receive \$1.63 billion. This exceeds the target set by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 and represents 91.5 percent of estimated revenues compared to the FY 2020 target of 80 percent.
- Provides \$100 million for the Section 219 Environmental Infrastructure Program and allows the Corps to provide funding to at least one, but not more than two, environmental infrastructure authorities not previously funded. The bill also requires that the Corps provide a briefing to Congress on the new metric it is developing on how to choose Section 219 projects no later than 120 days after passage of the bill.
- Provides funding to the following Continuing Authorities Program:
 - \$10 million for Section 206 Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program
 - \$15 million for Section 204 Beneficial Uses Dredged Material Program
 - \$8 million for Section 14 Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection Program
 - \$12 million for Section 205 Flood Control Projects Program
 - \$5 million for Section 111 Mitigation of Shore Damages Program
 - \$8 million for Section 107 Navigation Program
 - \$8 million for Section 1135 Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment Program
 - \$1.5 million for Section 208 Removal of Obstructions Program
 - \$4 million for Section 103 Shore Protection Program
- Provides \$38 million for the Dam Safety and Seepage/Stability Correction Program.
- Provides \$7.5 million for the Beneficial Use of Dredged Material Pilot Program.
- Prevents the reorganization of the Army Corps of Engineers or the transfer Corps functions to other agencies

Bureau of Reclamation

The bill provides \$1.66 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$110 million above the FY 2019 level.

- Provides \$550 million in additional funding for water resources projects, including those authorized in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act.
- Provides \$54.85 million for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, a \$7.2 million decrease from FY 2019.
- Provides \$33 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration, a \$2 million decrease from FY 2019.
- Provides \$1.51 billion for the Water and Related Resources Account, a \$120.12 million increase from FY 2019.
 - \$55 million for WaterSMART grants
 - \$5.2 million for Basin Studies

- \$63.6 million for the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program
- \$4 million for Drought Responses and Comprehensive Drought Plans
- \$2.3 million for Cooperative Watershed Management
- \$11.4 million in additional funding for fish passage and fish screens
- \$117.4 million in additional funding for rural water projects
- \$258.1 million in additional funding for water conservation and delivery
- \$92.8 million for the Dam Safety Program
- Allows a transfer of funds from the Western Area Power Administration to the Bureau of Reclamation for environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery purposes.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The bill provides a net appropriation of \$127.5 million. This funds regulatory activities to ensure the safe use of nuclear reactors and radioactive materials.

Appalachian Regional Commission

The bill provides \$175 million to the Commission to support projects that promote economic development, education and job training, critical infrastructure, and community development in the Appalachian Region. This is a \$10 million increase above FY 2019.

Northern Border Regional Commission

The bill provides \$25 million to support economic development needs of distressed portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. This is a \$5 million increase above FY 2019.

Financial Services and General Government

In total, the FY 2020 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill includes \$23.83 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$673.3 million over the FY 2019 enacted level and \$366.2 million below the President's FY 2020 budget request. The bill includes funding for a broad range of functions and services in both the Executive and Judicial branches that are essential to the operation of the Federal Government. In addition, the bill supports programs that assist and protect the public, such as shielding consumers from defective and dangerous products, assisting small businesses, and investing in distressed communities.

Executive Office of the President

The legislation provides \$726.9 million, \$11.9 million below the FY 2019 level for the Executive Office of the President. Within this amount, \$101.6 million is included for the Office of Management and Budget - \$1.4 million below the FY 2019 level. The bill rejects additional funding for OMB to assume human resource policy functions from the Office of Personnel Management.

The bill rejects the Administration's proposed transfer or elimination of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) grant programs and includes \$285 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Program, an increase of \$5 million above FY 2019; and \$101.3 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program, an increase of \$1.3 million above FY 2019.

General Services Administration (GSA)

The GSA provides funding to cover the rent and other costs of buildings and properties owned and operated by federal government agencies. Included in this section of the bill is \$152.4 million for construction of the San Luis, AZ Land Port of Entry. The GSA also funds repairs and alterations, including:

- \$883 million combined for Basic and Major Repairs, including \$451.7 million for Major Repairs and Alterations and \$382.1 million for Basic Repairs.
- \$9.2 million to prepare for a Presidential Transition in 2020-21.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

The bill includes \$11.51 billion, an increase of \$207.5 million above FY 2019 and \$38 million above the President's budget request. Of the funds, \$2.51 billion is for taxpayer services, and \$180 million is for business system modernization.

Election Assistance Commission

This bill includes \$425 million for a new round of election security grants to improve the security and integrity of elections for Federal office. This also includes \$15.2 million for EAC operating expenses, an increase of \$6 million above FY 2019, to restore staffing and other resources to enable the EAC to improve their support to states in advance of the 2020 elections and beyond.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

The bill provides \$847.6 million for SBA, an increase of \$132.2 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. In addition, the bill provides \$150.9 million in disaster cap adjustment funds for SBA Disaster Loans. Within this, the bill provides \$261 million for Entrepreneurial Development Programs.

Securities and Exchange Commission

The legislation provides \$1.815 billion for SEC salaries and expenses, an increase of \$140 million above the FY 2019 level and \$69 million above the President's budget request. The additional funds are provided to bolster SEC's enforcement, compliance, and market oversight activities.

Department of Homeland Security

The FY 2020 Homeland Security bill provides annual funding for the Department of Homeland Security and its related agencies. The bill provides \$67.8 billion in net discretionary resources, including \$48.1 billion for non-defense programs; \$2.4 billion for defense-related programs; and \$17.4 billion for major disaster response and recovery activities. If excluding major disaster funding, the total funding level is \$50.5 billion, which is \$1.2 billion below the budget request and \$1.1 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, including an increase of \$325 million for cybersecurity and infrastructure security activities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The bill provides \$22.3 billion for FEMA, \$5.7 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$4 billion above the President's budget request, including:

- \$17.8 billion for disaster response and recovery efforts.
- \$2.9 billion for state and local grants, including:
 - \$560 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)
 - \$665 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)
 - \$90 million for non-profit security grants within the totals of SHSGP and UASI
 - \$710 million for firefighter grant programs
 - \$125 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program
 - \$10 million, transferred from the Office of the Secretary, for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants

Cybersecurity

The bill provides \$2 billion for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), \$333.9 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$407.5 million above the President budget request. It also provides \$223.8 million for phase 2 construction of a new headquarters for the CISA on the St. Elizabeth campus.

The bill includes an increase of \$7.1 million above the request for CISA to expedite national cybersecurity education, training, and workforce development efforts to build a cybersecurity workforce as a national security asset. CISA is directed to develop a consolidated plan that defines a path to educate the cybersecurity workforce of the future and develop content that includes partnering with at least two academic institutions of higher education to cultivate a non-traditional workforce, focused on reaching rural, minority, gender diverse, and veteran populations.

The legislation also Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) funding of \$75.8 million to support the evolving requirements for CDM capabilities, to include federal network infrastructure evolution and modernization; data protection and dashboard deployment; deployment of protections to mobile devices; and other enhancements. It also includes \$60 million for the National Cybersecurity Protection System to establish and operate a centralized Federal Domain Name System egress service.

Transportation Security Administration

The bill provides \$4.9 billion for TSA, \$53.1 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.1 billion above the president's budget request. The bill also rejected the proposed increase to the airline passenger fee, and fully funds the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams (VIPR); staffing at exit lands; and the Law Enforcement Officer reimbursement program.

Immigration, Customs, and Border Security

The bill provides \$14.9 billion for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), \$43.7 million below the FY 2019 enacted level and \$3.3 billion below the President's budget request. Within this total, \$3.96 billion is provided for Border Security Operations, \$73.7 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, including \$203 million in emergency funding. The bill also includes \$1.375 billion for fencing along the southwest border, \$3.625 billion below request. It provides no funding for an increased number of border patrol agents.

\$8.08 billion is provided for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enhancement (ICE), \$492.4 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$701.1 million below the President's budget request, including:

- \$2.04 billion for investigations with cross-border nexus, including those related to human trafficking, financial crimes and cyber investigations, including \$4 million increase for the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps.
- \$4.4 billion for Enforcement and Removal Operations, \$155.2 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$765 million below the President's budget requesting, including:
 - \$3.14 billion for Custody Operations, \$28.3 million below FY 2019.
 - \$319 million for Alternatives to Detention, \$44.6 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, including \$15 million for family case management and \$4 million for an independent review of the program.

The legislation also includes the following policy provisions regarding ICE, detention centers, and border security:

- Continues and amends language allowing only fencing designs in use as of 2017 but allows adapted designs that mitigate community and environmental impacts after required consultation with jurisdictions through which fencing is planned.
- Withholds \$5 million from Customs and Border Protection (CBP) headquarters until CBP provides information related to short-term holding of migrants, the Migrant Protection Protocols program, and medical guidance.
- Requires ICE to make information publicly available about the numbers and categories of people in ICE custody.
- Requires ICE to sever contracts with detention facilities that fail two consecutive inspections and requires more frequent inspections by ICE's Office of Professional Responsibility.
- Authorizes members of Congress to conduct unannounced inspections of detention facilities.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

The FY 2020 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total of \$35.898 billion, an increase of \$437 million over the 2019 enacted level and \$5.83 billion over the President's 2020 request. There is also an additional \$2.25 billion of funding provided under the fire suppression cap adjustment. The bill prioritizes funding to help protect and preserve public lands, build resilience to climate change, strengthen the environmental workforce, and ensure access to safe drinking water.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The bill provides a total of \$9.06 billion for the EPA - \$208 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$2.83 billion above the President's budget request. Within these amounts the bill includes:

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund: \$2.77 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds, equal to FY 2019 and \$782 billion above the President's budget request.

\$71 million is allocated for targeted grants to communities for drinking water contaminants like lead, nitrates, and other health hazards.

Superfund Sites: \$1.84 billion for Superfund, an increase of \$25 million above FY 2019 and \$139 million above the President's budget request.

PFOA/PFAS: The bill directs the EPA to brief the Committees within 60 days of enactment on its ongoing work to set maximum contaminant levels for PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA): The bill provides \$60 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. Of the amount provided, \$5 million is for the implementation of the SRF WIIN Act.

Brownfields: The bill provides \$89 million for Brownfields grants and directs that at least 10 percent of such grants be provided to areas in which at least 20 percent of the population has lived under the poverty level over the past 30 years as determined by censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty estimates.

Drinking Water Lead Reduction: \$19.51 million in grants for lead reduction projects in drinking water.

Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants: \$28 million in grants, authorized by the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-270), for states and municipalities to plan, design, and construct treatment works to intercept, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or stormwater; or any other measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water eligible for assistance under section 603(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Water Infrastructure for Disadvantaged Communities: \$25.4 million help small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure.

Diesel Emission Reductions Grants (DERA): The bill provides \$87 million for DERA grants with direction to continue to provide at least 70% of DERA funding to air quality improvement projects in non-attainment areas.

The bill also continues provisions included in FY 2019 funding bills such, prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle, and continues prohibits the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Geographic Programs: \$510 million for Geographic Programs, which help with restoration of nationally significant bodies of water like the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Long Island Sound. This is an increase of \$53 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$203 million above the President's budget request.

Within Geographic Programs, the Great Lakes Initiative receives \$320 million. The Chesapeake Bay program receives \$85 million. San Francisco Bay receives \$5.9 million. Puget Sound receives \$33 million. The Long Island Sound receives \$21 million. The Gulf of Mexico receives \$17.5 million. South Florida receives \$4.845 million. Lake Champlain receives \$13.39 million. The Columbia River Basin Restoration Program receives \$1.24 million. Lake Pontchartrain program receives \$1.44 million, and the Southern New England Estuaries program receives \$5.4 million.

Integrated Planning Report Language: The Interior—Environment conference Report language section entitled "Water Quality Protection" states that "the agreement supports the [Environmental Protection]

Agency’s ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities work to meet their clean water obligations while keeping rates affordable for water ratepayers.”

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The bill provides \$1.4 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, \$24 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$182 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes \$72 million for sage-grouse conservation, \$4 million above FY 2019 and \$28 million above the President’s budget request.

The Department of Interior has not fulfilled its obligation to fully communicate the organizational and financial details of the reorganization and relocation of the Bureau of Land Management’s Washington, DC headquarters. The Department is directed to begin monthly briefings with the Committees on Appropriations on the status of the reorganization, including in an initial briefing explaining the Bureau’s plan for ensuring continuity of agency operations and addressing the immediate impacts of likely staff shortages caused by the reorganization.

National Park Service

A total of \$3.38 billion for National Park Service, \$155 million above FY 2019 and \$636 million above the President’s budget request. The bill provides an increase of \$74 million for Operations of the National Park System, totaling \$2.58 billion.

This bill also provides \$119 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, \$16 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$86 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the measure includes \$66 million for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, \$16 million for Save America’s Treasures grants, \$18 million for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of underrepresented community civil rights, and \$10 million for grants to historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The bill provides \$495 million for LWCF, which includes \$237 million for the program and \$258 million for state programs. The total is \$57 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$462 million above the President’s budget request.

Fish and Wildlife Service

\$1.6 billion is allocated for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, \$66 million above FY 2019 and \$316 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill provides \$266 million for Ecological Services, \$14 million above FY 2019. The bill also includes \$502 million for the National Wildlife Refuge System, and \$68 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.

The bill also provides \$102 million for activities in support of the recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species which includes:

- \$3.25 million for the state of the birds
- \$1.2 million for the Prescott Grant Program
- \$1 million for the Wolf Livestock Demonstration Program
- \$84.15 million for general recovery program activities

The bill also provides \$70.32 million for habitat conservation programs, of which \$56 million is for Partners for Fish and Wildlife program and \$13 million is for the Coastal Program. The legislation provides \$1.75 million for the Chesapeake Bay Nutria Eradication Project and \$5.13 million for the Klamath River habitat restoration.

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund: The bill provides \$54.5 million to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, of which \$23.7 million is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund and \$30.8 million is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Native American Programs

The bill provides \$3.2 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, \$142 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$449 million above the President's budget request. The bill accepts the proposed separation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education. Within the \$3.2 billion, the bill includes:

- \$1.6 billion for operation of Bureau of Indian Affairs Operation of Indian Programs, \$67 million above the FY 2019 enacted level for the same programs, and \$115 million above the President's budget request.
- \$127 million for Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction, \$6 million above FY 2019.
- \$943 million for Bureau of Indian Education Operations of Indian Programs, and \$248 million to Bureau of Indian Education Construction.
- Provides \$450 million for Departmental Offices, including \$111 million for Office of Insular Affairs, and \$56 million for Office of Inspector General.

U.S. Geological Survey

The bill provides \$1.27 billion for Surveys, Investigations, and Research of the U.S. Geological Survey. The agreement provides \$234 million for Water Resources. The legislation includes \$92.46 million for the National Water Quality program which includes \$4 million for harmful algal bloom research; \$1 million for urban waters; and \$300,000 for Shallow and Fractured Bedrock Terrain research. Included in the funding is \$79.454 million for the National Geospatial program, which includes \$7.72 million for the Alaska mapping initiative and the following increases: \$5 million for the 3D Elevation Program to accelerate achievement of 100 percent coverage of the Great Lakes region; \$2 million for the U.S. Topo program to procure product-on-demand updates; and \$3 million to produce digital surface models using classified satellite optical data for the U.S. territories not mapped with LiDAR in 2021.

Forest Service

The Forest Service (non-fire) is funded at \$3.13 billion, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$346 million above the President's budget request. The bill includes \$4.3 billion for Forest Service Wildland Fire Management. Of the funds provided, \$2.91 billion is for suppression operations, of which \$1.95 billion is provided through Wildfire Cap Adjustment. The bill provides \$63.99 million for the Forest Legacy program, which includes \$6.4 million for program administration and \$57.59 million for projects. It also directs the Forest Service to fund Forest Legacy projects in priority order according to the updated, competitively selected national priority list submitted to the Committees.

Wildland Firefighting and Prevention Needs

The bill provides a total of \$1.252 billion for the Department of Interior Wildland Fire Management. Of the funds provided, \$683 million is for suppression operations, of which \$300 million is provided through the Wildland Fire Cap Adjustment authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018.

National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) & Humanities (NEH)

The bill provides \$162.25 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is \$7.25 million more than the FY 2019 enacted levels and rejects the President's budget request proposal to eliminate the agencies.

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies

In total, the bill includes \$184.9 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$4.9 billion over the FY 2019 enacted level and \$43 billion over the President's 2020 budget request. The bill includes funding for programs within the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, and other related agencies including the Social Security Administration. The bill focuses on the nation's most critical programs that touch individuals and families throughout their lifespan, from Early Head Start to Social Security.

Opioid Abuse Treatment and Reduction

The bill directs the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to continue funding overdose prevention efforts and encourages CDC to continue to work collaboratively with states to ensure that funding is available to all states for opioid prevention and surveillance activities. It also encourages the CDC to work across operating divisions to integrate interventions aimed at preventing, tracking, and treating infectious diseases with broader efforts to address the opioid epidemic. It provides \$110 million to continue the HHS Rural Communities Opioid Response Program.

The bill includes no less than \$250 million within the National Institute of Health (NIH) for targeted research related to opioid misuse and addiction, development of opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment. The agreement directs NIH to expand scientific activities related to research on medications used to treat and reduce chronic pain, and the transition from acute to chronic pain. The bill also encourages the NIH to sponsor research to better understand the effects of long-term prescription opioid use, especially as it relates to the prevention and treatment of opioid misuse and addiction.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The bill includes a total of \$94.9 billion for HHS, an increase of \$4.4 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level. The legislation targets funds to programs that help improve the health, safety, and quality of life for Americans.

National Institutes of Health (NIH): The bill provides a total of \$41.7 billion for NIH, an increase of \$2.6 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$7.5 billion above the President's budget request.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The bill includes a total of \$8 billion for the CDC, \$636 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.4 billion above the President's budget request. This includes \$854 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund and \$225 million in transfers from the HHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund for a new research support building and campus infrastructure improvements.

- For the first time in 20 years, the bill includes funding – \$12.5 million – to specifically support firearm injury and mortality prevention research.
- The bill includes significant investments in public health infrastructure including, \$50 million for the first year of a multi-year effort to support modernization of public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC, state and local health departments.
- Provides increases for numerous public health efforts, including \$20 million for the establishment of a suicide prevention program, \$230 million to address tobacco and e-cigarettes, and \$342.8 million for the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA): The bill funds SAMHSA at \$5.9 billion - \$140 million above the 2019 enacted level and \$205 billion above the President's budget request. SAMHSA includes:

- Mental health resources for children and youth including \$102 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$31 million; and \$69 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$5 million.
- Suicide prevention including \$16 million for the Zero Suicide Program, and increase of \$7 million, and \$19 million for the Suicide Lifeline, an increase of \$7 million.
- \$3.8 billion for substance abuse treatment, an increase of \$19 million, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment.
- \$206 million for substance abuse prevention, an increase of \$1 million above the 2019 enacted level.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): \$7.3 billion for HRSA, which is \$177 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.2 billion above the President's budget request. The legislation provides \$944 million for programs to improve maternal and child health, \$1.2 billion for HRSA's Bureau of Health Professions programs to support the medical workforce, and \$1.6 billion for Health Centers program.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ): \$338 million for AHRQ.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS): \$4 billion for CMS administrative expenses, an increase of \$396 million above the President's budget request.

Administration for Children and Families (ACF): \$24.4 billion in discretionary funding for ACF, which is \$1.2 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$6.1 billion above the President's budget request. The funding includes \$740 million for the Community Services Block Grant, \$5.8 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, \$10.6 billion for Head Start, and \$275 million for Preschool Development Grants.

Administration for Community Living (ACL): The bill funds ACL at \$2.3 billion, which is \$54 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$218 million above the President's budget request.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF): \$2.7 billion for PHSSEF, an increase of \$106 million above the 2019 enacted level and \$71 million above the President's budget request.

Department of Labor (DOL)

The bill provides a total of \$12.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for DOL - \$291 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.4 billion above the President's budget request.

Employment Training Administration (ETA): \$9.3 billion, \$178 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.4 billion above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes \$95 million for YouthBuild, \$2.8 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Grants, and \$175 million for apprenticeships.

Job Corps: \$1.7 billion for Job Corps, an increase of \$25 million above the 2019 enacted level.

Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS): \$311 million for VETS, which is \$11 million above the 2019 enacted level. Of this amount, \$55 million for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program, \$29 million for the Transition Assistance Program, and \$300,000 to establish a Disabled Veteran Program (and yes, that is \$300,000 – not a typo!).

Department of Education (DOE)

The bill provides a total of \$72.8 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department of Education, \$1.3 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$8.7 billion above the President's budget request.

K-12 Education: The bill provides \$40.1 billion for K-12 education programs, including the Individuals and Disabilities Act, an increase of \$1.2 billion above FY 2019 and \$5.9 billion above the President's budget request, including:

- \$13.9 billion for Special Education, including \$20.1 million for Special Olympics.
- \$1.2 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, an increase of \$28 million above the 2019 enacted level. The President's budget proposed to eliminate this program. The program would now be renamed to the Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers.
- \$10 million within the School Safety National Activities program to make schools safer through a new competition that will help local educational agencies directly increase the number of mental health and child development experts in schools.

Student Financial Assistance: \$24.5 billion for Federal student aid programs, \$75 million above the 2019 enacted level and \$1.5 billion above the President's budget request. The bill provides \$6,345 for the maximum Pell Grant, \$865 million for the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, and \$1.2 billion for Federal Work Study.

Higher Education: \$2.5 billion for higher education programs, an increase of \$163 million above the 2019 enacted level. This includes \$325 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, \$143 million for Hispanic Serving Institutions, and \$37 million for Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities. The bill also provides investments in the following higher education programs:

- \$1.1 billion for Federal TRIO programs, an increase above the 2019 enacted level.

- \$365 million for GEAR UP, an increase of \$5 million above the 2019 enacted level. The President's budget proposed to consolidate the program into the TRIO Programs.
- \$50 million for Teacher Quality Partnerships, an increase of \$7 million above the 2019 enacted level. The President's budget request proposes to eliminate this program.
- \$10 million for Career Pathways, a new initiative to provide multiple pathways to postsecondary and career success. The President's budget request did not include funding for this program.

Other Related Agencies

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS): \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$21 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. The President's budget proposed to eliminate the CNCS and included \$104 million for this purpose. Includes \$221 million for Senior Corps programs, an increase of \$13 million over the 2019 enacted level. With this increase, the stipend can increase to \$3.00/hour for the first time.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB): \$465 million for CPB in 2022 advance funding, an increase of \$20 million above the 2019 enacted level. The bill also includes \$20 million for the interconnection system and system wide infrastructure, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. The President's budget request proposes to eliminate the CPB and includes \$30 million for this purpose.

Institute of Museum and Library Services: \$252 million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

Social Security Administration (SSA): \$12.9 billion for the SSA operating expenses, with an increase of \$100 million above FY 2019 enacted level to hire additional staff at field offices, teleservice and processing centers and improve public service.

Legislative Branch

The bill appropriates a total of \$5.049 billion, \$213 million (or 4.4 percent) more than FY 2019, to support the U.S. House and Senate, Congressional Budget Office, and Capitol Police.

The bill includes increased resources for the House of Representatives to support its responsibilities in developing legislation, conducting oversight, and assisting constituents in their interactions with the Federal government. The bill also supports legislative branch agencies such as the Library of Congress and the Government Accountability Office.

Key points and highlights:

- \$6 million for the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, maintaining FY 2019 funding, to enforce legal rights and protections in the Legislative Branch, including laws against discrimination and sexual harassment.
- Includes language that would raise the salary cap for senior staff to a level of \$173,900, at the discretion of the employing entity.
- \$11 million is allocated to the House of Representatives to pay for interns, increasing allowance for paying interns from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per member office and extending the program to leadership offices.

- \$735 million, an increase of \$29 million, for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, Congressional Research Service, and National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled.
- \$630 million for the Government Accountability Office (GAO), a \$40 million increase from FY 2019 enacted levels. This level should allow the GAO to sustain FY 2019 increases in staffing to handle its large workload and strengthen its Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics (STAA) team.
- \$464 million for the Capitol Police, \$8 million more than FY 2019. This increase will allow for the increased operations required to support the national party conventions next year as well as meeting current operational needs.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

The FY 2020 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs title provides \$11.3 billion in discretionary funding, \$10.7 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level. This bill provides providing funding to house, train, and equip military personnel, provide housing and services to military families, and help maintain base infrastructure. The bill also provides funding for veterans' benefits and programs.

- Military construction is funded at \$11.3 billion, an increase of \$983 million over FY 2019 enacted levels. This funding supports operational facilities, training facilities, hospitals, family housing, National Guard readiness centers, barracks, and other important resources.
- Mandatory and discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) totals \$216.5 billion, an increase of \$19.4 billion over FY 2019. Funding is included to expand access to services for veterans, and to increase oversight and accountability within the department.
- The bill provides \$125 million above the budget request for the Veterans Benefits Administration for hiring additional claims and appellate staff, and overtime pay in order to continue reducing the disability claims backlog.
- The bill also contains \$1.5 billion to continue implementation of the VA electronic health record system. This will ensure the implementation of the contract creating an electronic record system for VA that will be interoperable with the same system being developed for DOD.
- Funds VA medical care at \$80.2 billion, providing for approximately seven million patients to be treated in FY 2020. Within this total, funding includes: \$9.4 billion in mental health care services; \$222 million in suicide prevention outreach activities; \$585 million for gender-specific care for women; \$1.8 billion for homeless assistance programs; \$402 million for opioid abuse prevention; and \$300 million in rural health initiatives.

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies

This Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies title provides funding for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including critical diplomatic and security missions, to advance national security. It also contains funding to bolster U.S. allies and key partners in strategic and challenging areas of the world and

provides critical humanitarian aid. In addition, the legislation contains strong oversight measures and reductions to nonessential or lower-priority international programs.

In total, the agreement provides \$54.7 billion in regular discretionary funding and \$8 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding, which supports operations and assistance in areas of conflict, such as Iraq and Afghanistan. This total is \$467 million above the final FY 2019 enacted level.

State Department Operations and Related Agencies

The bill contains a total of \$16.6 billion in base and OCO funding for the operational costs of the State Department and related agencies, as well as diplomatic efforts to enhance peace and stability around the globe. This is a \$261 million increase over FY2019 enacted levels. Included in this total is \$6.1 billion for embassy security to address needs at more than 275 diplomatic facilities overseas, including facility upgrades and security personnel as recommended in the Benghazi Accountability Review Board report. It also reverses the impact of the Administration's hiring freeze and restores State Department and USAID personnel to 2016 levels.

International Security Assistance

The bill provides a total of \$9 billion for international security assistance, which is \$139 million below FY 2019 enacted levels. Funds are included for international narcotics control and law enforcement activities, antiterrorism programs, nonproliferation programs, peacekeeping operations, and security assistance for key allies and partners. It also includes \$3.3 billion for Foreign Military Financing Program assistance for Israel and \$5 million for refugees resettling in Israel as well as \$290 million for the Countering Russian Influence Fund, \$15 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.

Global Health

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. It provides \$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 for USAID HIV/AIDS programs, and \$45 million for UNAIDS.

Other Provisions

The bill further establishes the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) with \$301 million, which was authorized by 2018's BUILD Act 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. It also provides \$3.4 billion for Economic Development Assistance and \$3 billion for the Economic Support Fund.

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. Per long standing policy, the agreement funds assessed United Nations international organizations and peacekeeping activities at 22 percent and 25 percent respectively.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

The FY 2020 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations title includes \$135.6 billion in budgetary resources, \$1.2 billion below the FY 2019 enacted level and \$15.8 billion above the President's budget request. The bill includes \$74.3 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$3.2 billion over FY 2019 and \$15.8 billion over the President's 2020 budget request. It funds investments to advance the nation's transportation infrastructure, housing assistance, and community development.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

The title provides \$86.2 billion in total budgetary resources for the US Department of Transportation (DOT) for FY 2020, which is \$325 million below the FY 2019 enacted level. The total funding for DOT includes \$24.8 billion in discretionary appropriations and \$61.3 billion in obligation limitations.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): The bill includes \$17.6 billion for the FAA, a \$166 million increase over the FY 2019 enacted level. It fully funds the Essential Air Service program for all communities, as well as the Federal Contract Towers program.

- The bill provides \$1.4 billion for Aviation Safety, \$67 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$76 million above the President's budget request.
- It also includes \$400 million for discretionary Airport Improvement Grants, \$100 million below the FY 2019 enacted level and \$400 million above the President's budget request.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): The bill provides \$46.3 billion from the Highway Trust Fund to be spent on the Federal-aid Highways Program, consistent with the FAST Act. In addition, the bill includes \$2.2 billion in discretionary appropriations for highway programs, of which \$781 million is for Surface Transportation Block Grant funds and infrastructure along alternative fuel corridors, and \$1.15 billion is for bridge repair and rehabilitation.

BUILD Grants (National Infrastructure Investments – Office of the Secretary): The multimodal Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) program is funded at \$1 billion, a \$100 million increase over the FY 2019 enacted level. This program will fund states' and local communities' most critical transportation projects, and language ensures parity between urban and rural awards.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Rail infrastructure and safety programs are funded at \$2.8 billion, which is \$80 million below the FY 2019 enacted level. The bill includes \$2 billion for Amtrak, including \$700 million for Northeast Corridor grants and \$1.3 billion is to support the national network - \$8.4 million more than last year.

- The bill provides \$200 million for Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair to help ensure the safety of passengers and local communities. This is \$200 million below the FY 2019 enacted level; however, the President's budget request proposed eliminating this program.
- It also includes \$325 million for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements, \$70 million above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$5 million below the President's budget request, to fund capital and safety improvements, planning, environmental work, and research.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA): The bill provides \$12.9 billion for the FTA, which is \$503 million below the FY 2019 enacted level. 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. This is \$575 million below the 2019 enacted level.
- The title also includes \$510 million for Transit Infrastructure Grants, \$190 million below the 2019 enacted level and \$10 million above the President’s budget request. This amount includes \$75 million for low- and no-emission buses, and \$8.5 million for areas of persistent poverty.

Maritime Administration: The bill includes \$1 billion for the Maritime Administration, \$67.7 million below the FY 2019 enacted level. This funding will continue to increase the productivity, efficiency, and safety of the nation’s ports and intermodal water and land transportation. This includes \$300 million for design and construction of a new “common school ship” for use by the state maritime academies. The Small Shipyards grant program is given \$20 million and \$9 million is provided for the short sea transportation grant program, also known as America’s Marine Highway Program.

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. It also 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.

Road Safety: The legislation contains funding for the various transportation safety programs and agencies within the DOT. 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.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The legislation includes a net discretionary total of \$49.1 billion for HUD, an increase of \$4.9 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level.

Section 8 and Public and Native American Housing: The bill includes \$32.4 billion for Public and Indian Housing, an increase of \$1.4 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level, to continue assistance to families and individuals currently served by these programs and to add new units for veterans and persons with disabilities.

Community Planning and Development: \$8 billion, an increase of \$319 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. This includes \$1.35 billion for the HOME Investment Partnership Program, \$100 million above the 2019 enacted level.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): The Community Development Block Grants program is funded at \$3.4 billion, \$100 million above the FY 2019 level. These grants provide critical infrastructure dollars to states and local communities to address economic development and housing needs.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program: \$1.35 billion, \$100 million above the current enacted level. These funds are provided by formula to local jurisdictions, which leverage funding to create affordable housing stock.

Homeless Assistance Grants: \$2.8 billion, which is \$141 million above the current enacted level, is included in the bill for Homeless Assistance grants. This 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.

Other Housing Programs: The bill provides \$13.6 billion for the Office of Housing, \$956.8 million above the FY 2019 enacted level. The bulk of this increase is needed to continue existing assistance to all those currently served by these programs, including elderly and disabled families.

- \$12.6 billion for Project-Based Rental Assistance, \$823 million above the FY 2019 enacted level.
- \$793 million for Housing for the Elderly, \$115 million above the enacted level. This includes \$90 million for new construction.
- \$202 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities, an increase of \$17.8 million.
- Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes: Lead hazard reduction grants are funded at \$290 million, \$5 million above FY 2019, for grants to target lead-based paint abatement needs and to protect children from housing-related health and safety concerns.
- \$70.3 million for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, \$5 million above FY 2019 and \$8 million above the President's budget request. The bill requires that grants be awarded within 180 days of enactment, and any outstanding FY 2019 grants be awarded within 90 days of enactment.

Policy Provisions:

- Makes transit programs and alternative fuel infrastructure eligible for Surface Transportation Block Grant funding within Highway Infrastructure Programs.
- Prohibits DOT from requiring Capital Investment Grant applicants from having a Federal share below 40 percent and eliminates the 51 percent cap on the Federal share of such grants, restoring the authorized 80 percent cap.
- Requires DOT to make awards for competitive funding appropriated in FY 2019 no later than May 1, 2020.
- Ensures that homeless programs continue to make progress toward ending homelessness by requiring HUD to use the FY 2018 Notice of Funding Availability when making funding awards.

Additional Division—Extensions

Immigration Extenders and H-2B: The immigration provisions reauthorize four visa programs and the E-verify employment eligibility verification system. Three of the programs and E-Verify are historically reauthorized in this manner each year. The visa programs to be reauthorized include the Conrad-30 program for foreign doctors, the EB-5 investor visa regional center program, and the religious workers (R-1) program. The provisions also grant the Secretary of Homeland Security discretion to add more H-2B visas to the 66,000 H-2B visas currently authorized to be issued annually.

National Flood Insurance Program extension: Extends the National Flood Insurance Program’s authorization from December 21, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

Secure Rural Schools: Extends for two years the Secure Rural Schools program, which provides funding for rural forest counties that are struggling to fund essential services. Effects approximately 4,400 schools, which serve nine million students in 41 states.

Charter of the U.S. Export-Import Bank: Seven years authorization and it includes provisions from legislation pending in the House and Senate to reauthorize the Bank.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019: Reauthorizes the Program for seven years through December 31, 2027 and adjusts the timing of mandatory recoupment commensurately.

NASA Enhanced Use Lease: Extends, by two years, the Enhanced Use Leasing authority for NASA Centers to lease non-excess underutilized property to industry, state/local government, and academic partners and use the proceeds for capital improvement projects.

INKSNA: Ensures continued American access to the International Space Station by extending a waiver allowing US to continue to obtain needed International Space Station-related goods and services from Russia, including allowing U.S. astronauts to fly on Russian launch vehicles.

BRAND USA: Extends funding for Brand USA, an organization dedicated to promoting international travel to the United States, with zero cost to U.S. taxpayers.

DC Opportunity Scholarship Program: This provision reauthorizes the DC Opportunity Scholarship program for four years.

Additional Division—Foreign Policy

This division of the second minibus package contains 12 foreign policy-related provisions, impacting relationships with Venezuela, Europe, Cuba, China, Saudi Arabia, and Somalia, and also covering neglected tropical diseases, preventing child marriages, addressing global fragility, prevention and identification of crimes related to wildlife trafficking, championing American business through diplomacy, reauthorizing the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom for three years, and providing American victims of international terrorism with additional legal grounds on which to pursue justice in U.S. courts against perpetrators or supporters of terrorist attacks.

Additional Division—National Law Enforcement Museum Commemorative Coin

Directs the Department of the Treasury to mint and issue coins that are emblematic of the National Law Enforcement Museum in the District of Columbia and the service and sacrifice of law enforcement officers.

Additional Division—DHS Cyber Hunt and Incident Response Teams

This provision authorizes the deployment of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center's Cyber Hunt and Incident Response Teams to lead Federal asset response activities and provide technical assistance to Federal and non-Federal entities in response to cyber-attacks.

Additional Division—Bipartisan American Miners

The agreement includes the Bipartisan American Miners Act of 2019 to prevent insolvency of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan. Further, this provision protects health benefits for miners impacted by coal company bankruptcies that took place in 2018 and 2019.

Additional Division—Health and Human Services Extenders

Medicare Provisions

Extension of the work geographic index floor under the Medicare program: Payments under the Medicare physician fee schedule are adjusted geographically for three factors to reflect differences in the cost of resources needed to produce physician services: physician work, practice expense, and medical malpractice insurance. This section extends the application of the current floor for the work GPCI—which applies to localities for which the work GPCI is less than 1.0—through May 22, 2020.

Extension of funding for quality measure endorsement, input and selection: Extends funding through May 22, 2020, for a contract with a consensus-based entity, such as the National Quality Forum (NQF), to support activities related to quality measurement and performance improvement in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Extension of funding outreach and assistance for low-income programs: Extends funding through May 22, 2020, for State Health Insurance Assistance Programs, Area Agencies on Aging, Aging and Disability Resource Centers, and the contract with the National Center for Benefits and Outreach and Enrollment. These programs support outreach, enrollment, and education activities for low-income Medicare beneficiaries seeking insurance coverage.

Extension of appropriations to the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund; extension of certain health insurance fees: Extends the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute Trust Fund, the collection of health insurance fees, and an increased level of mandatory appropriations through 2029. Eliminates transfers from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and makes changes relating to research activities, governance, and oversight.

Laboratory Access for Beneficiaries: This provision would revise the timing of the reporting requirements related to clinical diagnostic laboratory tests established under the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (PAMA). The same data collection period as under current regulations (January 1st, 2019 through June 30th, 2019) would be used for the next data reporting period. Data, however, would be reported during a different reporting period (January 1st, 2021 through March 31st, 2021), a one-year delay from current regulations allowing a more representative share of labs to report private payor payment rate data.

Exclusion of complex rehabilitative manual wheelchairs from Medicare competitive acquisition program: Exclusion of Complex Rehabilitative Manual Wheelchairs from the Competitive Acquisition Program and non-application of Medicare fee schedule adjustments for manual wheelchair accessories and seating systems when used in conjunction with complex rehabilitation technology (CRT) wheelchairs.

Extending pass-through status for certain drugs under part B of the Medicare program: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) previously approved a multi-year coverage with evidence development program, the Imaging Dementia Evidence for Amyloid Scanning (IDEAS) study that will provide more evidence related to the effects of amyloid PET imaging on diagnosis or health outcomes for people with cognitive conditions, including Alzheimer's disease or related dementias. This provision would extend the FY 2018 omnibus pass through payment policy to the other diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals furnished in the context of the IDEAS study.

Hematopoietic stem cell acquisition payments: This provision would ensure that hospitals receive adequate reimbursement for hematopoietic stem cell transplants under the Medicare program by reimbursing hospitals for the costs of searching for donors and acquiring cells and bone marrow, separately from the cost of completing the transplant.

Medicaid Provisions

Extension of Community Mental Health Services demonstration program: Extends the authorization of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic demonstration program through May 22, 2020. The demonstration allows eight states to deliver comprehensive mental and substance use disorder treatment to Medicaid beneficiaries at an enhanced provider rate.

Medicaid funding for the territories: Extends funding to the U.S. territories for FY2020 and FY2021; includes important program integrity improvements for Puerto Rico's Medicaid program. This funding will be available at a Federal Match rate of 76% for Puerto Rico and 83% for the other territories.

Delay of DSH reductions: Delays the reduction in the allotments for Medicaid disproportionate share hospitals (DSH) through May 22, 2020. Extension of spousal impoverishment protections. Extends protections through May 22, 2020, for spouses of Medicaid patients. These would allow the spouse to maintain a certain level of assets and income a Medicaid patient goes into a home and community-based services.

Extension of the Money Follows the Person rebalancing demonstration program: Extends the demonstration program through May 22, 2020, which provides states with enhanced FMAP for services and supports to help seniors and people with disabilities moving from institutions to a community-based setting.

Human Services and Other Health Programs

Extension of demonstration projects to address health professions workforce needs: Extends funding for the HPOG demonstration through May 22, 2020. In fiscal year 2020, local HPOG grantees will enter the fifth year of demonstration grants which require them to use a career pathways approach to help disadvantaged workers enter health professions in need of workers. In addition to the grants, HPOG funding supports rigorous evaluation and technical assistance to grantees.

Extension of the temporary assistance for needy families program and related programs: Extends funding for the TANF, the Child Care Entitlement to States (CCES) and related programs, including the TANF Contingency Fund through May 22, 2020.

Extension of sexual risk avoidance education program: Extends current funding through May 22, 2020 for the SRAE grant program, which provides resources to implement educational programs that educate adolescents on relationships, abstaining from sexual activity and resisting sexual coercion.

Extension of personal responsibility education program: Extends current funding through May 22, 2020 for the PREP state grant program. Provides grants to fund evidence-based education programs that inform adolescents about the prevention of teen pregnancy and sexually-transmitted infections, among other topics.

Public Health Provisions

Extension for community health centers, the national health service corps, and teaching health centers that operate GME programs: Extends the Community Health Centers Fund and National Health Service Corps Fund through May 22, 2020. Additionally, it continues current funding for the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education through May 22, 2020. These programs improve our medical workforce by supporting the training of health providers in underserved areas.

Diabetes programs: Extends funding through May 22, 2020, for the Special Diabetes Program, which supports research on the prevention and cure for Type 1 diabetes, and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians, which supports diabetes treatment and prevention to the Indian Health Service, Tribal, and Urban Indian Health Programs.

Poison Center Network Enhancement: Reauthorizes the national poison center network program through FY2024. This allows the use of other communication technologies (in addition to the national toll-free number) to control centers and requires the program to include toxic exposure (in addition to poisoning) in nationwide media campaigns.

Kay Hagan Tick Act: Requires HHS to ensure the development and implementation of a national strategy for vector-borne diseases, including tick-borne diseases, to identify strategic goals and address gaps and unnecessary duplication in federal activities related to vector-borne diseases. Codifies and continues regional centers of excellence in vector-borne diseases. Authorizes grants to health departments in areas at high risk of vector-borne diseases to increase capacity to identify, report, prevent, and respond to such diseases and related outbreaks.

Revenue Provision

Permanently repeals the 2010 Affordable Care Act's 2.3% excise tax on medical devices; \$15.5 billion annual sales tax on health insurance providers based on premiums and a payer's market share; and 40% excise tax (i.e., Cadillac Tax) on high-cost employer-provided health insurance plans.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Alaska native regional health entities: Extends the authorization for Alaska Native Regional Health Entities. The health entities may receive disbursements from the Indian Health Services to provide care in their service areas.

Addressing expiration of child welfare demonstration projects and supporting Family First implementation: Addresses the expiration of child welfare demonstration projects by including the Family First Transition Act to support states in the implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act. This would help states transition to child welfare systems that strive to keep more children safely at home, instead of placing them in foster care.

Minimum age of sale of tobacco products: Updates the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to increase the minimum age of sale of tobacco products from 18 to 21 years of age.

Sale of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 21: As a condition for receiving block grant funding under Section 1921 of the Public Health Service Act, continues a requirement that states conduct inspections to ensure retailers do not sell tobacco products to individuals under a certain age, updates that age to 21 years of age, and requires reporting on relevant activities. Provides flexibility for states found to be in non-compliance, including adding an option for a negotiated corrective action plan. Authorizes grants to states to support transition to the updated requirements.

Biological product definition, protecting access to biological products and streamlining transition of biological products: Provisions to incentivize more competition in the insulin market.

Reenrollment of certain individuals in qualified health plans in certain Exchanges: Maintains current policy for plan year 2021 for auto-enrollment in Exchange plans.

Protection of silver loading practice: Maintains current policy for plan year 2021 on silver loading for qualified health plans on Exchanges

Actions for delays of generic drugs and biosimilar biological products: Provides for a process that allows biosimilar or generic drug developers to obtain samples of reference product biologics or drugs for the purposes of developing and seeking approval of a biosimilar or generic drug.

Additional Division—Setting Every Community Up for Retirement (SECURE) Act

Lawmakers chose to include bipartisan retirement savings legislation in the year-end funding package. The **Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2019** expands access to annuities in retirement plans, increases the age for required minimum distributions, and eliminates the age cap to contribute to a traditional IRA (individual retirement account). Current law prohibits retirees from contributing to an IRA after reaching 70.5 years old and requires them to begin withdrawing from those accounts at the same age.

The SECURE Act also enables small businesses to participate in multiemployer 401(k) plans and receive tax credits for implementing automatic enrollment. It also allows part-time workers to become eligible for retirement benefits depending on how many hours they work.

Most importantly for local governments, this title also includes H.R. 1241/S. 1210, the **Volunteer Responder Incentive Protection Act of 2019**, which would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude property tax benefits and up to \$600 per year in other benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and EMS personnel from employment taxes and wage withholding.

Additional Division—Other Matters

This division of the second minibus package includes 20 additional provisions, including:

Extends Platte River Recovery Implementation Program (PRRIP): Extends a cooperative agreement among the governors of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and the Secretary of the Interior designed to achieve Endangered Species Act compliance on the Platte River, while allowing new and existing water use and development through a streamlined consultation process. This program was set to expire December 31, 2019; the legislation extends the program an additional 13 years.

Supports Great Lakes Sport and Commercial Fishery Industry: Directs the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to support the \$7 billion Great Lakes sport and commercial fishery industry. Prioritizes research used by Great Lakes states and Canada on fish populations and invasive species.

Reauthorizes Udall Foundation: Reauthorizes the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation (Udall Foundation), whose authorization expired in 2008. This Federal agency provides environmental conflict resolution services to resolve legal disputes between states, federal agencies, and environmental organizations. It provides scholarships, fellowships, and internships, including for Native American students. It also implements environmental and public health awareness programs.

Modernizes Pittman-Robertson Program for Sportsmen and Sportswomen: Modernizes the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, which uses the proceeds of federal excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment to fund wildlife conservation and hunter education grants for state and

territorial fish and wildlife agencies. Provides state fish and wildlife agencies with additional flexibility to enhance wildlife conservation and management efforts.

American Battlefields: Reauthorizes a cooperative program that protects battlefields of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War while also enhancing the visitor experience at them.

Television Viewer Protection Act: This provision makes permanent the requirement that multi-channel video programming distributors and television broadcasters negotiate retransmission consent in good faith. This legislation also establishes new billing disclosure requirements for providers of video services in the commercial marketplace.

The Satellite Television Community Protection and Promotion Act of 2019: Extends the Section 119 compulsory copyright license for RVs, long distance truckers, and short markets from the four major broadcasters for use by qualifying satellite providers. Satellite providers qualify for the license if they deliver full local into local service into all 210 designated market areas (DMAs) by May 31, 2020. Rates for the license will continue to be set by the Copyright Royalty Board.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery: This provision would forgive interest accrued on a fishery buyback loan for the West Coast Groundfish fleet that accrued while the Secretary of Commerce was determining how to process payments.

Temporary Relief from Certain ERISA Requirements Act of 2020: This provision is intended to provide temporary regulatory flexibility from certain ERISA requirements in order to allow for the use of a virtual pharmacy benefit management program that will lower drug costs for workers and their families.

Additional Division—Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019

Lawmakers added a narrow [package](#) of tax incentives at the last minute—the [Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019](#). It extends, through 2020, many of the tax extender provisions that expired in 2017 as well as a few expiring at the end of this year. Notably, the title did not include any expansions of refundable tax credits for low-income families (i.e., the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit) nor an extension of tax credits for solar power or electric vehicles. Provisions in the package include:

- **Expired renewable energy tax credits** (e.g. hydropower, fuel cells, geothermal, etc.): extended retroactively for 2018 and 2019 and prospectively through 2020.
- **Production tax credit for wind:** extended for an additional year (i.e. through 2020) and only at a reduced rate of 40%, as opposed to the 60% that was scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2020.
- **Medical expenses:** the 7.5% deduction floor for medical expenses was extended for 2019 and 2020.
- **Work Opportunity Tax Credit and New Market Tax Credit:** extended for one additional year through 2020.
- **Biodiesel tax credit:** \$1.00 per gallon tax credit extended through 2022.
- **Short-line railroad credit:** extended through 2022.

The package also fixed a few items from the 2017 *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act*, including the “church parking tax” and a provision that threatened the tax-exempt status of rural electric and telephone cooperatives. It did not, however, fix a priority for retailers on qualified improvement property.