The Senate FSGG bill includes non-defense spending that totals $24.070 billion, which is a decrease of $38 million compared to FY20. The defense spending for FY21 is $34.5 million. This bill prioritizes agencies and programs that protect national security, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, invigorate small business growth, and maintain a fair and efficient judicial system.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

- The bill provides $13.079 billion for the Treasury Department, which is $20 million more than the enacted level, including:
  - $175.751 million for Treasury’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, which combats terrorism financing and administers economic and trade sanctions through its Office of Foreign Assets Control. This represents a $6 million increase.
  - $11.51 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, which is equal to the enacted level.

- The bill rejects proposals to transfer the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs out of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The bill instead funds HIDTA at $285 million to combat heroin and prescription opioid abuse and provides $101.25 million for the DFC program.

- $7.672 billion for the federal judiciary, which is $185 million more than the enacted level. This will provide sufficient funding for federal court activities, including timely and efficient processing of federal cases, court security, and defender services.

- $701 million for Federal payments to the District of Columbia, which is $14 million less than the enacted level.

- $354 million for the Federal Communications Commission. This amount includes $15 million for “broadband mapping” to continue the FCC’s initiative to determine the areas of the country that have access to broadband.

- The bill allows General Services Administration to spend $9.27 billion out of the Federal Buildings Fund, a net increase of $228 million compared to the FY20 enacted level.

- $325 million for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), an increase of $25 million compared to the FY20 enacted level. The increase would allow OPM to address cybersecurity and staffing initiatives.
$1.894 billion for operating expenses at the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is equal to the budget request and $80 million more than enacted. This appropriation is fully offset by fees and does not require taxpayer funding.

$304 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the primary regulator of the U.S. futures, swaps, and options markets.

The bill also includes new provisions that:

- Allow the Treasury Department’s Do No Pay Center to utilize the Social Security Administration’s Death Master File to reduce improper payments;
- Increase information sharing between the Treasury Department and states relating to unclaimed savings bonds data;
- Prohibit the Thrift Savings Plan from making investments in countries that deny U.S. accounting regulators full access; and
- Institute a pay freeze for civilian federal employees in 2021.