FY2020 budget and appropriations tracker

An overview of the federal budget process and the FY20 budget

June 26, 2019

Producer
Presentation Center
Roadmap

- Overview of the budget process and FY19 appropriations
- FY20 Presidential budget request
  - High-level overview
  - Breakdown by department
- FY20 appropriations process
Once a program is authorized, it can be funded through an appropriations bill

- **February**: President releases budget request
- **March – April**: Congress passes combined budget resolution
- **May – September**: Appropriations subcommittees draft bills

### February
- President releases budget request

### March – April
- Senate passes budget resolution
- Congress passes combined budget resolution

### May – September
- Appropriations subcommittees draft bills
- House passes 12 appropriations bills
- Congress combines and passes 12 bills
- Senate passes 12 appropriations bills

Any unfinished appropriations bills combined into omnibus bill

**Appropriations bill is sent to White House; president passes or vetoes**

**Sources:** Congressional Research Service

**Slide last updated on:** May 30, 2019
Roadmap

- Overview of the budget process and FY19 appropriations
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President Trump FY2020 budget request is bigger for all agencies than his FY2019 request

Overview of the FY20 budget request

IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Includes $7.2 billion for the decennial census

Hires 100 new immigration judge teams for the Executive Office of Immigration Review


Slide last updated on: April 1, 2019
The Defense Department would continue to have the largest discretionary budget with a requested increase in 2020

Overview of the FY20 budget request

IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
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The budget includes $9.2 billion in emergency funding for hurricane relief and border security.

The Overseas Contingency Operation is a separate source of funding for DOD and a small part of funding for the State Department.


Slide last updated on: April 1, 2019
President Trump has called for cuts to every agency except Commerce, Homeland Security, the VA, SBA & Defense

Overview of the FY20 budget request

PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY19 ESTIMATED OR ENACTED FUNDING

- Agriculture: -15.0%
- Commerce: -12.0%
- Education: -11.0%
- Energy: -12.0%
- HHS: -16.4%
- DHS: -14.0%
- HUD: -9.7%
- Interior: -2.0%
- DOJ: -23.0%
- Labor: -1.0%
- State & Int'l programs: -31.0%
- Transportation: -22.0%
- Treasury: -1.0%
- VA: -23.0%
- Corps of Engineers: -31.0%
- EPA: -31.0%
- NASA: -3.5%
- Social Security: 1.4%
- SBA: 4.9%
- Defense: 17.0%


Slide last updated on: April 1, 2019
Roadmap

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Department of Agriculture

Discretionary budget authority

BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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Key provisions

- **$3.6 billion (15%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level**
- **$5.8 billion for WIC**
- Reintroduces the “America’s Harvest Box” proposal for SNAP
- Supports continued implementation of the Secretary’s e-Connectivity Pilot Program
- **$44 million in distance learning and telemedicine grants, of which $20 million would be dedicated to projects that combat the opioid crisis**
- **$500 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), an increase of $100 million above the 2018 enacted level**
- **$1.2 billion for the Agricultural Research Service**
- **$450 million for hazardous fuel mitigation work and $375 million for the forest products program**
- Would reduce the average premium subsidy for crop insurance from 62% to 48% and limit commodity, conservation, and crop insurance subsidies to those producers that have an AGI of $500,000 or less

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of Commerce

Discretionary budget authority
BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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Key provisions

- $1 billion (9.3%) increase from the 2019 estimated enacted level
- $7.2 billion for the 2020 Census, allowing households to respond online, by telephone, or on paper
- $16 million to support export control programs for emerging technologies with national security implications
- $688 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support research and development of new technology
- $1.2 billion for space-based weather systems, including weather satellites and development of future systems
- Provides funding to improve poverty measurement and calls for consolidation of economic statistics programs
- Increases the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) environmental review capacity to provide more timely decisions for infrastructure permits
- Eliminates programs, including the Economic Development Administration, several NOAA programs, and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of Education

Discretionary budget authority
BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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*FY2017 request is based on President Obama’s FY2017 request
**FY2018 enacted is based on the current Continuing Resolution

Key provisions
- $8.5 billion (12%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level
- $5 billion worth of tax credits to be provided annually for individual and corporate donations to State-authorized nonprofit education scholarship-granting organizations
- $500 million to fund the opening and expansion of high-quality public charter schools and the financing of charter school facilities
- $15.9 billion to invest in Title I grants, a program that provides support to students in high-poverty schools
- $200 million for School Safety National Activities, which provide grants to States and school districts to develop school emergency operation plans, offer counseling, and implement practices for improving behavioral outcomes
- $200 million for the Teacher and School Leader Incentive grant program to recognize and reward teaching excellence
- Caps income-driven repayment plans for a borrower’s monthly payment at 12.5% of discretionary income
- Invests $1.8 billion in Student Aid Administration at Federal Student Aid, which manages one of the largest consumer loan portfolios in the United States
- Consolidates the TRIO and GEAR UP programs into a $950 million State formula grant
- $1.3 billion for Career and Technical Education (CTE) State grants

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of Energy

**Discretionary budget authority**

BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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**Key provisions**

- **11% decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level**
- Invests in nuclear warhead development, continues to support the Stockpile Stewardship Program, proposes rebuilding key nuclear weapons production facilities, supports enhanced capabilities to respond quickly to nuclear terrorism threats, continues efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear materials, and provides $6.5 billion to clean 16 nuclear waste sites
- Aggressively supports the “Dilute and Dispose” approach to neutralizing the US’s surplus plutonium
- Supports the US Navy by funding the Naval Reactors program
- $5.5 billion for the Office of Science to focus on early-stage research on topics such as supercomputing, artificial intelligence, and machine learning
- $118 million to modernize aging critical infrastructure in the US’s 17 national laboratories
- $156 million for the recently established Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response
- $158 million for the Advanced Energy Storage Initiative, an effort to increase energy storage research and development
- Proposes to divest federally owned and operated energy transmission assets, as the majority of the nation’s electricity needs are met through investor-owned utilities

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of Health and Human Services

Discretionary budget authority
BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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Key provisions
• $89.6 billion for HHS, a decrease of 12% from 2019
• $1.5 billion for State Opioid Response grants
• $1 billion to the NIH for opioid and pain research
• Expands the behavioral health workforce with $221 million and $120 million to support addiction prevention and treatment in high risk communities
• $476 million for CDC, with an additional $58 million for opioid epidemic infectious disease consequences
• $723 million to the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant and $150 million for the Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers
• The Ending HIV Epidemic Initiative receives $291 million through HHS
• $140 million to the CDC to prevent new HIV infections
• $33 billion to the NIH for public health research
• $100 million for the CDC and their global health security activities, an increase of $50 million
• $6.1 billion for the FDA, an increase of $643 million from 2019
• A one time $1 billion investment for Head Start and Child Care and Development Block Grants

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of Homeland Security

Discretionary budget authority
BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

- President’s Request
- Enacted

Key provisions
- $3.7 billion (7.8%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level
- $5 billion for a border wall
- $192 million for 750 new Border Patrol agents, 171 CBP officers and support staff; $367 million in CBP aircraft, vessels, surveillance tech and equipment
- $1.2 billion to modernize Coast Guard vessels
- Creates a new Immigration Enforcement Fund
- $314 million for 1,000 new ICE officers, 128 immigration court prosecuting attorneys and 538 additional staff
- $2.7 billion for 54,000 ICE detention beds
- Expands immigration detention capacity to 60,000, including 10,000 family detention beds
- 15,000 DHS law enforcement officers, 600 new ICE immigration court prosecuting attorneys, 100 new immigration judge teams and 50 new federal prosecutors
- Reduces illegal immigration work incentives
- 320 new Computed Tomography units for airports
- $7.8 billion for the TSA
- $430 million for an all-hazards competitive grant program to ensure disaster resilience
- $1 billion for cybersecurity programs; 150 new cyber employees

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests

March 15, 2019  |  Sean Lambert
## Department of Housing and Urban Development

### Discretionary budget authority

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### Key provisions

- **$8.7 billion (16.4%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level**

- For HUD’s rental assistance programs, the Budget provides $37.9 billion to maintain services to all currently assisted low-income families

- Re-proposes MAHWA and rent reforms, including uniform work requirements and requirements for work-able individuals to shoulder more of their housing costs

- $100 million for the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program

- $290 million to promote healthy and lead-safe homes, $60 million above the 2019 estimated level

- $2.6 billion for the Homeless Assistance Grant (HAG) programs and $270 million for Emergency Solutions Grants

- $75 million for the Family Self-Sufficiency program and $15 million for the Jobs-Plus Initiative

- $20 million for HUD’s Financial Transformation Plan

- The proposal would eliminate several of HUD’s community and economy development programs as well as affordable housing production programs

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Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests

March 18, 2019 | Danari White
Department of the Interior

**Key provisions**

- $2 billion (14%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level
- Increases funding for DOI programs that support safe and responsible energy development
- In light of dangerous wildfire seasons in recent years, the budget requests $194 million for hazardous fuel mitigation and $172 million for timber programs
- Proposes $6.5 billion Public Lands Infrastructure Fund to improve and repair facilities at national parks and forests, wildlife refuges, BIE schools, and on other public lands
- $293 million to help address the National Park Service’s $12 billion deferred maintenance backlog
- Provides $5 billion for land management operations while reducing funding for land acquisition to $8 million
- Supports Tribal Sovereignty, including BIE’s efforts to serve approximately 47,000 students
- Eliminates unnecessary programs, including Abandoned Mine Land economic development grants that overlap with existing mandatory reclamation grants
- Supports a strong and secure border, with DOI law enforcement efforts focused on the 12 million acres of DOI lands along the United States-Mexico border
- $1.1 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, with an emphasis on existing water resources infrastructure throughout the western United States

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Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests

March 18, 2019 | Madison DeLuca
Department of Justice

Key provisions

- $698 million (2%) decrease from the 2019 enacted level
- $673 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review, including funding to hire 100 immigration judge teams
- Expands immigration detention capacity to 60,000—including 10,000 family detention beds—and the hiring of 15,000 DHS enforcement officers
- $9.3 billion in salaries and expenses for the FBI
- $754 million for reentry programming in the Bureau of Prisons, including funding for education, career and technical training, substance abuse, and residential reentry centers
- $2.3 billion in discretionary resources for the Drug Enforcement Agency, including an additional $35 million to enhance heroin enforcement efforts, end anonymous online drug trafficking, and pursue transnational criminal organizations
- $100 million for the Violence Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods program
- $492 million in Violence Against Women Act funding and $77 million to support victims of human trafficking

Sources: President Trump's FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests

March 19, 2019 | Alice Johnson
Department of Labor

### Discretionary budget authority

**BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS**

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### Key provisions

- $1.2 billion (9.7%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level
- $160 million for apprenticeship programs, as well as technical education at K-12 schools and community colleges, partly funded by H-1B visa fees
- Provides paid family leave by working with Congress and allowing states to establish these programs
- Doubles H-1B visa fees to fund more training for American workers, including for apprenticeships
- Reorganizes and consolidates workforce development programs, as proposed by the *Delivering Government Solutions in the 21st Century* plan
- Brings the Job Corps fully under DOL control, ending the USDA’s role in the program, and proposes reforms to make the program more effective and targeted
- Provides grants for states to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in unemployment insurance programs
- Increases funding for development of Association Health Plan policy to allow small businesses to adopt these plans
- Maintains investments in OSHA and MSHA and provides for more OSHA inspections in hazardous industries
- Consolidates DOL administrative functions and modernizes some information technology

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of State and International Programs

Discretionary budget authority

BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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<tr>
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Key provisions

- $12.3 billion (23%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level
- $3.3 billion in Foreign Military Financing grant assistance for Israel
- $533 million in assistance to Afghanistan, to support education, health, and private sector-led economic growth
- Supports the Export-Import Bank, with a focus on small businesses, national security, and U.S. companies with international competitors backed by foreign governments
- Supports U.S. leadership in humanitarian aid, while stating that other countries should increase their donation levels
- $1.6 billion in funding for multilateral development banks, including the World Bank’s International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Over $2 billion to support the Global Health Security Agenda, including to address maternal and child health, nutrition, malaria, Gavi, and tuberculosis
- Expanded authority to issue Foreign Military Financing loans, which would help fund U.S. defense equipment sales to partner countries
- $5.4 billion in Foreign Military Financing grant assistance

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of Transportation

**Discretionary budget authority**

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**Key provisions**

- **$5.9 billion (22%) decrease from the 2019 estimated level**
- Fully funds Highway Trust Fund-supported programs at levels consistent with the final year of the FAST Act, and includes $200 billion for additional infrastructure investments
- **$2.7 billion for the Federal Highway Administration’s Highway Safety Improvement Program**
- **$1 billion for the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development competitive grant program, $2 billion for the Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) competitive grant programs, and $300 million in competitive highway bridge grants**
- **$3.3 billion for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) infrastructure and $127 million to support the safe integration of unmanned aerial systems into the Nation’s airspace**
- **$936 million in direct grants to Amtrak, as well as $550 million transitional grants to support shifting financial responsibility to States for State-supported routes**
- **$1.5 billion for the Capital Investment Grants (CIG) program, including $500 million for new projects**
- **$502 million for DOT’s Working Capital Fund**

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests
Department of the Treasury

Discretionary budget authority

BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

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Key provisions

• **$200 million (1%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level**

• $11.5 billion for the IRS, including IT modernization and strengthened tax enforcement

• Implements the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA) to modernize the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)

• Eliminates funding for Community Development Financial Institution grant and loan programs

• Moves more of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service’s payments online and away from paper and in-person payments

• Brings the Office of Financial Research and Financial Stability Oversight Council’s funding into the annual appropriations cycle and ends their independent budgeting process

• Transfers alcohol and tobacco oversight from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to the Treasury Department’s Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

• Streamlines and consolidates federal financial education efforts, focusing on several key areas — basic financial capability, housing, higher education, military & veteran programs, and investment and retirement planning
Department of Veterans Affairs

**Discretionary budget authority**

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**Key provisions**

- **$6.5 billion (7.5%) increase from the 2019 estimated enacted level**
- **$87.6 billion in advance appropriations for VA medical care programs in 2021**
- **$129.5 billion in 2021 advance appropriations for other critical veteran and survivor benefits**
- **$123.1 billion in mandatory budget authority**
- **$80.2 billion to fully fund VA medical care requirements in 2020 ($7.0 billion more than in FY2019)**
- Prioritizes funding for suicide prevention
- **$4.3 billion to improve online interface for veterans, including $200 million to recapitalize aging network infrastructure**
- **$1.6 billion to continue implementing an Electronic Health Record**
- **$1.6 billion for VA construction projects**
- **$399 million to renovate office and patient care spaces**
- **$1.2 billion for non-recurring maintenance and modernization of medical facilities**
- **$329 million for access to veteran memorial benefits**
- **$200 million for cloud migration to support the new EHR system**
- **$229 million to improve oversight and accountability**
- **$207 million for the Office of the Inspector General to reduce waste**
Environmental Protection Agency

Discretionary budget authority
BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS

- President’s Request
- Enacted

![Bar chart showing budget authority between FY2019 and FY2020](chart.png)

Key provisions
- **$2.8 billion (31%) decrease from the 2019 estimated enacted level**
- $50 million to make American schools safer and healthier
- $425 million to control air pollution and radiation exposure
- Accelerates chemical evaluations under the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act
- Funds water infrastructure through the State Revolving Funds, the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) credit program, and the recently authorized America’s Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA)
- $1 billion for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Account to address the release of hazardous substances and clean up hazardous waste sites
- $176 million to the Superfund Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Response and Removal programs, as well as $81 million for EPA’s Homeland Security programs
- Funds programs to measure and assess the health of the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay

Sources: President Trump’s FY2020 and 2019 Budget Requests

March 18, 2019 | Madison DeLuca
Roadmap

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Congress passed a budget deal to suspend the debt ceiling and increase budgets caps through 2021

Debt Ceiling
- Suspends the debt ceiling until the end of **July 2021**
- Congress faced a September deadline to raise the debt ceiling

Budget Caps
- Raises the maximum amount to be budgeted (budget caps) for FY2020 and FY2021 to **$1.288 trillion** and **$1.298 trillion**, respectively
- As a result of the 2011 budget agreement, the budget caps were supposed to decrease by $90 billion in both FY2020 and FY2021 (sequestration) - but will now increase

Costs
- The Center for Responsible budget estimates the bill could add **$1.7 trillion** to the deficit over the next 10 years
- The bill includes $77 billion in cuts and revenue-raisers to help offset increased spending

To do:
- Congress must still **appropriate funds for FY2020** by 9/30/19
- The House has passed 10/12 bills but the Senate has passed zero.

Sources: Wall Street Journal, Center for a Responsible Budget

Madison DeLuca | Slide last updated on: August 2, 2019
## FY2020 appropriations

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*H.R.2740 combines the appropriation bills for Labor/HHS/Education, Defense, State-Foreign Operations, and Energy & Water

**H.R.3055 combines the appropriation bills for CJS, Agriculture, Interior, and Mil-Con & VA

Sources: Congress.gov
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Subcommittee</th>
<th>Full committee</th>
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Alice Johnson | Slide last updated on: June 26, 2019